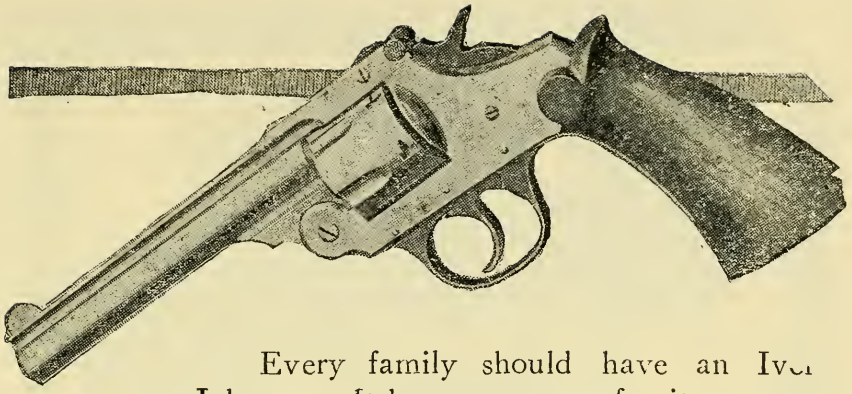


Every family should have an Iver Johnson. It has no menace for its owner. Bumps, falls and other accidents cannot make it go off. The only way to discharge an Iver Johnson is by pulling the trigger 'way back.

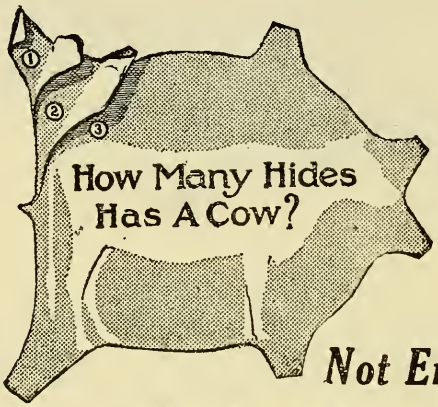
There are Iver Johnsons to meet all needs; standard calibres, Hammer and Hammerless Models, Regular, "Western" Walnut and "Perfect" Rubber grips.

Free: Three Iver Johnson Booklets. Mention the ones you want: A—"Firearms" (shotguns and revolvers), B—"Bicycles," C—"Motorcycles."

Iver Johnson Arms & Cycle Works

345 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

99 Chambers St., New York **717 Market St., San Francisc**



Not Enough!

Use Fabrikoid

And Help Uncle Sam Save Leather

Use it for upholstery, book binding, bag making or in any of the thousand places where it efficiently replaces leather and other materials.

Use it because it equals leather in beauty and surpasses it in service—because it is water, grease, stain proof and washable.

DU PONT FABRIKOID
REG U S.PAT OFF

is leather's logical successor—a man-made, standardized material designed to lessen waste, decrease costs and improve quality—a modern economic necessity. Uncle Sam uses it to conserve leather that is indispensable for military requirements.

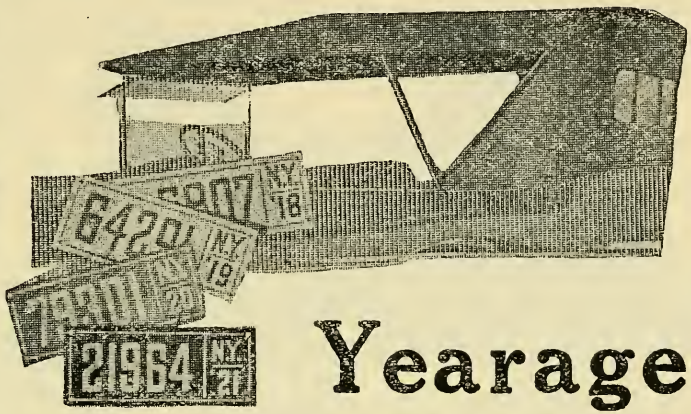
Du Pont Fabrikoid in one of its many grades is needed somewhere by almost every manufacturer or individual. Our technical staff is at your service.

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company

World's Largest Manufacturers of Leather Substitutes
WILMINGTON : : : : : : DELAWARE
Works at Newburgh, N. Y. and Fairfield, Conn.
Canadian Office & Factory, New Toronto, Can.

DU PONT

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Yearage

The Measure of Top Service

You exact mileage from a tire. You are entitled to yearage from a top—both in service and appearance.

DU PONT FABRIKOID

RAYNTITE

with reasonable care will last as long as your car. In addition to being water, dirt, dust and grease proof—in addition to being washable—it maintains its flexibility permanently because it is made of materials that will not harden, oxidize or disintegrate under changing climatic conditions.

We guarantee Rayntite Fabrikoid for one year not to leak, crack or peel, but it's made to last the life of your car. Send for folder with sample.

Du Pont Fabrikoid Company

World's Largest Manufacturers of Leather Substitutes

WILMINGTON : : : : : DELAWARE

Works at Newburgh, N. Y. and Fairfield, Conn.

Canadian Office & Factory, New Toronto, Can.

DU PONT

The National Thrift Collar

Cut collar costs! Save laundry bills! Evade the discomfort of wilting collars! Save starch food for soldiers! Have a clean, stiff collar always, no matter what the day nor how strenuous the work.

Challenge *Cleanable* Collars

(A Du Pont Product)

actually save you from $15.00 to $20.00 yearly by eliminating constant collar purchases and continual laundry bills. They never wilt because they are Pyra-lin stiffened instead of starched. When soiled a damp cloth and a little soap will readily remove the stain. Wearable instantly and always. A pronounced improvement upon any collar you have ever seen.

Made in all popular styles and half sizes. Sold by most good dealers. State your style and size and enclose 35 cents for sample.

THE ARLINGTON WORKS

Owned and Operated by

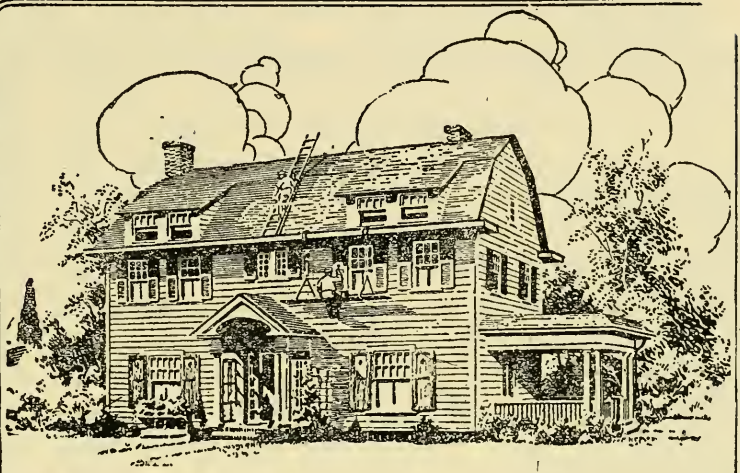
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.

725 Broadway, New York

Boston St. Louis San Francisco Toronto

DU PONT

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Why This Paint Lasts Longer

You get two kinds of white lead in Town and Country Paint—Quick Process and Old Dutch Process. Experience has shown that the finer particles of the former are necessary to fill up the gaps left by the coarser particles of the latter. The result is a more complete paint film.

HARRISONS
TOWN & COUNTRY
PAINT

for this reason spreads further—covers more completely and gives greater protection to the surface upon which it is applied. Because we grind and make our own pigments Town and Country Paint lasts longer and maintains its purity of color. The formula is printed on every can. That's proof of its honesty.

Ask your dealer about Town and Country Paint. If he can't supply you, write us.

Harrison Works

Owned and Operated by

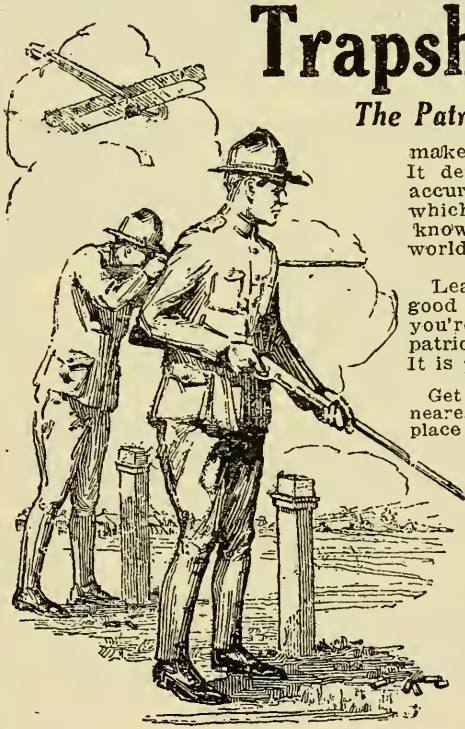
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.

WILMINGTON : : : : : : DELAWARE

DU PONT

Fall In for the Patriotic Sport

Can you hit a moving object? Are you as good with a gun as your forefathers were? Gun skill is an American qualification. Every good citizen should know how to shoot and hit what he shoots at, both for personal protection and National defense.



Trapshooting

The Patriotic Sport

makes good marksmen. It develops that speedy, accurate shooting for which Americans are known throughout the world.

Learn to shoot. It's good fun even while you're learning. It's a patriotic accomplishment. It is preparedness.

Get acquainted. The nearest gun club is the place to learn. The old timers will be glad to loan you a gun and teach you.

Write for our interesting book
The Sport Alluring
for men, or
Diana of the Traps
for women.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
WILMINGTON
DELAWARE

DU PONT

Your Request for Our New Catalog

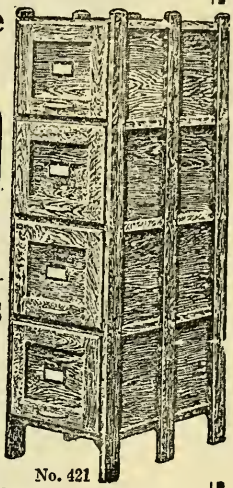
Weis Office Equipment

will bring a handsome, profusely illustrated book listing a very complete line of Filing Cabinets, Sectional Filing Units, Flat Top Filing Desks, Card Index Trays and Sections, Fibre Board Specialties, Office Accessories and many other Office Devices. You need it in your Business.

This Low Priced Letter File

Is just as serviceable and will do its work just as well as a cabinet costing more money. Made of kiln dried, solid oak—every joint interlocked, glued and held with two screws, making frame practically non-rackable. Drawers are full height—an aid in excluding dust—operate on fibre rollers and have easily adjusted follow blocks to keep contents in vertical position. This four drawer No. 421 cabinet

$20 Freight Paid (See Note)



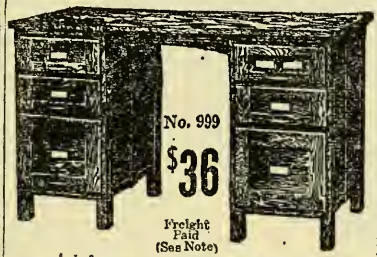
No. 421

Will Hold 20,000 Papers

Made in two, three and four drawer heights in Letter, Cap and Invoice widths. Furnished in Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak at regular prices or Birch Mahogany at slight advance. Cabinets may be arranged from an assortment of ten kinds of drawers designed for the filing of most any standard size business or professional papers and record cards.

A Weis Desk with Filing Drawers

Arranged from a varied assortment of filing drawers to meet your individual needs, puts your records and correspondence within easy reach. Investigate this line before you purchase a new desk. Desk Combination No. 999, in Golden, Nat. or Weathered Plain Oak at price shown, has the built-up five-ply, cross veneered top, 54x30 inches in size. This length increases the distance between pedestals to 21 inches. Left pedestal is Letter width, has slide shelf, storage drawer, drawer for filing cancelled checks, etc., and large drawer for filing correspondence. Handy storage drawer between pedestals. Right pedestal equipped with slide shelf, drawer for filing 3x5 record cards, one for 4x6 cards and large correspondence or catalog filing drawer. Drawers cannot be pulled out accidentally but may be easily removed when desired.



No. 999

$36 Freight Paid (See Note)

Ask for name of nearest Weis dealer.

A Swinging Desk Stand

That can be attached to either side of any style desk or to wall, provides handy space for typewriter reference book, card trays, etc. and is a necessary addition for stenographer's note book while taking dictation. Locks in any desired position. No. 5, 14x18 inch Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak or Birch Mahogany top with black enamel metal frame

$4.50 Delivered; $5.00 in West and South.

A Stationery Storage Cabinet

Provides space for keeping small supply of necessary sizes of stationery handy to stenographers and free from dust and flies. Compartments for letter, cap and note size papers, large and small envelopes and drawer for carbon papers, etc. No 140, with drop lid in Golden or Natural Quartered Oak or Birch Mahogany No. 150-Open front, lower price

$4.00 Delivered: $4.50 in West and South.

Weis Utility Cabinets

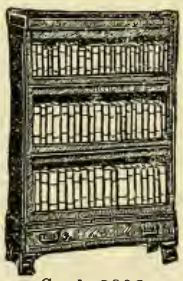
Have six drawers of size to accommodate standard legal blanks. Made heavy enough to hold engravings, electrotypes, etc. Case is corner locked, drawer fronts flush. Rubber feet prevent marring polished surfaces. No. 814, Plain Oak, Golden or Natural Finish

$6.00 Delivered; $7.25 in West and South.

Free Helpful Booklet, "FILING SUGGESTIONS" .. As that its title implies. Gives many simple systems

Note WE PAY THE FREIGHT to points in Eastern and Central states at prices quoted. Slightly higher in West and South. "Delivered" Items sent postage prepaid.

Weis Sectional Bookcases



Comb. 2006
Plain Oak, $20.75
Freight Paid (See Note)

In Solid Mahogany, Birch Mahogany, Plain and Quartered Oak, in a wide assortment of finishes enables you to secure book sections for your home or office that will harmonize with other furnishings. Made in the popular Receding Door type. The Weis Patent Equalizer guides and controls the door so it can travel only straight forward and back in recess above. book space. Doors will not slam.

The Weis Manufacturing Co. 150 Union Street Monroe, Mich.
New York Office 368 Broadway. The Knechtel Furniture Co., Ltd., Hanover, Ontario, Canadian Makers

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BURPEE'S ANNUAL FOR 1919

The Leading American Seed Catalog is designed to be of real value to every one who plants a garden. Twenty-four pages illustrated in color, with carefully written descriptions of vegetables and flowers.

Write for it today, and please mention World Almanac

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.

Seed Growers **Philadelphia**

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3-in-One is the exactly right lubricant for every light mechanism about the house, farm, office, factory. Puts "whiz" in the bearings; eliminates friction and wear.

3-in-One not only lubricates perfectly, but works out old caked grease and dirt; prevents rust in the bearings; kills squeaks. Everything oiled with

3-in-One

The High Quality Oil

stays young longer and works better all its life.

Try on sewing machines, washing machines, cream separators and icecream freezers, vacuum cleaners, victrolas, locks, clocks, fans, firearms, all tools, lawn mowers, go-carts, bicycles, roller skates, everything that needs oiling.

Oil Ford commutators with 3-in-One to make starting easy. Prevent magneto trouble by oiling regularly with 3-in-One.

Auto spring squeaks are stopped and breakage prevented by squirting 3-in-One along the edges and ends of the leaves.

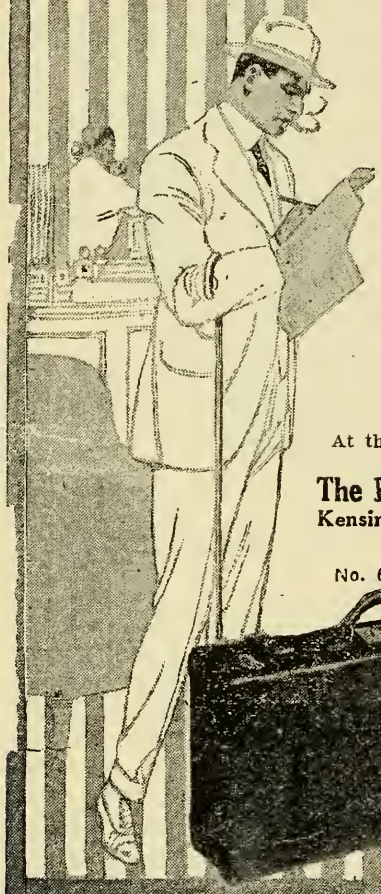
At all stores in 50c, 25c and 15c bottles; also in 25c handy oil cans.

FREE Sample and Dictionary of Uses. Just write us on a postal for both.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
71 Broadway :: :: New York

Belber

TRAVELING GOODS



There is a lot of satisfaction in knowing what you buy.

When you purchase a Belber-Fabrikoid bag or suitcase you have the assurance of knowing that it is made by Belber—a responsible manufacturer. And you know it is made of Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Qaulity—the best grade of Fabrikoid made for the purpose.

That's why you can be sure of satisfaction, beauty and service. The guarantee is written in these quality trade marks.

BELBER TRADE MARK TRAVELING GOODS + DU PONT FABRIKOID

OUTWEAR TRAVEL — CRAFTSMAN QUALITY

$7.50 to $18.00

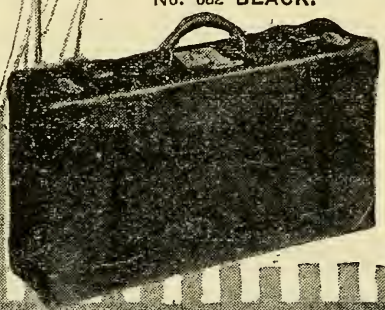
At the better shops and department stores.
Write for illustrated booklet.

The BELBER TRUNK and BAG CO.

Kensington, Philadelphia, Penna.

MAN'S SUIT CASE

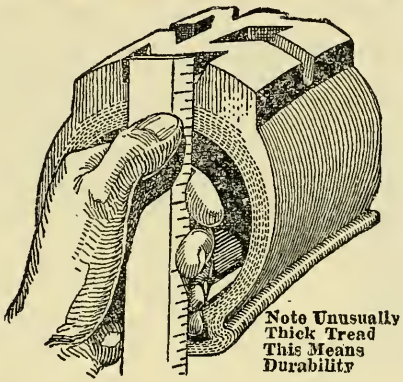
No. 682 BLACK. No. 686 BROWN.



A sturdy, well made suit case in small cross grain effect. Has sewed-on heavy corners, sewed-on loops, heavy strap all around, reinforced by two strong bolts and side hasp lock. Durable linene lining and equipped with BELBER FITALL to hold your own toilet articles.

24 inch size $14.00
26 inch size $15.00

MICHELIN



Extra Mileage You Can See and Measure

Just measure the thickness of a Michelin Universal in comparison with any other tire.

The extra thickness of the Michelin Tread, due to extra rubber and fabric, is bound to mean more mileage.

Remember that every ounce of rubber and fabric, which a Michelin contains, is the toughest that money skill and experience can produce.

Michelins give so much mileage that they'd be economical even if high priced. But they're not high priced

The Michelin dealer gives his customers more for their money than they could get elsewhere.

Dealers everywhere. Wholesale factory branches in the following cities:

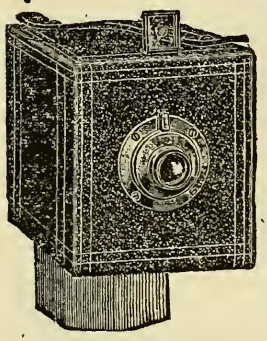
Atlanta, Ga.	Los Angeles, Cal.	San Francisco, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Seattle, Wash.
Charlotte, N. C.	New Orleans, La.	Spokane, Wash.
Chicago, Ill.	New York City	Syracuse, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio	Philadelphia, Pa.	
Dallas, Texas	Phoenix, Ariz.	
Denver, Colo.	Portland, Ore.	
Jacksonville, Fla.	Reno, Nev.	
Kansas City, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.	

Branches in Important Cities in Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

FACTORY, MILLTOWN, NEW JERSEY

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA ON FREE TRIAL!



Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

Takes and Makes Finished Pictures

INSTANTLY!

You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera itself is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography! Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop. Results positively amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete Mandel-ette outfit absolutely on approval and give you ten days to test it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you simply send us $1.00 per month until our special price of only $5.50 is paid.

Easy Payments—No References

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Simply fill out and mail coupon today. Send no money. No references required. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

Chicago Ferrotype Co., Desk 243, Ferrotype Bldg. Chicago, Illinois.

Send me at once complete model Mandel-ette outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied pay you $1.00 a month until your special price of $5.50 is paid, otherwise I will return it at the end of ten days.

Name.....

Street and No.....

Town..... State.....

Chicago Ferrotype Co. Desk 243 Ferrotype Building, Chicago, Illinois

14

More Than Pleased

Your camera reached me O. K. and I was surprised at the work it does. I have taken several photos and some as good as I have ever seen taken with any camera. Everybody that sees the work of the "Mandel-ette" says it is fine and I am more than pleased with it.
Vernie Boyle. Northome, Minn.

$18 in Two Days

I wish to say that I am well pleased with your camera. I am using my Mandel-ette this week at the Bedford County Fair. I have made about $18 so far with my Mandel-ette and today is only Tuesday. IKE THURMAN, Jr., Shelbyville, Tenn.

Takes Pictures on Dark Day

I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success—never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt. more than 4,000 feet away and on a very dark day.
Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

Anyone Can Use Them

Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Mapleton, Ia.

Amazed At Minute Camera

I am enclosing pictures taken with my "Mandel-ette" to show you gentlemen what I am making. Nobody taught me but your instructions. I am making pictures with great pleasure and my friends are amazed at your very high grade minute camera.
C. Saturn, Santa Ana, Alaska

Become a Stenographer

Learn the NEW WAY at Home.

Right in your own home, in half the time, ONE-THIRD THE EXPENSE, you can learn New Way Shorthand and Typewriting. Entirely New Method enables you to write 125 to 150 words a minute in Shorthand, 80 to 100 words a minute in Typewriting. No local business school can offer these amazing new systems.

A WONDERFUL new method of teaching shorthand and typewriting has been discovered which has completely revolutionized all old teaching standards. No longer is it necessary for any one to be anything less than an expert stenographer. Instead of learning slowly, laboriously, imperfectly and expensively, this New Way enables you to learn quickly and perfectly at home at very little cost, and so easily that in a few short weeks you become more competent than many stenographers with years of experience.

Shorthand and Typewriting

The New Way is so amazingly easy to learn, so simple, so fascinating, THAT ANY ONE WHO CAN READ—even boys and girls of 15—can now quickly acquire highest-grade ability. And you learn entirely AT HOME, in half the time and at one-third the expense. Beginners who never could write one word in shorthand are writing 125 to 150 words a minute, and can INSTANTLY read EVERY WORD OF THEIR SHORTHAND NOTES. And instead of typewriting 30 to 40 words a minute with one or two fingers, eyes chained to the keyboard they can typewrite 80 to 100 words a minute blindfolded, using ALL fingers, writing with amazing ease and WITHOUT ERRORS!

The secret of the New Way in Shorthand is borrowed from the methods used in TEACHING CHILDREN TO READ! You learn actual words from the very first lesson, and can use them at once. In TWO WEEKS you can take practice dictation. The METHOD OF TEACHING is so different, so revolutionary, and so thorough that ONCE YOU LEARN A WORD YOU WILL NEVER FORGET IT!

The New Way in Typewriting

Nothing like the NEW WAY in Typewriting has ever been discovered. Special GYMNASTIC Finger Training away from the machine, in connection with just enough machine practice to be interesting, brings results in DAYS that ordinary methods will not produce in MONTHS. So pleasing are its results that thousands of GRADUATES of business colleges and special typewriting courses are constantly enrolling with us and without exception they are doubling and trebling their former best speed in typewriting.

Earn Big Money

You are here given the most complete—the most thorough-going—commercial training available in America to-day. Without one penny of extra charge, right along with your shorthand and typewriting, you will be fully trained in Business English, Letter Writing, Office Methods, Secretarial Work—everything needed to earn big money from the start.

Large Descriptive Book FREE

We cannot attempt here to fully describe the NEW WAY in Shorthand and Typewriting. But we have prepared a book which tells all about these splendid new systems, which is FREE to those interested. Send in the coupon or write a postal to-day. With the book we will send you our special reduced rate offer to new students in each locality.

If you are ambitious to get STARTED RIGHT in Shorthand and Typewriting—if you want to earn big money, and have plenty of money for all the things you want, don't wait a single minute before sending for our new free book.

Mail This To-Day for Bigger Pay.

Please send me your free book "The New Way in Shorthand and Typewriting."

Name.... ....

Address ....

Age..... Occupation..... ....

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BUSINESS is awake. Co-operation between employer and employee is strong. It is necessity that finds expression in that modern form of insurance appealing to employer and employee alike—

Prudential Group Life Insurance

The employer gives rich proof of his interest in his employees by arranging for their insurance as a group. The cost is about 1% of the pay roll. The future is safeguarded for your employees' families. No medical examination is required. The employee repays his employer by his loyalty and by better work for the concern.

We solicit communications on this important subject. Let us send you our booklet, "Prudential Group Life Insurance," that explains it clearly. It is most interesting.

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Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey

FORREST F. DRYDEN, President — Home Office, Newark, N. J.

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Write us for our Inventors' book

PATENT-SENSE

Not Air Inflated

Buoyancy Is Indestructible

Always Dependable and goes on in a Flash, like a Union Suit.

When you must have immediate protection from drowning and exposure you need an

Ever-Warm Safety-Suit

They Have Protected Thousands On the Way "Over There."

Don't Sail or Let a Loved One Sail Without One.

Ask for Pamphlet "119"

National Life Preserver Co.

(Embracing the International Life Suit Corp.)

SOLE OWNERS & DISTRIBUTORS

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Telephone Bowling Green 8609.

Keeps You Afloat Warm and Dry

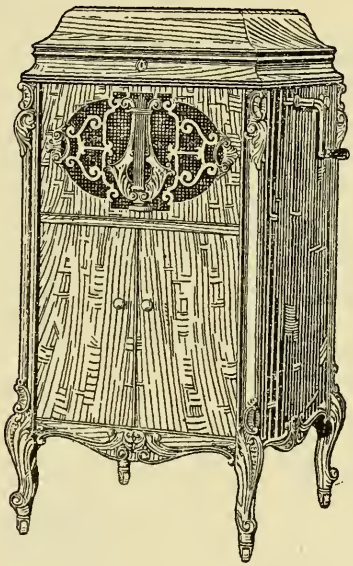
Other devices may keep you afloat; but can not be relied upon; nor will they protect you from exposure—**the cause of most deaths at sea.**

The Brunswick

ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

A New Idea

Brunswick Method of Reproduction brings higher musical standards.



In the new Brunswicks are incorporated many advanced ideas in reproduction. So that this already famous instrument is winning new laurels everywhere.

The Brunswick Method of Reproduction is entirely different, a new creation. All old crudities are discarded.

One of the chief features of The Brunswick Method is The Ultona, our new and remarkable all-record reproducer. This is the greatest single invention in years in the phonograph world.

At the turn of a hand you may play any record, whatever make, and play it at its best.

Until you've heard the new Brunswick and know all its superiorities, do not decide which phonograph you want. Hear The Brunswick and compare it with any. Let your own ear decide.

The Brunswick may be obtained in models ranging from $32.50 to $1,500

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.

New York—Chicago

Branch Houses
In Principal Cities of United States, Mexico and Canada.

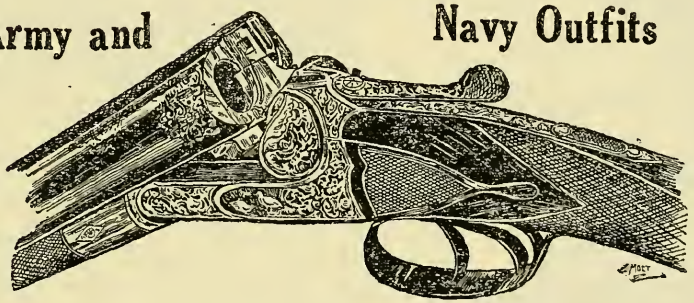
Canadian Distributors: Musical Merchandise Sales Co., Excelsior Life Building, Toronto.

Our Catalogue 77 W

contains 200 pages of information pertaining to ***Guns, Hunting Outfits, Ammunition, Foot Ball, Basket Ball, Gymnasium Apparatus, Indoor Athletic Outfits, Ice and Roller Skates, Snow Shoeing, Skiing*** and all Fall and Winter Sports. It is a continuation of our

Catalogue **76 W.**

Army and Navy Outfits



which contains 170 pages of Army and Navy Camping Outfits, Canoes, Tennis, Baseball, Golf, Cutlery, Eveready Flashlights, Bicycles, Dog Collars, Spring and Summer Sporting Clothing and Shoes.

Besides the above we issue a **Fishing Tackle** Catalogue, 78W, containing 170 pages of Tackle suitable for all waters.

Any or all of the above will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents to partly cover postage and cost.

Schoverling Daly & Gales

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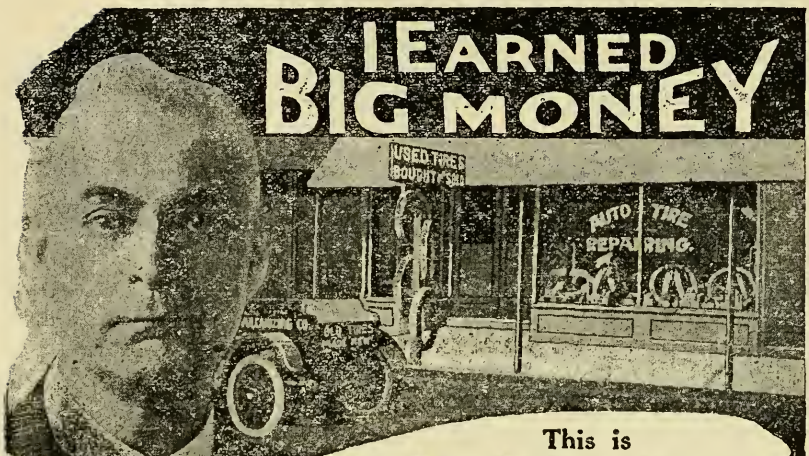
I EARNED BIG MONEY



This is

Richard A. Oldham

Mr. Oldham was telegraph operator for the Illinois Central Railroad for twenty years. He is fifty-eight years old. One day he read one of my advertisements and the possibilities of making money in the Auto Tire Repair Business. In a few weeks he had purchased and installed a Haywood outfit, and was doing business for himself. A short time ago he wrote us that his income in four months was as much as it had been in Two and One-Half years as Telegraph Operator. There are **thirty million** tires in use every day—punctures and blow-outs are common. Something going wrong all the time. New tires advancing to prohibitive prices. Owners forced to have their old tires fixed. I have 500 other places to be filled now.

I Must Have 500 Men

to fill these places within the next 60 days

I have a big interesting book to send you—a book about tires—it tells all about them—how they are repaired by the Haywood method—explains this business—gives inside figures and profit. Gives actual proof of success. What these men have done you can do. $2500 to $4000 a year is conservative. One machine will give you a start. All you do is open a shop, put out a Haywood sign, and auto owners will come to you. There is a big opportunity awaiting you

Sign the Coupon and mail it today, or send a post card or letter.

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Dear Sir:—Please send me your book on Haywood Tire Repair Plants and full particulars on your National Tire Repair Service and details of your FREE school of tire repairing.

Name.....

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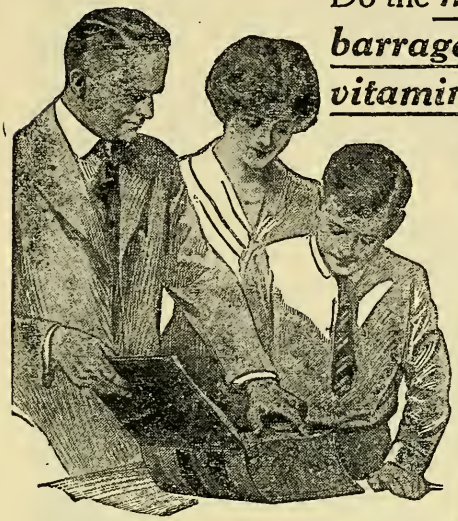
Are You and Yours Equipped to Win?



Do the *new* words as ***Bolsheviki, barrage, Boche, camouflage, vitamine, junior high school, ace, fourth arm, ukulele, escadrille, tank,*** and many others convey their true meaning to you? Can you pronounce them?

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MILKER

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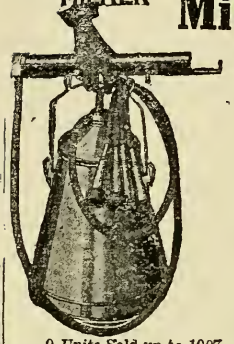

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36,000 Units Sold up to 1918

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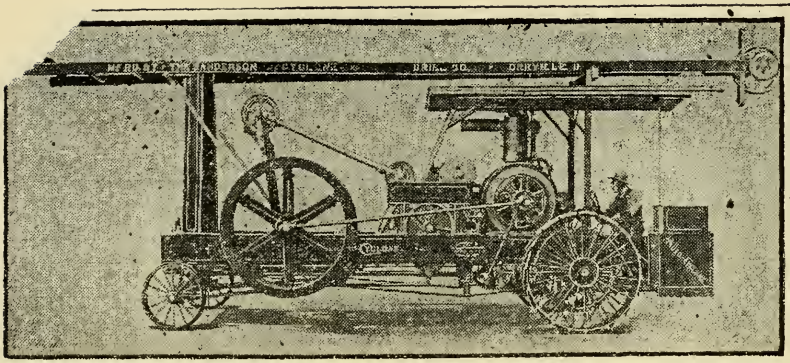

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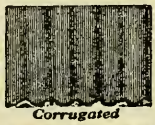
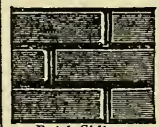


Corrugated



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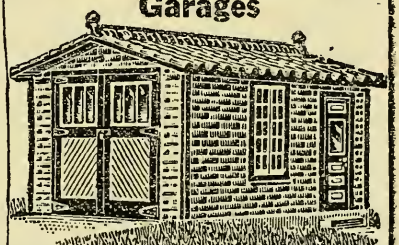

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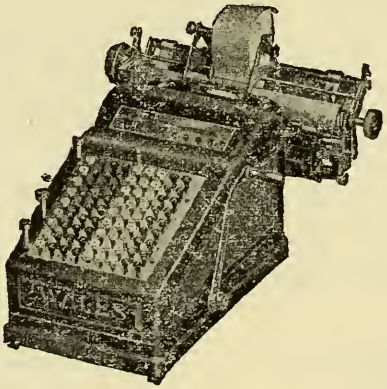

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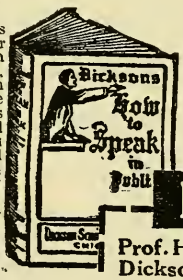

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MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston.

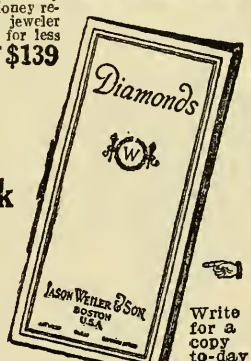
If desired, rings will be sent on approval to your BANK or any EXPRESS COMPANY with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

Write To-day for This Valuable Book

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

"HOW TO BUY DIAMONDS"

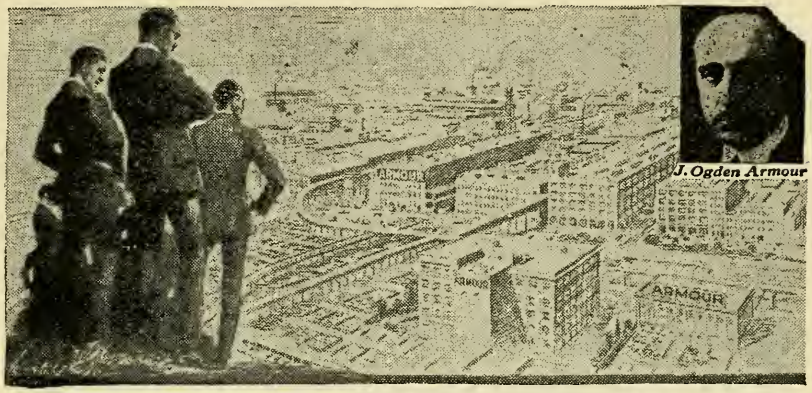
This catalog tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they are mined, cut and marketed. It is considered an authority on the subject and shows weights, sizes and prices of diamonds, $10 to $20,000. Send your name and address for free copy.



Write for a copy to-day Free

JASON WEILER & SON

355 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.



177 LaSalle Trained Men With Armour and Company

Big Salaries for Trained Men

"I want men to come to me WITH a decision, not FOR a decision," says Mr. Armour. "If I don't trust a man I don't give him responsibility."

"Every man who enters our employ is an investment. If he fails to grow, to advance, he is a bad investment and we are the losers."

What is true of Armour and Company is true of every business. The demand is for men prepared to assume executive responsibilities. The fat pay envelope, the big checks and dividends go to men who have the knowledge, training and capacity to make quick, reliable decisions.

Today business wants specialists — Business Managers, Expert Accountants, Auditors, Comptrollers, Financial Managers, Cost Accountants, Credit Men, Banking Experts, Law Trained Men, Traffic Directors, Sales and Advertising Managers, Interstate Commerce Experts, Business Correspondents and Office Managers. LaSalle Training and Service will take you step by step until you qualify for one of these responsible, big-salaried positions. All this during only your spare hours without interference with your present duties.

Here are a few convincing statements from thousands who testify to the thoroughness of LaSalle training.

"The most efficient and most rapidly promoted men in our whole organization are LaSalle trained."

"Promoted to General Manager."

"Saved our firm $3,988 on one export shipment."

"Salary increased 250 per cent."

"Have been admitted to the bar in this State."

Simply mark with an "X" below the course and service in which you are interested. We will mail book "Ten Years' Promotion In One," catalog and full particulars. Mark and mail the coupon to-day. Let us prove to you how this step has led thousands of forward looking men and women to real success.

See Page 34 for record of LaSalle Students and Graduates with prominent organizations.

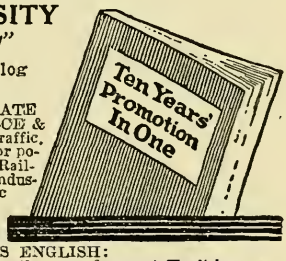
LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

"The World's Greatest Extension University"

Dept. 2316-R, Chicago, Illinois:

Send me free "Ten Years' Promotion in One," also catalog and particulars regarding course and service in the department I have marked with an X.

- ☐ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: Training for Official, Managerial, Sales and Executive positions in Business.
- ☐ BUSINESS LETTER WRITING: (New Course) Training for positions as House Correspondents, Supervisors of Correspondence, Mail Sales Directors, Correspondence Critics, Letter Executives; and in the handling of all special correspondence (credits, collections, sales, adjustments, etc.) in which expert letter-writing ability is required.
- ☐ HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY: Training for positions as Auditors, Comptrollers, Certified Public Accountants, Cost Accountants, etc.
- ☐ BANKING AND FINANCE: Training for executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions, Tellers, Cashiers, Trust Officers, Financial Managers, etc.
- ☐ LAW: Training for admission to bar and executive-business positions requiring legally-trained men. Degree of LL. B. conferred.
- ☐ INTERSTATE COMMERCE & Railway Traffic. Training for positions as Railroad and Industrial Traffic Managers, Traffic Experts, etc.
- ☐ BUSINESS ENGLISH: Training in the use of correct English as applied to the writing of business literature, advertisements and business letters.
- ☐ EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING: Training in the art of forceful, effective speech—Ministers, Salesmen, Fraternal Leaders, Politicians, etc.
- ☐ COMMERCIAL SPANISH: Training for positions as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-Speaking Countries.
- ☐ ELEMENTS OF ACCOUNTING: Training for Expert Bookkeeping Positions.



Address..... Present Position.....

Big Incomes To Law-Trained Men

If you know Law, some great business organization will want you. Every large corporation, every prominent bank, every house of any kind engaged in commerce needs the law-trained man. They must have some one who knows what is legal and what is not when any important policy is under consideration. Men who know Law draw large salaries and occupy important positions in business. They often become executives.

A University Training by Mail

You are offered here a course in law prepared by men of nation-wide reputation as legal authorities. Every principle of law is explained in clear, concise form so that it is easily understood; and you learn how to apply these principles by the study of actual cases and practical legal problems. You get the same character of instruction which you would receive if you could attend a resident university with these eminent men on the faculty. You have text books, "lesson talks," lectures, practice courts, quizzes and examinations; you are constantly under the direction of the ablest professors.

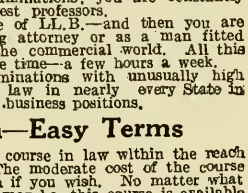
You graduate with the degree of LL.B.—and then you are ready to qualify as a practicing attorney or as a man fitted for a responsible position in the commercial world. All this you can accomplish in your spare time—a few hours a week.

Our graduates pass bar examinations with unusually high standing. They are practicing law in nearly every State in the Union or holding responsible business positions.

Small Tuition—Easy Terms

Our fees put this home-study course in law within the reach of the man of small income. The moderate cost of the course can be paid a little each month if you wish. No matter what your present position and salary may be, this course is available to you—and you can begin any time.

WRITE Mail the coupon and we will send full information—also our valuable book "Ten Years' Promotion In One." All this is free. Write for it now.



LaSalle Extension University
"The World's Greatest Extension University."
Dept. 2316-L Chicago, Ill.

Please send your valuable book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," also information on your University Training in Law and on your Consulting Service free to LaSalle Members. This without obligation upon me.

Name.....

Present position.....

Address.....

LaSalle Students and Graduates

can now be found employed in the executive department of practically all the large railroads, business houses and commercial organizations in the United States. Many prominent business concerns can be named in each of which 100 to 900 or more LaSalle students or graduates from our several specialized departments are employed in responsible positions. For instance—

Pennsylvania R. R.	990
American Telegraph & Telephone Company	267
U. S. Steel Corporation	273
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	591
Armour & Company	177
Chicago & N. W. Ry.	397
Ford Motor Company	134
Swift & Company	201
Standard Oil Company	154

Among the numerous firms and corporations employing 50 to 100 or more LaSalle students or graduates are the following:

Western Electric Company
International Harvester Co.
B. F. Goodrich Company
Wells Fargo Express Company
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.,
and every important railroad company in the United States.

More than 140,000 men in active business life, including a large number of corporation officials have been enrolled and are reaping the benefits of LaSalle training and service. Over 20,000 new members now enroll annually. The LaSalle organization consists of 800 people including a staff of 300 business experts, professional men, text writers, special lecture writers, instructors and assistants. LaSalle students and graduates occupying responsible positions can be found throughout the entire English speaking world.

Make This Job Yours

The difference between the men on the high stools and the man in the private office is simply **training.** The men outside stopped when they arrived at the bookkeeping stage. While they reached their limit there, he became a Higher Accountant. Now he has "arrived" as an executive.

Spare time training gave this man a mastery of business analysis and organization. He charts the condition of the business and shows officers and directors where they can save, where they can apply more efficient methods and where every department stands all the time.

Thousands of men like him are wanted by our great corporations. Financiers and business men pay big fees and salaries to have conditions accurately shown. Incomes of Higher Accountants range from $3,000 to $10,000 a year or more. And now the government demands accurate income reports. The Expert Accountant's service here may save embarrassment and heavy expense.

Train by Mail

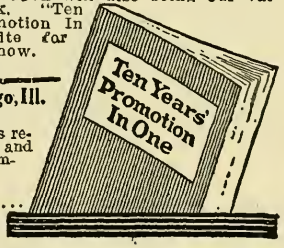
You can master Higher Accounting in your leisure time, while you hold your present position. The LaSalle method will train you by mail under the direct supervision and guidance of a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including William B. Castenholz, A. M. C., C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois; Wm. Arthur Chase, LL. M., C. P. A., Ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Accountancy and other members of the American Institute of Accountants.

Under the thorough coaching of these experts you will be thoroughly drilled in the underlying principles of modern Business Analysis and Organization, Accounting, Auditing, Cost Accounting, Commercial Law and Financial Management. LaSalle accountancy training will qualify you to pass the C. P. A. examinations to hold an executive position, or to enter business as an Expert Consulting Accountant. Membership also includes free use of our Consulting Service, which brings advice whenever needed on special business problems. No large fees; no large amount to pay down. This instruction is offered on a convenient monthly payment plan.

See Page 34 for record of LaSalle Students and Graduates with prominent organizations.

Send the Coupon

Send today for information about this course which has helped so many men to rise. The coupon will also bring our valuable book, "Ten Years' Promotion In One." Write for your copy now. It's free.



LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Dept. 2316-H, Chicago, Ill.

"The World's Greatest Extension University"

Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me particulars regarding your Extension Course of Training in Higher Accounting and your Consulting Service. Also a copy of your valuable book for ambitious men, "Ten Years' Promotion in One."

Present Position.....

Address.....

Could You Write a $35,000 Letter?

"What man in our employ wrote this letter?" asked the president. "It has brought us $35,000 worth of new business. It is a masterpiece—a letter that is a credit to our house and shows rare skill on the part of the writer. I wish more of our employees could write letters like this one."

The man who wrote the $35,000 letter is now supervisor of the firm's entire correspondence. His weekly salary is written in three figures. His ability as a letter writer has made him the "letter executive" of the concern.

A New Profession

Business men have recently awakened to the supreme importance of effective letters in business. Another rich field has been opened for the man or woman of specialized training. It is a lamentable fact that the art of successful letter-writing has been so little understood or heeded by the average business man or employee. Many executives openly acknowledge their deficiencies in this respect and are willing to have their letters supervised by an expert correspondent.

Learn by Mail

The LaSalle Course in Business Letter Writing is for you. If you are a business man, employer or employee, you need it. Business houses everywhere are calling for men who can write letters that bring sales at lowest cost—letters that collect money from the stubborn debtor—letters that open new accounts—letters that help the trade—letters that skilfully handle complaints—letters that buy good will or pave the way for the salesmen.

There are a hundred different ways in which you can use forceful letters to build profits and prestige in business.

Train by the "Case" System.

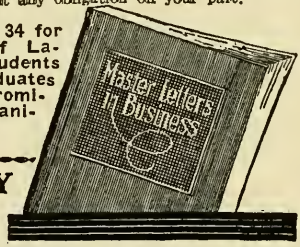
The only way to become a skilled letter-writer is by WRITING letters, comparing your work with master letters and getting criticism by master letter-writers. Under the LaSalle plan you learn to do by DOING. This is the first and only correspondence course in letter-writing which has made a thorough application of the "Case" method. It follows closely the famous method used in noted University Law Schools. The system is analogous to the laboratory method whereby you are given certain things with which to work and told to make something. You deal with actual cases lifted from the experience of master letter-writers. Being enrolled for this training is like being made the letter diplomat of a progressive business institution. You learn to handle important business matters—typical, not theoretical cases.

Mail the Coupon Now

Whatever your position in business may be, send for information about this remarkable course now. Find out how ambitious men are making themselves expert letter-writers and high salaried business correspondents through the new LaSalle plan.

Send for a free copy of our illustrated book which tells the story complete and shows the opportunities which are open to trained men and women through this new development in business. The coupon below will bring the book and all the facts without any obligation on your part.

See page 34 for record of LaSalle Students and Graduates with prominent organizations.



LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

"The World's Greatest Extension University"

Dept. 2316-BLW, Chicago, Illinois.

Without cost or obligation on my part, please send me particulars regarding your new Home-Training Course and Service in Business Letter Writing.

Name .....

Present Position .....

Address .....

MARC ANTONY DELIVERING THE ORATION OVER CAESAR.

CAESAR'S name has stood through all the ages as the embodiment of imperial power. His untimely end after reaching the pinnacle of earthly glory is one of the great tragedies of history. The greatest tragedy in all human history is the great European War. All the underlying causes of this conflict, the racial antipathies, the commercial rivalries, the sting of past defeats, the vaulting ambitions for World Empire may be discerned from the pages of history. The one great history of every Empire, Kingdom, Principality and Power, from the beginning of civilization to the present, is the great publication,

Ridpath's History of the World

DR. RIDPATH is universally recognized as America's greatest historian. Other men have written histories of one nation or period: Gibbon of Rome, Macaulay of England, Guizot of France, but it remained for Dr. Ridpath to write a history of the entire World from the earliest civilization down to the present. We offer the latest edition, brand new, down to date, beautifully bound in half morocco.

At a Great Sacrifice in Price

WE will **name our special low price** and **easy terms** of payment only in direct letters. A coupon for your convenience is printed on the lower corner of this advertisement. Tear off the **coupon,** write your name and address plainly and **mail now.** Our **plan of sale** enables us to **ship direct from factory to customer** on approval and **guarantee satisfaction.** We employ no agents, nor do we sell through book stores, so there is no agents' commission to pay. Mail the coupon now before you forget it. The sample pages are free.

32-Page Booklet FREE

WE will mail you 32 free sample pages without obligation on your part to buy. These will give you some idea of the splendid illustrations and the wonderfully beautiful style in which the work is written. You can purchase this great work at the **lowest price ever offered** and pay for it in **small sums monthly.**

Six Thousand Years of History

RIDPATH takes you back to the dawn of history, long before the Pyramids of Egypt were built; down through the romantic troubled times of Chaldea's grandeur and Assyria's magnificence; of Babylonia's wealth and luxury; of Greek and Roman splendor; of Mohammedan culture and refinement, to the dawn of yesterday. He covers **every race, every nation, every time** and holds you spellbound by his wonderful eloquence. **Mail the coupon.**

Western Newspaper Asso.
Chicago

FOLD HERE, TEAR OUT, SIGN AND MAIL

1
19

FREE COUPON

Western Newspaper Association
140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Please mail **32 free** sample pages of **Ridpath's History of the World,** containing pictures of Napoleon, Caesar and other great characters, Map of European War Zone, and write me full particulars of your special offer to **World Almanac** readers.

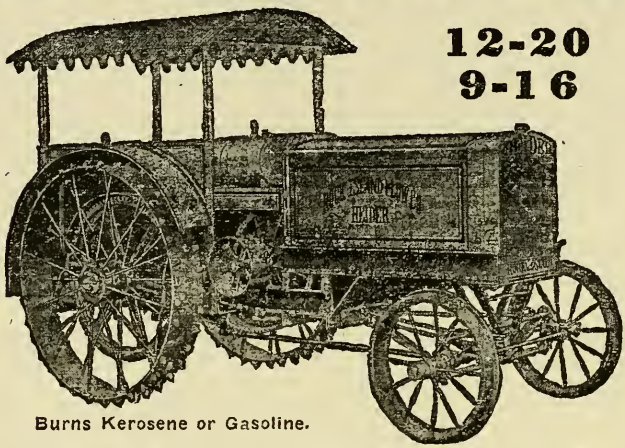
Name.....

Address.....

MAIL THIS COUPON

HEIDER TRACTORS

12-20
9-16



Burns Kerosene or Gasoline.

11 YEARS' ACTUAL FIELD WORK

THE HEIDER is a standard four-wheel, four-cylinder tractor, burns kerosene successfully and is backed by **11 years of actual field work.**

It is a modern power plant that will pull your disc, drill, harrow, seeder, binder, hay tools, wagons, etc., and when plowing the 12-20 pulls three bottoms and the 9-16 two bottoms.

The Heider also furnishes belt power to operate your grain separator, silo filler, corn sheller, cream separator, washing machine, wood saw, etc. It's a **Real All-Purpose Tractor.**

Special Friction Transmission, less gears, less expense, 7 speeds forward, 7 reverse—traction speed 1 to 4 miles per hour—heavy duty Waukesha motor.

A Post Card Will Bring Newest Heider Catalog—Send for it.

Rock Island Line of Farm Tools Includes:

Plows	Drills	Planters	Litter Carriers
Engines	Discs	Seeders	Cultivators
Hay Rakes	Wagons	Drags	Spreaders
Hay Loaders	Buggies	Gears	Cream Separators

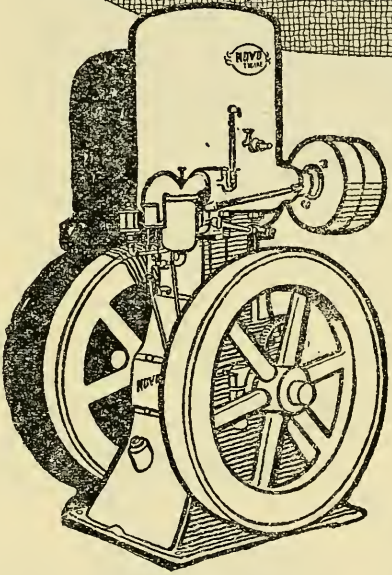
Rock Island Tractor Plows and Tractor Disc Harrows

"Farmers Catalog Sent on Request"

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY

Factory and General Offices, 720 Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

NOVO RELIABLE POWER



CONSTRUCTION work of all kinds, mining, oil drilling and operating, farming, manufacturing and lumbering, in fact wherever dependable power is required there is a place for Novo Gasoline or Kerosene Engines and Outfits.

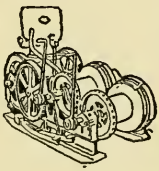
Novo Gasoline or Kerosene Engines will run any machine below twenty H. P. easily and economically.

The Novo line of outfits include Hoisting Outfits, Diaphragm, Centrifugal, Medium and High Pressure and Triplex Pumping Outfits, Air Compressor Outfits, Saw Rigs: A combination for every requirement.

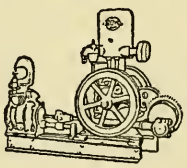
75 types and sizes of Outfits equipped with Novo Engines. Operates with gasoline, kerosene, distillate, natural or artificial gas.

NOVO ENGINE CO.

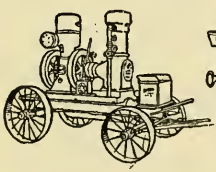
Clarence E. Bement, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
Factory and Main Office, Lansing, Mich.



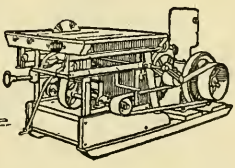
Novo Type D. H. Hoisting Outfit.



Novo Type U Pumping Outfit.



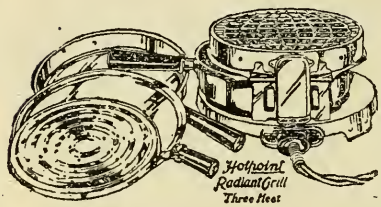
Novo Imperial Air Compressor Outfit.



Novo Rip and Swing Cut-Off Saw Rig.

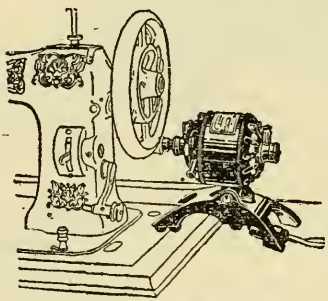
ELECTRICAL HOME DEVICES

Hotpoint Radiant Grill



Operates from any lamp socket; boils, broils, fries and toasts either above or below the glowing coils. Performs any two operations at same time at current cost of one. Has three-heats; food may be started cooking on High heat and finished on Medium or Low; saves current. Furnished with two dishes and cover, which serves as reflector or griddle.

Dia. 7¼-inch.....PRICE **$9.00**



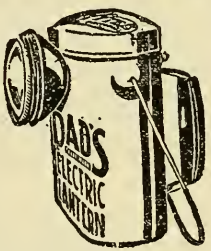
Sew-E-Z Sewing Motor

Hamilton-Beach, Racine

Here is the greatest little wonder worker ever invented for the woman who sews. Fits any sewing machine (new or old) and immediately converts it into an electrically operated labor-saver.. Elimnates all foot pedaling and enables any woman to do all of her sewing without getting the least bit tired.

PRICE **$15.75**

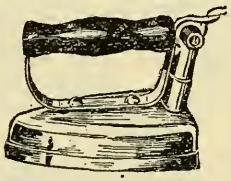
Portable Electric Lantern



Gives powerful light. Furnished with two dry batteries. Light weight. Very hardy around the home, farm or camp.

PRICE **$3.00**

Guaranteed Electric Irons



The iron with the hot point, cool handle and attached stand. Heating element guaranteed for ten years. Highly polished nickel finish. Furnished complete with eight feet cord and attachment plug.

3 lb. Iron, $5.00

5 and 6 lb. Iron, $6.00

ALPHA ELECTRIC CO., INC., 116-118 W. 29th St., N.Y.C.

"Don't tell me you never had a chance!"

"Four years ago you and I worked at the same bench. We were *both* discontented. Remember the noon we saw the International Correspondence Schools' advertisement? That woke me up. I realized that to get ahead I needed special training, and I decided to let the I.C.S. help me. When I marked the coupon I asked you to sign with me. You said, 'Aw, forget it!'

"I made the most of my opportunity and have been climbing ever since. You had the same chance I had, but you turned it down. No, Jim, you can't expect more money until you've trained yourself to handle bigger work."

There are lots of "Jims" in the world—in stores, factories, offices, everywhere. Are *you* one of them? Wake up! Every time you see an I.C.S. coupon *your* chance is staring you in the face. Don't turn it down.

Right now over one hundred thousand men are preparing themselves for bigger jobs and better pay through I.C.S. Courses. You can join them and get in line for promotion.

Mark and Mail This Coupon, and Find Out How

TEAR OUT HERE

International Correspondence Schools
Box 4392, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position *before* which I mark X.

☐ ADVERTISING MAN	☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
☐ Salesman	☐ Electrician
☐ Commercial Law	☐ Electric Cars
☐ BUSINESS	☐ Telegraph Engineer
☐ Certified Pub. Accountant	☐ Practical Telephony
☐ Bookkeeper	☐ Railroader
☐ Stenographer	☐ ARCHITECT
☐ ILLUSTRATOR	☐ Contractor & Builder
☐ Window Trimmer	☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
☐ Show-Card Writer	☐ Surveying & Mapping
☐ Civil Service	☐ STEAM ENGINEER
☐ TEACHER	☐ MINING ENGINEER
☐ Common School Subjects	☐ Metallurgist
☒ MECHANICAL ENGINEER	☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ Mechanical Draftsman	☐ Poultry Raising
☐ CHEMIST	☐ AUTOMOBILES

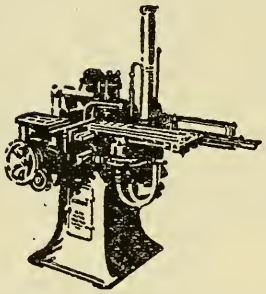
Name _____

Street & No. _____

City _____ State _____

The Efficient Machine

Is the one that produces a maximum of salable output at minimum cost



MONOTYPE

THE MONOTYPE, judged by this standard, is the most efficient machine that ever entered a printing office

THE MONOTYPE reduces the cost of composition by its wonderful adaptability to all classes of work and its great versatility, which make it continuously productive

THE MONOTYPE reduces composing-room costs by eliminating the greatest of them all—the time wasted in distribution

THE MONOTYPE is not only efficient itself, but it makes the whole composing room more efficient by supplying abundance of material for the hand workers, so that they can work continuously

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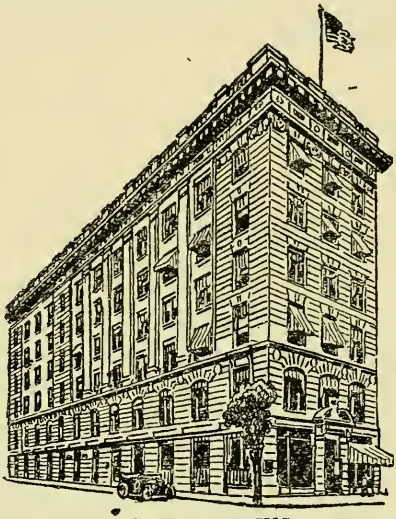

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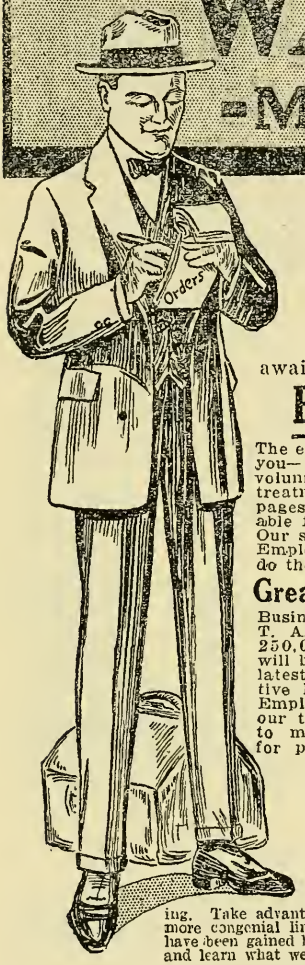

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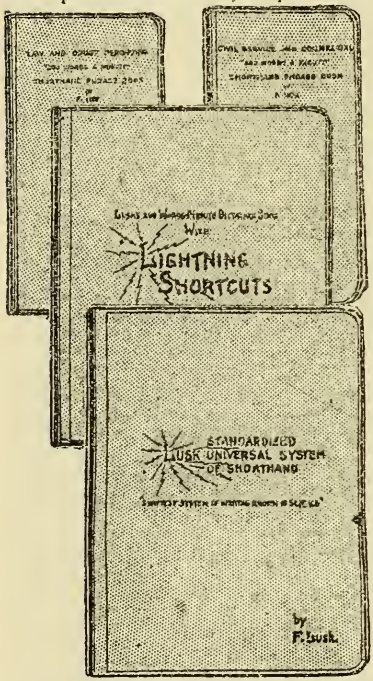

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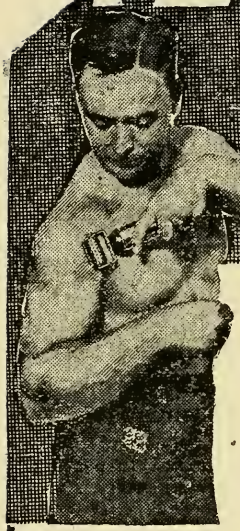

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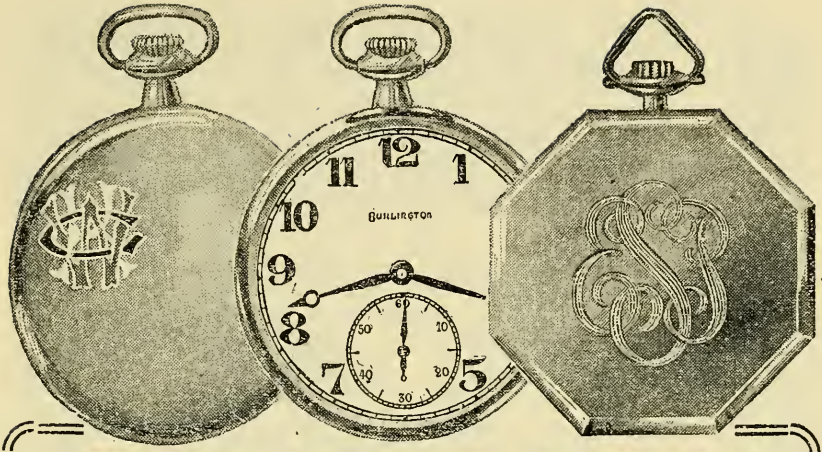

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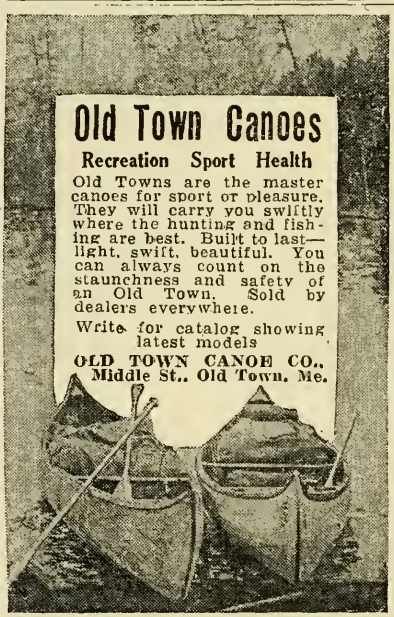

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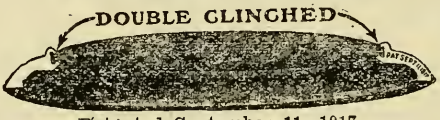

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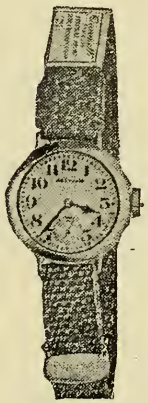

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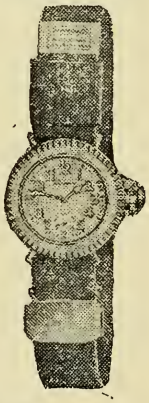

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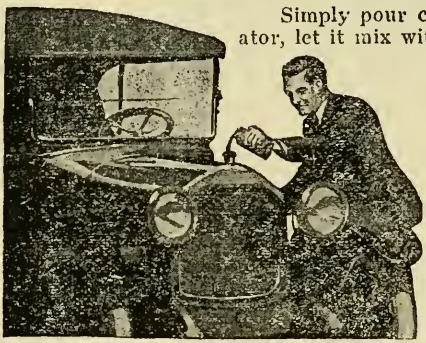

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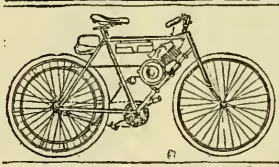

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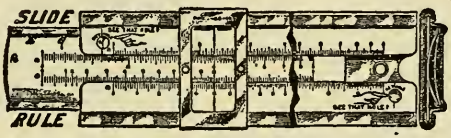

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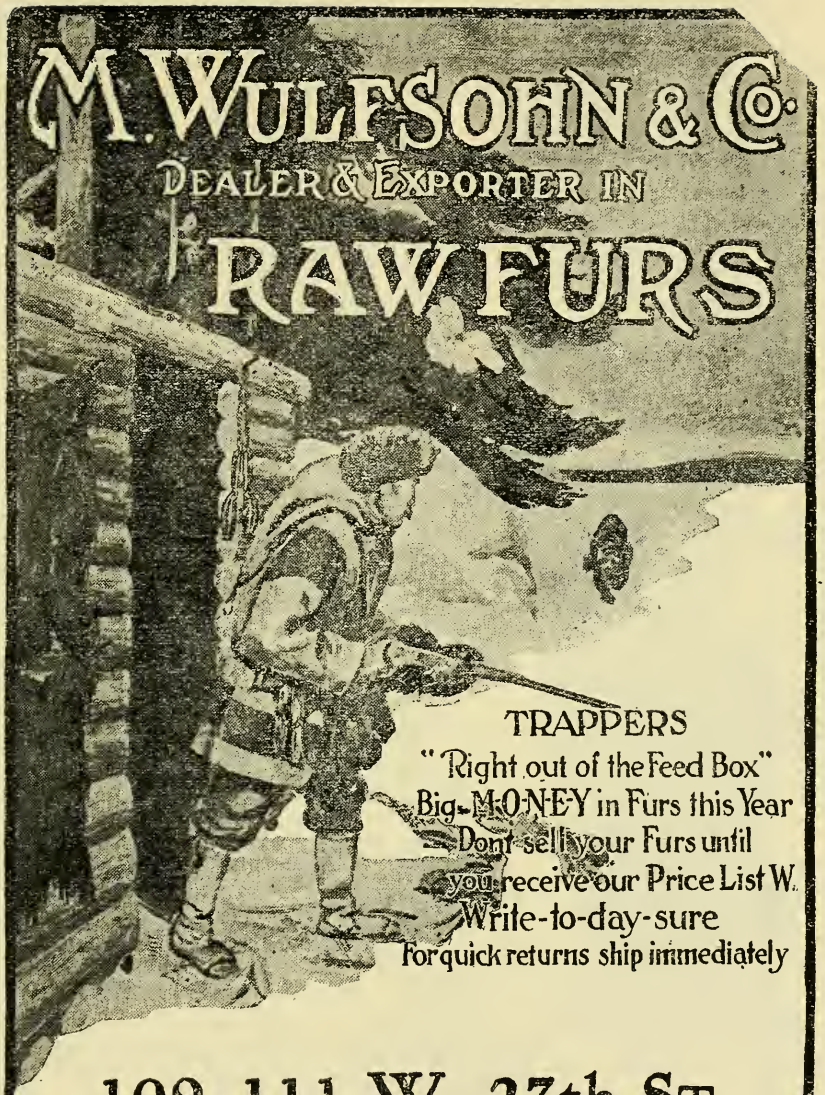

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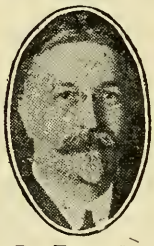

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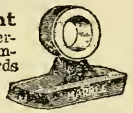

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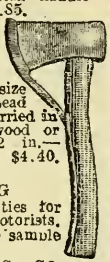

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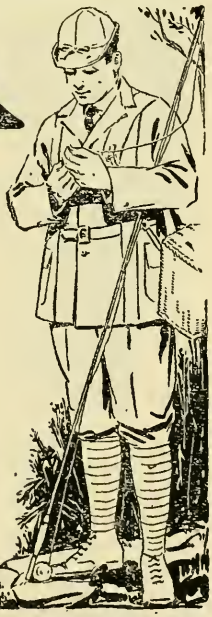

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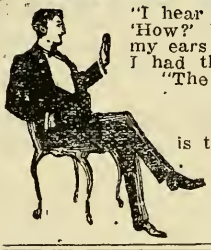

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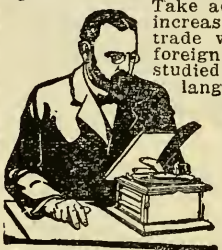

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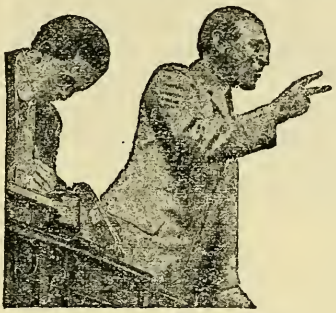

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Hundreds of men are rendering war-winning service at home or at the front with Gregg Shorthand. Charles L. Swem, Official Reporter and Assistant Secretary to President Wilson, has just entered the aviation service. For six years the President's messages, state papers and addresses came to us through the medium of Gregg Shorthand. Warren Johnson, Secretary to Secretary Tumulty, another Gregg Stenographer, has also joined the band of fliers. Roscoe Kincaid is private secretary to General Pershing, Joseph Shaffer is assistant secretary to Director General of Railroads McAdoo—and the list could be extended indefinitely. All these men have found opportunity with Gregg Shorthand. You can study Gregg Shorthand in your leisure time, at the camps, at the fighting front, at home, anywhere—thousands are doing it—and prepare for bigger opportunities.

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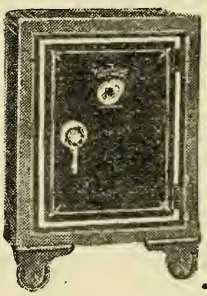

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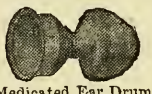

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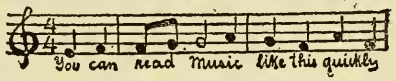

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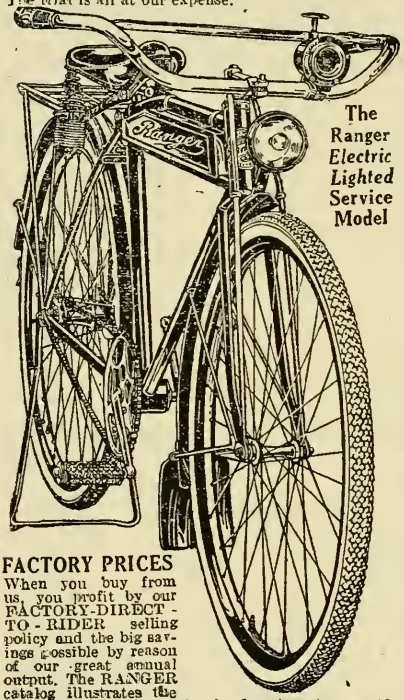

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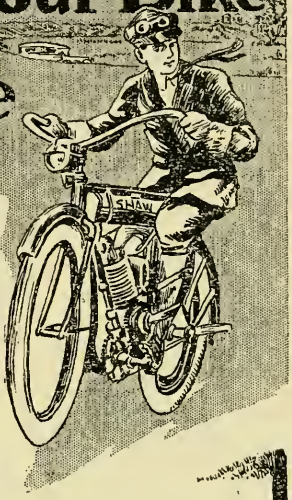

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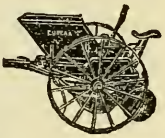

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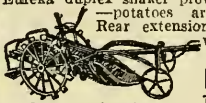

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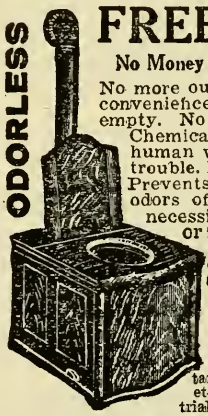

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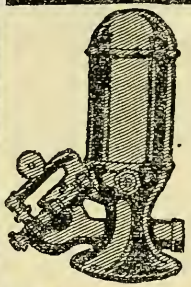

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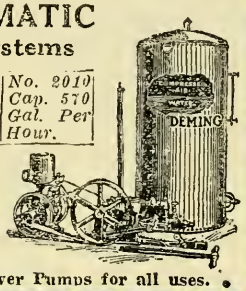

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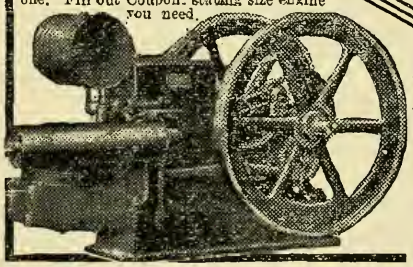

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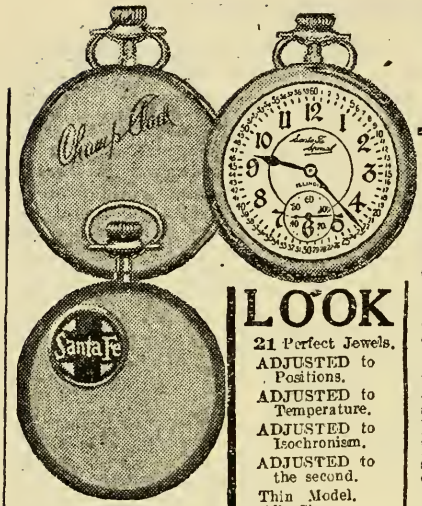

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Just get a box of Kintho Beauty Cream at any drug store and apply it night and morning as directed, and your freckles should begin to disappear in a day or two. It is well to get a cake of Kintho Soap also, as this helps to keep the freckles away, once Kintho has removed them.

No craving for tobacco in any form when you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer.

Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It's a losing fight against heavy odds and means a serious shock to the nervous system. **Let the tobacco habit quit YOU.** It will quit you if you will just take **Tobacco Redeemer**, according to directions for two or three days. It is a most marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

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Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit forming drugs of any kind It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It makes not a particle of difference how long you have been using tobacco, how much you use or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars cigarettes pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff. **Tobacco Redeemer** will **positively** banish every trace of desire in from 48 to 72 hours. This we absolutely guarantee in every case or money refunded.

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"Am perfectly satisfied with the cure. Desire for tobacco has left me entirely. Being a tobacco user for 32 years I know what I am talking about. A. Eble. Wis."

"AS GREAT AS ADVERTISED."

"Tobacco Redeemer is sure a wonderful remedy Didn't think it would cure me but tried it and must say that I found it as advertised. Paul Lauretz. Oregon."

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Am 37 years old. Smoked cigarettes and pipe since I was 12 or 14. Did not think I could quit. Now have no desire for tobacco. even hate to see or smell smoke. Have gained 15 pounds. Am unable to explain full benefit Tobacco Redeemer has done for me, but in my opinion it is worth thousands of dollars. T. J. Lauthner. Tenn."

WRITE for free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the system and **positive proof** that **Tobacco Redeemer** will quickly free you of the habit.

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All you need do is to write saying that you are hard of hearing and will try the "ACOUSTICON." The trial will not cost you one cent. for we even pay delivery charges.

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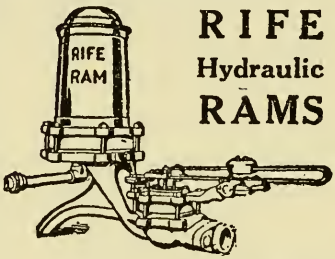

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New Hair Growth After BALDNESS

HAIR GROWN ON MR. BRITTAIN'S BALD HEAD BY INDIANS' MYSTERIOUS HAIR GROWER

My head at the top and back was absolutely bald. The scalp was shiny. An expert said that as he thought the hair roots were extinct, and there was no hope of my ever having a new hair growth.

Yet now, at an age over 66, I have a luxuriant growth of soft, strong, lustrous hair! No trace of baldness. The pictures shown here are from my photographs.

From recent photo.

Indians' Secret of Hair Growth Free

Photo when bald.

At a time when I had become discouraged at trying various hair lotions, tonics, specialists' treatments, etc., I came across, in my travels, a Cherokee Indian "medicine man" who had an elixir that he asseverated would grow my hair. Although I had but little faith, I gave it a trial. To my amazement a light fuzz soon appeared. It developed, day by day, into a healthy growth, and ere long my hair was as prolific as in my youthful days.

That I was astonished and happy is expressing my state of mind mildly.

Obviously, the hair roots had not been dead, but were dormant in the scalp, awaiting the fertilizing potency of the mysterious pomade.

I negotiated for and came into possession of the principle for preparing this mysterious elixir, now called Kotalko, and later had the recipe put into practical form by a chemist.

That my own hair growth was permanent has been amply proved. Many men and women, also children, have reported satisfactory results from Kotalko.

How YOU May Grow YOUR Hair

For women's hair.

My honest belief is that hair roots rarely die even when the hair falls out through dandruff, fever, excessive dryness or other disorders. I have been told by experts that often when hair falls out the roots become imbedded within the scalp, covered by hard skin, so that they remain for a time like bulbs or seeds in a bottle which will grow when fertilized. Shampoos (which contain alkalis) and hair lotions which contain alcohol are enemies to the hair, as they dry it, making it brittle. Kotalko contains those elements of nature which give new vitality to the scalp and hair. To prove the GENUINENESS of Kotalko, I will send the recipe FREE on request. Or I will mail a testing box of recipe for 10 cents, silver or stamps. Satisfy yourself. You want to stop falling hair, eliminate dandruff or cover that bald spot with healthy hair. Get the testing box, apply once or twice daily—watch in your mirror! Address:

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How We Stopped the Leaks That Kept Us Poor

The Discovery Which Enabled Howard Lindsay and His Wife to Save One-third of Their Income and Later Aided Mr. Lindsay to Become President of a Large Corporation—A Secret That Applies to Any Income

By HARRISON OTIS.

Who should walk into the room but Howard Lindsay! Of all men perhaps the last I had expected to find as the president of this great new company. They had told me that Mr. Lindsay of the Consolidated was looking for a fine country home and was interested in buying the Dollard Place in Englewood; so as executor of the Dollard estate I had come to discuss the terms with him.

But Lindsay! Surely some miracle had happened. For it was the very man who had come to me "dead broke" about four years back and had asked me to help him get a new job. But how he had changed! The man I remembered was down at the heel, and timid and ill-kempt. The man now facing me was keen-eyed, alert, confident and well groomed.

"You are surprised, Mr. Otis, I can see that without your telling me. I was a pretty sorry object the last time we met—and you may be sure I have not forgotten the good turn you did me when I needed it so badly.

"Let that real estate matter rest for a moment while I tell you how the change happened. It won't take five minutes. It all seems simple as A B C as I look back on it now. And, come to think of it, it was simple and perfectly natural.

How It All Began.

"Our new life began when we discovered **how to save money.** That happened soon after I started in the new job you helped me secure. And it all came about right in my own home. Our family cash account was in terrible shape at that time. Both my wife and I had been used to luxuries at home and 'charge it to Dad' had been our easy way out of any money problem.

"But it was different now and our sole source of supply was my salary of $3,000. We never went to the theatre that we didn't have the uncomfortable feeling that we were using money that ought to go for coal or clothes or food. We seldom bought anything without feeling as though we were cheating ourselves out of something else.

"That year we didn't save one cent. Besides that we woke up on New Year's Day to find a big bunch of unpaid bills to be taken care of somehow or other out of future salary checks.

"When I asked myself the reason for all this I found that I did not know the reason, and no more did my wife, because we hadn't the faintest idea what our money had been spent for.

"Then we looked around among our friends and learned a great lesson.

"The Weeds, I knew, were getting more than $5,000 a year. They lived in a modest apartment, did not wear fine clothes, seldom went to the theatre, did little entertaining, yet we knew they barely had enough money to pay current bills. They found it out of the question to save any money and found themselves, so Weed told me, in the same predicament that we had faced on New Year's Day.

"In the case of the Wells I found a very different story and one that set me thinking hard. Their income was $2,000 a year, yet, to my amazement, they confided to us that they had saved $600 a year ever since they were married. They didn't have any grand opera in their program—except on their little Victrola—but they did go to the theatre regularly, they wore good clothes, entertained their friends at their home and were about the happiest and most contented couple of all our married friends.

Our Great Discovery.

"Then I discovered the **magic secret.** The Weeds never knew whether they could afford to make a given expenditure or not. Theirs, like others, was a careless, happy-go-lucky existence, with the happiness cut out because they were always worried about money matters. They kept no accounts and just trusted to luck—and so had bad luck all the time.

"The Wells, on the other hand, were getting more real enjoyment out of life than people with double their income—simply because they **knew what they could afford to spend.**

"The difference between these two families was that in one case the expenditures were made without any plan—while in the other the income was regulated on a weekly budget system.

"Right there we got our Big Idea and our key to success and happiness.

"We sat down that evening and made up a budget of all our expenses for the next fifty-two weeks. We discovered leaks galore. We found a hundred ways where little amounts could be saved.

"And in no time we were engaged in the most fascinating game either of us had ever played—the game of 'Money Saving.'

"In one short month we had a 'strangle hold' on our expenses and knew just where we were going. In one year my wife proudly produced a bank book showing a tidy savings account of $800.

My New Grip on Business.

"In the mean time an extraordinary change had come over me in business, because of my not having to worry about my personal affairs. I was able to give my employer's affairs my full, undivided attention during business hours instead of being harassed and worried as I had always been before.

"I didn't fully realize this until the president called me in one day and said, 'Lindsay, you have been doing exceptionally well. I have been studying your work for the last year and you have saved the company a lot of money. We have decided to give you an interest in the business.' And besides that he doubled my salary. I never told him what had worked the change, but my wife and I know well.

"When you consider what my income is now, all that I have told you seems funny, doesn't it? I can write my check in six figures to-day, and my new salary here is $25,000 a year. But I am still working on the same plan that I used to keep track of that original $3,000. Result, I know just what I can subscribe to Liberty Bonds and the Red Cross and all the other war funds, and I never have to wonder whether I can afford to have a new motor car, because my budget tells me—to a penny.

"It all began when we got a grip on our family expenses.

"So there you are. It is wonderful, isn't it? I often wish I might tell my story to the thousands of young married couples who are having the hardest time of their lives just when they ought to be having the best time.

"If you ever get a chance, do pass this message on, for there are thousands who don't know what the trouble is, who would give everything to know one of 'the secrets of the fat bank balance.'"

So now I have the opportunity, and you are lucky if only you will act on the wonderful message this story contains.

HARRISON OTIS

The Magic Budget Plan.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account Book is built on the experience of Howard Lindsay. It is simplicity in itself. It contains 112 pages, size 8¼x10¾ inches, and is bound in dark blue seal grain imitation leather, semi-flexible, stamped in gold. This book has been prepared by an expert and fits any salary from the smallest to the largest.

This wonderful aid to money-making—this watchdog of your income and expenditures—properly kept will tell you to a penny where your money goes. It will keep absolute track of your expenditures. It will keep you out of debt. It will help put money in the bank. It will provide, as nothing else can, a feeling of security, self-confidence and independence that comes only from the knowledge that you have a tidy and growing bank account.

The Ferrin Money Saving Account is the first and only device of its kind. It is the only account book based on the budget idea. It is the only one that provides for the income as well as the classified items of expense. It contains compact information on

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Making Safe Investments.
Making a Budget.

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The Ferrin System takes only a few minutes a day. No knowledge of bookkeeping is required. Any grammar school boy or girl can keep the accounts in the Ferrin Book. This method is not a hard task.

Now you need not worry about the money you spend for clothes, food, rent or the theatre. You will spend it freely because you will know how much you can afford to spend.

Read the following letter from Mr. Carleton F. Brown, Treasurer and General Manager of the Corona Typewriter Company:

"I today received the Ferrin Money Saving Account Book, and on showing it to some of my friends they were very much impressed with the idea and requested me to order one for them. I would, therefore, appreciate it if you would send me five more of these Ferrin Saving Account Books. I am sending you herewith my check for $12.00 to cover the cost of these five in addition to the one which I have just received."

Also the following from Mr. D. G. Shephard, Publicity Manager of the Fairmont Gas Engine and Railway Motor Car Company:

"My wife and I have been making entries in the book only a little over one week, and already have discovered many household 'leaks' to an approximate sum of $5.00. We have the Ferrin method to thank for these discoveries.

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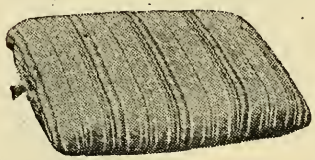

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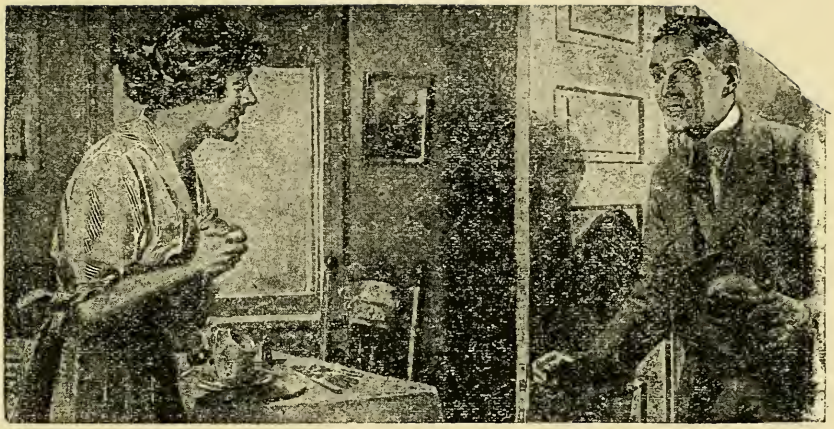

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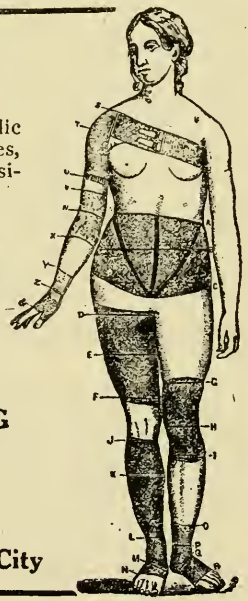

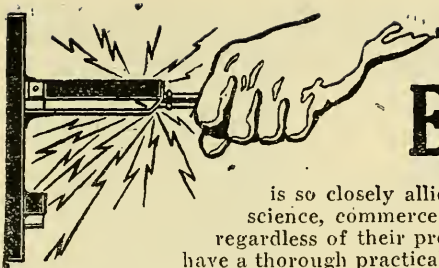

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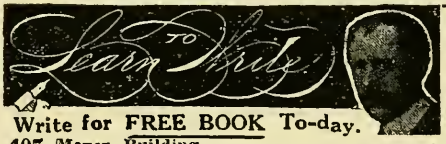

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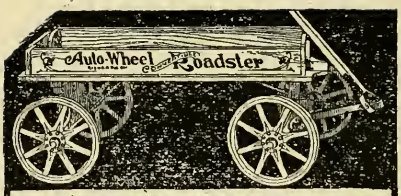

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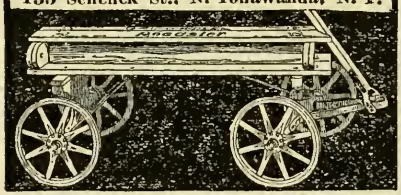

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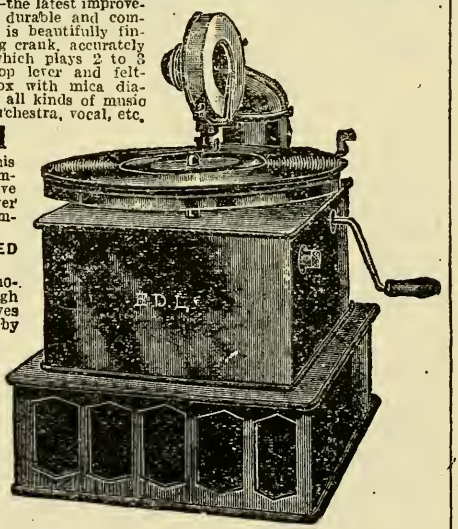

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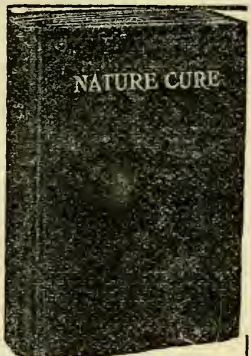

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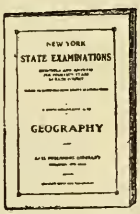

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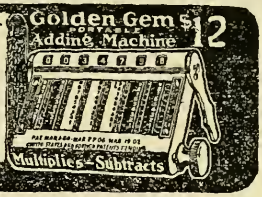

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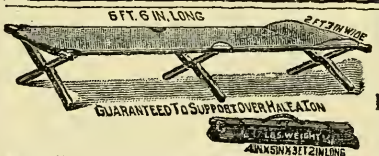

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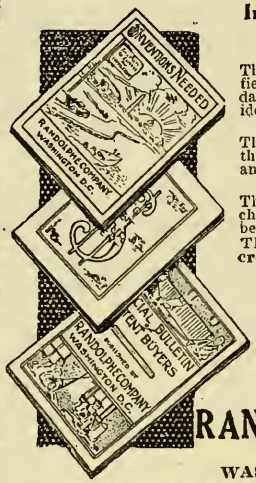

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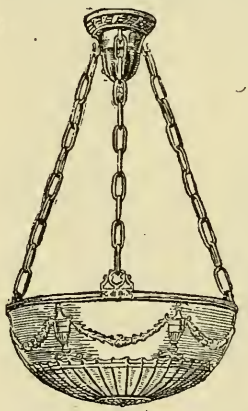

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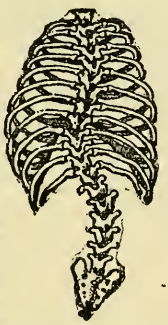

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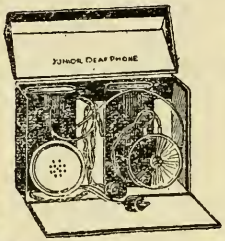

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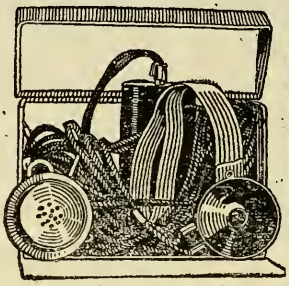

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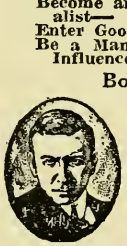

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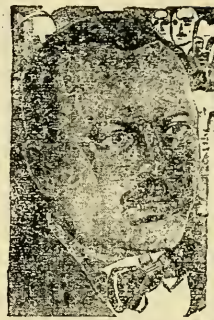

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With this country entering its second year in the "World War" it is doubtful if the song which will be known as the "Hit of the War" has as yet made its appearance. While it is true that such War Songs as "Over There" and "Liberty Bell" have made some impression, have Our Boys adopted another "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," which has been the great favorite with the "English Tommies"? Inasmuch as several Commanders of our training cantonments have requested boys in the service to write such a song, it appears to be still wanting.

Have you an idea which you think might be used as the subject for a Patriotic or War Song? If so, you may secure some valuable information and assistance by writing for a **Free Copy** of our new booklet entitled **"SONG WRITERS' MANUAL AND GUIDE."** We revise song-poems, compose and arrange music, secure copyright and facilitate free publication or outright sale.

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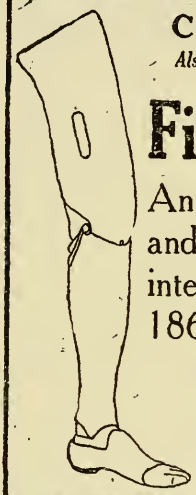

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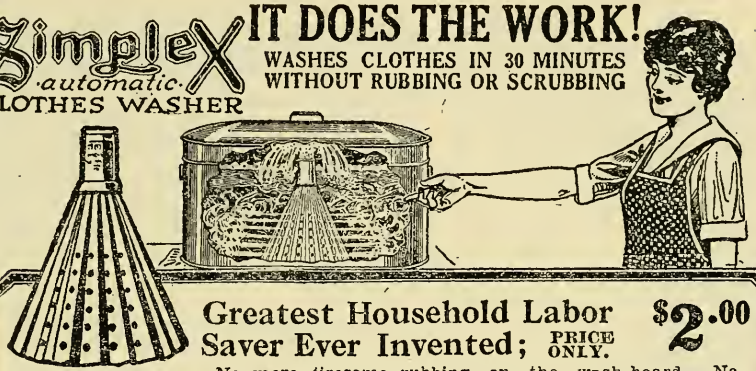

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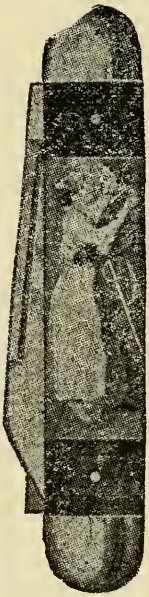

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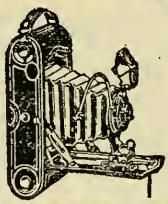

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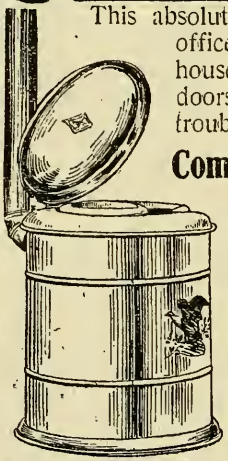

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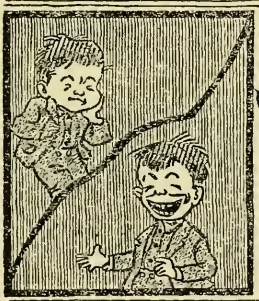

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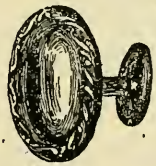

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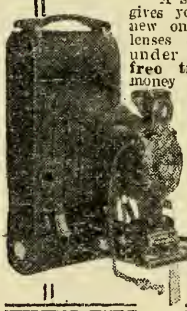

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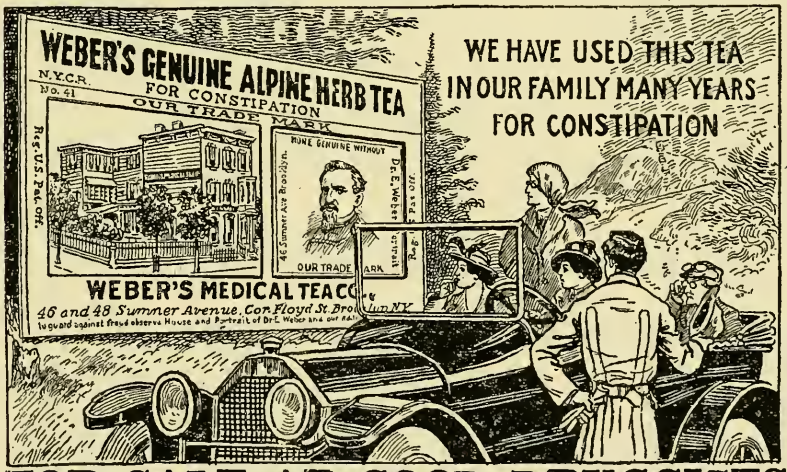

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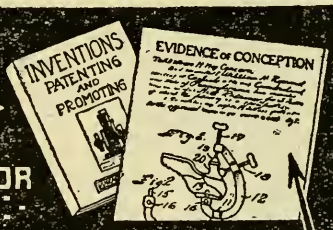

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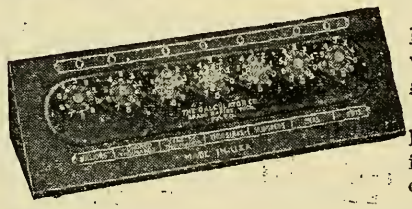

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CLARA GILBERT,
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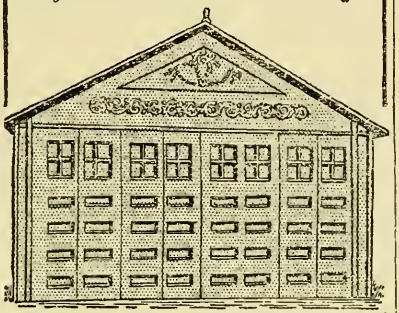

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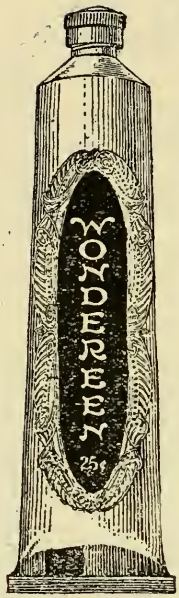

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Will improve a good complexion and make a bad one better. Should be on every

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Delightfully fragrant, it is not sticky or greasy and will keep the skin smooth and soft; very soothing, and relieves chapped or chafed skin, prickly heat, sunburn and windburn.

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with tender skin and after shaving it soothes and relieves that burning and smarting sensation.

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Sent postpaid anywhere on receipt of price, 25c

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There is hope for every deaf person.

The MEGA-EAR PHONE

A Multiple Megaphone Sound Accumulating

INVISIBLE EAR DEVICE

Not Metal or Rubber—Non-Irritating.

Takes the place of imperfect, punctured, ruptured or destroyed NATURAL DRUMS.

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Permanently relieves catarrhal deafness.

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Whatever the cause of your deafness, irrespective of your age or how many treatments have failed, the Mega-ear phone will

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The only truss which will hold your rupture completely is our new, patented, Sanitary TRUSS.

The same can be worn day and night with great comfort. No matter how large your rupture may be, we will guarantee to hold it. We have cured thousands of people with our truss and the same is recommended by the best doctors of this country. In ordering our truss please state measurement around your body over the hip; also state right, left or double. Price, single, $8.00, double, $12.00, including postage.

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EYE WATER

strengthens weak, inflamed eyes, and is an ideal eye wash. Good since 1795. Keep your eyes well and they will help keep you.

35c At All Druggists or sent by Mail Upon Receipt of Price

Write for our Booklet. It is FREE

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Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears, where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write *today* for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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For store fronts, office windows and glass signs of all kinds. No experience necessary. Any one can put them on and make money right from the start.

$30 to $100 a Week!

You can sell to nearby trade or travel all over the country. There is a big demand for window lettering in every town. Send for **Free Samples** and full particulars.

Metallic Letter Co., 421 No. Clark St., Chicago

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No. 303 Any pin illustrated except No. 467, 20 cents each, $2 dozen, in silver plate, 40 cents each, $4 dozen, in sterling silver. Design No. 467, 25 cents each, $2.50 dozen, in silver plate; 45 cents each, $4.50 dozen, in sterling silver. We also specialize in original designs. Quotations cheerfully given. Send for FREE catalog of 300 designs.

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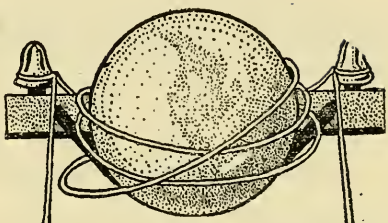

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At this "Learn by Doing" School a man acquires the art of Electrical Drafting; the best business methods and experience in Electrical Contracting, together with the skill to install, operate and maintain all systems for producing, transmitting and using electricity. A school for Old and Young. Individual instruction. School open to visitors 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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THE NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

How I Improved My Memory In One Evening

The Amazing Experience of Victor Jones

"Of course I place you! Mr. Addison Sims of Seattle.

"If I remember correctly—and I do remember correctly—Mr. Burroughs, the lumberman, introduced you to me at the luncheon of the Seattle Rotary Club three years ago in May. This is a pleasure indeed! I haven't laid eyes on you since that day. How is the grain business? And how did that amalgamation work out?"

The assurance of the speaker—in the crowded corridor of the Hotel McAlpin—compelled me to turn and look at him, though I must say it is not my usual habit to "listen in," even in a hotel lobby.

"He is David M. Roth, the most famous memory expert in the United States," said my friend Kennedy, answering my question before I could get it out. "He will show you a lot more wonderful things than that before the evening is over."

And he did.

As we went into the banquet room the toastmaster was introducing a long line of guests to Mr. Roth. I got in line and when it came my turn, Mr. Roth asked, "What are your initials, Mr. Jones, and your business connection and telephone number?" Why he asked this I learned later, when he picked out from the crowd the 60 men he had met two hours before and called each by name without a mistake. What is more, he named each man's business and telephone number, for good measure.

I won't tell you all the other amazing things this man did except to tell how he called back, without a minute's hesitation, long lists of numbers, bank clearings, prices, lot numbers, parcel post rates and anything else the guests had given him in rapid order.

* * * *

When I met Mr. Roth again—which you may be sure I did the first chance I got—he rather bowled me over by saying, in his quiet, modest way:

"There is nothing miraculous about my remembering anything I want to remember whether it be names, faces, figures, facts or something I have read in a magazine.

"You can do this just as easily as I do. Anyone with an average mind can learn quickly to do exactly the same things which seem so miraculous when I do them.

"My own memory," continued Mr. Roth, "was originally very faulty. Yes it was—a really poor memory. On meeting a man I would lose his name in thirty seconds, while now there are probably 10,000 men and women in the United States, many of whom I have met but once, whose names I can tell instantly on meeting them."

"That is all right for you, Mr. Roth," I interrupted, "you have given years to it. But how about me?"

"Mr. Jones," he replied, "I can teach you the secret of a good memory in one evening. This is not a guess, because I have done it with thousands of pupils. In the first of seven simple lessons which I have prepared for home study, I show you the basic principle of my whole system and you will find it—not hard work as you might fear—but just like playing a fascinating game. I will prove it to you."

He didn't have to prove it. His Course did; I got it the very next day from his publishers, the Independent Corporation.

When I tackled the first lesson, I suppose I was the most surprised man in

forty-eight states to find that I had learned in about one hour—how to remember a list of one hundred words so that I could call them off forward and back without a single mistake.

That first lesson stuck. And so did the other six.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years became president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher, and who is now president of the Allen Sales Service, Inc., New York City:

> "Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

Mr. Allen didn't put it a bit too strong. The Roth Course is priceless! I can absolutely count on my memory now. I can call the name of most any man I have met before—and I am getting better all the time. I can remember any figures I wish to remember. Telephone numbers come to mind instantly, once I have filed them by Mr. Roth's easy method. Street addresses are just as easy.

The old fear of forgetting (you know what that is) has vanished. I used to be "scared stiff" on my feet—because I wasn't sure. I couldn't remember what I wanted to say.

Now I am sure of myself, and confident and "easy as an old shoe" when I get on my feet at the club, or at a banquet, or in a business meeting, or in any social gathering.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of it all is that I have become a good conversationalist—and I used to be as silent as a sphinx when I got into a crowd of people who knew things.

Now I can call up like a flash of lightning most any fact I want right at the instant I need it most. I used to think a "hair trigger" memory belonged only to the prodigy and genius. Now I see that every man of us has that kind of a memory if he only knows how to make it work right.

I tell you it is a wonderful thing, after groping around in the dark for so many years to be able to switch the big searchlight on your mind and see instantly everything you want to remember.

This Roth Course will do wonders in your office.

Since we took it up you never hear anyone in our office say "I guess" or "I think it was about so much" or "I forget that right now" or "I can't remember" or "I must look up his name." Now they are right there with the answer—like a shot.

Have you ever heard of "Multigraph" Smith? Real name H. Q. Smith, Division Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company, Ltd., in Montreal. Here is a bit from a letter of his that I saw this week:

> "Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his Memory 100% in a week and 1,000% in six months."

My advice to you is don't wait another minute. Send to Independent Corporation for Mr. Roth's amazing course and see what a wonderful memory you have got. Your dividends in increased earning power will be enormous.

VICTOR JONES.

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation, the publishers of the Roth Memory Course, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how easy it is to double, yes, triple your memory power in a few short hours, that they are willing to send the course on free examination.

Don't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

On the other hand, if you are as pleased as are the thousands of other men and women who have used the course send only $5 in full payment. You take no risk and you have everything to gain, so mail the coupon now before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

Independent Corporation

Division of Business Education,

Dept. 721, 119 West 40th St., New York.

Publishers of The Independent, "The Most Satisfactory War Journal in America."

Please send me the Roth Memory Course of seven lessons. I will either remail the course to you within five days after its receipt or send you $5.

Name .....

Address .....

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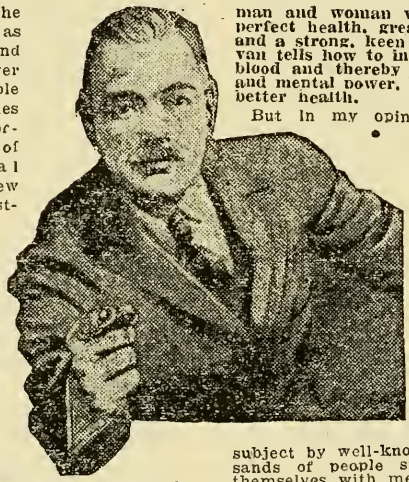
W.A.1-19

Physician Explains Who Should Take Nuxated Iron

Practical Advice on How to Help Build Up Great Strength, Energy and Endurance



Commenting on the use of Nuxated Iron as a tonic, strength and blood builder by over three million people annually, Dr. James Francis Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.), New York, and The Westchester County Hospital, said: "Lack of iron in the blood not only makes a man a physical and mental weakling, nervous, irritable, easily fatigued, but it utterly robs him of that virile force, that stamina and strength of will which are so necessary to success and power in every walk of life.

It may also transform a beautiful, sweet-tempered woman into one who is cross, nervous and irritable. I have strongly emphasized the great necessity of physicians making blood examinations of their weak, anaemic, run-down patients. Thousands of persons go on year after year suffering from physical weakness and a highly nervous condition due to lack of sufficient iron in their red blood corpuscles without ever realizing the real and true cause of their trouble. Without iron in your blood your food merely passes through the body something like corn through an old mill with rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind.

For want of iron you may be an old man at thirty, dull of intellect, poor in memory, nervous, irritable and all "run down," while at 50 or 60 with plenty of iron in your blood you may still be young in feeling, full of life, your whole being brimming over with vim and energy."

The accompanying article of Dr. Sullivan should be carefully read by every man and woman who wants to possess perfect health, great physical endurance and a strong, keen mentality. Dr. Sullivan tells how to increase the iron in our blood and thereby gain greater physical and mental power, brighter intellects and better health.

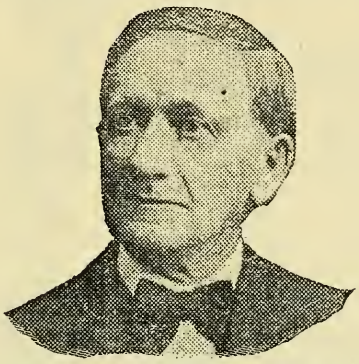
But in my opinion you can't make strong, vigorous, successful, sturdy iron men, and healthy, rosy-cheeked women by feeding them on metallic iron. The old forms of metallic iron must go through a digestic process to transform them into organic iron—Nuxated Iron—before they are ready to be taken up and assimilated by the human system. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written on this subject by well-known physicians, thousands of people still insist on dosing themselves with metallic iron, simply, I suppose, because it costs a few cents less. I strongly advise readers in all cases to get a physician's prescription for organic iron—Nuxated Iron—or if you don't want to go to this trouble then purchase Nuxated Iron in its original packages and see that this particular name (Nuxated Iron) appears on the package. If you have taken preparations such as Nux and Iron and other similar iron products and failed to get results, remember that such products are an entirely different thing from Nuxated Iron.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is used by Dr. Sullivan and others with such surprising results, and which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians, is not a secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated and does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach. The manufacturers guarantee successful and entirely satisfactory results to every purchaser or they will refund your money. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

A Genuine Rupture Cure Sent on Trial to Prove It

Don't Wear a Truss Any Longer

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women and Children That Actually Cures Rupture.



The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who has been curing others for over thirty years. If ruptured, write him to-day at Marshall, Mich.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

Confederate Veteran Cured

Commerce, Ga., R. F. D. No. 11.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,

Dear Sir—I am glad to tell you that I am now sound and well and can plough or do any heavy work. I can say your Appliance has effected a permanent cure. Before getting your Appliance I was in a terrible condition and had given up all hope of ever being any better. If it hadn't been for your Appliance I would never have been cured. I am sixty-eight years old and served three years in Eckle's Artillery, Oglethorpe County. I hope God will reward you for the good you are doing for suffering humanity.

Yours sincerely,
H. D. BANKS.

Others Failed but the Appliance Cured

C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—Your Appliance did all you claim for the little boy and more, for it cured him sound and well. We let him wear it for about a year in all, although it cured him three months after he had begun to wear it. We had tried several other remedies and got no relief, and I shall certainly recommend it to friends, for we surely owe it to you.

Yours respectfully,
WM. PATTERSON.
No. 717 S. Main St., Akron, O.

Cured at the Age of 76

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir—I began using your Appliance for the cure of rupture (I had a pretty bad case) I think in May, 1905. On Nov. 20, 1905, I quit using it. Since that time I have not needed or used it. I am well of rupture and rank myself among those cured by the Brooks Discovery, which, considering my age, seventy-six years, I regard as remarkable.

Very sincerely yours,
SAM A. HOOVER.
Jamestown, N. C.

Child Cured in Four Months

21 Jansen St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.

Gentlemen—The baby's rupture is altogether cured, thanks to your Appliance, and we are so thankful to you. If we could only have known of it sooner our little boy would not have had to suffer near as much as he did. He wore your brace a little over four months and has not worn it now for six weeks.

Yours very truly,
ANDREW EGGENBERGER.

Remember

I send my Appliance on trial to prove what I say is true. You are to be the judge. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day.

Free Information Coupon

C. E. Brooks,
1611 State St., Marshall, Minn.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

City.....

R. F. D.....State.....

27 YEARS THE ENEMY OF PAIN

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HEADACHE TABLETS

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AK FAC-SIMILE

FOR HEADACHES, NEURALGIAS, LAGRIPPE, COLDS,

10 CENTS

WOMEN'S ACHES AND ILLS
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR "A-K" TABLETS
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS

25 CENTS

STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES—BANISH THAT BUNION

By Using ACFIELD'S PERFECTION TOE-SPRING
Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use.
REMOVES THE ACTUAL CAUSE
of the Enlarged Joint or Bunion by straightening the big toe.
A PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION
of this simple *Surgical Appliance* will convince the most skeptical. Any other Foot troubles?
Full particulars in plain sealed envelope to "Out of Town" customers sent on approval. Money back if not as represented.
FREE, with every treatment, a box of Callocorn.
C. R. ACFIELD, Foot Specialties, Marbridge Bldg., Room 461, 1328 BROADWAY (at 34th St.), N. Y. City

Artificial Eyes Made to Order

My experience, both in Europe and in this country, enables me to attend to the most difficult cases with the utmost facility and accuracy.
If you cannot call at my office personally, I can by a simple method fit you just as well if you take the trouble to explain your case to me, and I guarantee to give you satisfaction.

Doctors and Opticians Supplied on Most Favorable Terms

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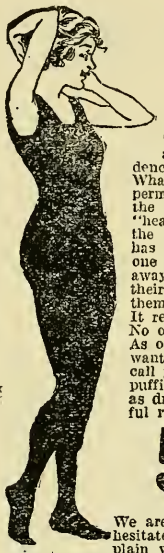

How to Easily

Reduce Fat

This FREE Remedy offer is made to you, reader, and to all other ladies or men alike who are either just commencing to put on too much flesh or are already burdened with unsightly accumulations of unhealthy fat on any or all parts of the body. What we want is to put in your possession an easy, comfortable and safe means of permanently reducing, so you will look and feel your best. In other words, we ask the privilege of sending, without a penny of expense or cost to you, a genuine "health package," a complete testing supply of our wonderful fat reducer, **ADIPO**, the great home self-treatment for all fleshy people, young, middle-aged or older. It has been used by tens of thousands all over the country, many reporting the loss of **one pound a day, and a constant improvement in health and spirits** as the fat goes away. In using **Adipo** you get away from all those quack "obesity doctors," with their ridiculous "symptom blanks" and "personal service" (?) promises. Do you believe them? We hope not. In using **Adipo** you are your own doctor. Nothing else required. It represents all that is best in the very latest Nature Methods for comfortable reducing. No old-fashioned "anti-fat" poisonous drugs to take, no fasting or ridiculous exercising. As one of our friends says: "You can eat and get slender." Therefore, reader, if you want to vastly improve your appearance and physical attractiveness so no one will again call you "fat"; if you want to be able to run upstairs without heart palpitation, without puffing or perspiring, then let **Adipo** work for you. It is absolutely tasteless and as safe as drinking pure water. The most delicate person should improve by taking this wonderful remedy.

50c. Box FREE

We are sending out thousands of FREE testing packages of **Adipo** everywhere, so do not hesitate or delay. Simply write us your address on a postal and receive by return mail, in plain wrapper, a complete 50c. trial box of ADIPO ready for use. We will also enclose a copy of our new book, giving the secrets of self-reducing. After using the FREE testing supply if you need more, we will gladly send it with the distinct understanding that it will cost absolutely nothing unless you are sufficiently reduced: But first get the FREE sample as a test and then decide for yourself.

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Send No Money—Just Your Address.

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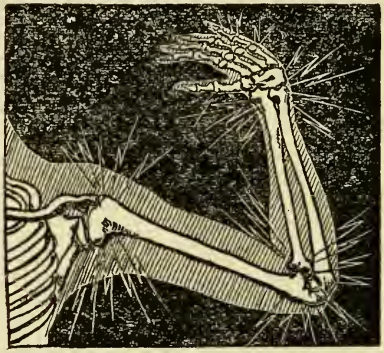

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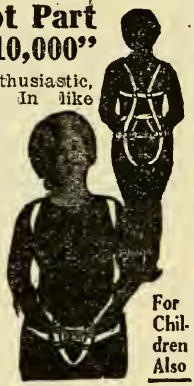

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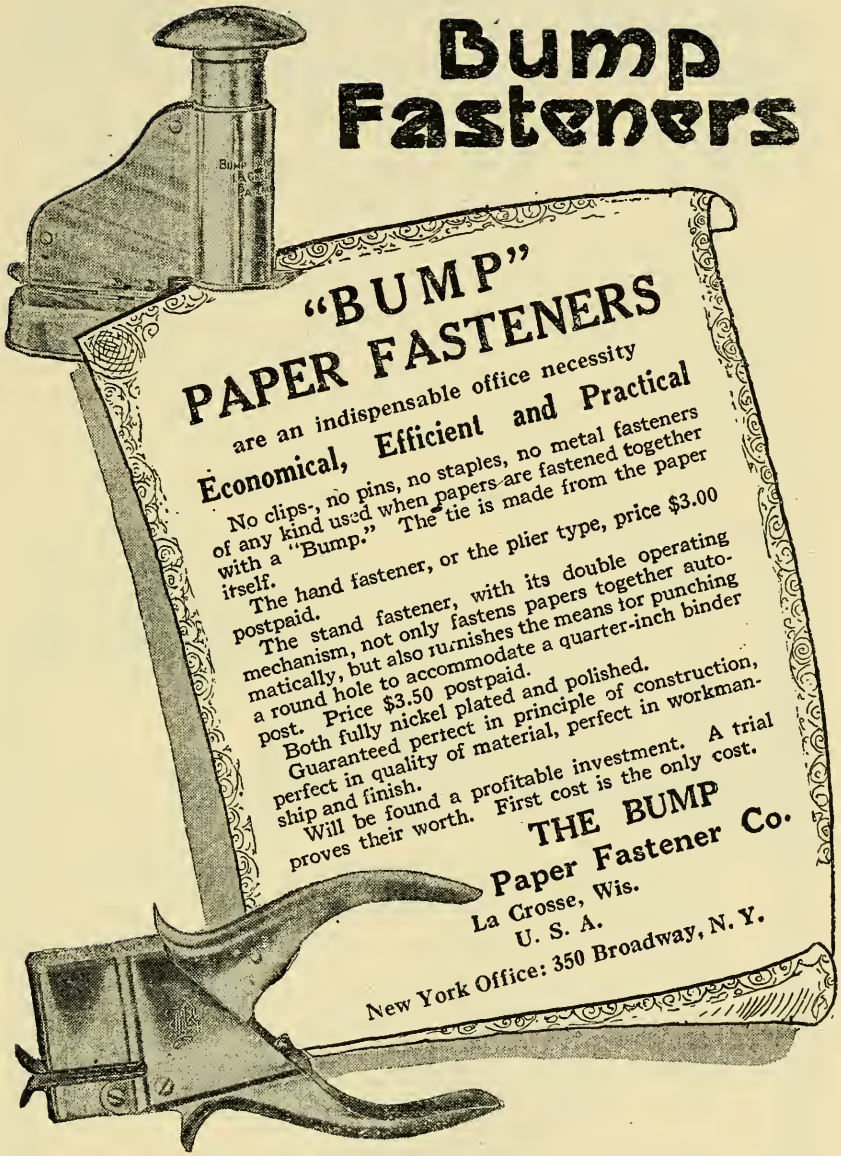
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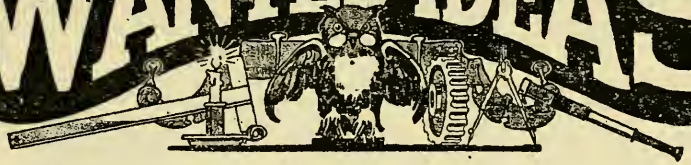

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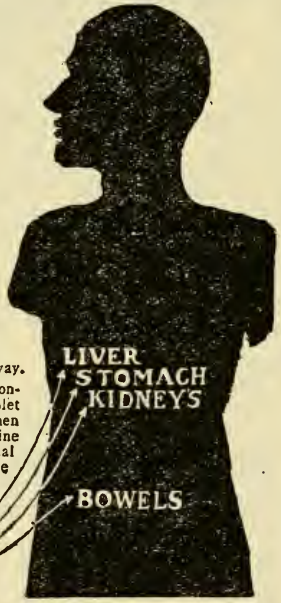

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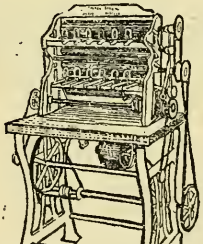

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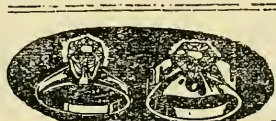

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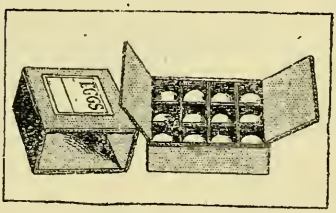

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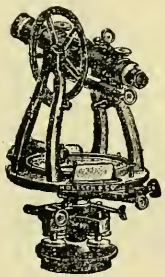

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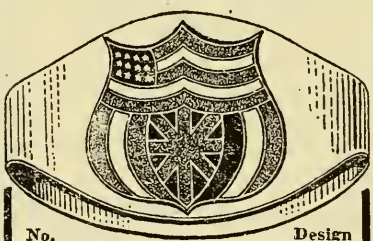

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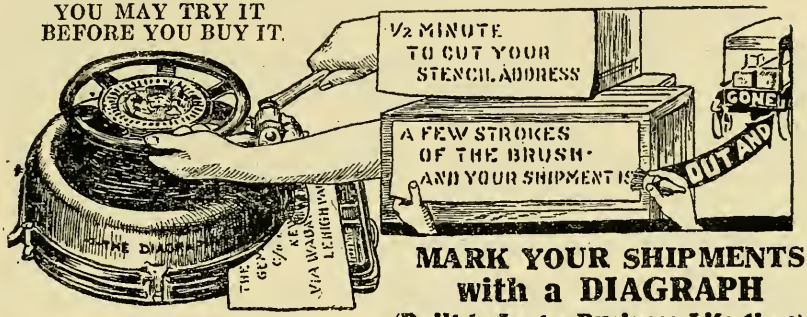

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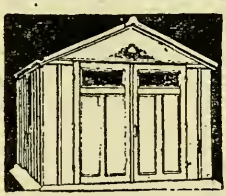

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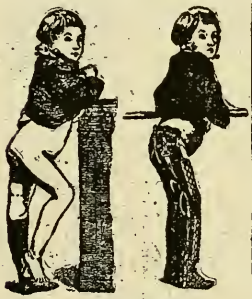

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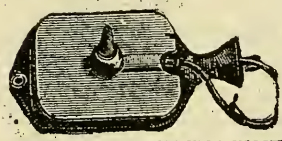

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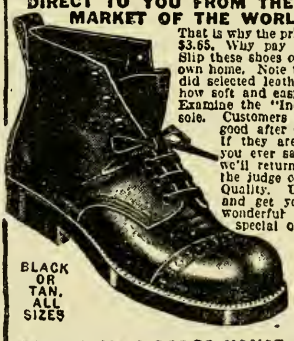

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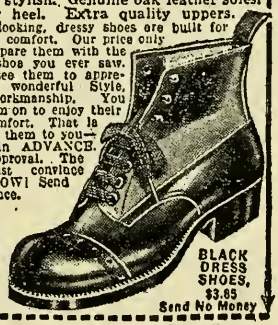

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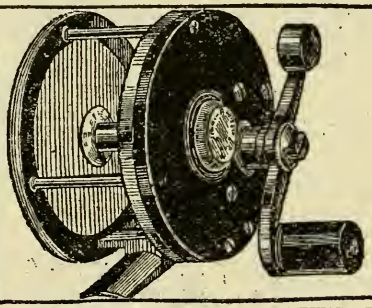

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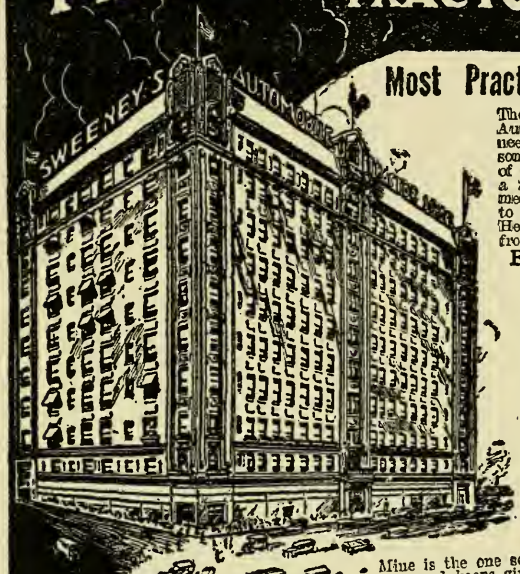

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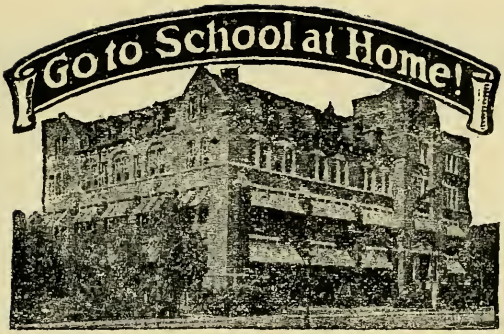

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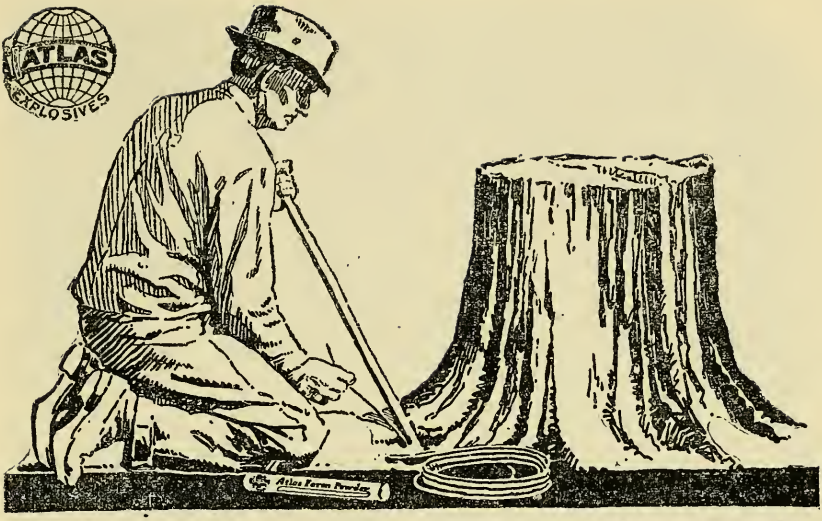

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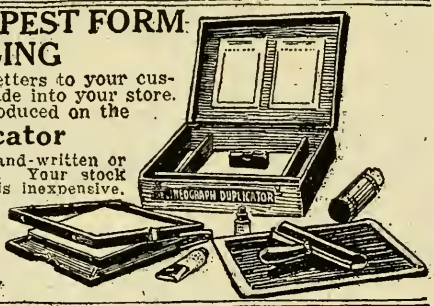

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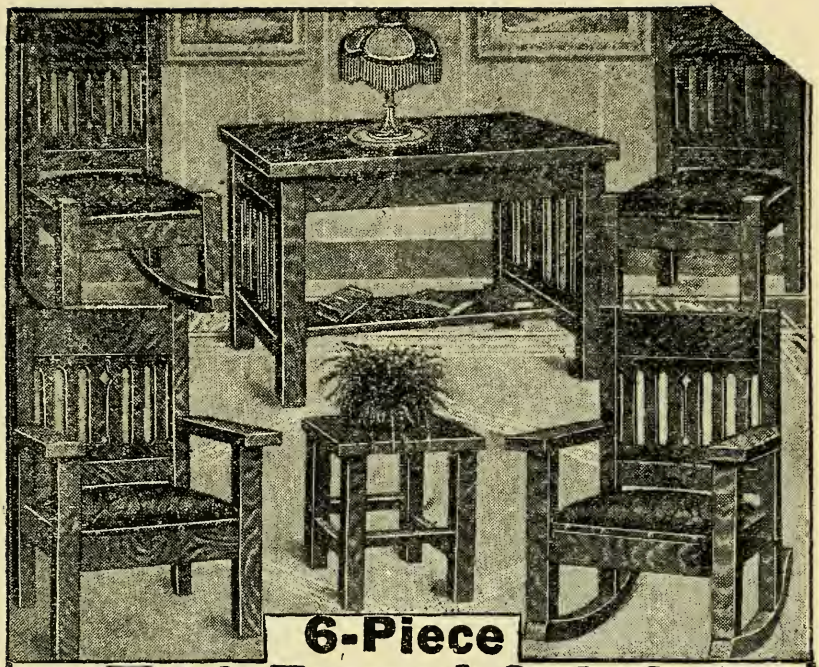

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Peanuts can be easily cultivated Their culture is very simple and exceedingly interesting. Mammoth Peanuts grow to an astonishing size It is a good producer, very prolific, and the giant nuts have a thick, heavily ribbed protecting shell The plant is very attractive, the leaves being of odd shape and a handsome green shade, tinted through the center with white You will derive much pleasure cultivating this interesting species. **Seeds 15c pkt. 3 pkts. for 40c.**

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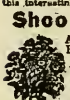

A very remarkable Botanical curiosity and should have Though quite odorless, flies will not remain in a room where it is grown. Bears very pretty blossoms; blooms summer and winter. Grows rapidly from seed **SEEDS 15c packet, 3 for 40c, postpaid.**

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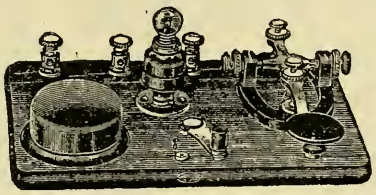

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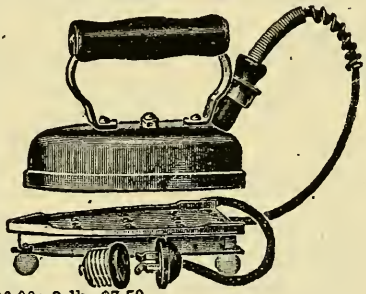

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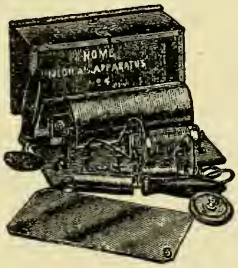

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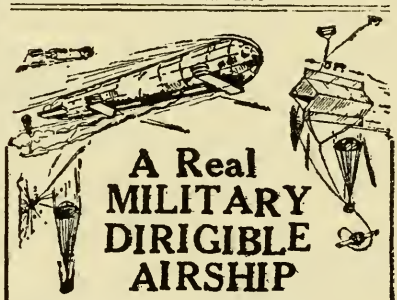

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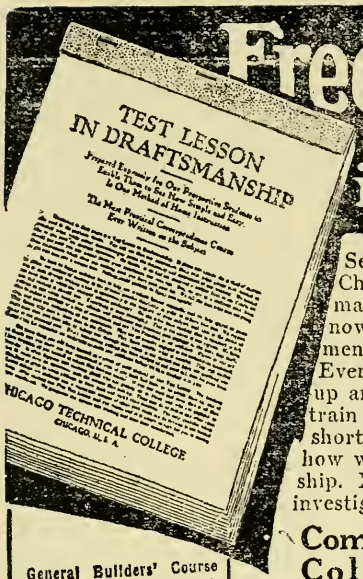

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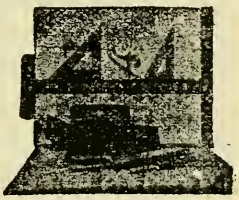

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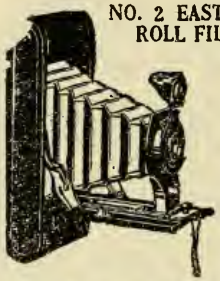

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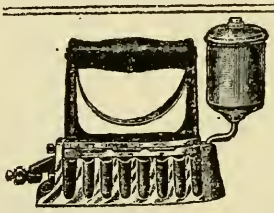

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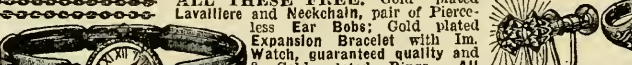

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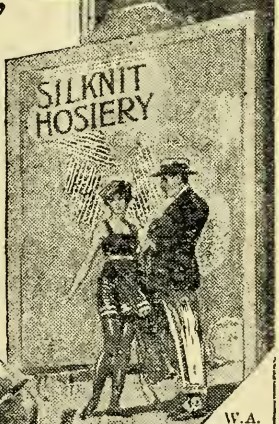

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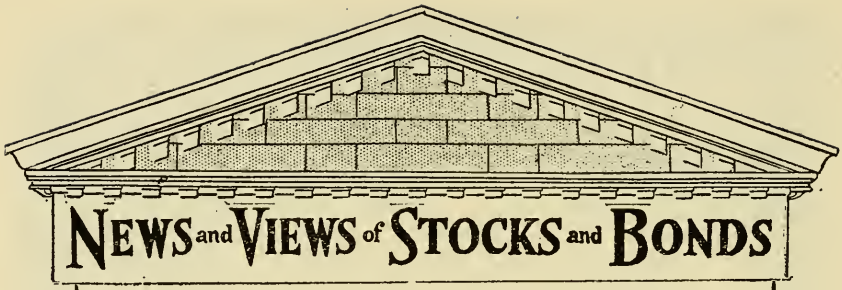

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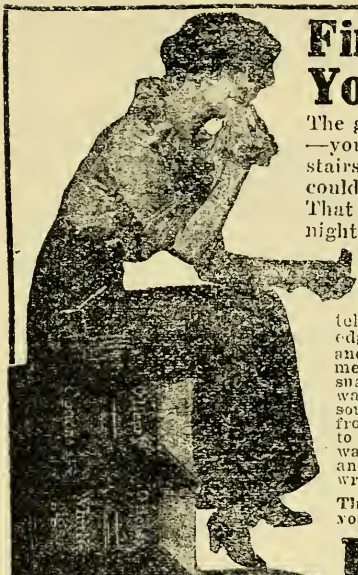

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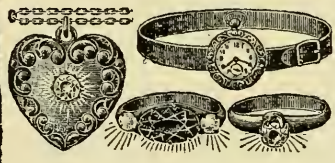

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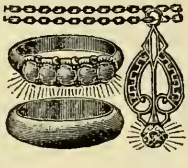

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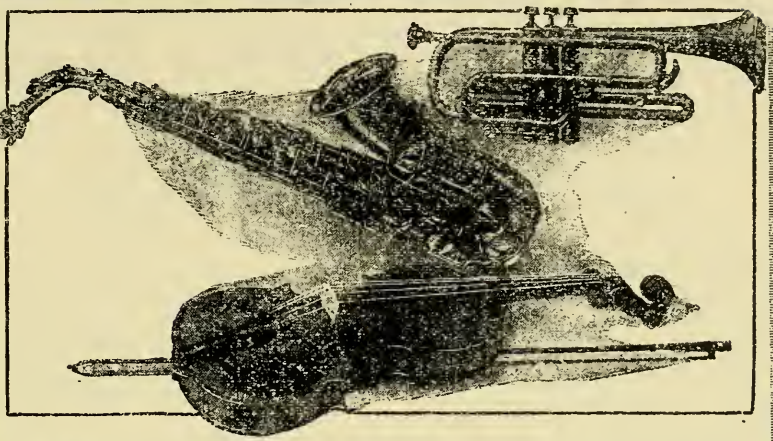

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ow I Raised My Earnings From $30 to $1000 a Week

The Story of a Young Man's Remarkable Rise as Told by Himself

THREE YEARS AGO I was earning $30 per week. With a wife and two children to support it was a constant struggle to make both ends meet. We saved very little, and that only by sacrificing things we really needed. To-day my earnings average a thousand dollars weekly. I own two automobiles. My children go to private schools. I have just purchased, for cash, a $25,000 home. I go hunting, fishing, motoring, traveling, whenever I care to, and I do less work than ever before.

What I have done, anyone can do—for I am only an average man. I have never gone to college, my education is limited, and I am not "brilliant" by any means. I personally know at least a hundred men who are better business men than I, who are better educated, who are better informed on hundreds of subjects, and who have much better ideas than I ever had. Yet not one of them approaches my earnings. I mention this merely to show that earning capacity is not governed by the extent of a man's education and to convince my readers that there is only *one* reason for my success—a reason I will give herein.

One day, a few years ago, I began to "take stock" of myself. I found that, like most other men, I had energy, ambition, determination. Yet, in spite of these assets, for some reason or other I drifted along without getting anywhere. My lack of education bothered me, and I had thought seriously of making further sacrifices in order to better equip myself to earn more. Then I read somewhere that but few millionaires ever went to college, Edison, Rockefeller, Hill, Schwab, Carnegie—not one of them had any more schooling than I had.

One day something happened that woke me up to what was wrong with me. It was necessary for me to make a decision on a matter which was of little consequence. I knew in my heart what was the right thing to do, but something held me back. I said one thing, then another. I couldn't for the life of me make the decision I knew was right.

I lay awake most of the night thinking about the matter—not because it was of any great importance in itself, but because I was beginning to *discover* myself. Along towards dawn I resolved to try an experiment. I decided to cultivate my will power, believing that if I did this I would not hesitate about making decisions

—that when I had an idea I would have sufficient confidence in myself to put it "over"—that I would not be "afraid" of myself or of things or of others.

With this new purpose in mind I applied myself to finding out something more about the will. I was sure that other men must have studied the subject, and the results of their experience would doubtless be of great value to me in understanding the workings of my own will power. So, with a directness of purpose that I had scarcely known before, I began my search.

The results at first were discouraging. While a good deal had been written about the memory and other faculties of the brain, I could find nothing that offered any help to me in acquiring the new power that I had hoped might be possible.

But a little later in my investigation I encountered the works of Prof. Frank Channing Haddock. To my amazement and delight I discovered that this eminent scientist, whose name ranks with James, Bergson and Royce, had just completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement, "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!" My question was answered! Eagerly I read further—how Dr. Haddock had devoted twenty years to this study—how he had so completely mastered it that he was actually able to set down the very exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of training.

It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practice the simple exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock. And I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the first day. I have already indicated the success that my developed power of will has made for me.

I understand that Professor Haddock's lessons, rules, and exercises in will training have recently been compiled and published in book form by the Pelton Publishing Co. of Meriden, Conn., and that any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after a week's reading you do not feel that this book is worth $3, the sum as return it and you will owe nothi When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on: The law of great thinking; how to develop analytic power; how to perfectly concentrate on any subject; how to guard against errors in thought; how to develop fearlessness; how to use the mind in sickness; how to acquire a dominating personality.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the fountainhead of wealth, position and everything we are striving for, and some may say that no mere book can teach the development of the will. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publishers' risk. I am sure that any book that has done for me—and for thousands of others—what "Power of Will" has done—is well worth investigating. It is interesting to note that among the 200,000 owners who have read, used and praised "Power of Will" are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Governor McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster General Britt; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Senator Arthur Capper and thousands of others.

As a first step in will training, I would suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 60-A Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life, as it has meant to me and so many others.

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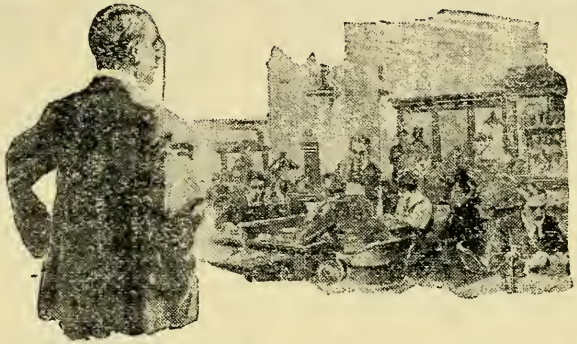

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Not Enough Men for These $5,000 Positions!

An Important Letter to Readers
From the President of the American Commerce Association

CHICAGO, Ill.—I am writing this letter as a last resort to see if we cannot secure more men willing to qualify for traffic positions paying $2,500 to $10,000 a year.

How important is the trained traffic man's work can be seen by these few cases out of thousands which occur every day. A concern in South Chicago had been shipping about 200 cars of Coke from Connellsville to their smelters. Some time ago a traffic expert succeeded in getting a rate adjustment which resulted in a saving of about $5.00 on each car. Thus on this one item alone a saving of over $300,000 a year was effected.

In St. Louis, through misrouting of freight, errors in reconsigning cars and undercharges on shipments, a railroad lost over $27,000.

A traffic expert discovered that freight rates paid by the Meeker Coal Co. were legal but exorbitant. A ruling secured from the Interstate Commission resulted in a refund of $120,000.

There are about 50,000 large business corporations and about 400,000 smaller shippers which must be protected by competent traffic men. These concerns have freight expenses running from a few thousand dollars to many thousands of dollars monthly. Yet in the entire country there are only a few hundred men actually competent to save the money now being wasted through lack of efficiency in applying the Government Freight Rate System.

Realizing the crying demand for trained traffic experts, and seeking relief, the American Commerce Association—a national organization OF traffic men, FOR traffic men, BY traffic men, offers to give men the training required to make them competent to handle the problems of most economical distribution. The instruction is given by mail and can be studied in spare time, at home. The most complete and thorough training is given, and through the Association costs but a few cents a day.

Through its Advisory Council, every member of the American Commerce Association receives the help of the most prominent traffic men in America.

It is impossible to go into details in this letter, but the Association has published a remarkable book for distribution without cost which explains everything in detail and tells how any one may learn the new profession of traffic manager. If you are at all interested in getting into this highly profitable field, paying good salaries, write for the remarkable book, for which we make no charge. Please state whether you are a beginner or whether you have had previous traffic experience, and give your present age and occupation. Address American Commerce Association, Dept. 121, 206 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. (American Commerce Building.)

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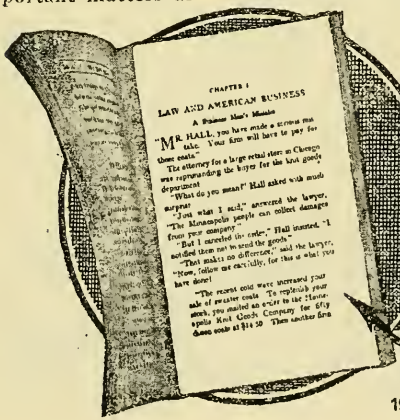
CHAPTER I

LAW AND AMERICAN BUSINESS

A Business Man's Mistake

"MR. HALL, you have made a serious mistake. Your firm will have to pay for these coats."

The attorney for a large retail store in Chicago was representing the buyer for the knit goods department.

"What do you mean?" Hall asked with much surprise.

"Just what I said," answered the lawyer, "The Minneapolis people can collect damages from your company."

"But I canceled the order," Hall insisted. "I notified them not to send the goods."

"That makes no difference," said the lawyer, "Now, follow me carefully, for this is what you have done!

"The recent cold wave increased your sale of sweater coats. To replenish your stock, you mailed an order to the Minneapolis Knit Goods Company for fifty dozen coats at $14.50. Then another firm

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Business Address.....

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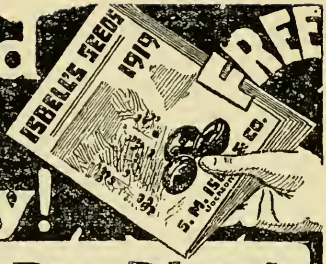

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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters—Lincoln, Neb.

Commander-in-Chief—Clarendon E. Adams, Omaha, Neb. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—J. G. Chambers, Portland, Ore. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Charles H. Haber, National Soldiers' Home, Va. *Surgeon-General*—C. M. Ferrin, Essex Junction, Vt. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Philip A. Nordell, Brookline, Mass.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—A. M. Trimble, Lincoln, Neb. *Quartermaster-General*—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Thomas S. Hopkins, Washington, D. C. *Inspector-General*—Thomas H. Brown, Sioux Falls, S. D. *National Patriotic Instructor*—George D. Kellogg, Newcastle, Cal. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—George A. Newman, Des Moines, Ia. *Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records*—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chief of Staff*—George A. Hosley, Boston, Mass. *Senior Aide-de-Camp*—Joseph Teeter, McCook, Neb.

The number of Grand Army posts January 1, 1918, was 4,863. Losses by death during the year ended December 31, 1917, were 11,553. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. Expended in relief (1917), $55,824.

MEMBERSHIP, BY STATES—Alabama, 60; Arizona, 75; Arkansas, 163; California and Nevada, 5,050; Colorado and Wyoming, 1,484; Connecticut, 1,816; Delaware, 284; Florida, 663; Georgia and South Carolina, 119; Idaho, 370; Illinois, 9,376; Indiana, 7,250; Iowa, 6,513; Kansas, 6,084; Kentucky, 620; Louisiana and Mississippi, 276; Maine, 2,243; Maryland, 993; Massachusetts, 7,483; Michigan, 5,553; Minnesota, 2,423; Missouri, 3,183; Montana, 276; Nebraska, 2,651; New Hampshire, 1,227; New Jersey, 2,310; New Mexico, 95; New York, 12,416; North Dakota, 196; Ohio, 12,456; Oklahoma, 1,054; Oregon, 1,721; Pennsylvania, 12,670; Potomac, 963; Rhode Island, 796; South Dakota, 708; Tennessee, 552; Texas, 283; Utah, 212; Vermont, 1,405; Virginia and North Carolina, 303; Washington and Alaska, 2,215; West Virginia, 738; Wisconsin, 3,588. Total in United States, 120,916.

WILSON'S SECOND SPEECH AT PARIS, DECEMBER 16, 1918.

PRESIDENT WILSON, at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, December 16, 1918, spoke as follows during the ceremony of the presentation to him of the freedom of the city and the gold medal of the municipality:

"Your greeting has raised many emotions within me. It is with no ordinary sympathy that the people of the United States, for whom I have the privilege of speaking, have viewed the sufferings of the people of France. Many of our own people have been themselves witnesses of those sufferings. We were the more deeply moved by the wrongs of the war because we knew the manner in which they were perpetrated.

"I beg that you will not suppose that because a wide ocean separated us in space we were not in effect eyewitnesses of the shameful ruin that was wrought and the cruel and unnecessary sufferings that were brought upon you. These sufferings have filled our hearts with indignation. We know what they were not only, but we know what they signified, and our hearts were touched to the quick by them, our imaginations filled with the whole picture of what France and Belgium in particular had experienced.

"When the United States entered the war, therefore, they entered it not only because they were moved by a conviction that the purposes of the Central Empires must be wrong and must be resisted by men everywhere who loved liberty and the right, but also because the illicit ambitions which they were entertaining and attempting to realize had led to the practices which shocked our hearts as much as they offended our principles.

"Our resolution was formed because we know how profoundly great principles of right were affected, but our hearts moved also with our resolution. You have been exceedingly generous in what you have been gracious enough to say about me, generous far beyond my personal deserts, but you have interpreted with real insight the motives and resolution of the people of the United States. Whatever influence I exercise, whatever authority I speak with, I derive from them. I know what they have thought, I know what they have desired, and when I have spoken what I know was in their minds it has been delightful to see how the consciences and purposes of free men everywhere responded.

"We have merely established our right to the full fellowship of those peoples here and throughout the world who reverence the right of genuine liberty and justice. You have made me feel very much at home here, not merely by the delightful warmth of your welcome but also by the manner in which you have made me realize to the utmost the intimate community of thought and ideal which characterizes your people and the great Nation which I have the honor for the time to represent.

"Your welcome to Paris I shall always remember as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life, and while I feel that you are honoring the people of the United States in my person, I shall nevertheless carry away with me a very keen personal gratification in looking back upon these memorable days. Permit me to thank you from a full heart."

NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL.

The first step toward a National Catholic War Council was taken in April, 1917, at the annual meeting of the Archbishops of the United States at the Catholic University of America, Washington, when the loyalty of the clergy and worshippers of that faith was pledged to the American Government in the following letter from the Archbishops to President Wilson, presented to the latter by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore:

"Standing firmly upon our solid Catholic tradition and history from the very foundation of this Nation, we reaffirm in this hour of stress and trial our most sacred and sincere loyalty and patriotism toward our country, our Government and our flag. Moved to the very depths of our hearts by the stirring appeal of the President of the United States and by the action of our National Congress, we accept whole-heartedly and unreservedly the decree of that legislative authority proclaiming this country to be in a state of war. We have prayed that we might be spared the dire necessity of entering the conflict. But now that war has been declared, we bow in obedience to the summons to bear our part in it, with fidelity, with courage and with the spirit of sacrifice, which as loyal citizens we are bound to manifest for the defense of the most sacred rights and the welfare of the whole Nation. Acknowledging gladly the gratitude that we have always felt for the protection of our spiritual liberty and the freedom of our Catholic institutions under the flag, we pledge our devotion and our strength in the maintenance of our country's glorious leadership in those possessions and principles which have been America's proudest boast. Inspired neither by hate nor fear, but by the holiest sentiments of truest patriotic fervor and zeal, we stand ready, we and all the flock committed to our keeping, to co-operate in every way possible with our President and our National Government, to the end that the great and holy cause of liberty may triumph, and that our beloved country may emerge from this hour of test stronger and nobler than ever. Our people now, as ever, will rise as one man to serve the Nation.

"Our priests and consecrated women will once again, as in every former trial of our country, win by their bravery, their heroism and their service new admiration and approval. We are all true Americans, ready, as our age, our ability and our condition permit, to do whatever is in us to do for the preservation, the progress and the triumph of our beloved country. May God direct and guide our President and our Government that out of this trying crisis in our national life may at length come a closer union among all the citizens of America, and that an enduring and blessed peace may crown the sacrifices which war inevitably entails."

Cardinals Gibbons of Baltimore, Farley of New York and O'Connell of Boston summoned a convention, which met at the university Aug. 11-12, 1917, and pledged the power and resources of their church. A united central body was agreed on, and in November, 1917, the fourteen American Archbishops organized themselves into the National Catholic War Council, with an administrative committee of four Bishops—P. J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill.; J. B. Schrambs, Toledo, O.; P. J. Hayes, New York, and W. T. Russell, Charleston, S. C. The first meeting was held at the university, Jan. 16, 1918. An executive committee was appointed consisting of the four Bishops named, six members of the Knights of Columbus War Council and six members at large—Monsigner H. T. Drumgoole, Monsigner M. J. Splaine, Monsignor Edward A. Kelly, the Rev. John J. Burke, John G. Agar, Daniel J. Callahan, W. J. Mulligan, C. I. Denechaud, J. A. Flaherty, W. J. McGinley, J. J. McGraw and J. C. Pelletier. The following prominent Catholic citizens were appointed by the Archbishops as members of the Advisory Finance Committee: Baltimore, James R. Wheeler; Boston, James J. Phelan; Chicago, John V. T. Murphy; Cincinnati, Charles Williams; Dubuque, J. J. Meyers; Milwaukee, Frank G. Smith; New Mexico, O. N. Marron; New Orleans, Charles Theard; New York, Adrian Iselin jr.; Philadelphia, I. J. Dehan; Portland, T. E. Sullivau; San Francisco, Edward J. Tobin; St. Louis, Festus J. Wade; St. Paul, William P. Genny.

The Committee on Special War Activities—Chairman, the Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., editor of the Catholic World; Executive Secretary, Walter G. Hoeke of New York directs the work of the standing committees. These committees are Finance, Women's Activities, Men's Activities, Chaplains' Aid and Literature, Catholic Interests, Reconstruction and After-War Activities, Historical Records of Catholic War Activities. The committees have offices at 930-32 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Chaplains' Aid Association established a branch office at No. 605 Fifth Avenue, New York, with auxiliary chapters all over the country.

LATE SPORTING EVENTS.

FOOTBALL: November 30—Brown 6, Harvard 3; Boston College 53, Tufts 0; Norwich University 19, Boston University 0; Syracuse 21, Rutgers 0; Cleveland Naval Reserve 10, Pittsburgh 9; Michigan 14, Ohio State 0; Great Lakes N. T. S. 27, Purdue 0; Minnesota 7, Chicago 0; Iowa 0, Camp Dodge 0; Oregon 7, Washington 0. December 7—Boston College 27, Mineola Aviators 0; Camp Greenleaf 37, Camp Dix 0; Washington University 20, Nebraska 7.

BILLIARDS: September 21—Chicago, Argle Kleckhefer defeated Charles Otis, 150 to 128, in a world's championship three-cushion match. On November 23, at Chicago, he defeated Robert Cannefox, 150 to 105, under similar conditions.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING: National Senior A. A. U. Championship, New York, November 30—Distance, six miles; won by M. Boland; second, C. Pores; third, J. Henigan; fourth, T. Halpine; fifth, W. H. Cummings. Winner's time, 33m. flat.

BOXING: November 17, San Francisco—Fred Fulton defeated Willie Meehan, four rounds, referee's decision. November 18, Philadelphia—Jack Dempsey knocked out Porky Flynn after 2m. 16s. of opening round.

SIX DAY BICYCLE RACE: New York, December 1-7. Final standing on point system:

TEAM.	Points.	Miles.	Prize.
McNamara-Magin....	1297	2,447	$3,000
Madden-Corry.....	912	2,447	2,500
Grenda-Hill.....	531	2,447	2,000
Lawrence-Hanley.....	491	2,447	1,500
Coburn-Kopsky.....	331	2,447	1,200
Chapman-Halstead....	245	2,447	1,000
Grimm-Thomas.....	126	2,447	850

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

(With their politics, term of office, and date of expiration of same.)

STATE.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.	STATE.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.
Ala.....	Thomas E. Kilby, D....	4	Jan. 1923	N. H....	John H. Bartlett, R.....	2	Jan. 1921
Ariz....	Thos. E. Campbell, R...	2	Jan. 1921	N. J....	Walter E. Edge, R.....	3	Jan. 1920
Ark.....	Charles H. Brough, D...	2	Jan. 1921	N. M....	Octaviano A. Larrzolo, R.	2	Jan. 1921
Cal.....	Wm. B. Stephens, R....	4	Jan. 1923	N. Y....	Alfred E. Smith, D.....	2	Jan. 1921
Col.....	Oliver L. Shoup, R.....	2	Jan. 1921	N. Car..	Thos. W. Bickett, D....	4	Jan. 1921
Ct.....	Marcus H. Holcomb, R..	2	Jan. 1921	N. D....	Lynn J. Frazier, R.....	2	Jan. 1921
Del.....	John. G. Townsend, Jr.,R	4	Jan. 1921	Ohio....	James M. Cox, D.....	2	Jan. 1921
Fla.....	Sidney J. Catts, D.....	4	Jan. 1921	Okla....	J. B. A. Robertson, D...	4	Jan. 1923
Ga.....	Hugh M. Dorsey, D....	2	June 1919	Ore.....	James Withycombe, R..	4	Jan. 1923
Idaho...	D. W. Davis, R.....	2	Jan. 1921	Pa.....	Wm C. Sproul, R.....	4	Jan. 1923
Ill.....	Frank O. Lowden, R....	4	Feb. 1921	R. I....	R. L. Beeckman, R.....	2	Jan. 1921
Ind.....	Jas. P. Goodrich, R....	4	Jan. 1921	S. Car...	Robert A. Cooper, D....	2	Jan. 1921
Ia.....	W. L. Harding, R.....	2	Jan. 1921	S. D....	Peter Norbeck, R.....	2	Jan. 1921
Kan.....	Henry Allen, R.....	2	Jan. 1921	Tenn....	A. H. Roberts, D.....	2	Jan. 1921
Ky.....	Jas. D. Black, D.....	4	Dec. 1919	Tex.....	W. P. Hobby, D.....	2	Jan. 1921
La.....	Ruffin G. Pleasant, D...	4	May 1920	Utah....	Simon Bamberger, D....	4	Jan. 1921
Me.....	Carl E. Milliken, R....	2	Jan. 1921	Vt.....	Percival W. Clement, R.	2	Jan. 1921
Md.....	E. C. Harrington, D....	4	Jan. 1920	Va.....	Westmoreland Davis, D.	4	Feb. 1922
Mass....	Calvin Coolidge, R.....	1	Jan. 1920	Wash....	Ernest Lister, D.....	4	Jan. 1921
Mich....	Albert E. Sleeper, R....	2	Jan. 1921	W. Va...	John J. Cornwell, D....	4	Mch. 1921
Minn...	J. A. A. Burnquist, R...	2	Jan. 1921	Wis.....	E. L. Philipp, R.....	2	Jan. 1921
Miss....	Theo. G. Bilbo, D.....	4	Jan. 1920	Wyo....	Robert D. Carey, R.....	4	Jan. 1923
Mo.....	Fred'k. D. Gardner, D..	4	Jan. 1921	Alaska..	Thos. Riggs, Jr.....	4	May 1921
Mont...	Sam'l V. Stewart, D....	4	Jan. 1921	Hawaii..	Chas. J. McCarthy.....	4	Nov. 1921
Neb....	Sam'l R. McKelvie, R...	2	Jan. 1921	Philps..	F. B. Harrison.....	Indf..	.....
Nev....	Emmet D. Boyle, D.....	4	Jan. 1923	P. R....	Arthur Yager.....	Indf..	.....

REPUBLIC OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE Czechoslovak Republic is composed of the former Austrian States of Bohemia, Moravia, part of Silesia, and the District in Hungary known as Slovia. It has a population of about 13 millions, with an area of 52,000 square miles. The territory is divided into sixteen districts, subdivided into counties. The Republic has a democratic form of government. The natural wealth is estimated at fifteen billion dollars. Suffrage is universal, both men and women having the right to elect all officers in all departments of the Government. The Court system established by the Austrian Empire has been taken over by the new Government. Separation of church and state has been decreed The vast majority of the population is Roman Catholic, with a small Protestant and Jewish minority. There is a complete system of popular and secondary education, with about 5,000 primary schools and more than 600 secondary schools. There is a university at Prague, Bohemia, and universities are being established at Moravia and Slovakia. There are no illiterates. The officers of the Republic are: Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, President; Karel Kramer, Premier; Edward Benes, Foreign Affairs; Gustav Haberman, Justice; Francis Stanek, Public Works; Vaclac Klofac, Home Defense; George Stribrny, Posts and Telegraphs; Francis Soukup, Public Instruction; Adolf Stransky, Commerce; Alois Rasin, Finances; Charles Prasek, Agriculture; Moris Hruban, Minister Without Portfolio; Leo Winter, Social Welfare; Isidore Zahradnik, Railroads; Milan Stefanik, War; Vavro Srobar, Public Health; Anton Svehla, Interior.

The Republic was recognized by Great Britain August 3, 1918, United States, September 2, 1918; Japan, September 9, 1918; organization of Czechoslovak army authorized by Premier Clemenceau of France, December 10, 1917; state recognized by Premier Orlando of Italy, April 23, 1918; Declaration of Independence published at Paris, October 18, 1918; local government taken over in Prague, October 28, 1918, and Republic formally proclaimed on the 29th. Draft of Constitution completed at Geneva, Switzerland, November 2, 1918, when present officers were elected. Under this Constitution all men up to 26 years of age throughout the Republic are liable to military service. Republic has maintained three armies, one in France, one in Italy, and a force of approximately 75,000 policing the Trans-Siberian Railroad at the request of the Allied Governments

SICKNESS COSTS $720 000 000 IN UNITED STATES.

Conservative estimates of the cost of sickness insurance (or health insurance, as it is often called), set the total for the country at large at not less than $720,000,000 and perhaps not less than $1,000,000,000 per year. An expenditure of $720,000,000 per year means a per capita outlay of approximately $7. The estimated cost of education in the United States in 1914, public and private, was $754,500,000.

In Germany, out of every 100 insured wage-earners in 1890, 36.7 were listed as sick at one time or another during the year; in 1913 the proportion was 45.6. In Austria, where sickness insurance is general, the corresponding figures were 45.7 in 1890 and 51.8 in 1913. The average number of days lost on account of sickness per sick member has increased: In Germany, from 16.2 days in 1890 to 20.2 in 1913; in Austria, during the same period, from 16.4 to 17.4.

DEATH OF COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, twenty-sixth President of the United States, died early in the morning of Monday, January 6, at his home, Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y. Inflammatory rheumatism was given as the cause. He had been only a few days out of the hospital, where he suffered from sciatica and a return of his ear trouble. He was the son of Theodore Roosevelt and Martha (Bulloch) Roosevelt, and he was born October 27, 1858, at No. 28 East 20th Street, New York City, and graduated at Harvard University in 1880. He was a member of the New York Legislature, 1882-4; Delegate Republican National Convention, 1884; ranched in North Dakota, 1884-6; defeated for Mayor, New York City, 1886; United States Civil Service Commissioner, 1889-1895; President New York City Police Board, 1895-1897; Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897-1898; organized and served in Cuba with First United States Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders); made Colonel for military services in war with Spain; Governor, New York, 1899-1900; Vice-President, United States, March 4, 1901; elected President, November 8, 1904, by largest popular majority on record; defeated for re-election by Wilson, in November, 1912; awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1906; Special United States Ambassador to Great Britain at funeral of King Edward VII., in 1910; contributing editor of the Outlook, 1909-1914; made hunting trip in Africa, 1909-1910; made exploring visit to Brazil, 1914; wrote books and magazine articles for many years. One of his sons, Quentin Roosevelt, an aviator, was killed in Europe in the war with Germany. Col. Roosevelt's first wife, whom he married October 27, 1880, was Alice Hathaway Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee. She died February 14, 1884, at London, leaving one child by the union, Alice, who, in 1906, became the wife of Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, a Republican Representative in Congress. The Colonel's second wife was Edith Kermit Carow. He married her in 1886. She survives her husband, as do their children, Theodore Jr., Kermit, Ethel and Archie.

President and Mrs. Wilson and party arrived at London on Dec. 26 and were welcomed by the King and Queen and cheering populace. On Dec. 27 the American Executive and party were the guests at a State banquet at Buckingham Palace, where Mr. Wilson spoke on his plan for a League of Nations. On Dec. 28 he spoke at the Guildhall, on receiving the freedom of London. On Dec. 30 the President and wife visited Manchester and other points; on Dec. 31 they returned to France, and on Jan. 1, 1919, they set out for Italy, where they were the guests, at Rome, of the King and Queen. A visit was paid to the Pope; and on Jan. 4 the President left Rome for Genoa, Milan, and Turin.

On Jan. 1, 1919, the transport Northern Pacific, bound for New York with 2,925 returning troops, many of them wounded and invalided, went ashore in a fog on Fire Island, L. I. The work of taking off the soldiers was begun on Jan. 2.

American losses in the war were estimated on Dec. 16, 1918, at 302,693, including 40,440 unreported casualties in process of verification. See page 722 for earlier data.

Canada's war casualties were reported, Jan. 3, 1919, as totalling 220,182, with 60,383 dead, of whom 1,842 were officers killed in action. See page 710 for British casualties.

American troops in Russia defeated (Dec. 30, 1918-Jan. 4, 1919), Bolshevik forces near Kadish, on the Petrograd road.

Anarchists blew up the homes of three Philadelphia officials, Dec. 30.

French war dead are estimated at 1,400,000, with 800,000 recovered from wounds, it is stated in the Chamber of Deputies.

German war dead are estimated by the Cologne Gazette at 2,000,000. Up to Oct. 25 the total casualties reported were 6,066,769, of whom more than 4,750,000 were Prussians. The total includes the naval casualties, which were about 70,000, comprising more than 25,000 dead, more than 15,000 missing, and nearly 29,000 wounded.

Prussia—1,262,060 dead, 2,882,671 wounded, 616,139 missing; total, 4,760,870.

Bavaria—150,658 dead, 363,823 wounded, 72,115 missing; total, 586,596.

Saxony—108,017 dead, 252,027 wounded, 51,787 missing; total, 411,831.

Wurttemberg—64,507 dead, 155,654 wounded, 16,802 missing; total, 236,963.

Navy—25,862 dead, 28,968 wounded, 15,679 missing; total, 70,509.

The Democratic National Committee reports expending $450,459 and receiving $498,519. The Republican National Committee received $678,815 and distributed $675,605. The Suffragists spent $7,693. The New York County Democratic and Republican County Committees spent, respectively, $140,978 and $50,089.

On Dec. 13 the American Army of Occupation crossed the Rhine. Just before crossing three French divisions were put in to take over the southern part of our sector across the river, and one American division, the Third, composed of Regulars, was sent south to take over part of the French bridgehead at Mainz. The 1st, 2d, and 32d American Divisions comprised the force which went over the river. The First crossed over the old pontoon bridge, the Thirty-second and the French using the big Coblenz bridge. It was raining and just getting light when the troops started over, but the American flag was waving and bands were playing.

On Dec. 13 two robbers killed the Paying Teller and also the Assistant Treasurer at the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, Brooklyn, and escaped with $13,000.

On Dec. 14 general elections for a new Parliament were held throughout Great Britain. About twenty million persons cast their ballots. The women getting their first country-wide opportunity. Lloyd George and his Coalition candidates won the day.

Dr. Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin at about 12 P. M. Dec. 14.

LATE DEATHS.

Elsler, Mrs. Euphemia Emma—"Effie Elsler" (1823) Nutley, N. J., actress, supported Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Forrest, Clara Morris, Dec. 12.

Count George von Hertling, seventy-five years old, former German Chancellor, died Jan. 3, at Ruhpolding, Bavaria.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE WAR.

The vast extent of Red Cross operations in France is to some degree indicated by the fact that up to July 1, 1918, the sum of $36,613,682.73 had been expended, of which more than fifteen millions had been used for relief work among soldiers, while the balance went for various forms of civilian relief. For the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918, an appropriation has been made of $25,752,126.

The Red Cross furnished 3,800 hospitals with medical and surgical supplies. It has equipped eight American Red Cross military hospitals of the highest grade, which serve American troops alone; it has equipped similar hospitals for French soldiers and in addition operates hospitals for French civilians, and for children.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS WAR ACTIVITIES.

When the United States troops were being assembled along the Mexican border in 1916 the Knights of Columbus, answering a number of appeals, ventured into a new field of work, namely, the establishment and conduct of buildings as recreation centres for the men in the service. This work received the commendation of the War Department, of officers, privates and the public generally.

Upon the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, by President Wilson, the appeals again commenced for similar work at the camps, cantonments, encampments, naval bases and allied centres, with the result that the Knights tendered their services, which were accepted by the United States Government.

UNITED STATES ARMY PAY.

(By the Department of War.)

Pay of Enlisted Men.

THE pay of enlisted men depends on their grades, ratings, and length of service. From June 1, 1917, and continuing during the term of the war, the pay of enlisted men is as follows: Men receiving $30: All privates, the army entering grade. Men receiving $33: First class privates, men promoted to act in minor non-commissioned officer capacity. Men receiving $36: Corporals, saddlers, mechanics, farriers and wagoners, and musicians of the third class. Men receiving $38: All sergeant grades in the line, which include infantry, field artillery, coast artillery, and cavalry; cooks, horseshoers, band corporals, and musicians of the second class. Men receiving $44: Sergeants of the various corps of the engineers, ordnance, signal corps, quartermaster corps, and medical department; band sergeants and musicians of the first class.

Men receiving $48: Battalion sergeant majors, squadron sergeant majors, sergeant majors (junior grade), sergeant buglers, master gunners, and assistant band leaders of the line. Men receiving $51: Regimental sergeant majors, regimental supply sergeants, sergeant majors (senior grade), quartermaster sergeants of the quartermaster corps, ordnance sergeants, first sergeants, electrician sergeants of the first class, assistant engineers and battalion sergeant majors and battalion supply sergeants of the engineers. Men receiving $56: Sergeants, first class, of the medical department. Men receiving $71: Hospital sergeants, master engineers of the junior grade, and engineers. Men receiving $81: Quartermaster sergeants of the senior grade of the quartermaster corps, band leaders, master signal electricians, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade, and master hospital sergeants.

Assignment to Special Duties.

(1) Increased pay is allowed for continuous service, computed under what is known as "enlistment period." An enlistment period ordinarily represents a period of three or four years, dependent upon the law in effect at date of enlistment. There are seven such periods, covering a period of service of from one year to more than eighteen years, provided for, and the increases range from $3 to $24 per month, according to the grade and length of service. Men in the grade of private calling for $30 per month are increased $3 per month during the second enlistment period, an additional $3 during the third enlistment period, and $1 per month for each additional enlistment period to include the seventh enlistment period. Men above the $30 grade and up to and including the $38 grade are entitled to $3 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh for each successive enlistment period. Men above the $38 grade are entitled to $4 per month additional pay for each enlistment period from the second to the seventh.

Some Additional Ratings.

(2) Enlisted men of the coast artillery, below the grade of mess sergeant, are entitled to the following additional ratings, according to established individual qualifications: Casement electricians, observers of the first class, plotters, and coxswains, $9 per month; chief planters, observers of second class, chief loaders, gun commanders, and gun pointers, $7 per month; enlisted men of the field artillery—expert first class gunners, $5 per month; first class gunners, $3 per month; and second class gunners, $2 per month; enlisted men of the cavalry, engineers and infantry—expert riflemen, $5 per month; sharpshooters, $3 per month; and marksmen, $2 per month; enlisted men of the medical department—surgical assistants, $5 per month; nurse (enlisted man), $3 per month; and dispensary assistant, $2 per month.

(3) Enlisted men of the signal corps, while on duties which require them to participate regularly in aero flights, assuming that they have rating of aviation mechanician, receive 50 per cent. increase in their monthly pay.

Housing and Subsistence.

(4) All enlisted men, while on detached duty not in the field where there are no army quarters, receive in addition to their pay $15 per month for housing and an allowance for subsistence, heat and light.

(5) Enlisted men, if serving in a foreign country or beyond the continental limits of the United States (Porto Rico, Hawaii and Panama Canal Zone excepted) receive 20 per cent. increase in pay computed on the base pay and service pay prevailing prior to June 1, 1917.

(6) Enlisted men attached to the United States Military Academy are entitled to the same pay and allowances as other enlisted men of the regular army of the same grade and additional compensation provided for performing certain duties upon detail therefor in orders.

The Pay of Officers.

Officers of the army are paid according to rank held by them. A second lieutenant receives $141.67 initial pay per month; first lieutenants, $166.67; captain, $200; major, $250; lieutenant colonel, $291.67, and a colonel, $333.33, with an increase of 10 per cent. known as longevity pay for each period of five years of service, provided that such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. The pay of a brigadier general is $6,000 per year, major general, $8,000; lieutenant general, $9,000, and a general, $10,000. These officers receive no increase for continuous service. All officers are entitled to be furnished public quarters, with fuel and light, but if these cannot be provided the officers receive a commuted money value of the same. The allowance for quarters for a second lieutenant is 2 rooms, or $24 per month. All get an allowance for heat and light, dependent upon the locality of their stations and the season. While on foreign service officers receive an increase of 10 per cent. of their base pay and longevity pay.

Aerial "Flight" Increases.

Aviation officers of the signal corps, or officers attached to the signal corps, while on duty which requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, are entitled to an increase in the pay of their grade, under their commissions, as follows: Aviation officers, 25 per cent.; junior military aviators, 50 per cent.; military aviators, 75 per cent. Each junior military aviator and each military aviator duly qualified and serving has the rank, pay, and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them under their commissions, provided that the ranks under their commissions are not higher than that of captain. For deeds of valor, recognized by acts of Congress, officers and enlisted men receive certificates of merit which entitle them to an additional compensation of $2 per month.

Allowances at Retirement.

Enlisted men can apply for retirement after 30 years of service. They are retired on 75 per cent. of the monthly pay drawn at the time of retirement, and $15.75 a month additional in lieu of allowances. Officers are retired for disability or after 64 years of age, and receive 75 per cent. of the pay of the grade held at date of retirement. An enlisted man in active service has no necessary personal expenses, except for barber and laundry. Uniforms, underclothing, shoes, hats, quarters, medical attendance, and subsistence are supplied them at Government expense. Such materials as tobacco, postage, confectionery, and incidentals of individual taste may be purchased at the post exchange at cost. Officers, while in hospital, are charged $1 per day for subsistence. They are not entitled to clothing or equipment and are required to subsist themselves, purchasing their supplies either from the quartermaster or through the ordinary channels of trade. The officers and enlisted men of the army are paid at the end of each month, or as soon thereafter as possible, by the disbursing officers of the quartermaster corps, in cash or by check, at their stations or in the field. If on duty in France they are paid in French currency or by United States checks, as officers and men may elect.

UNITED STATES NAVY PAY.

(By the Navy Department.)

Annual Base Pay of Officers.

Admiral (in command of fleet), $10,000; vice admiral (second in command of fleet), $9,000; rear admiral, upper half, $8,000; real admiral, lower half, $6,000; commodore, $6,000; captain, $4,000; commander, $3,500; lieutenant commander, $3,000; lieutenant, $2,400; lieutenant (junior grade), $2,000; ensign, $1,700.

To each commissioned officer below the rank of rear admiral is allowed 10 per cent. of his yearly pay for each five years of service in the army, navy, and marine corps, but not exceeding in all 40 per cent. Additional provision is made by law that the pay of a captain shall not exceed $5,000, a commander $4,500, and a lieutenant commander $4,000 per annum.

Sea and Foreign Shore Duty.

An officer on sea or on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States receives while so serving 10 per cent. additional of his pay. An officer on shore duty where no Government quarters are furnished is paid $12 per month for each of the number of rooms to which his rank entitles him, that is:

Rear admiral, upper half, 9 rooms; rear admiral, lower half, 8; captain, 7; commander, 6; lieutenant commander, 5; lieutenant, 4; lieutenant (junior grade), 3; ensign, warrant officer and nurse, 2.

Varying allowances for heat and light, depending upon the month and place of duty, are allowed for the number of rooms actually occupied, but not exceeding the number to which an officer's rank entitles him. Aids to rear admirals of the upper half are each paid $200 per annum and aids to rear admirals of the lower half, $150 each per annum.

Student Naval Aviators.

Officers of the navy appointed student naval aviators and while detailed for duty involving actual flying in aircraft receive the pay and allowances of the rank plus 35 per cent. increase thereof, and those officers who have qualified as naval aviators shall while so detailed receive the pay and allowances of their rank plus 50 per cent. thereof. Boatswains, gunners, pay clerks, machinists, carpenters, sailmakers, and pharmacists are known as warrant officers and are paid as follows:

	At sea.	On shore.	Waiting orders.
First 3 years' service	$1,500	$1,125	$875
Second 3 years' service	1,625	1,250	1,000
Third 3 years' service	1,750	1,625	1,125
Fourth 3 years' service	2,000	1,750	1,250
After 12 years' service	2,250	2,000	1,500

Warrant officers on shore duty receive ensign's allowances for quarters and heat and light.

After six years from date of warrant these officers are, if duly qualified, commissioned chief warrant officers and receive the pay and allowances of ensign. After six years from date of commission each commissioned warrant officer with a creditable record receives the pay and allowances of a lieutenant (junior grade), and after 12 years from date of commission the pay and allowances of a lieutenant. Warrant officers while attached to a seagoing ship are paid a ration allowance of 40 cents per day. All officers in the regular navy are required to provide their own uniforms and to pay for subsistence both ashore and afloat.

The Enlisted Personnel.

The following show classifications and base monthly pay during the war as provided by the act of May 22, 1917:

Chief Petty Officers—Chief master at arms, $77.50; chief boatswains' mates, $61.00; chief gunners' mates, $61.00; chief turret captains, $72.00; chief quartermasters, $61.00; chief machinists' mates, $83.00; chief electricians, $72.00; chief carpenters' mates, $61.00; chief water tenders, $61.00; chief yeomen, $72.00; chief storekeepers, $61.00; chief pharmacists' mates, $72.00; band masters, $63.20; chief commissary stewards, $83.00; chief printers, $72.00.

Any of the above named chief petty officers who has served as such for one year with credit is given what is known as a "permanent appointment" which increases his base pay to $83 per month.

Petty Officers, First Class—Master at arms, first class, $52.00; boatswains' mates, first class, $52.00; gunners' mates, first class, $52.00; turret captains, first class, $61.00; quartermasters, first class, $52.00; boilermakers, $77.50; machinists' mates, first class, $66.50; coppersmiths, $66.50; shipfitters, first class, $66.50; electricians, first class, $61.00; blacksmiths, $61.00; plumbers and fitters, $55.50; sailmakers' mates, $52.00; carpenters' mates, first class, $52.00; water tenders, $52.00; painters, first class, $52.00; storekeepers, first class, $25.00; pharmacists' mates, first class, $52.00; yeomen, first class, $52.00; first musicians, $47.60; commissary stewards, $72.00; ships' cooks, first class, $66.50; bakers, first class, $55.50; printers, first class, $52.00.

Petty Officers, Second Class—Master at arms, second class, $46.50; boatswains' mates, second class, $46.50; gunners' mates, second class, $46.50; quartermasters, second class, $46.50; machinists' mates, second class, $52.00; electricians, second class, $52.00; shipfitters, second class, $52.00; oilers, $48.70; carpenters' mates, second class, $46.50; printers, second class, $46.50; painters, second class, $46.50; storekeepers, second class, $46.50; yeomen, second class, $46.50; ships' cooks, second class, $52.00; pharmacists' mates, second class, $46.50.

Petty Officers, Third Class—Masters at arms, third class, $41.00; coxswains, $41.00; gunners' mates, third class, $41.00; quartermasters, third class, $41.00; electricians, third class, $41.00; carpenters, mates, third class, $41.00; painters, third class, $41.00; storekeepers, third class, $41.00; yeomen, third class, $41.00; pharmacists' mates, third class, $41.00.

Seamen, First Class—Seamen gunners, $36.60; seamen, $38.40; firemen, first class, $46.50; shipwrights, $35.50; musicians, first class, $43.20; ships' cooks, third class, $41.00; bakers, second class, $46.50; hospital apprentice, first class, $38.40.

Seamen, Second Class—Seamen, second class, $35.90; firemen, second class, $41.00; musicians, second class, $41.00; buglers, $41.00; ships' cooks, fourth class, $35.50; hospital apprentice, second class, $35.90.

Seamen, Third Class—Apprentice seamen, $32.60; firemen, third class, $36.20; landsmen, $32.60.

Messmen Branch—Stewards to commanders in chief, $72.00; cooks to commanders in chief, $61.00; stewards to commandants, $72.00; cooks to commandants, $61.00; cabin stewards, $61.00; cabin cooks, $55.50; wardroom stewards, $61.00; wardroom cooks, $55.50; steerage stewards, $46.50; steerage cooks, $41.00; warrant officers' stewards, $46.50; warrant officers' cooks, $41.00; mess attendants, first class (United States citizen), $41.00; mess attendants, second class (United States citizen), $35.50; mess attendants, third class (United States citizen), $37.00; mess attendants, first class (not United States citizen), $38.40; mess attendants, second class (not United States citizen), $37.00; mess attendants, third class (not United States citizen), $32.60.

In addition to the pay as provided in the above, the following amounts are also paid monthly to each enlisted man who is qualified to receive them: $1.50 for each successive re-enlistment for four years within four months of date of honorable discharge from previous enlistment. $5.50 for first re-enlistment and $3.30 for each subsequent re-enlistment, if citizen of the United States and completed previous enlistment. $2.20 if a seaman gunner. $2.20 if a graduate of a petty officers' school. $5.50 to a steward or cook who holds a certificate of qualification and is a citizen of the United States. 83 cents for each good conduct medal a man holds.

Extra Monthly Compensation.

The following extra monthly compensation is paid to men who perform the transient duties specified: $5 to a seaman in charge of hold. $5 to a coxswain of a steam or motor launch. $5 to a captain of a gun's crew. $5 to a "jack-of-the-dust." $5 to a lamplighter. $5 to a messman. From $10 to $30 to a mail clerk, the amount depending upon the complement of the ship. From $2 to $10 to a man who qualifies at target practice as a gun pointer, the amount depending upon the calibre of the gun. From $1 to $3 to a signalman. From $10 to $20 to a tailor or tailor's helper, the amount depending upon the complement of the ship.

WHO'S WHO IN THE GREAT WAR.

(Date of birth is in parentheses.)

UNITED STATES.

Woodrow Wilson (1856)—President, March 4, 1913.
Newton D. Baker (1871)—Secretary of War.
Bernard M. Baruch (about 1873)—Head of War Industries Board.
Rear Admiral William S. Benson (1855)—Chief of Naval Operations abroad.
Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss (1853)—Chief of Staff, Feb. 15, 1915—Dec. 31, 1917.
William Jennings Bryan (1860)—Secretary of State, March 4, 1913—June 9, 1915.
Champ Clark (1860)—Speaker of House of Representatives.
George Creel (1878)—Chairman Committee on Public Information.
Brig. Gen. Enoch Herbert Crowder (1859)—Provost Marshal General, in charge of draft.
Josephus Daniels (1862)—Secretary of Navy.
Thomas A. Edison (1847)—President of Naval Consulting Board.
Henry Ford (1863)—Assistant Director of United States Shipping Board.
Hugh Frayne (1868)—On War Industries Board.
Harry A. Garfield (1863)—Fuel Administrator.
James W. Gerard (1867)—Ambassador to Germany, July 28, 1913, to July, 1917.
Cardinal James Gibbons (1834)—Honorary Chairman of League for National Unity.
Major Gen. G. W. Goethals (1858)—Director United States Shipping Corporation.
Samuel Gompers (1850)—Chairman of Federal Committee on Labor, of Council of National Defense.
Thomas Watt Gregory (1861)—Attorney General.
Herbert C. Hoover (1874)—Federal Food Administrator.
Col. Edward M. House (1858)—Special Representative of the President to Europe.
Charles Evans Hughes (1862)—Federal Aircraft Investigator.
Edward N. Hurley (1864)—Chairman of United States Shipping Board.
Robert Lansing (1864)—Secretary of State, June 23, 1915.
Miss Julia C. Lathrop (1858)—National Chairman Women's Committee Council of National Defense.
Brig. Gen. John A. Le Jeune (1866)—Commander United States Marines, June, 1918.
Gen. Peyton C. March (1864)—Chief of Staff.
Thomas R. Marshall (1854)—Vice President United States.
William G. McAdoo (1863)—Secretary of the Treasury, Director General of the Railroads.
J. P. Morgan (1867)—Official Representative the British Government placing munition contracts in United States.
Henry Morgenthau (1856)—Ambassador to Turkey, 1913.
Rear Admiral Albert T. Niblack (1859)—In command of United States warships in Mediterranean.
A. Mitchell Palmer (about 1872)—Alien Property Custodian.
Gen. John J. Pershing (1860)—In charge of American Expeditionary Forces in Europe.
Charles A. Piez (1867)—General Manager United States Shipping Board.
Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman (entered Annapolis in 1875)—Commander United States Battleships in Foreign Waters.
Elihu Root (1845)—Head of American Mission to Russia.
Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott (1854)—Trained Soldiers for Overseas Duties.
Charles M. Schwab (1862)—Director General Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw (1847)—Chairman Women's Committee Council of National Defense.
Vice Admiral William S. Sims (1858)—Commander United States Fleet in European Waters.
William Howard Taft (1857)—Member of War Labor Conference Board, President League to Enforce Peace.
Frank P. Walsh (1864)—Chairman Labor Board.
Major Gen. Leonard Wood (1860)—Commander. 1917, Department of the East, United States Army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

King George V. (1865).
Lord Alfred Charles William Harmsworth Northcliffe (1865)—Head of British War Mission to United States, 1917.
Herbert Asquith (1852)—Prime Minister when war broke out; resigned Dec. 5, 1916.
Arthur J. Balfour (1848)—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Admiral Sir David Beatty (1871)—Commander of the Grand Fleet, succeeding Jellicoe, May 31, 1916.
Louis Botha (1863)—Premier of the Transvaal, 1907-1910.
Gen. Sir Julian Byng (1862)—Commander of British Third Army; in attack on Cambrai, Nov. 20, 1917.
Miss Edith Cavell (about 1874)—Nurse; executed Oct, 13, 1915.
Sir John French (1852)—Commander of British Forces at first Battle of the Marne.
Right Hon. David Lloyd George (1863)—British Premier, Dec., 1916.
Sir Douglas Haig (1861)—Commander of British Forces on Western Front, 1918.
Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe (1859)—Commander of Fleet at battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.
Andrew Bonar Law (1858)—Chancellor of Exchequer.
Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett (1854)—Chairman of Irish Convention.
Earl Rufus Daniel Isaacs Reading (1860)—Ambassador to United States.
Gen. Jan Christian Smuts (1870)—Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal.

FRANCE.

Raymond Poincaré (1860)—President, Jan. 17, 1913.
Aristide Briand (1862)—Prime Minister, Oct. 30, 1915—March 17, 1917.
Georges Clemenceau (1841)—Prime Minister, Nov. 17, 1917.
Gen. Ferdinand Foch (1851)—Commander in Chief Allied Forces, 1918.
Joseph Jacques Césaré Joffre (1852)—Commander at first Battle of the Marne.
Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle (1858)—French Commander in Chief in latter part of 1916.
Gen. Henry Philippe Pétain (1856)—Defender of Verdun, Feb.-Oct., 1916.
René Viviani (1863)—Head of French Commission to United States.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II. (1868)—Czar, Oct. 20, 1894—March 15, 1917.
Commander Marie Botchkarova (1890)—Organizer of first Russian Women's Battalion of Death.
Alexander F. Kerensky (1881)—Premier, July to Nov., 1917.
Nikolai Lenine [real name Vlamer Utulyanoffi (1870)—Premier, 1918.
Leon Trotzky [real name Leber Braunstein] (about 1877)—Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III. (1869)—King.
Gen. Luigi Cadorna (1850)—Commander in Chief until 1917.
Gen. Armando Diaz (1861)—Commander in Chief since Nov., 1917.
Orlando (1860)—Premier, Oct., 1917.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

William II. (1859)—German Emperor till November, 1918.
Charles I. of Austria, IV. of Hungary (1887)—Emperer of Austria till November, 1918.
Count J. H. von Bernstoff (1862)—German Ambassador to United States, 1908 to 1917. His passports handed to him Feb. 3, 1917.
Dr. Theobald Bethman-Hollweg (1856)—German Chancellor, 1909-1917.
Count V. zu Chudenitz Czernin (1857)—Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Constantine Dumba (about 1857)—Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to United States, Sept. 8, 1915. Sent home.
Gen. Paul von Hindenburg (1847)—Commander of Teutonic Forces in France, 1917.
Count Georg von Hertling (1843)—German Chancellor, Nov., 1917.
Gottlieb von Jagow (1863)—German Foreign Minister, 1913-1916.
Karl Liebknecht (1871)—Socialist Member of Reichstag. Imprisoned for speech May, 1916.
Gen. Ludendorff (1865)—German Chief of Staff 1918.
Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz (1849)—Secretary of State for the German Admiralty, 1897-1916.

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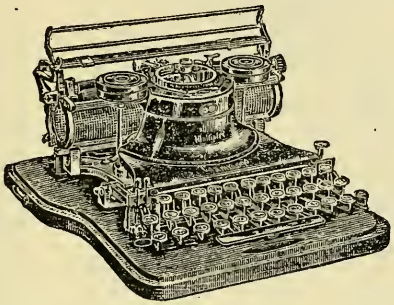

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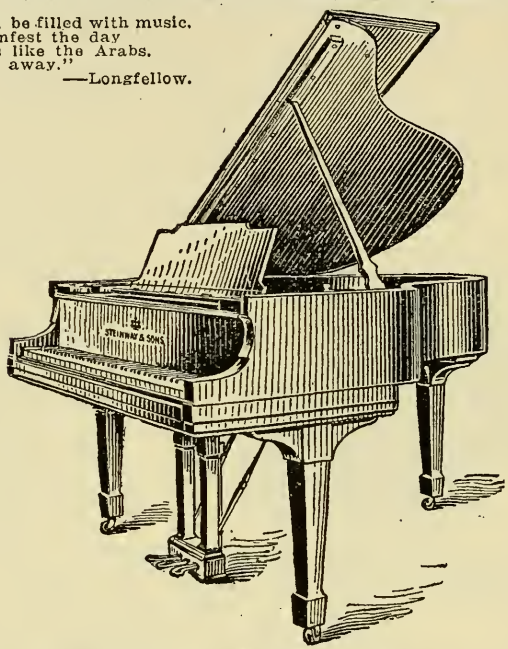
.s that infest the day
.heir tents like the Arabs.
.iently steal away."
—Longfellow.



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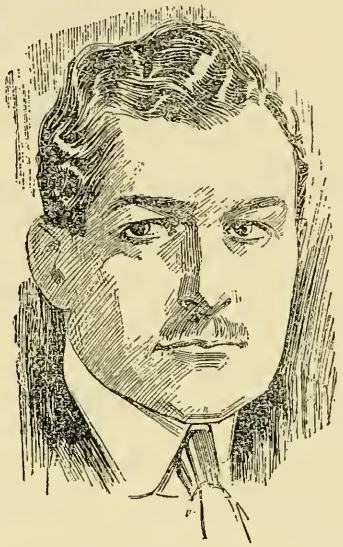
16—B

Don't Get Bald!



Here's the kind of a man who makes big money. Every inch of him tells you that. He gets what he goes after.

But supposing his hair was thin, scraggly and dead-looking, or so oily that it lay flat and greasy on his scalp! Or supposing that it was so dry that it shed Dandruff all over his shoulders! His hair would queer his whole appearance, wouldn't it?

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Good-looking hair! Healthy, vigorous hair! Ah, there's the final touch to a good money-making appearance. Neglect of the hair brings on Dandruff. Premature baldness often results. Pompeian HAIR Massage stops Dandruff. Pompeian HAIR Massage keeps the scalp healthy and hence the hair vigorous, clean and good looking.

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THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

16—C

I Learned to Read Character at Sight

The Strange Adventure of Carlton Steele

"That man is a band leader," said the lady in white, turning casually in her steamer chair. "And his companion is the man who owns the band."

I had overheard a little group on the deck of the Mauretania discussing—as is the pleasant habit of ocean travelers the first day out—who their two rather distinguished-looking fellow travelers might be who had kept themselves so aloof since we sailed from Southampton.

From the looks of blank amazement on the faces of the lady's companions, and from their exclamations. it dawned on me that she was telling **what** these men were without having the faintest idea **who** they were.

"You know who she is, don't you?" said my traveling mate, Dr. Allen. "She is the most famous Character Analyst in the United States—Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford. Let me introduce you," said he, moving over from the rail.

And at that moment began what I consider perhaps the most remarkable —and profitable — experience of my whole life.

"Mr. Steele, I don't know either of them from Adam." said Dr. Blackford with a gleaming, smile and a twinkle of her keen, dark eyes, "but I am sure that my conclusion is correct."

Sure enough. We checked up Dr. Blackford that same evening and found that the two "mysterious strangers" were—who do you think?

Why, no other than the Leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the President of the Corporation owning the orchestra (the "band leader" and the "owner of the band").

When I congratulated Dr. Blackford on her quite unbelievable feat she said, "Mr. Steele, you could do that just as easily as I do, if you would only take the pains. Really you could. There is no trick about it, or second sight, or any such rubbish.

"It is just knowing how to size up people by looking at them, and studying in one swift but careful survey their features and physique and gestures and habit of conversation.

"It all seems so simple that I often wonder why every normal man or woman cannot do the same thing.

"But I have taught thousands of people how to read and analyze character—all the way from office and factory employees to state governors, owners of large newspapers and corporation heads."

Right there I made up my mind that whatever else I did when we landed in New York, I would invest five dollars in Dr. Blackford's popular course In "Reading Character at Sight," which I learned her publishers, the Independent Corporation, were now marketing nationally as a far-reaching educational service.

Five dollars! Why I tell you that Course has been worth five *thousand* dollars to me already. In seven fascinating lessons I have discovered how to tell what a man is like from what he *looks* like. In fact I got the real secret of it in the first lesson, right in my own home.

As a result I am getting to be a judge of character to an extent I never dreamed was possible.

Honestly, I never *knew* people before.

It is a positive revelation to be able to "look right through people," as the old saying goes, and be able by applying Dr. Blackford's simple method to tell what people really are—under the surface.

Knowing now the peculiar qualities of the men or women I meet in business—by observing them closely—I know how to deal with them more successfully; how to say the right thing; how to influence them effectively; how to interest them; how to meet them in a business transaction, or a discussion, and secure every proper advantage.

How many times have you said: "Oh, if I had only known (him or her) then as I do now!" How different it all might have been."

Dr. Blackford's lessons will save you from any such painful experience as this. Her method is simple and accurate and amazingly easy to master—because it is not drudgery but just a fascinating game of "sizing people up."

It is not guesswork, but a sensible and scientific application of physical and psychological laws that govern human character and actions.

Photographing character! Sounds as strange as aviation and wireless did a few years ago, doesn't it? Yet that is precisely what Dr. Blackford's lessons teach you to do.

Men and women of all conditions have come to her for knowledge about themselves. Heads of large corporations, engineers, physicians, bankers, educators have studied her course and profited thereby.

I see now why so many thousands have sought Dr. Blackford's guidance in solving the greatest problems of their business and their every-day lives.

I see why she has been sought as counsellor by such concerns as the Scott Paper Company, Baker-Vawter Company, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and scores of other great concerns.

Dr. Blackford has a wonderful message, and for the first time it has been put into a popular home-study course of seven lessons at a price within the reach of all,

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cost you a penny
When you have
with that wonderful fi
where *you* come in, I stro
that your verdict will be
Mr. L. E. Hawley of Grand R
wrote:

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have learned already from Dr. Blac
ford's Course, the knowledge would
have been worth a thousand times the
price of these lessons to me."

Dr. Blackford has shown me a hundred other letters like this from her grateful pupils. She has thousands more.

So why wait another minute?

CARLTON STEELE.

Send No Money

So confident is the Independent Corporation that once you have seen Dr. Blackford's Course in "Reading Character at Sight" you will want to keep it, that they are willing to send the entire Course to you on free examination.

Send the coupon for it now—or write a letter and it will be sent you, charges prepaid.

If you are not entirely satisfied with the Course, send it back and you will owe nothing.

If, on the other hand, you like it as do thousands of others who have used Dr. Blackford's Course with immense profit to themselves, send $5 in full payment.

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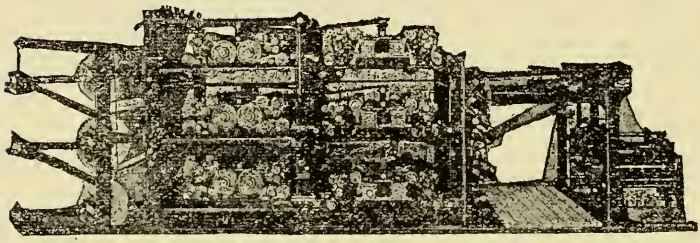

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This is our plan: You may have an Oliver for free trial by answering this advertisement.

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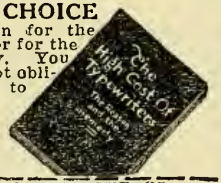

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16-J

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16—L

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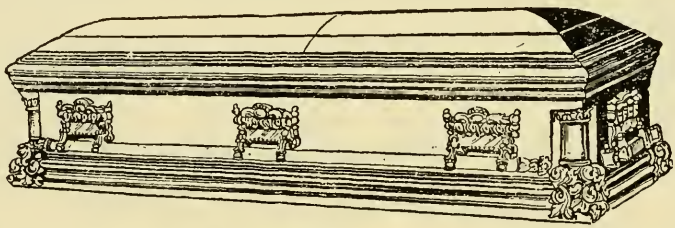

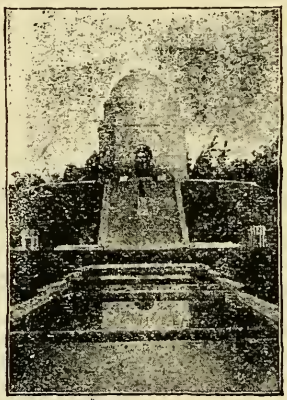

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.e Should Bathe Internally

Adds Many Years to Average Life

By R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought.

The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions, and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post-mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit, and impress them so profoundly, that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands, and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable, but preventable, through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only 50 per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your head keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed, and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is. WHY people should take them and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are answered in a booklet entitled, THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING, written by Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J.B.L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line made him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only did internal bathing save and prolong Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of multitudes of individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No other book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife.

All that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute at 134 West 65th Street, New York, and mention having read this article in the World Almanac, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purposes. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but send for the book now, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✣ October 29, 1911.

The year 1918 opened with Columbia, clad in her armor of justice and the unsheathed sword of democracy in her hands, standing on the shores of France, with the stalwart boys of Pershing's first overseas expedition about her, beckoning the uncounted millions of her sons to follow. At home in America armies were training in cantonments or preparing to flock to the colors. The World, inspired by the spirit of its founder, Joseph Pulitzer, who on May 10, 1883, dedicated it as "an institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues" and always remain devoted to the public welfare, stood shoulder to shoulder with the leaders of the Nation. It demanded that the sword of Columbia be upheld with the might of the country. It fought for every expedient calculated to win the war; battled inch by inch the subtle propaganda of the enemy, and encouraged our fighting men already across with the promise of millions of sturdy young Americans to follow. Jan. 1, James M. Tuohy, The World's London correspondent, cabled hopefully that Britain was still gaining in power and Germany nearing her limit as they entered the New Year. The World published greetings of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, asking the highest effort of the country to win the war. The World struck the keynote for America's coming most momentous year when it said editorially: "The vast majority of the civilized people of the world have only one wish for the new year—Peace! All of them are war-weary. All of them are looking forward eagerly and hopefully to the day when this ghastly conflict will end and organized murder and calamity will cease. The outcome is now in the hands of the democratic peoples. What remains is to make certain that Prussianism has perished from the earth, and that is the task for resolute democracy for the year just dawning."

THE WORLD'S EUROPEAN STAFF DID VALIANT SERVICE.

The World's columns carried the opinions and declarations of the greatest minds of Europe, contributed because of the known fact that newspapers all over the country watched this paper as an aid in interpreting public opinion for their own constituents. On Jan. 2 Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, sent through The World's Paris representative a greeting to the American people. "On the eve of the New Year," he said, "the democracies who have bound themselves to defeat Prussian imperialism after it has reduced Germany to servitude, in its attempt to subject the world to a new slavery, can regard the future with the certitude given them by the exact consciousness of their forces and the justice of their cause." In a lighter vein of whimsical conjecture it is interesting to look back to the files of Jan. 4 and read The World's special cable from Paris quoting the French seeress, Mme. de Thelme, successor to Mme. de Thebes. She prophesied that "the beginning of next autumn seems to me the most favorable time for the conclusion of peace. Peace negotiations will be carried on in a town in the Rhine valley." In the anxious early days of the year there was a doubt in many minds whether after all America would succeed in getting enough of her troops across to turn the tide. The splendid staff of The World in Europe did valiant service to the public in keeping it informed through their despatches to this paper. They often obtained the news at the risk of their lives on battlefields.

Arno Dosch-Fleurot of The World's European staff cabled on Jan. 19 from Petrograd that Kerensky was accused by the Bolsheviki of being in a plot to upset the Government. On Jan. 20 he sent the momentous news that "The Constitutional Assembly had died in birth," as he had prophesied it would. The Bolsheviki ended the Assembly by armed force. On Feb. 19 he cabled again boldly from Petrograd that "the Bolsheviki revolution would not have taken place, a separate armistice would not have been signed with Germany with the possibility of a separate peace, if it had not been for a whole series of mistakes on the part of the Allied Governments in relation to Russia, including the failure to give their war aims." And on Feb. 25, confirming this, The World's Washington bureau sent the news of Russia's acceptance of the German peace terms to be signed at Brest-Litovsk. The United States was for war, not peace, as the foe threw off the mask in the terms offered Russia, The World editorial columns pointed to Germany's peace offer and Russia's acceptance as an object lesson to the Western Powers. On March 3 Arno Dosch-Fleurot telegraphed The World's London's office saying: "No Associated Press man in Petrograd, so I am filing full and urgent morning and evening stories. Intend to stick to end." So through the year he continued at his post. He cabled from Stockholm May 26 that the Socialists must share with the Bolsheviki the blame for Russia's tragic failure. Early in June he wired that a Russian republic never was intended by the Bolsheviki and that Petrograd workmen constituting that faction did not believe in democracy. Their purpose in upsetting the Czar was to set up an autocracy of the proletariat. The cables bore his discoveries to the outside world bit by bit in impartial and illuminating despatches. Finally, on July 14, this correspondent confirmed what the reading world had begun to suspect from his articles. Lenine and Trotzky had shared in the betrayal of democracy at Brest-Litovsk.

Aug. 18 he began chronicling the Bolshevik reign of terror, the turning of the sobered masses away from the Bolsheviki. To Arno Dosch-Fleurot in the previous year had fallen the great fortune as a newspaper man to be in Petrograd when the revolution came to pass. In concise English he cabled the marvellous story, the vivid pictures, of the quick and almost bloodless victory of the Russian people over the Czar's Government. The Administration and Diplomatic Corps at Washington got more information from the columns of The World than from their own delayed despatches.

This year again fell a great opportunity to him. It was to be the first of American journalists to reach Berlin after the signing of the armistice. On Nov. 24, 1918, he cabled from Berlin via Stockholm: "I arrived in Berlin at the moment when the chief of the unsettled political questions were crying for solution, namely, National Assembly or no National Assembly; democracy or rule by organization of workers; rule by the majority or a dictature of the proletariat according to the methods of Lenine." The next day he cabled that Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority group of Socialists and former Minister of Finance and Colonies, had told him that "Our National Assembly will probably be called in February." In Washington officials of the State, Navy and War Departments commended the enterprise of The World in sending Mr. Dosch-Fleurot to Berlin, the first American correspondent to visit the German capital after the signing of the armistice. His pen pictures of conditions in Germany and his analysis of the political situation were the first-hand information to reach Washington.

STAFF MEN WITH THE TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

To Lincoln Eyre, The World's Paris correspondent, fell the privilege of cabling a short sentence on Jan. 27 that sent a sigh of satisfaction, after months of preparation and waiting, sweeping across the

homeland. "Pershing's force is a real army now, fit to give battle," it read. This young man's despatches through the year echoed the heart enthusiasm and longing of the folks at home for their boys "over there" to acquit themselves as Americans always have. He told the straightforward tale from day to day. It was told in such a way that American fathers and mothers felt that their sons were fighting nobly and dying, when die they must, as they would have them, like free men. On Feb. 3 he cabled that the American troops were eager to advance and the Germans were getting jumpy. Feb. 4 he told of the artillery duel between the American and German gunners two days before, the Yankees working like veterans and inflicting more harm than the foe. March 11, of the heaviest gun fire yet hurled upon the American lines in the Lorraine sector and how well our boys bore it. On March 12 he wired: "We have taken our revenge," and on March 21 he told how the American boys stormed the trenches near Luneville. On the latter occasion Eyre, following with the troops, found two gassed Frenchmen, gasping and nauseated with gas where the Americans had swept forward. He took them in his car to the American Medical Corps hospital. On April 25 he cabled telling of the valor of the New York men, racked by powerful gun fire for a month in the trenches at Luneville. On the 30th, in the front lines with the American forces, he wrote of the bravery of our men and the fury of their fire on the battle line in Northern France—on the line that barred the road to Paris and Amiens, in the Valleys of the Somme and Luce and near Ypres. His stories caused hearts to beat high all across America. He touched the same chord when on Aug. 8, with the American forces north of the Ourcq, he told how the Old 69th, miles ahead of the procession, led the victorious way across the river. He depicted it in such terms as made every true American wish he had been there.

MARTIN GREEN'S STORIES OF THE WAR AT THE FRONT.

The Evening World sent Martin Green, a staff correspondent of the paper for seventeen years, to the battle front in December, 1917. Mr. Green went from New York by way of England, crossed the channel from Southampton to Havre and was in the trenches with the 1st Division of the old Regular Army in January. Before going to the trenches Mr. Green visited the line of supplies back of the American forces in France and he was the first correspondent to send to a New York newspaper a comprehensive story of the dock, railroad and storage building and operations of the United States Army abroad. This was news of paramount importance, as the American people up to that time had no idea of the vast and expensive preparations for feeding, transporting and equipping our soldiers in France which had been made necessary by our participation in the war.

Mr. Green was in Paris on the night of the great air raid of Jan. 30, 1918, the first attack on Paris in two years. He covered the American battle front from the Swiss border to Picardy and sent to New York the first stories of the activities of the 165th Regiment of the Rainbow Division—the old 69th. He and Lincoln Eyre of The Morning World were the first correspondents to visit the old 15th New York—Col. William Hayward's negro regiment. The Evening World was the first American newspaper to publish the fact that American troops were in the fight at Chateau-Thierry, the news coming in a special cablegram from Mr. Green, who was the only American newspaper correspondent in Chateau-Thierry on May 31 and June 1. Mr. Green also sent to The Evening World an exclusive story of the battle of the Oise, which stopped the German advance on Paris in March.

The good work done by other European correspondents of The World fell not a whit behind that of Dosch-Fleurot, Eyre and Green in importance to the American people. It was work marked by painstaking investigation and lucidity of expression, by the weighing, with the foreknowledge that they were the eyes and ears of a great people for whose understanding of events and destiny making actions they were responsible. Cyril Brown cabled from Stockholm Jan. 13 that Leube, member of the German Reichstag's Foreign Relations Committee, had said: "Germany's only answer to Lloyd George and President Wilson will be given with the sword." March 17 he cabled that Germany had reached her limit in human material, women doing the work of men in keeping the army up, and in a series of articles following he laid bare to our eyes the conditions in Germany, going constantly from bad to worse. He did the military department of the United States a signal service.

James M. Tuohy is head of The World's London staff. He occupies the position of dean of the paper's European correspondents. He has filled for years the difficult and trying position of interpreter, for readers, of British sentiments, purposes and happenings. He has had to handle them for the information and instruction of a large part of the American reading public in such a way that, differences in temperament, political organization and race taken into account, they should not be misleading. His work as a clearing house for much of the mass of Continental news crowding constantly in upon his office, his discrimination as to what was vitally important and not German propaganda, and what was worth while to the American people, was excellently handled. Quick to send cheering news, but never fearing to state boldly the truth so far as he could learn it, of happenings of importance to America, no matter what, his work was uniformly good throughout the year. An instance was his sending on Feb. 3 of the story of how England, unprepared for war in the beginning, had worked wonders in getting men and munitions to France. March 30 he cabled that the French and British Governments had decided to appoint Gen. Foch Generalissimo of the French and British Armies on the Western front; on Aug. 20 that the American War Administration's policy of letting the Germans know what they must expect met with warmest approval in London. A brilliant list of special writers, experts on war and European politics, assisted the London and Paris staffs of the paper. Notable among them was J. C. Segrue, who cabled from Berne Jan. 10 that the food shortage in Germany was a tragedy. Fred S. Ferguson, with the American Army in France, wired March 3 of the killing of five of Pershing's men by the Germans—startling news then, but minimized by the casualty lists that later saddened the home people. Perry Robinson cabled March 26 of the British line still unbroken, firm and continuous while the Germans on a fifty-mile front threw 600,000 men against it in efforts to force it back toward Amiens. All the world held its breath to see if it would hold or break. The London office hinted on March 28 of momentous decisions made at a meeting in Paris of Secretary Baker and Gen. Pershing.

Lieut. Col. Repington, formerly of the British Army, late in March, following the "Kaiser's Battle" from day to day, analyzed it for The World. He pointed out on the 29th that the Germans were still sixteen miles from Amiens and that "it is not possible for them to remain where they are and claim a strategic victory. They have not gained one." This was a prophecy of their having to give up the ground gained in their tremendously expensive westward push. Later it was to be fulfilled when the God of wars began "trampling out the vintage" where the grapes of wrath were stored—the beginning, as it proved, of the end of Germany's world conquest dream. On April 6 Col. Repington cabled that "Get on or get out" was the Kaiser's chance, finding his armies in a big pocket and his "great surprise" no longer such, his legions open to counter attacks, checked everywhere—at Arras, on the Ancre and the Somme. Joseph W. Grigg cabled on May 1 that "America's khaki-clad tide now flows into France in a volume not heretofore approximated. May 15 he wrote of the dread of our gunners in the hearts of the German host of the Picardy front. On the 26th he told how our war machine swept forward like clockwork to the capture of Cantigny. This efficient work was followed on June 14 by the announcement that the British Gov-

ernment had accorded to The World the high privilege of having its own correspondent attached to the headquarters of the British Army in France.

"The World is the first American newspaper to receive this distinction," the notice said. "Up to this time American readers have been served from the British front only by press associations or by the British correspondents of London newspapers. Henceforth The World and its readers will be served at this important post by Joseph W. Grigg, an American, long a member of The World's staff, who has already rendered fine service at other posts in France. Mr. Grigg's first despatch from the British front is printed to-day." The cable told how the enemy was planning to attack the British along the whole line while the French battle raged between Noyon and Montdidier.

WORLD MAN TOLD WHEN GERMANY'S STAR BEGAN TO SET.

Then on July 19, when the Germans began to lose, Grigg told how Foch's quick blow, the splendid success of the French and American attack on a 25-mile front in the Soissons sector early on the 18th spoiled the foe's plan to strike the British. Col. Repington, writing of how the failure of the enemy in the Champagne upset his offensive, prophesied the beginning of the end. In the days immediately following Repington and Grigg detailed how the Allies smashed in from Soissons to embattled Rheims. Big guns flamed up all along the British line. There was a two-mile gain below the Marne by Americans and French; the capture of Soissons; the Germans were in flight in the Aisne-Marne salient;, the Germans burning the villages as they retired, and (on the 23d) the Allies squeezing all sides of the salient. The foe's reserves were swept back three more miles and the Germans were withdrawing in the whole region between the Marne and the Ourcq. So on through the year.

The World maintained a bureau of information which co-operated with the various secret service agencies of the Government in supplying information concerning enemy aliens and organizations and persons suspected of treasonable or unfriendly acts against the United States. In this connection The World's Biographical Department and the files of its Legal Department were found to be of great value and were consulted almost daily by representatives of the Army and Navy Intelligence Bureaus, the United States Secret Service, the Department of Justice and the inspection service of the Postoffice Department.

During the year The World printed special articles by men of unusual importance, including Leon Trotzky's "The Bolsheviki and World Peace." It was the first authentic publication in America of the doctrines and aims of the leader of the Bolsheviki as he himself wrote it. On June 27 The World printed a document smuggled out of Germany by Lieut. Gen. Baron Von Freytag-Loringhoven, the third personage of the German Military Hierarchy. It showed that Germany still glorified war after three years of it. The article was written for military and Junker consumption only. Ex-President Wm. H. Taft on March 9 dictated a telegram to The World from Pittsburgh as to the plans for the proposed League of Nations to Enforce Peace: "The successful working out of the plan of the League of Nations to Enforce Peace depends primarily on winning victory over the Kaiser and his Potsdam gang on the western front. We cannot make progress by further debate with Germany and Austria. Blows are the only arguments now possible to win permanent peace.

On July 1 The World presented the second instalment of Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon's book, "The Devastation of Europe." He was formerly director of the great German munition company, "Krupp's," and his daily notes on events rising out of the war composed the book. In his first instalment he told how the Kaiser personally forced German leaders to swear to support the war after he had given Austria carte blanche in the affair of Serbia and promised to support Austria through thick and thin. In the second he told of events directly following the war declaration and invasion of Belgium.

July 22 the first instalment of the papers by Dr. Arthur Davis, American court dentist in Berlin, was printed in The World. It told of the personality of the Emperor and the views held by him as to men and world events. These articles attracted a great deal of attention. For instance, when he quoted the Kaiser as saying that after the war he "would stand no nonsense from America." Aug. 4, opening another year of the war, Marshal Joffre sent a message to America through The World. "The fifth year of war opens full of hope, thanks to the generous intervention of America," he said. Aug. 25 The World published the first of a series of articles by Andre Cheradame, who for a quarter of a century had devoted his whole time to the study of Germany and her plans. "The snake of German intrigue is still very much alive," he wrote.

One of the most interesting series of cabled articles printed in The World during the year were those by Gen. P. M. G. Malleterre, military critic of the Paris Temps and La France Militaire, who wrote of the progress of the war from the French military standpoint. Gen. Malleterre was seriously wounded in the first Battle of the Marne, having a leg amputated, and had to resign his command.

SIGNAL ACTS OF PUBLIC SERVICE BY THIS NEWSPAPER.

On Feb. 23, following The World's suggestion that the home folks be given a chance to see the new 77th Division of the National Army—afterward to fight so heroically in the conquest of the Argonne Forest, which no army in history had ever tried to take from an enemy who got it first, even Napoleon preferring to go around—10,000 of the Metropolitan Division's boys paraded through the streets of New York and were cheered by their relatives and friends.

Following the campaign of The World advocating "Daylight Saving," and its success in getting the Senate to take it up, the hands of the clocks all across America were put forward one hour on March 31. The World was the only paper in New York State to publish, that day, the report made by the Serbian Socialist Party to the Russo-Hollando-Scandinavian Committee in Stockholm describing the conditions in Serbia imposed upon that country by the Austro-Hungarians and Bulgars who overran and occupied it.

Answering to the desire of Americans whose sons were fighting in Europe that Germany should have no excuse for mistreating American prisoners of war, The World began printing on April 8 a series of articles by Richard Linthicum of The World's staff on the alien interment prison camps in this country, following his investigation of them, to ascertain how the United States was treating interned civilian enemy aliens and its military prisoners of war. His investigations showed that no country had ever set such an example of decency and humanity, and that aliens interned in this country were glad, for the most part, that they were not in Europe.

In announcing his decision to free Charles F. Stielow, the date of whose execution was fixed seven times, and Nelson Green, his brother-in-law, serving a minimum term of twenty years, or life imprisonment, for the murder of Charles B. Phelps, an Orleans County farmer, and his housekeeper, Margaret Walcott, the Governor of the State of New York awarded to The World a full measure of credit for the investigation resulting in his action. He sent the following telegram to Charles M. Lincoln, Managing Editor of The World, from Albany, N. Y., May 9: "It is but simple justice to say that had it not been for the material presented to me by The New York World, obtained after great effort and considerable expense, I should not have felt justified in ordering the investigation which has resulted in the release of Stielow. I appreciate the service which you have rendered and am grateful for it. (Signed) Charles S. Whitman."

On May 10 The World started an investigation to find out whether work on street cars as conductor-

ettes, &c., was harmful to women. The result was that the environment and morale of women so employed was greatly improved.

In July The World, with the co-operation of the Committee on Public Information and the Director of Military Aeronautics, told for the first time the story of the amazing development of the Air Service of the United States Army. William P. Beazell of The World's staff was the first civilian to be permitted to visit the camps where our aviators were being trained, and his articles, widely published throughout the country, received the official commendation of Major Gen. William L. Kenly, the Director of Military Aeronautics. They described the work at the ground schools, the primary schools, the pursuit schools, the bombing schools, the schools for aerial observers, the schools of aerial gunnery and the balloon schools. They gave the American people their first understanding of the fine calibre and highly specialized training of the men who have been warring so splendidly in the air against the enemy.

In October Charles S. Hand of The World staff investigated the financial affairs of the New York Telephone Company to ascertain if an increase in tolls proposed by Postmaster General Burleson would be justified. The results of the investigation were set forth in a series of articles prepared by Mr. Hand for The World. They revealed that profits gained by the company during the last three years were more than $14,000,000 above a fair return of 8 per cent. contemplated by the Public Service Commission when it reduced rates in 1915. The World's disclosures of excess profits enjoyed by the company prompted Mr. Burleson to announce that rates would not be increased but reduced where possible.

Under the stimulus of The World's exposures of fraudulent war charities, the District Attorney's office and the Bureau of Advice and Information of the Charities Organization Society made progress during the Winter and Spring of 1918 in driving out grafters and swindlers from the field of war relief. To this work The World gave cordial co-operation. It was The World which first discovered the fact that the Dowling Ordinance designed to regulate war relief entertainments was inadequate for the purpose and that further legislation, both State and National, was needed to meet the problem adequately.

ENCOURAGED BUILDING OF SHIPS IN EMERGENCY.

The drop of Viking blood in the hearts of Americans resulted in the fame of American shipping being known in every port in the world in the glorious days of the old clippers of the Forties. This inherent love of the sea surged triumphantly to the front when The World announced on July 1 that 93 ocean-going vessels flying the American flag were expected to take the water on July 4. A great Independence Day splashing was planned by the Shipping Board. "They will have," The World's story said, "a carrying capacity of 465,186 tons. Forty-one will be steel vessels and fifty-two wooden. How staggering are these figures may be conveyed to the lay mind only by comparison. They exceed by 74,350 tons the launchings for the entire year 1901, the record pre-war year in American shipping. The total tonnage under the American flag two years ago was 2,412,381, and much of it was not in deep sea service. Much of the credit for this great triumph was due to the incentive given the shipyard workers by The World's introduction of the sporting element into shipbuilding. On May 14 in the steel construction shipyards of the New York and Philadelphia district of the U. S. Shipping Board The World started a rivetting contest conducted by James Robbins, The World's ship news reporter, by offering a weekly prize of $100 to be given to the crew that drove into the hull of a ship on the ways in a nine-hour day the greatest number of rivets. The news of the great splash of July 4 was immediately preceded by the story from overseas of how the Americans swept through the enemy lines north of the Marne, and the story from Charles Michelson, head of The World's Washington Bureau, that "the millionth American soldier" had landed in France on June 30 and the Nation was to have an army of 4,000,000 men by Jan. 1, 1919.

Not only did the art staff of The World do good work in illustrating the war and the daily life of the Nation, but the well-known cartoonists of the paper enforced the lessons of The World's news with telling effect through the year. An instance was when, on Feb. 17, Rollin Kirby's cartoon intuitively pointed out what was later shown to be true. It was a picture of Trotzky and Lenine walking arm in arm with Kaiser Wilhelm, and all three smiling. George W. Rehse of The Morning World gave a silver lining to many a cloud of tragedy with his intensely human and funny "Metropolitan Movies," and made hundreds of thousands laugh amid their tears. In January The World arranged for the appearance in its pages of the war-fun pictures of Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather. The World secured the exclusive rights in America to reproduce the pictures of this famous British cartoonist, of whom it has been said that his sketches pointing out humor in the trenches were worth more to the Allied cause than an army division.

MONUMENT TO MITCHEL.

With a view to the creation in New York City of a suitable, worthy memorial to Major John Purroy Mitchel, the former Mayor, who lost his life in a flying accident, The World inaugurated last July a movement to raise a fund by popular subscription, and to this end gave an initial $1,000. More than $30,000, either in cash or pledges—a vast majority of the sum in cash—was obtained by The World in a few weeks. This money was subsequently placed in the hands of a Citizens' Committee, which now has the memorial project in charge.

In January The World printed a series of articles by Louis Seibold of its Staff, on the growth of the Non-Partisan League in the Dakotas and several Middle and Mountain States. The articles showed that the movement which was originally projected as an agricultural one, to ameliorate the condition of farmers believing themselves the victims of the milling and other forms of corporation persecutions, finally developed into a political undertaking. The League obtained a membership of more than 200,000, who paid $8 a year in dues, secured control of the State Government of North Dakota, operated a newspaper, and flooded the country with organizers seeking recruits.

In May Mr. Seibold wrote articles for The World on the coal conditions, showing the effect of the Government activities for increasing production and plans to equitably distribute the limited supply indicated for the winter of 1918-1919; also the effect of the Military Draft Law on the labor supply, wage and social conditions, and prices for coal for commercial and domestic purposes. The articles showed that the Government had eliminated twenty-two States from participation in anthracite supplies, these States being in the South and West, contiguous to sources of other grades of coal and substitutes for coal.

In June Mr. Seibold wrote articles upon his investigation of the liquor traffic, showing that the Prohibition feature of the Food Regulation Bill had increased the value of the holdings of distillers, brokers, wholesalers and retailers more than $800,000,000 in less than a year, giving prices two years ago and current quotations. The articles showed that while the use of liquor was restricted in the United States, immense stores were exported monthly for the use of the troops of other belligerent countries; also that there remained in bond and in the hands of dealers 265,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, wines, etc., which Food Administrator Hoover predicted would last the country three or four years.

In November and December Mr. Seibold wrote for The World a series of fourteen articles on the cost of the war to the Government and the people and revealing the extent of profiteering at the expense of the people. The articles showed by comparative figures the increase in the cost of several hundred articles entering into domestic consumption, where the greater part of the profit went and how the Gov-

ernment compelled the return of a percentage of these "unusual profits" through a system of war and excess profits tax. The articles also showed that while wages had been increased by war conditions salaries had practically remained stationary during the war period; that retail prices had increased more than 35 per cent. in five years and that the purchasing value of the dollar had steadily decreased from 89 cents in 1915 to 54 cents in 1918, because of war conditions operating to take out of the producing field 20,000,000 men, increasing the volume of supplies of all kinds for the benefit of the military allies of the country, and led to the expansion of the paper money with consequent depreciation in purchasing value. The financial, industrial and economic conditions of other belligerent countries was set forth and compared to that of the United States.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TICKET SPECULATORS.

Acting on information furnished by The Morning World, and on complaint of Louis V. De Foe, its dramatic critic, District Attorney Swann, early in September, began investigation of the nuisance of theatre ticket speculation, an evil in New York which has assumed intolerable proportions and which almost continual attempts through restrictive legislation during the past fifteen years has been unable to prevent. The immediate cause of The World's crusade against the theatre ticket speculators was the extortion practised on the public in the instance of "Yip Yip Yaphank!" at the Lexington Theatre. This entertainment was written, staged and acted for charitable purposes by the enlisted men at Camp Upton, who received no other compensation than their Government pay. Their purpose was to raise funds to build a Community House at the Camp. Investigation by the District Attorney's Office, conducted by Assistant District Attorney Edwin T. Kilroe, revealed that the speculators had been exacting and obtaining from the public bonuses as high as 300 per cent. of the box office price of tickets. Further information secured by the District Attorney's Office through subpoena of the books of theatre ticket speculators, and through the testimony of theatre managers, and speculators, disclosed that the New York theatre-going public is being squeezed for more than $500,000 annually by speculators, that hotels derive a rental exceeding $250,000 annually from ticket broker agencies and that in some instances productions of plays are underwritten by the speculators who buy out all the favorable seats in theatres for periods of eight weeks, compelling the public to pay extortionate prices for seats which cannot be obtained at all through the box offices. The evil long had been known to exist, but the investigation proved it to be even worse than had been supposed. These investigations resulted in the drafting of a new ordinance by Assistant District Attorney Kilroe to put a stop to the abuse. It provides that no seat shall be sold by a theatre producer or manager in excess of the price printed on the ticket and limits the speculator's bonus to 50 cents, plus the war tax. Penalties of fine and imprisonment are provided for violations. The ordinance, which received the approval of the Corporation Counsel and the State Bill Drafting Commission, was introduced in the Board of Aldermen on Nov. 19 by Alderman Thomas A. Williams of the 13th Aldermanic District, Manhattan. It was referred to the Committee on General Welfare, of which Alderman Charles H. Haubert is acting chairman. The World continued its crusade against the ticket speculators while the investigations were being made and the new bill was being framed and due to its determined efforts and the vigorous aid of the District Attorney's office, there was every prospect that the new ordinance would become a law and the long standing line of ticket speculators would be abated.

TAX LIEN EXPOSURE.

Last August The World exposed the nefarious workings of the Tax Lien and Tax Title Laws, whereby thousands of citizens have been deprived of their realty holdings because in many instances they have failed to pay a negligible tax. Thereupon Mayor Hylan asked Nathan Hirsch, wealthy cotton merchant and Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and the Investigation of Mortgage Loans, to conduct an inquiry. Mr. Hirsch asked The World for the aid of Van Ness Harwood, a staff man, who had written the articles. This was granted. Samuel S. Breslin volunteered as counsel, and the three began a campaign. With the help of District Attorney Swann, Magistrate Charles W. Appleton, Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfield and Police Commissioner Enright, results were speedily accomplished. Some of these were: The return of thousands of parcels of land to the thrifty poor at cost, the utter disruption of the tax title buying business, the postponement of the Nassau County sale whereby 30,000 lots were to be sold for negligible taxes; the arrest and conviction of several hogus land operators; the deeding by other operators of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of land to persons who had paid for it and could not obtain deeds, and the preparation of laws which will make such conditions impossible in the future. These laws will be introduced in the Legislature this winter. The crusade is one of the best illustrations in New York in years of what publicity can accomplish.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SPORTING DEPARTMENT.

Sports in The World also played a big part in keeping home activities alive and instituting ways and means to aid in giving wide publicity and in raising money for the Red Cross and the United War Work campaign, as well as encouraging the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds. George Daley, the Sporting Editor of The World, was largely responsible for organizing and conducting the Fourth Liberty Loan drive at the Jamaica and Empire City tracks, through which followers of racing subscribed $2,380,350, and so contributed largely to carrying the loan over the top. The World suggested and was largely responsible for bringing about the special race between Billy Kelly and Eternal, which was decided at the Laurel racetrack in Maryland and from which the Red Cross profited $20,000. The World suggested and arranged the golf match between Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas over the links of the Garden City Golf Club, which raised $3,000 for the United War Work campaign. Bert Igoe of The World sporting staff, through his writings and cartoons, stimulated the various drives and drew a cartoon which brought $250 at auction for the benefit of the Red Cross. It has been the policy of The World sporting page to make constructive suggestions from time to time in the effort to keep racing, baseball and other sports up to the highest standard.

THE WASHINGTON BUREAU.

Throughout the year The World's able and efficient Washington Bureau chronicled not only the daily happenings in the capital of the Nation, telling, with its fingers on the pulse of the Government machine, of the war and domestic measures, but also interpreting the foreign news that in this critical time flowed through diplomatic channels to the American Government from all corners of the world.

The religious department of The Morning World, on Saturdays, has extended gradually until it now occupies from three columns in the summer to a page on special occasions and is increasingly recognized by the churches as a medium through which activities receive notice. Prominence is given to the development of religious work out of the ordinary and of more than local interest.

THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S BROAD FIELD OF SERVICE.

The Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World appears every other day except Sunday and is intended chiefly for the country and for towns distant from New York. Its circulation is probably more widely distributed than that of any other American newspaper. It is read largely in every State and Territory in the Union, in remote Alaska and Hawaii, in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, in fact wherever the English language is spoken. A striking feature of the Thrice-a-Week World is the

service it rendered to our soldiers abroad during the war. Thousands of subscriptions were made to it for our troops, and it carried the news of the world right up to the firing line. The Thrice-a-Week World publishes all the important news of both Morning and Evening World in a condensed form, and for that reason it has long been popular in every part of the United States.

The World maintains a Syndicate Department through which the leading newspapers in every section of the country are supplied with original World comic, literary and special features and The World's comprehensive foreign and domestic news service. Regarding the latter, Mr. A. H. Vandenberg, Editor of the Grand Rapids, (Mich.) Herald, voluntarily wrote on July 24, 1918: "I want to congratulate you upon the work you are doing in this connection and to thank you for the assistance you are thus rendering the interior press of the country."

During the year The World continued as part of its bit in carrying on the war work of the country, the printing of the eight page edition of Trench and Camp, the national soldiers' weekly, published by the Y. M. C. A., for Camp Upton, Don C. Seitz, Business Manager of The World, acting as publisher of the Camp Upton edition and George L. Moore of the Y. M. C. A., being its editor at Camp Upton, while J. Otis Swift of The World was its Managing Editor.

BUREAU OF ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

The World's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play completed the fifth year of its existence in July. Its primary purpose, as declared at the outset, was to promote accuracy and fair play, to correct carelessness and to stamp out fakes and fakers. All complaints involving these questions, including libel actions, are turned over to the Bureau and carefully inquired into, and if they are found to be well grounded, corrections are made and at the same time the writers responsible for the errors are placed on record. Faking and chronic carelessness are punished by dismissal. In actual practice the idea has worked out very well. Members of The World staff and its correspondents everywhere have worked in harmony with the Bureau which has now become a fixed institution. The World's example has been followed by many other newspapers throughout the country.

Inspired by the true spirit of fair play, the Bureau has created good will and confidence often even when complainants had in the beginning been bitter and resentful. When material damage has resulted from erroneous publications and the person injured has shown a willingness to arbitrate in good faith and upon a reasonable basis, settlements have been made without recourse to the courts. The Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss characterized the operations of The World's Bureau as "the Golden Rule applied to Journalism."

But the Bureau has sharp claws and knows when and how to use them for defensive purposes. It long ago learned that there are lawyers in New York who make a specialty of stirring up libel litigation and who seemingly are not averse to representing criminals and otherwise disreputable characters who often bring suits on perjured complaints. And whenever attempts have been made to recover damages in these cases The World has spared neither trouble nor expense in fighting to the last ditch. As a result some lawyers have been disbarred or suspended from practice and several notoriously crooked litigants have been sent to prison. The sharp claws of the Bureau are supplemented by an abnormally long reach. It may call upon World correspondents in any or every corner of the civilized world for information. The telegraph, the cable and the wireless are at its disposal. It has sent its own trained investigators throughout the United States from Maine to California, to Canada, Mexico and South America and to Great Britain and all the principal countries of Europe. In one particular instance, to establish the truth of an article complained of, a representative of the Bureau journeyed more than 8,000 miles.

The World prints for its employees a monthly office magazine called The World Forum, which was started January 1, 1913, to give the young artists and writers on The World a chance to develop their talents and at the same time to make interesting reading of the current events in the lives of The World employees. This paper sells for five cents per copy and all money taken is deposited in the Emigrant Savings Bank for the benefit of the employees. All the cost of getting out the paper is paid by The World.

There were during the year over 150 men from The World at the front, six of them being wounded and five killed.

Through The World's Department of Missing People, established ten years ago as an assistance to people who have lost communication with relatives, or whose daughters, sons, husbands, wives or parents have disappeared, hundreds of missing people have been found and communication established between friends and relatives, who have not known of each other's whereabouts, in some instances for many years. In many instances lost dear ones were returned to people who could not afford the cost of advertising for them or conducting expensive searches, and in other cases where all efforts to locate them by advertising and through regular civil authorities had failed. Any one wishing to locate lost relatives or friends had but to write to J. Otis Swift, Editor of Missing People's Department, The World, Park Row, New York, giving description of the missing person, when he disappeared, etc., and asking that information be asked of his whereabouts in the column about missing people in The Sunday World.

SUNDAY WORLD MAGAZINE A GREAT POPULAR WEEKLY.

The Sunday World Magazine in 1918 reached the highest point of its development as a popular illustrated weekly vitalized with the universal timely interest of a great national daily newspaper. The thrilling panorama of the world war, the literature, art, music, fashions, fiction, travel, adventure, sport, science, humors of the day—and above all, picturesque or inspiring personalities as they come into the public eye—all these are summarized in such a way as to make each number "an abstract and brief chronicle of our time." Outstanding World Magazine features of 1918 were: A series of specially detailed war maps and bird's-eye views, including the western front, Verdun, the American Sector, the Queant Switch, Germany's Supreme Defense Line, and Louis Biedermann's unique indexed panoramic views, in colors, of Paris and Metz; the series of six articles under the title of "My Eighteen Months in Sing Sing Death House," being the poignant personal narrative of Charles F. Stielow; the sensational true story of the celebrated Baff case, a serial surpassing fiction, told under the title of "Murder Will Out;" the intimate personal narrative of the notorious Goldsol; "Splinters From a Doughboy's Diary," Training Camp Sketches by Private Hadley of the Marines, the Ground and Lofty Adventures of "Chateau" Joe Stehlin, and Herb Roth's self-illustrated letters of a Sea-Going Artist in the Navy; Bercovici's racy sketches of New York Life at Odd Angles; the big three novels of the season, complete—"A Nest of Spies," "The House of Whispers," and "The Moving Finger."

The Assay Office is a weekly heart-to-heart talk about practical efficiency in all sorts of everyday business, for men and women. Favorite pictures-and-text series, unique in this Magazine, have been: Gordon Ross's "Betty Manhattan," Alfred Frueh's caricatures of stage celebrities: Samuel Cahan's Scenes of Hebrew Life in New York City, and Enrique Hine's Un-Natural History Humoresques. The color reproductions of contemporary art have included works by Blakelock, F. W. Benson, E. H. Blashfield,

Mortimer Block, Robert W. Chanler, Mathilde de Cordoba, Jo Davidson, Dines Carlsen, Degas, Warren B. Davis, Van D. Perrine, Helene Perdriat, Percival Rosseau, Albert Herter, Augustus V. Tack, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Wm. Zorach. In music, among many other features, the ten big Broadway song hits of the season were included.

THE WORLD'S GRAVURE SECTION.

Many notable photographs of the war were published exclusively during the year in The Sunday World's Gravure Section. Through it were presented Captain Rodolfo Serrao's wonderful pictures made at the Italian front, the first action pictures showing how a hydro-aeroplane is launched from a battleship and two internationally important photographs of a German U boat in a Spanish port. The biggest photograph ever made, "The Capture of Vimy Ridge," exhibited in Paris, was reproduced as a page-wide picture. The perils of the American patrol in European waters were portrayed in remarkable snapshots sent The World by Herb Roth, one of its artists serving in the navy. Two pages that attracted wide attention showed accidents in aviation, and every phase of military life was adequately pictured, including many photographs taken under fire at the risk of the photographers' lives.

The Editorial Section of The Sunday World has maintained its standing as the recognized forum through which leading thinkers express their views. During the year Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries, Cabinet Ministers and men identified with industry and commerce, have spoken through this medium. A list of contributors would show such names as Secretary Lane, Stephane Lauzanne, Ambassadors Penfield and Morgenthau.

SUNDAY WORLD FIELD DAYS HELPED WIN THE WAR.

During the past thirteen years The Sunday World has maintained a special bureau through which it has systematically encouraged athletics, nature study, gardening, walking tours and other forms of healthful and useful recreation among the pupils of the public schools of New York City. As a special inducement to children to take part in these games and contests, The Sunday World offered prizes ranging from solid gold and sterling silver medals to bronze pins and banners. In carrying on this work The Sunday World had the close co-operation of the Department of Education, the Public Schools Athletic League, the Vacation Playgrounds Association and the Parks and Playgrounds Association. General George W. Wingate announced on September 22 that 12,876 New York City boys who had won Sunday World prizes in P. S. A. L. athletic contests were fighting in France. "It is impossible," he said, "to conceive all the benefits the young men of to-day have derived from these field days. Our boys have grown up strong, healthy and active, superior by far to boys of other cities where little or no attention was paid to the physical development of the school children. Outside of New York City only one young man in three was able to pass the physical test for enlistment. In New York City the statistics are reversed. There was only one young man out of every three who couldn't pass."

The Sunday World co-operates with the School Garden Association and donates prizes for garden work and nature study at home, in parks and at the schools. Over 30,000 children were engaged in war garden work last summer as a result. The Vacation playground games, under the management of the Department of Education, provided athletic sports for thousands of school children at 120 playgrounds during the summer. The Sunday World supplied the prizes for these contests and also for the contests of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. The Sunday World Walking Club has squads in all parts of the city. All public schools, including high schools and evening schools, are allowed to compete for bronze and silver prizes offered to The Sunday World for walking tours. In addition to the prizes The Sunday World also furnishes tour maps and bulletins.

EVENING WORLD THE CHAMPION OF PROGRESS.

The year was a notable one for The Evening World, which first and foremost is the friend of the family that comes into every home where broad human views of life, the welfare of the State, the protection of the household, the proper uprearing of children and the progress of the race are taken seriously to heart. Always painstaking in selecting the news that should interest all members of the family, if it's of general interest to humanity, one may be sure that "if it happens in Greater New York, it will be found in The Evening World." Its clean, well written, breezy and helpful pages have been, during the year, as always, the enemy of ennui. It has stood for public morality, for right and justice in the world struggle for liberty, and for the protection of the weak against possible encroachments of the strong and selfish. Its unexcelled news illustrations, its campaigns for reform of public evils, its many news beats, its ready word in the defense of those struggling for right against might, its chronicling of the heroism, pathos, tragedy and humor of the daily life of the world's greatest city, have made it a newspaper always welcome in the homes, offices and shops of its many readers. Its strong editorial page, superb sporting page, home and other special departments have made it a power for usefulness and good in the community. Following out its tradition of "an institution that should always fight for progress and reform," The Evening World during the year not only printed the news of the city, State, Nation and the all-absorbing world news of the battle of democracy against autocracy but its ear was constantly open to the appeals of the people for better conditions of labor, living and social life.

The children of The Evening World's Kiddie Klub and their parents, 7,500 strong, swarmed Luna Park, at Coney Island, on July 18, for their summer outing. Rain stopped their parade and kept them from the outdoor show, and kept away the unprecedented crowd expected, but their own Kiddie Klub Theatre had performances all the evening and the covered attractions were run at their best for the children. Kiddie Klub badges admitted to the resort and each child was allowed to bring one grown-up friend. At the Kiddie Klub Theatre the children's admissions went to found the Kiddie Klub war chest for Kiddie Klub war orphans. The members of the club watched and acted in the performances that were staged. Miss Eleanor Schorer is the "Cousin Eleanor" of the Kiddie Klub.

The Evening World carried a campaign demanding the use of the $170,000,000 Barge Canal which had been built by the State. The railroads for years had been the rival carriers of the canal, and as was shown by The Evening World, little or no effort had been put forth to make any use of it in reducing the cost of living. Even the priority order for building barges had been stopped. When The Evening World drew attention to this backward step the priority orders were restored and a fleet of barges are being built. So vital had the issue grown when the election for Governor came up that Alfred E. Smith made this issue one of his platforms—the full development of the Barge Canal throughout New York—and he was elected.

EVENING WORLD WON LONG FIGHT FOR PENNY SCHOOL LUNCHES.

The Evening World's work for a complete system of penny lunches in public schools at last received recognition early in October, when it was announced that the Board of Education was to take over the penny lunches, and it was prophesied that the slogan so long used by The Evening World in its campaign—"No hungry child in a public school—food first for the school children!"—would become a verity.

This measure was long advocated by this newspaper, which carried on the campaign that led to the present installation of penny lunches in the public schools. Up to the action taken by the Board of Education, which asked for $50,000 to be included in the 1919 budget for this purpose, The Evening World had emphasized the importance of penny lunches in the public schools.

EVENING WORLD UNCOVERS COAL SITUATION.

In the latter part of September The Evening World sent Sophie Irene Loeb to the coal regions of Pennsylvania to make an investigation of the coal situation, the consumers being apprehensive with the approach of winter, the known necessity of assisting America's allies in the war and with memories of coal scarcity during the previous winter. In her despatch of Sept. 28 she said: "There is no reason for shortage of coal in New York City; no reason for high prices except the greed of a few coal barons who control both the coal and railroads of the anthracite region. They own thousands of acres of unmined coal, to say nothing of the enormous culm banks which contain millions of tons of coal now lying on the surface of the earth within a half-day's ride from New York This is coal that can be readily separated from the slate and refuse and made ready for the market at a cost of a few cents per ton."

Following investigations and inquiries by The World and Evening World into the entire coal situation and the work of the Fuel Administration, an inquiry into the situation was commenced by the Senate Coal Committee in Washington after the findings of The Evening World had been presented to it.

The Evening World's Sporting Page during 1918 made a feature of service athletics. Special camp stories were used as a standard by the Commission on Training Camps Activities in its endeavors to create an athletic policy for the hundreds of thousands of boys in American cantonments. Robert Edgren and William Abbott, in behalf of the Sporting Page, directed the Army Athletic Fund Show in Madison Square Garden July 13 that netted $23,000 to the fund founded by the Commission on Training Camps Activities to purchase necessary athletic equipment for boys in khaki. This fistic carnival netted the greatest sum of all athletic benefits during the year. During the United War Workers' Campaign in November the Sporting Page donated a handsome set of prizes that were a feature of an athletic meet promoted during the week's drive

EVENING WORLD EDITORIAL RECORD FOR 1918.

A series of editorials in The Evening World last spring on rent profiteering in this city led to a police census of vacant apartments in New York, followed by widespread discussion of rent problems and a marked falling off in the number of profiteering landlords

Following the explosion in the Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., The Evening World was the only newspaper in New York to insist upon the danger of concentrating explosives in such quantity close to the metropolitan area. At length a Congressional Commission was appointed to investigate the handling and storage of explosives in and about New York with a view to safeguarding the city against this danger.

The Evening World editorial suggestion that the churches offer their Sunday school rooms, social rooms, &c., to help out the overcrowded public schools while the war embargo against new school buildings remained in force was warmly approved and commended by the churches and by the city authorities.

The Evening World was also the first New York newspaper to invite general action on the part of employers to assure immediate jobs for disabled soldiers when discharged.

Since the cessation of hostilities The Evening World has sought editorially to show labor the need of gauging money wages by the purchasing power of the money and to teach those elements of sound economics which are the surest safeguards against Bolshevism

These special features of The Evening World editorial columns have been in addition to a broad and constant Evening World editorial policy reinforcing Evening World campaigns for a more adequate coal supply for New York, for lower milk prices, for the fuller utilization of the State's waterways to bring fuel and food to this city, for curbs on the price-raising activities of gas companies, telephones and retail food profiteers.

Editorially, The Evening World's aim is first and foremost to fight for whatever will show itself in increased practical opportunity, convenience, comfort and saving, and in greater measure of justice and fair play for those who live and work in New York and whose children should grow up under conditions calculated to make them its loyal citizens.

The Daily Magazine pages of The Evening World, to which a large and regular staff of special writers and artists contribute, kept to the high standard of artistic and literary excellence which they have always maintained This entertaining section of The Evening World early in the year was increased in size to four pages, a special feature page being added, which, in illustrations and special articles, kept pace with the most interesting developments of the day's news. Will B. Johnstone, Henry Harmony and a large number of other artists have contributed to it pictorially, while among the writers whose work has been a regular feature of the page are Nixola Greeley-Smith, Marguerite Mooers Marshall, Martin Green, Arthur ("Bugs") Baer, Helen H. Hoffman, Hazel Carter, and others, the scope of whose writings has covered everything from war to war work, from humor to human interest, from interviews to reviews, from adventure to analysis of love and matrimony. On the editorial page Mr. Cassel's cartoons on the war, support of Liberty Loans and other patriotic appeals, and on various national and international developments have been so striking as to make them a byword not only in New York but throughout the Nation. For entertainment and instruction this page has offered a wide variety of subjects and articles, chief among them being the delightfully satirical but always good-natured writings of Helen Rowland, the philosophical, helpful, close-to-human-life articles by Sophie Irene Loeb, the series of tabloid, brief but meaty historical series so entertainingly written by Albert Payson Terhune, and that old but always amusing friend of Evening World readers, "The Jarr Family," by Roy L. McCardell

The Home Page gave to its readers a real feast of fiction through the best novels and serial stories obtainable, of which it has printed one complete every two weeks in daily instalments Pauline Furlong's Health and Beauty articles have interested many thousands in physical appearance and well-being, as attested by voluminous correspondence Mildred Lodewick's fashion designs and dressmaking advice have proved of great value in the home in these days of economy. Rev. Thomas B Gregory's special articles, of an editorial nature, but with intensely human application, are a new feature of this page already popular Maurice Ketten's humorous cartoons, always clever, always human, always timely, have given a lightening touch to this page and many good laughs to its readers

The Comic Page, to which five comic artists have daily contributed—Brinkerhoff, Counihan, Vic. Long and Meek—has distributed a good number of daily laughs among the followers of "Little Mary Mixup," "The Big Little Family," "Joe's Car," "Somewhere in New York" and "Grindstone George." each comic series has had a different point of appeal and a popularity peculiarly its own. On this same page Bide Dudley's humorous, gossipy column, "About Plays and Players," has kept the keen interest of all who follow the stage and its people. In his column "The New Plays," Charles Darnton, The Evening World's dramatic critic, has given the New York theatregoer the clearest possible indication of what to expect of every new play opening in the city.

Postal Information.

(Revised from the United States Official Postal Guide.)

On November 29, 1918, repeal of the increased postage rates was approved by the Senate Finance Committee at Washington. Amendments to the War Revenue Bill were adopted to abolish the zone increase on second-class rates, with a proviso that the rates should be 1½ cents per pound beyond a 200-mile radius. The Committee also voted to repeal the extra cent per ounce postage on letters, and ordered into the bill the so-called child labor amendment, offered by Senator Lodge, providing for a 10 per cent. tax on products of child labor. The change in second-class postage, under the Committee's amendment, would become effective upon enactment of the bill, while that reducing first-class postage rates would be effective July 1, 1919. The amendment reducing second-class rates, offered by Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican, provided that upon enactment of the bill the existing zone system, which many publishers, particularly those of magazines, attacked as unjust, would be abolished, and that thereafter the second-class rate should be at the old scale of one cent per pound within a radius of 200 miles from mailing points and 1½ cents per pound outside of the 200-mile zone. When the Almanac went to press Congress was still debating the Senate Committees recommendations.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates on letters to Canada and the other British Colonies, and to Great Britain and Ireland, three cents an ounce, or fraction thereof.

The above rates apply to letters to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales; the Bahamas, the Barbadoes, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Dominican Republic, the Dutch West Indies, the Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, Trinidad (including Tobago), and New Zealand.

Rates on letters to all other countries—five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each additional ounce or fraction.

Rates on postal cards to all countries—two cents each; on return or reply cards, four cents each.

Rates on printed matter of all kinds (including newspapers)—one cent for each two ounces or fraction. (The above do not apply to printed matter to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, or Panama.)

Rates on commercial papers—including legal and insurance, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.—five cents for the first ten ounces or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction.

Rates on samples of merchandise—two cents for the first four ounces or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction.

Registration fee, in addition to postage, ten cents. Letters and postals may be despatched even if no postage whatever is prepaid.

International Parcel Post rates from the United States—twelve cents a pound or fraction. (The countries in the service are: Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Dutch Guiana, Equador, France, French Guiana, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Guatemala, Guadaloupe, Haiti, British Honduras, Republic of Honduras, Hongkong, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Leeward Islands, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands, East Indies, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Society Islands, Trinidad, Uruguay, Venezuela, Windward Islands. Service was suspended by the war to Austria, Belgium, Chili, Denmark, Greece, Germany, Hungary, Liberia, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden.)

Letters and Postal Cards must be despatched to Canada and Mexico if prepaid one full rate of postage and to Cuba and Panama whether prepaid or not. Other articles for Cuba and Panama must be prepaid at least in part and for Canada and Mexico in full.

Packages Must Not Be Sealed—Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form are excluded from the mails for Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, unless they are so wrapped that their contents can be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers. Any article inclosed in an envelope, as the word "envelope" is generally used, without regard to its size, is considered to be "in the usual and ordinary form" of a letter. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided, the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and that the package is so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER.

Includes mail addressed for local delivery, or for transmission from one place to another within the United States, or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, and to that for transmission to or from the United States or its possessions and to officers or members of crews of United States naval vessels, to or from the United States postal agency at Shanghai, China, to or from the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe and Siberia, and to officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan. The domestic rates apply to all these places.

Rates on letters (other than drop letters)—three cents an ounce or fraction thereof. (As noted under foreign mails, the three cent rate includes Canada and Cuba, and to every place where the United States Mail Service is in operation.)

Aeroplane mail in the United States—Six cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and six cents for each additional ounce or fraction and ten cents if a special delivery service is asked. Such matter must be of the first class, the sealed parcels being not over thirty inches in length and girth combined. Postage must be fully prepaid, either in ordinary stamps or special aero stamps.

Domestic first-class or letter mail has the same limit of weight as fourth-class or Parcel Post mail.

On drop letters two cents an ounce or fraction thereof when mailed at any Post Office for delivery within its postal district, including rural routes emanating from the office. The New York City postal district embraces Manhattan, the Bronx, Pelham, and the Pelham Bay Naval Cantonment. This rate also applies to offices which have no free delivery service. There is no drop rate on mail other than letters. Letters of a person or concern of one city or place sent for mailing at a Post Office in another city or place for local delivery are not mailable at the drop rate but are subject to postage at three cents an ounce or fraction thereof.

On postal cards, including souvenir picture postals and private mailing cards, two cents each. On return or reply cards, four cents each.

All letters or prints of a seditious character are barred from the mails.

REGULATIONS REGARDING MAILS TO AND FROM U. S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND SIBERIA.

The Post Office Department authorizes the following:

All mail matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to soldiers and others, including civilians connected with the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe and Siberia, and all mail originating with those forces for transmission to the United States or its possessions, is subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. United States postage stamps only are valid for the prepayment of postage on matter above described, provided that the stamps in use in the Canal Zone and the Philippines are valid for the prepayment of postage on such matter as originates in those possessions.

Mail intended for members of the Expeditionary Forces should bear the name and address of the sender in the upper left corner and be addressed in the following manner: (1) Name of addressee, including his rank, first name in full, and initials, if any; (2) official designation of the unit or organization to which addressee belongs.

In order to prevent delay in despatch and secure prompt delivery of mail addressed to the Expeditionary Forces it is important that the postage be fully prepaid.

Letters of soldiers, sailors and marines may be sent through the mails without prepayment of postage, provided they bear in the upper left corner of the envelope the name of the soldier, sailor or marine, together with the designation of the service to which he belongs.

Any article of mail may be specially delivered on an extra payment of ten cents.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER—NO LIMIT TO WEIGHT. RATES TO THE PUBLIC.

Newspapers and periodicals unsealed, 1 cent, each 4 ounces or fraction. Incomplete copies, 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

Zones applicable to fourth-class matter applicable to second-class matter.

For the purpose of determining the rate of postage publishers are required, with the first mailing of each issue, to file with the Postmaster a copy of such issue together with a statement of such information as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

Where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound the rate of postage shall be one cent.

The zone rates provided by this law relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as to the general public.

THIRD-CLASS (PRINTED) MATTER RATES—LIMIT OF WEIGHT, FOUR POUNDS.

On each individually addressed piece or package, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

Packages of 4 pounds or less, containing third and fourth-class matter, are chargeable at the higher rate. If the package exceeds 4 pounds and contains parcel post and miscellaneous printed matter, the rate is as fourth-class matter.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER RATES.

(Domestic Parcel Post.)

Must be fully prepaid—unsealed.

(*a*) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(*b*) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less, containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

(*c*) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the table below, except as provided in paragraph (*d*), a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

(*d*) **Parcels subject to the pound rates, mailed for delivery within the first or second zone,** are, when the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery is 300 miles or more, 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound.

(*e*) **Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, etc.**—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less) applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to from, or between Guam, Tutuila, and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters; (8) between the United States and its Expeditionary Forces in Europe and Siberia.

(*f*) **Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Republic of Panama**—Twelve cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter on which the rate is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than 4 ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces, when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 20 pounds may be sent to Mexico and the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

The special delivery fee is 10 cents in addition to the regular postage.

The limit of weight of fourth-class matter is 70 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first, second, and third zones, and 50 pounds for all other zones.

Limit of size—Parcel post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

Rate of postage on gold coin, gold bullion, and gold dust offered for mailing between any two points in Alaska, or between any point in Alaska, and any point in the United States or its possessions, 2 cents ao ounce or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. Such gold coin, gold bullion, or gold dust must be in sealed package not over 11 pounds in weight and must be sent by registered mail.

Packages of merchandise that weigh over 4 ounces and not over 4 pounds 6 ounces, may be sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama, at the eighth zone rate of postage (12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof). Parcels for Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama must be accompanied by customs declarations regardless of their weight. Packages of merchandise weighing not more than 4 ounces may be mailed, at the postage rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Republic of Panama. Customs declarations are required on such parcels of merchandise of 4 ounces or less to Mexico and the Republic of Panama. Packages of merchandise cannot be insured or sent C. O. D., but may be registered for Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. Mailable merchandise for Mexico and the Republic of Panama, at the option of the sender, may also be sent by international parcel post if it conforms to the requirements.

PARCEL POST ZONE RATES—(Domestic Mail Matter.)

Weight in Pounds.	Local.	1st Zone. Up to 50 Miles.	2d Zone. 50 to 150 Miles.	3d Zone. 150 to 300 Miles.	4th Zone. 300 to 600 Miles.	5th Zone. 600 to 1,000 Mls.	6th Zone. 1,000 to 1,400 Mls.	7th Zone. 1,400 to 1,800 Mls.	8th Zone. Over 1,800 Mls.
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	.55	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	.31	.56	.56	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	.31	.57	.57	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.32	.58	.58	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	.32	.59	.59	1.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.33	.60	.60	1.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	.33	.61	.61	1.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.34	.62	.62	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.34	.63	.63	1.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.35	.64	.64	1.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	.35	.65	.65	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.36	.66	.66	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.36	.67	.67	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.37	.68	.68	1.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.37	.69	.69	1.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	.38	.70	.70	1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.38	.71	.71	1.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.39	.72	.72	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.39	.73	.73	1.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.40	.74	.74	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

A war stamp tax of 1 cent for each postage charge of 25 cents, or fractional part of 25 cents, must be paid on parcel post or fourth-class matter on which the postage amounts to not less than 25 cents. Special Internal Revenue stamps must be used. They are for sale by Postmasters.

NOTE—The war-stamp tax does not apply to parcels sent to (1) United States Expeditionary Forces abroad, (2) Porto Rico, (3) Philippine Islands, (4) Canal Zone, (5) Virgin Islands of the United States, (6) Guam, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group belonging to the United States, (7) United States Naval vessels, (8) Parcels addressed to foreign countries, (9) Parcels sent by officers or employees of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia or political subdivision thereof, in the discharge of Governmental functions, provided they bear in the upper left corner of the address side of the wrapper or label the official designation or name, together with the address of the department, office, or officer by whom sent, as evidence of their being transmitted in the discharge of the Governmental functions of the United States, or of a State or political subdivision thereof, and consequently exempt from the war-stamp tax, and (10) parcels of merchandise mailed by the American Red Cross to be used exclusively in connection with war work for the benefit of the United States.

Consular Invoices for Cuba—Regardless of the fact that it is necessary to attach a customs declaration to each package of merchandise for Cuba, the customs regulations of that country require that the senders of merchandise must present at the proper Cuban consular office for certification a consular invoice covering the merchandise, if the merchandise represents a value of $5 or more. Invoices mailed at United States Post Offices, where no Cuban consular office is located, are excepted from this requirement. The consular invoice may either accompany the package or be sent under separate cover.

Return postage—Packages of merchandise originally prepaid at the rate of 12 cents a pound and returned as undeliverable from Mexico and Panama are subject to a return charge equal to the amount of postage originally prepaid. This charge does not apply to packages of merchandise weighing 4 ounces or less and originally prepaid at the rate of 1 cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Registered mail—The fee is 10 cents over the regular postage. *Articles admissible*—Any mailable article, except unsealed fourth-class matter (parcel post) for domestic destinations, may be registered if the article is not too cumbersome. Domestic parcels containing fourth-class matter may also be registered if sealed and the usual fee and postage at the first-class rate are paid. Mailable articles addressed to foreign countries may be registered in the same way as domestic matter. International parcel post articles for Argentina, Australia, Barbadoes, Curacoa, Dutch Guiana, France, French Guiana, Gibraltar, Great Britain and Ireland, Guadaloupe, Italy, Martinique, Mexico, Holland, Society Islands and Uruguay cannot be registered. Parcels for foreign countries to which domestic rates apply, as Canada, Cuba, Mexico and the Republic of Panama, may be registered, but not insured.

Insured and C. O. D. Mail—Parcel post mail, except bees and one-day chicks, may be insured. The fees are: On $5 or less, 3 cents; $5 to $25, 5 cents; $25 to $50, 10 cents; $50 to $100, 25 cents. C. O. D. charges on parcel post mail will be collected for the following fees: Up to $50, 10 cents in stamps; $50 to $100, 25 cents in stamps; such parcels are automatically insured.

Money Orders—The maximum is $100, but there is no limit to the number that can be issued in one day to the same remitter. The fees for domestic orders are: $2.50 or less, 3 cents; $2.51 to $5.00, 5 cents; $5.01 to $10.00, 8 cents; $10.01 to $20.00, 10 cents; $20.01 to $30.00, 12 cents; $30.01 to $40.00, 15 cents; $40.01 to $50.00, 18 cents; $50.01 to $60.00, 20 cents; $60.01 to $75.00, 25 cents; $75.01 to $100.00, 30 cents. International money orders cost 10 cents for $10.00 or less, and 10 cents extra on each additional $10.00, up to $1.00 for $100.00. Domestic money orders are payable within 30 days at any United States Post Office (continental); after that, only at the office designated. In the United States colonies, etc., the orders are payable only at the office drawn upon.

UNITED STATES ARMY POSTAL SERVICE—REMITTANCES BY DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

An order may be issued at any money order office in the United States on the domestic form, and at the domestic rate of fees for payment at any branch Post Office or station established by this Department for the benefit and convenience of our expeditionary forces. The coupon of a money order intended for any one connected with our military activities should bear the designation of the division, regiment, company or organization in the branch of the service to which the addressee or payee belongs. Money orders should be drawn on the "United States Army Postal Service" without attempting to designate the particular station or locality where payment is to be made.

Unmailable Matter—Includes not only all legitimate matter not conforming to the rules as to legibility of address, size of package or certificates of inspection, but also game, etc., killed out of season; poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, or bad smelling; all spirituous and malt liquors; all liquor advertisements to or from prohibition localities; indecent matter, written or otherwise; dunning postals and lottery, endless chain and fraud matter. In addition, sealed mail to a *foreign country*, except it be obviously letters, cannot be sent, nor can publications in violation of the copyright laws of the country of destination.

Preparation and Wrapping of mail matter—All except first-class must be done up in such a way as to be subject to postal inspection. There must be strong crates or covers for heavy matter, and greases, powders, pastes, jagged edges, etc., must be kept from getting outside their covers. All bottles must be incased, and "fragile," "right side up," "perishable," etc., must be marked on the covers of glass, eggs, etc., according to the necessities of each case.

Postal Savings—The limit of an individual deposit has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. No sum of less than $1 will be accepted for a deposit. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. Deposits are tax-free. An account may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband. Deposits will be accepted only from individuals. No account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm, or partnership, in the name of any person as an officer of a corporation, association, or society, in the name of any person as a member of a firm or partnership, or in the name of two or more persons jointly. No account will be opened in the name of one person in trust for or on behalf of another person or persons. A person may open a postal savings account at any depository post office, but no person may at the same time have more than one postal savings account either at the same office or at different offices. Amounts less than $1 may be saved by purchasing 10-cent postal savings cards and 10-cent postal savings stamps. A postal savings card with 9 postal savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening an account or in adding to an existing account, or it may be redeemed in cash. Postal savings cards and stamps are not valid for postage, and postmasters will not give them in exchange for postage stamps, nor give postage stamps in exchange for postal savings cards and stamps. Deposits are evidenced by postal savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $200, and $500, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, the name of the depository office, and the date on which interest begins. Postal savings certificates are not transferable or negotiable. A depositor may exchange the whole or any part of his deposits for registered or coupon United States postal savings bonds, issued in denominations of $20, $100, and $500, bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, and payable 20 years from such date. Both principal and interest is payable in United States gold coin. The exchange may be made as of January 1 and July 1 of each year.

Pension Checks—Letters bearing a printed indorsement referring to the Act of August 17, 1912, must not be delivered to any one in case the addressee has died or has re-enlisted, is under guardianship or is away permanently from the delivery of the post office addressed, or, if a widow, has remarried.

Prisoner's Mail—A letter addressed to a person imprisoned to await trial, upon indictment, or pending indictment, should be delivered in accordance with the order of the person addressed. In the absence of an order the mail may be delivered to the sheriff or officer having charge of the prisoner.

Husband or Wife—Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of mail addressed to the other, against the wishes of the one to whom it is addressed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary the wife's letters will be delivered with the husband's mail unless they be known to live separately.

Minors—The delivery of mail addressed to a minor is subject to the orders of the parent or guardian.

Officials—Mail addressed to a public official, or to an officer of a corporation, by his title, will be delivered to the person actually holding the office designated in the address.

Advertised Mail—The addressee is required to identify it and pay a fee of 1 cent.

Wrong Delivery—A person receiving mail not intended for him should return it promptly to the post office for proper disposition. If such mail has been opened by mistake it should be indorsed, "Opened by mistake," with the signature of the person receiving it.

Delivery to Sender—When the sender of a letter desires to recall it his application must be submitted to the postmaster at the office of mailing.

Registered and fourth-class matter are not mailable at mail cars.

Prepayment of Postage on domestic matter at time of mailing, by stamps affixed, is required. By special permission, however, postage may be paid in money on matter of the second, third, and fourth classes when mailed in quantities. Postmasters are not required to affix stamps to mail. When stamps are so affixed to mail that one overlies another, concealing part of its surface, the stamp thus covered is not taken into account in prepayment.

Two Classes of Matter in One Parcel—Matter of a higher class inclosed with matter of a lower class subjects the whole to the higher rate. Persons knowingly concealing or inclosing matter of a higher class in that of a lower class, for the purpose of evading payment of the proper postage, are liable to a fine of not more than $100.

VOTE OF CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1918.

(By Districts.)

1. Hicks, Rep., Dem., and Proh., 53,579; Sleburg, Soc., 1,862.
2. Caldwell, Rep. and Dem., 54,394; Burkle, Soc., 8,946.
3. MacCrate, Rep. and Dem., 14,720; Whitehorn, Soc., 5,107; Fogarty, Business Men, 10,249.
4. Bowman, Rep. and Proh., 6,599; Cullen, Dem., 23,146; Rumpler, Soc., 1,029.
5. Green, Rep., 23,844; Johnson, Dem., 32,090; Peters, Soc., 1,530.
6. Rowe, Rep. and Proh., 26,806; Taylor, Dem., 26,476; Riley, Soc., 4,287.
7. Morgan, Rep. and Proh., 9,309; Maher, Dem., 19,834; O'Neal, Soc., 4,513.
8. Adams, Rep., 14,778; Cleary, Dem., 24,069; Shulman, Soc., 5,114; Neldig, Proh., 193.
9. Swift, Rep. and Proh., 27,393; O'Connell, Dem., 28,882; Robinson, Soc., 6,751.
10. Haskell, Rep., 17,441; Martin, Dem., 15,911; Shiplacoff, Soc., 9,987.
11. Michales, Rep., 7,080; Riordan, Dem., 21,525; Byrns, Soc., 1,242; Weber, Proh., 379.
12. Goldfogle, Rep. and Dem., 7,452; London, Soc., 6,625; Rawlins, Proh., 18; Burger, Ind. S. D., 2.
13. Sullivan, Rep. and Dem., 6,962; Lee, Soc., 3,502; Perry, Proh., 27.
14. La Guardia, Rep. and Dem., 14,523; Nearing, Soc., 6,214; Saunders, Proh., 89.
15. Wiener, Rep., 5,373; Dooling, Dem., 23,492; Witherspoon, Soc., 945; Burnham, Proh., 141.
16. Rock, Rep., 6,188; Smith, Dem., 21,289; Beardsley, Soc., 2,057; Gillespie, Proh., 94.
17. Tanner, Rep., 17,839; Pell Jr., Dem., 19,593; Halpern, Soc., 1,460; Green, Proh., 120.
18. Leder, Rep., 4,797; Carew, Dem., 23,806; Newman, Soc., 4,741; Maybell, Proh., 74.
19. Chandler, Rep., 23,125; Rowan, Dem., 24,961; Malkiel, Soc., 3,319; Myers, Proh., 240.
20. Siegel, Rep. and Dem., 9,417; Hillquit, Soc., 6,005; Simmons, Proh., 36.
21. Bolles, Rep., 25,677; Donovan, Dem., 33,233; Miller, Soc., 3,156; Packer, Proh., 206.
22. Sadle Kost, Rep., 5,269; Griffin, Dem., 22,713; Murphy, Soc., 4,323; Talt, Proh., 174.
23. Haley, Rep., 17,975; McKiniry, Dem., 39,573; Geisler, Soc., 14,146.
24. Fairchild, Rep. and Proh., 27,037; Ganly, Dem., 28,636; Klein, Soc., 8,968.
25. Husted, Rep., 22,562; Sherman, Dem., 16,248; Jones, Soc., 1,017; Jewell, Proh., 320.
26. Platt, Rep., 30,010; Coleman, Dem., 20,727; Perkins, Soc., 881; Knapp, Proh., 970.
27. Ward, Rep., 30,839; Evans, Dem. and Proh., 25,620; Miles, Soc., 810.
28. Sanford, Rep. and Proh., 41,981; Lawson, Dem., 33,712; Depew, Soc., 1,360.
29. Parker, Rep., 42,035; Rogers, Dem., 23,139; Linehon, Soc., 945; Robbins, Proh., 1,361.
30. Crowther, Rep., 24,443; Lunn, Dem. and Proh., 23,820; Merrill, Soc., 2,786.
31. Snell, Rep., 30,701; Elizabeth Arthur, Dem., 10,459; Cline, Soc., 141; Wallace, Proh., 1,567.
32. Mott, Rep., 37,068; Hitchcock, Dem., 17,742; Rockburn, Soc., 593; Lockwood, Proh., 3,263.
33. Snyder, Rep., 31,120; Williams, Dem., 23,340; Latimore, Soc., 1,445; Ohnstrand, Proh., 1,691.
34. Hill, Rep., 38,597; Butts, Dem., 21,748, Breckinridge, Soc., 499; Rogers, Proh., 6,373.
35. Magee, Rep., 42,769; Wiles, Dem., 23,378; Heck, Soc., 2,794; Dietrich, Proh., 3,204.
36. Gould, Rep. and Proh., 40,991; Calman, Dem., 16,857.
37. Houghton, Rep. and Proh., 38,310; Palmer, Dem., 21,800; Hurlbut, Soc., 831.
38. Dunn, Rep., 37,029; Gerling, Dem., 16,563; Dennis, Soc., 4,098; Cropscy, Proh., 1,910.
39. Sanders, Rep. and Proh., 35,481; Clara B. Mann, Dem., 14,816; Weber, Soc., 1,227.
40. Dempsey, Rep. and Proh., 35,710; Young, Dem., 17,962; Smith, Soc., 3,045.
41. MacGregor, Rep., 16,492; Smith, Dem. and Proh., 16,458; Brill, Soc., 7,038.
42. Waldo, Rep., 15,390; Mead, Dem., 16,453; Hattie Kreuger, Soc., 3,099; Stoody, Proh., 652.
43. Reed, Rep. and Proh., 35,693; Mott, Dem., 11,351; Peterson, Soc., 1,600.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(This is in addition to the list on page 835.)

On Jan. 9 Governor Smith sent to the Senate for confirmation the names of five men and one woman selected to fill positions: *Superintendent of State Prisons*—Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn. *Superintendent of Public Works*—Lewis Nixon of New York City. *State Superintendent of Elections*—Henry Stanley Renaud of New York City. *State Tax Commissioner*—Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers. *Member of the State Industrial Commission*—Frances Perkins (Mrs. Paul Wilson) of New York City. *County Judge for Kings County*—Howard P. Nash of Brooklyn.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

The personnel of the principal Senate committees follows: *Finance*—Sage of Albany, Chairman; C. J. Hewitt, G. F. Thompson, G. L. Thompson, Lockwood, Walton, Towner, Marshall, Davenport, Knight, and Law, Republicans; Ramsperger, Boylan, and Carroll, Democrats. *Judiciary*—Burlingame of Kings, Chairman; Walton, Knight, Gibbs, Brown, Fowler, Lusk, Pitcher, Whitley, and Baumes, Republicans; Dowling, Black, Cotillo, and Mackrell, Democrats. *Cities*—Mullan of Monroe, Chairman; Gibbs, Graves, Lockwood, Burlingame, Yelverton, Law, Abeles, and Lowman, Republicans; Ramsperger, Walker, and Dunnigan, Democrats. *Taxation and Retrenchment*—Davenport of Oneida, Chairman; Marshall, Hewitt, Burlingame, Lowman, Whitley, and Abeles, Republicans; Boylan, Carroll, and Walker, Democrats. *Rules*—Walters of Onondaga, Chairman; Sage, Hewitt, and Walton, Republicans; Foley, Democrat. Senator G. F. Thompson of Niagara will head the Committee on Public Service.

The leading **Assembly** committees are made up thus: *Ways and Means*—Machold of Jefferson, Chairman; Seaker, Tallett, Kenyon, Bewley, Lord, McGinnies, McWhinney, Bloomfield, Hooper, Thayer, and Brush, Republicans; McElligott, Shannon, and Sesselberg, Democrats. *Judiciary*—Martin of Oneida, Chairman; McNab, Pierce, Rowe, Lown, Jenks, Everett, Pellett, and Wilson, Republicans; Goldberg, Bloch, O'Hare, and Fertig, Democrats. *Cities*—Malone of Albany, Chairman; Blakely, M. J. Miller, Fearon, Davis, Dobson, Wells, Whitcomb, and Franchot, Republicans; Steinberg, Burr, McCue, and E. H. Miller, Democrats. *Rules*—Speaker Sweet, Chairman; Adler, Machold, Malone, and Fearon, Republicans; Donohue and Taylor, Democrats. The two women members, Mrs. Ida B. Sammis, Republican, of Suffolk, and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Democrat, of New York, were assigned to the committees on Education and Social Welfare. Mrs. Sammis also will serve on the Public Health Committee.

The President's Christmas with the American Army in France.

LEAVING Paris at midnight, December 24, 1918, on a military train, President Wilson and his party arrived at 9 A. M., December 25, at Chaumont, the headquarters of Gen. Pershing, at the capital of the Department of the Haute-Marne, 134 miles east-southeast of Paris. Gen. Pershing, Gen. Wirbel, the French officer commanding the zone; M. Fossien, Prefect of the Department of Marne, and M. Levy-Alphandery, Mayor of Chaumont, were on the platform to receive the President and Mrs. Wilson, who, after responding to the cordial greetings, passed through a salon, hung with red tapestries and flags, to the courtyard, where a company of the 109th French Infantry and a company of the 102d American Infantry were drawn up to render honors. The exterior of the station and the courtyard had been decorated for the occasion by American soldiers with the French and American colors. After passing the guard of honor in review, the President took his place in a motor car and the party proceeded to the City Hall. Dense crowds massed behind the lines of guards in khaki, the streets were brilliantly decorated and hung with banners bearing inscriptions of welcome.

As the party passed through, the people of Chaumont joined in a continuous acclamation of the President. All this part of France lay under a gray cloud and a drizzling cold rain when the President's train pulled into the station. The troops declared the weather was exceptionally fine as compared with the usual brand of weather, and every one had a broad smile beaming above his mud-bespattered khaki uniform. Things were in motion early for the review. When the President raised the curtain of a window in his car the first person he saw was a strapping American doughboy on guard, who gravely came to salute the President smilingly gave him a "Merry Christmas" and made him the happiest soldier in France. A French troop train passing gave a "Vive Wilson!"

As his train moved in, the President saw on every hand monuments of America's participation in the war. There were great piles of supplies everywhere, and American soldiers swarmed on locomotives, box cars, tree tops and every point of vantage to get a glimpse of the President and shout a "Merry Christmas." The folks back home would have called it the dreariest Christmas Day in history, but it was the greatest one for these American troops, and evidently a very happy one for the President. He was ready for the "big day" and looking forward to every feature. He remarked that the rolling hills and wooded ridges looked not unlike the Virginia hills where he was accustomed to ride and play golf when at home. After alighting from his train at 9 o'clock the President went to the Hotel de Ville, held a reception and delivered a complimentary speech. Immediately afterward, with Gen. Pershing and party he motored to Humes, where he reviewed a detachment of the 1st Army of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Addressing the troops, Gen. Pershing said:

PERSHING PRAISES GALLANTRY OF HIS MEN.

"Mr. President and Fellow Soldiers: We are gathered here to-day to do honor to the commander of our armies and navies. For the first time an American President will review an American Army on foreign soil—the soil of a sister republic beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world. Speaking for you and your comrades, I am proud to declare to the President that no army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country, and none has ever fought in a nobler cause. You, Mr. President, by your confidence and your support have made the success of our army, and to you, as our Commander in Chief, may I now present the Nation's victorious army?"

In replying, President Wilson said:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

"General Pershing and Fellow Comrades: I wish that I could give to each one of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how every one has put his heart into it. So you have done your duty, and something more. You have done your duty, and you have done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory. And now we are to hail the fruits of everything. You conquered, when you came over, what you came over for, and you have done what it was appointed for you to do. I know what you expected of me. Some time ago a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspects of this war, and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purpose which we have accomplished the end would not be justified.

"Everybody at home is proud of you, and has followed every movement of this great army with confidence and affection. The whole people of the United States are now waiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which probably has never greeted any other army, because our country is like this country. We have been so proud of the stand taken, of the purpose for which this war was entered by the United States. You knew what we expected of you, and you did it. I know what you and the people at home expected of me, and I am happy to say, my fellow countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is my privilege now to co-operate any difference of principle or of fundamental purpose.

"It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the chart for peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and the application of these principles laid down there will be their application.

"The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good, make good not only in the assertion of their own interests but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundation of right and of justice.

MUST BE A PEOPLE'S PEACE.

"Because this is not a war in which the soldiers of the free nations have obeyed masters. You have commanders but you have no masters. Your very commanders represent you in representing the Nation, of which you constitute so distinguished a part.

"And everybody concerned in the settlement knows that it must be a people's peace and that nothing must be done in the settlement of the issues of the war which is not as handsome as the great achievements of the armies of the United States and the Allies.

"It is difficult, very difficult, men, in any normal speech like this, to show you my real heart. You men probably do not realize with what anxious attention and care we have followed every step you have advanced and how proud we are that every step was in advance and not in retreat; that every time you set your face in any direction you kept your face in that direction.

"A thrill has gone through my heart as it has gone through the heart of every American, with almost every gun that was fired and every stroke that was struck in the gallant fighting that you have done, and there has been only one regret in America, and that was the regret that every man there felt that he was not there in France, too.

"It has been a hard thing to perform the tasks in the United States. It has been a hard thing to take

THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.—*Continued.*

part in directing what you did without coming over and helping you to do it. It has taken a lot of moral courage to stay at home. But we are proud to back you up everywhere that it was possible to back you up, and now I am happy to find what splendid names you have made for yourselves among the civilian population of France as well as among your comrades in the armies of the French, and it is a fine testimony to you men that these people like you and love you and trust you, and the finest part of it all is that you deserve their trust.

"I feel a comradeship with you to-day which is delightful, as I look down upon these undisturbed fields and think of the terrible scenes through which you have gone and realize how the quiet of peace, the tranquility of settled hopes, has descended upon us, and while it is hard far away from home confidently to bid you a Merry Christmas, I can, I think, confidently promise you a Happy New Year, and I can from the bottom of my heart say God bless you."

After the review President Wilson and party went to Montigne-le-Roi, where he and Mrs. Wilson took their Christmas dinner. In the afternoon the President visited the troops in their billets. He returned to Chaumont in time to leave at 6 o'clock for London, where he arrived on December 26, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS GREETING FROM PARIS.

PRESIDENT WILSON, in Paris sent to the American people, December 24, 1918, the following Christmas message: "I hope that it will cheer the people at home to know that I find their boys over here in fine form and in fine spirits, esteemed by all those with whom they have been associated in the war and trusted wherever they go, and they will also, I am sure, be cheered by the knowledge of the fact that throughout the great nations with which we have been associated in this war public opinion strongly sustains all proposals for a just and lasting peace and a close co-operation of the self-governing peoples of the world in making that peace secure after its present settlements are formulated. Nothing could constitute a more acceptable Christmas reassurance than the sentiments which I find everywhere prevalent."

THIRTY-SIX STATES MAKE WHOLE COUNTRY "DRY."

Up to January 16, 1919, the Legislatures of thirty-six States—the required three-fourths—had ratified the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment, Nebraska being the thirty-six, on the date named.

Ratification was completed January 15 by the Legislatures of five States—Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire, and Utah—making a total of twelve in two days. Of the thirty-six States that have taken action, fourteen have certified their action to the Federal State Department. They are Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Delaware, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, and Michigan.

The amendment, under its provisions, becomes effective one year from the date of its final ratification. Additional legislation by Congress is necessary to make it operative, and ground work for this already has been laid. This legislation will prescribe penalties for violations of the amendment and determine how and by what agencies the law shall be enforced.

Court action to prevent the amendment becoming operative already has been started in California, where an order temporarily restraining Gov. Stephens from signing ratification of the amendment has been obtained. It has been intimated that similar action may be taken in other States in which, it is said, State laws require that Federal Constitutional Amendments must be submitted to a referendum.

The Prohibition Amendment resolution passed by Congress provides that ratification shall be by "the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution." The resolution reads:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution.

"Article—Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress."

The resolution was passed by the Senate, 65 to 20, on August 1, 1917, and by the House, 282 to 128, on December 17, 1917. Mississippi was the first State to ratify the amendment, its Legislature acting on January 8, 1918.

The States which have voted on the amendment and the dates on which action was taken follow:

1—Alabama, thirtieth, Jan. 14, 1919. 2—Arizona, twelfth, May 24, 1918. 3—Arkansas, twenty-fifth, Jan. 14, 1919. 4—California, twenty-third, Jan. 13, 1919. 5—Colorado, thirty-first, Jan. 15, 1919. 6—Delaware, ninth, March 18, 1918. 7—Florida, fifteenth. 8—Georgia, thirteenth, June 26, 1918. 9—Idaho, nineteenth, Jan. 8, 1919. 10—Illinois, twenty-sixth, Jan. 14, 1919. 11—Indiana, twenty-seventh, Jan. 14, 1919. 12—Iowa, thirty-second, Jan. 15, 1919. 13—Kansas, twenty-eighth, Jan. 14, 1919. 14—Kentucky, third, Jan. 14, 1918. 15—Louisiana, fourteenth, Aug. 8, 1918. 16—Maine, twenty-first, Jan. 8, 1919. 17—Maryland, sixth, Feb. 13, 1918. 18—Massachusetts, eleventh, April 2, 1918. 19—Michigan, sixteenth, Jan. 2, 1919. 20—Mississippi, first, Jan. 8, 1918. 21—Montana, seventh, Feb. 13, 1918. 22—New Hampshire, thirty-fourth, Jan. 15, 1919. 23—North Carolina, twenty-ninth, Jan. 14, 1919. 24—North Dakota, fifth, Jan. 25, 1918. 25—Ohio, seventeenth, Jan. 7, 1919. 26—Oklahoma, eighteenth, Jan. 7, 1919. 27—Oregon, thirty-third, Jan. 15, 1919. 28—South Carolina, fourth, Jan. 23, 1918. 29—South Dakota, tenth, March 20, 1918. 30—Tennessee, twentieth, Jan. 8, 1919. 31—Texas, eighth, March 4, 1918. 32—Utah, thirty-fifth, Jan. 15, 1919. 33—Virginia, second, Jan. 11, 1918. 34—Washington, twenty-fourth, Jan. 13, 1919. 35—West Virginia, twenty-second, Jan. 9, 1919. 36—Nebraska, thirty-sixth, Jan. 16, 1919. Missouri was thirty-seventh at 11.25 A. M., Jan. 16, 1919. Wyoming was thirty-eighth at 11.45 A. M., Jan. 16, 1919, twenty minutes after Missouri. The ten States yet to act (Jan. 16) are Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

The United States Senate and House of Representatives have adopted the amendment to the agricultural bill to establish Wartime Prohibition, and until the armies are demobilized, for the whole country and its territories. Effective July 1, 1919. The President has prohibited the manufacture of beer after December 1, 1918. Dry zones have been established around coal mines and munition plants.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Alexander Lambert, New York City. *First Vice-President*—William N. Wishard, Indianapolis. *Second Vice-President*—E. Starr Judd, Rochester, Minn. *Third Vice-President*—C. W. Richardson, Washington, D. C. *Fourth Vice-President*—John M. Baldy, Philadelphia. *Secretary*—Alexander R. Craig, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. *Treasurer*—William Allen Pusey, Chicago.

VOTE FOR COVERNOR—NEW YORK STATE—1918 (INCLUDING SOLDIER).

(The vote on pages 183 and 185 is civilian only).

COUNTIES.	Smith, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.	Whitman, Proh.	COUNTIES.	Smith, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.	Whitman, Proh.
Albany	25,793	36,688	723	478	Oneida	18,972	21,234	1,087	1,734
Allegany	2,751	7,514	154	594	Onondaga	26,667	33,536	2,877	2,158
Bronx	78,459	31,160	20,184	185	Ontario	5,153	10,686	123	243
Broome	10,130	18,469	263	159	Orange	10,906	14,849	494	662
Cattaraugus	5,159	9,991	278	565	Orleans	2,448	4,579	74	
Cayuga	6,314	9,842	192	1,322	Oswego	7,267	11,817	118	1,165
Chautauqua	5,894	16,687	885	866	Otsego	5,374	8,770	57	259
Chemung	6,438	11,186	206	525	Putnam	1,797	2,233	26	36
Chenango	3,528	7,245	63	255	Queens	59,655	29,551	7,145	172
Clinton	2,800	4,868	13	193	Rensselaer	20,016	19,542	1,130	1,321
Columbia	6,165	7,027	93	188	Richmond	12,862	6,506	619	157
Cortland	2,602	6,351	108	405	Rockland	6,607	6,962	289	64
Delaware	5,585	8,071	156	197	St. Lawrence	5,739	16,704	60	351
Dutchess	10,223	12,735	405	502	Saratoga	7,636	11,916	136	373
Erie	47,898	51,684	11,369	3,800	Schenectady	8,549	12,277	2,004	949
Essex	2,077	4,692	23	69	Schoharie	3,426	4,055	42	169
Franklin	2,740	5,300	32	380	Schuyler	1,389	3,099	12	65
Fulton	3,462	6,746	348	899	Seneca	2,994	4,928	37	345
Genesee	2,675	6,178	105	365	Steuben	7,595	13,828	297	865
Greene	3,911	4,735	75	84	Suffolk	11,476	15,974	410	353
Hamilton	554	493	2	3	Sullivan	4,521	4,365	314	70
Herkimer	6,210	8,461	299	764	Tioga	2,518	5,102	51	132
Jefferson	7,241	14,296	216	523	Tompkins	3,084	6,094	104	610
Kings	202,227	120,851	29,454	951	Ulster	8,243	11,631	187	434
Lewis	2,472	1,815	24	2,157	Warren	3,270	5,116	85	73
Livingston	2,988	5,940	141	605	Washington	3,995	9,068	59	108
Madison	4,172	7,029	121	618	Wayne	3,537	8,657	68	427
Monroe	28,226	42,831	4,905	4,343	Westchester	30,690	37,899	2,552	1,286
Montgomery	6,273	8,008	204	769	Wyoming	2,318	5,965	121	245
Nassau	10,333	14,314	368	225	Yates	1,347	4,448	29	96
New York	206,081	101,075	28,982						
Niagara	8,704	12,361	708	853	Total	1,009,936	956,034	121,705	38,794

Olive M. Johnson, Soc.-Labor, 5,183; Whitman, "no party," 266; blank ballots, 43,630; void, 16,892; scattering, 530; whole number of votes, 2,192,970. Smith's plurality, 14,842.

Lieutenant Governor—Walker, Dem., 965,471; Schoeneck, Rep., 930,066; Bloor, Soc., 130,206; Colvin, Proh., 48,142; Gillhaus, Soc.-Labor, 5,605.

Secretary of State—Bard, Dem., 886,306; Hugo, Rep., 1,005,426; Hughan, Soc., 134,520; McCarthy, Proh., 40,072; Moonelle, Soc.-Labor, 5,405.

State Comptroller—Coler, Dem., 909,255; Travis, Rep. and Proh., 1,007,483; Shehan, Soc., 136,680; Berns, Soc.-Labor, 5,996.

State Treasurer—Cohen, Dem., 839,777; Wells, Rep., 1,028,752; Noonan, Soc., 137,823; Humphrey, Proh., 44,606; Kavinsky, Soc.-Labor, 5,268.

Attorney-General—Morschauser, Dem., 878,300; Newton, Rep., 990,863; Wilcox, Soc., 136,992; Spriggs, Proh., 43,229; Donohue, Soc.-Labor, 6,929.

State Engineer and Surveyor—La Du, Dem., 865,573; Williams, Rep., 991,521; Wilcox, Soc., 138,566; Passage, Proh., 40,628; Galotta, Soc.-Labor, 5,667.

VOTE FOR COVERNOR—NEW YORK CITY—1918 (INCLUDING SOLDIER).

MANHATTAN.				MANHATTAN—*Cont.*				BROOKLYN.				BROOKLYN—*Cont.*			
Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.	Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.	Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.	Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.
				20	6,165	2,144	720	1	8,026	4,293	250	21	10,072	11,470	778
1	11,505	1,845	1,236	21	5,929	6,660	387	2	7,044	5,066	2,597	22	10,779	7,891	3,107
2	6,304	1,741	1,413	22	10,145	5,773	497	3	7,010	1,539	250	23	4,645	2,437	3,410
3	14,061	3,331	414	23	11,006	8,424	767	4	9,220	3,858	1,130				
4	4,832	1,092	2,389					5	10,384	8,385	666	Total	202,225	124,861	29,459
5	14,230	3,176	385	Total	205,981	101,075	28,982	6	7,135	4,377	2,830	QUEENS.			
6	4,230	2,427	2,924					7	9,072	3,120	392				
7	8,875	7,132	355	BRONX.				8	8,744	5,092	198	1	10,959	3,047	1,035
8	4,756	1,831	2,989					9	9,692	5,854	749	2	9,770	3,140	1,773
9	9,316	7,493	453					10	10,268	7,226	327	3	9,832	4,195	920
10	8,140	7,265	532	1	12,019	3,107	2,532	11	11,500	9,381	338	4	8,116	7,288	926
11	9,671	6,661	513	2	14,004	5,584	2,517	12	11,976	7,447	625	5	9,821	6,574	611
12	14,551	3,155	978	3	6,987	2,709	3,209	13	5,833	1,959	1,381	6	5,617	5,485	2,195
13	8,942	5,782	543	4	6,732	2,653	3,933	14	4,897	1,393	2,143	Total	59,655	29,729	7,145
14	11,392	2,810	1,673	5	7,745	3,539	3,758	15	9,251	2,910	517	RICHMOND.			
15	8,758	7,338	1,062	6	8,811	3,852	825	16	8,867	4,752	955				
16	12,996	2,890	2,586	7	9,184	3,257	2,639	17	8,429	8,662	672	1	7,648	3,353	344
17	5,481	3,067	3,212	8	13,073	7,094	733	18	9,293	7,183	2,158	2	5,214	3,152	275
18	7,598	2,482	2,126					19	5,318	2,179	1,970	Total	12,862	6,506	619
19	7,295	6,580	848	Total	78,555	31,345	20,222	20	14,582	8,377	2,016	G.To.	559,278	293,516	86,427

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

1916: Literature—Verner Heidenstam, Sweden. 1917: Peace—International Red Cross of Geneva. No 1918 prize was awarded.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, with the consent of Congress in 1918, distributed his prize among charities.

AMERICAN SECTION OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Headquarters, Krotona, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal. *National President*—A. P. Warrington. *National Secretary*—Craig P. Garman. *National Treasurer*—Col. George H. Dunbar. *Publicity Director*—Ray M. Wardall, Seattle, Wash. *Editor*—Mrs. May S. Rogers.

THE WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1919.

THE Astronomical calculations are given in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were made expressly for this work by Arthur Newton.

Chronological Eras.

The year 1919 corresponds to the year 7427-28 of the Byzantine era; 5679-80 of the Jewish era, the year 5680 commencing at sunset, September 24; 2672 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2695 of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 674th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2579 of the Japanese era and to the eighth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1337-38 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1338 beginning at sunset, September 25, 1919. The 144th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1919.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	E	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	1	Roman Indiction	2
Epact	29	Solar Cycle	24	Julian Period	6632

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*	*Name.*	*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C. 312, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1	Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29	Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1	Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1	Julian Year	" 45, Jan. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1	Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1	Vulgar Christian Era	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, April 24	Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15	Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

The Seasons.

		D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring begins March	21	11	19 A. M.	*Eastern Standard Time.*
Summer Solstice,	Summer begins June	22	6	54 A. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn begins September	23	9	36 P. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter begins December	22	4	27 P. M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to February 23; April 8 to June 11; August 15 to September 27; December 2 to end of year.
VENUS—September 12 to end of year.
MARS—May 9 to end of year.
JUPITER—January 1 and 2; July 20 to end of year.
SATURN—January 1 to February 14; August 25 to end of year.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—February 23 to April 8; June 11 to August 15; September 27 to December 2.
VENUS—January 1 to September 12.
MARS—January 1 to May 9.
JUPITER—January 2 to July 20.
SATURN—February 14 to August 25.

Church Memoranda for 1919.

January.
1 Wednesday.
5 ii. Sun aft. Christmas.
6 Epiphany.
12 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
19 ii. " " "
26 iii. " " "

February.
1 Saturday.
2 iv. Sun. aft. Epiphany. (Purification.)
9 v. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
16 Septuagesima Sunday.
23 Sexagesima Sunday.

March.
1 Saturday.
2 Quinquagesima Sun.
5 Ash Wednesday.
9 i. Sunday in Lent.
16 ii. " " "
23 iii. " " "
25 Annunciation.
27 Thurs. (Mi-Careme.)
30 iv. Sunday in Lent.

April.
1 Tuesday.
6 v. Sunday in Lent.
13 Palm Sunday.
18 Good Friday.
20 Easter Sunday.
23 St. George.
27 i. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.
1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sunday aft. Easter.
11 iii. " " "
18 iv. " " "
25 Rogation Sunday.
29 Ascension Day.

June.
1 i. Sun. aft. Ascension.
8 Pentecost (Whit Sun.)
15 Trinity Sunday.
19 Corpus Christi.
22 i. Sunday aft. Trinity.
24 St. John the Baptist.
29 ii. Sunday aft. Trinity.

July.
1 Tuesday.
6 iii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
13 iv. " " "
20 v. " " "
27 vi. " " "

August.
1 Friday.
3 vii. Sunday aft. Trinity
6 Transfiguration.
10 viii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
15 Assumption.
17 ix. Sunday aft. Trinity.
24 x. " " "
31 xi. " " "

September.
1 Monday.
7 xii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
14 xiii. " " "
21 xiv. " " "
28 xv. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.
1 Wednesday.
5 xvi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
12 xvii. " " "
18 St. Luke (Evangelist.)
19 xviii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
26 xix. " " "

November.
1 Saturday—All Saints.
2 xx. Sun. aft. Trinity.
9 xxi. " " "
16 xxii. " " "
23 xxiii. " " "
30 i. Sunday in Advent. (St. Andrew.)

December.
1 Monday.
7 ii. Sunday in Advent.
14 iii. " " "
21 iv. " " "
25 Christmas.
27 St. John (Evangelist.)
28 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.

CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from fleah meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days or fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

THE interval between two consecutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariable. Very slightly differing from this is a Sidereal Day, which is the interval between two consecutive transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: it may mean either the date when Spring commences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens occupied by the sun's centre when Spring commences. The interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 22 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets due to the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50".26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length: it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all the other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice*, hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first of March to the first of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. Of the centurial years only those which are exactly divisible by 400 thenceforward contained 366 days. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds, and the error will amount to one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

In the Orient, the Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873, by the Chinese Republic in 1912, and by the Turkish Parliament in January, 1917.

STANDARD TIME.

(From a statement prepared by the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.)

THE United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

Theoretically, the divisions should be half way between the above meridians, but for general convenience the railroads change their time at the ends of railroad divisions, so that Eastern standard time is used from the Atlantic Coast to an irregular line through Buffalo, Salamanca, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, W. Va.; Holloway, Ohio; Huntington, W. Va.; Bristol, Tenn.; Norton, Va.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Augusta, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Central Junction, Ga. Some of these cities use Eastern and some Central time, while the railroads use one time in one direction and the other time in the other direction.

The same applies to the cities on the dividing lines between the Central and Mountain divisions, the line running through Bismarck, N. Dak., South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas to El Paso; also to the cities on the dividing line between the Mountain and Pacific division, the line running through Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

By the Daylight Saving Act of 1918, standard time is made the legal time throughout the United States; in addition to the four time meridians already mentioned, the meridian 150° west from Greenwich is established the time meridian of standard Alaska time; authority to readjust the boundary lines between the time zones is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission. By the same act, the time in each of the five zones is advanced one hour from March to October.

For Time Difference table see Index.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time based on the meridians 15° apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins late in January or early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1919.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			1919.	NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			1919.
5679.				5680.			
Scbat	1	New Moon	Jan. 2	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Sept. 25
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 1	Tisri	4	Fast of Guadaliah	Sept. 28
Veadar	1	New Moon	Mar. 3	Tisri	10	Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Oct. 4
Veadar	14	Purim	Mar. 16	Tisri	15	Feast of Tabernacles	Oct. 9
Nisan	1	New Moon	April 1	Tisri	22	Feast of Eighth Day	Oct. 16
Nisan	15	First Day of Passover	April 15	Tisri	23	Rejoicing with the Law	Oct. 17
Nisan	21	Last Day of Passover	April 21	Hesvan	1	New Moon	Oct. 25
Iyar	1	New Moon	May 1	Kisiev	1	New Moon	Nov. 23
Iyar	18	Lag B'omer	May 18	Kisiev	25	Dedication of Temple	Dec. 17
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 30	Tebet	1	New Moon	Dec. 23
Sivan	6	Pentecost	June 4				1920.
Tamuz	1	New Moon	June 29	Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Jan. 1
Tamuz	17	Fast of Tamuz	July 15	Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 21
Ab	1	New Moon	July 28	Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 20
Ab	9	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	Aug. 5	Adar	14	Purim	Mar. 4
				Nisan	1	New Moon	Mar. 20
Elui	1	New Moon	Aug. 27	Nisan	15	First Day of Passover	April 3

The year 5679 is an embolismic imperfect year of 383 days; the year 5680 is an ordinary common year of 354 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1919.

A. D. 1919, A. M 8028.

NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.
Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	Aug. 15
Feb. 15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Aug. 30
Mar. 9	Carnival Sunday	Feb. 24	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Mar. 12	Ash Wednesday	Feb. 27	Sept. 27	Exaltation of Cross	Sept. 14
April 7	Annunciation	Mar. 25	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
April 13	Palm Sunday	Mar. 31	Nov. 28	First Day Fast of Theotokos	Nov. 15
April 18	Great Friday	April 5	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
April 20	Holy Pasch (Easter)	April 7	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
May 6	St. George	April 23	1920.		
May 29	Ascension	May 16	Jan. 7	Nativity (Christmas)	Dec. 25
June 8	Pentecost	May 26	Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1
June 9	Holy Ghost	May 27	Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6
July 12	Peter and Paul (Chief Aposties)	June 29			

* Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1919.

YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.
1337..	Rabia II	Jan. 4, 1919	1337..	Shawali	June 30, 1919
1337..	Jomadi I	Feb. 2, 1919	1337..	Duikaada	July 29, 1919
1337..	Jomadi II	Mar. 4, 1919	1337..	Dulheggia	Aug. 28, 1919
1337..	Rajab	April 2, 1919	1338..	Muharram (New Year)	Sept. 26, 1919
1337..	Shaaban	May 2, 1919	1338..	Saphar	Oct. 26, 1919
1337..	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	May 31, 1919	1338..	Rabia I	Nov 24, 1919
			1338..	Rabia II	Dec. 24, 1919

TIME DIFFERENCE.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON UNITED STATES STANDARD EASTERN TIME AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Mexico City	10.24 A.M.
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M	Havana	11.31 A.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1 00 A.M.*	Petrograd	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	4.24 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sitka, Alaska	8.00 A.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7.00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the FOLLOWING day.

For cities situated in countries where "SUMMER" time has not been adopted, one hour must be subtracted from the time given in the above table, during the Spring and Summer months. (See statement below).

"EASTERN" time includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

"CENTRAL," which is one hour slower than Eastern time, includes: Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

"MOUNTAIN," which is two hours slower than Eastern time, includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

"PACIFIC," which is three hours slower than Eastern time, includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

By the law of the State of Ohio, which the Legislature recently refused to change, Central time is the legal time in all of that State. The trunk line railways at Cleveland, with the exception of the Erie, use Central time. There is a city ordinance which names Eastern time as the city time, but as above stated, it is at variance with the State law. Detroit has likewise adopted Eastern time.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

THE movement known by this name proposed "to set the clock ahead" one hour in the Summer months, or to be more exact, from May 1 to October 1; the idea being to substitute an hour of sunlight at one end of the day for an hour of artificial light at the other.

The father of the movement was an Englishman, William Willett, who in 1907 published a booklet on the "Waste of Daylight." In 1908 a Daylight Saving bill was introduced in the House of Commons but failed of passage. The measure was opposed on the ground of being needless, deceptive and confusing.

On April 6, 1916, the German Federal Council passed a measure providing that on May 1, 1916, all clocks should be set ahead one hour. The measure was adopted for hygienic and economic reasons. Within three months twelve European countries had followed the lead of Germany and "Summer Time" was in use in Germany, Holland, Austria, Turkey, England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Nova Scotia had the honor of introducing the new order in the New World.

Practically no confusion resulted; everything went on as before, people doing exactly the same things at the same hour o'clock, but in reality the whole routine of life had been brought one hour nearer sunrise. The scheme had brought about in the simplest way a vital change affecting millions. A simple "twist of the wrist" had given these nations their place in the sun.

So gratifying was the experience of 1916, that the scheme was again put in operation in the Spring of 1917, but at a much earlier date; in France the change was made on Saturday midnight, March 24.

The world-wide interest felt in the matter was further shown in 1917, when Australia and Iceland adopted daylight saving.

In England, where the change was avowedly a war measure and not designed to outlast the war, a prime consideration was the conserving of the coal supply for naval and military uses. Also, it is estimated that the British people are saving $12,000,000 on gas and electric light bills in a single season. The American friends of the measure have contended that the annual conservation of coal in the United States would amount to no less a sum than $40,000,000.

On March 16, 1918, the Congress of the United States passed and on March 19, 1918, President Wilson approved the Daylight Saving Act, under the terms of which standard time throughout the United States and Alaska is advanced one hour for the period in each year beginning at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday of March and ending at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday of October.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

THESE holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the state religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

*FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

* Also known as "Groundhog Day."

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

EASTER SUNDAY.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES

1801—April 5.	1835—April 19.	1869—Mar. 28.	1902—Mar. 30.	1935—April 21.	1968—April 14.
1802—April 18.	1836—April 3.	1870—April 17.	1903—April 12.	1936—April 12.	1969—April 6.
1803—April 10.	1837—Mar. 26.	1871—April 9.	1904—April 3.	1937—Mar. 28.	1970—Mar. 29.
1804—April 1.	1838—April 15.	1872—Mar. 31.	1905—April 23.	1938—April 17.	1971—April 11.
1805—April 14.	1839—Mar. 31.	1873—April 13.	1906—April 15.	1939—April 9.	1972—April 2.
1806—April 6.	1840—April 19.	1874—April 5.	1907—Mar. 31.	1940—Mar. 24.	1973—April 22.
1807—Mar. 29.	1841—April 11.	1875—Mar. 28.	1908—April 19.	1941—April 13.	1974—April 14.
1808—April 17.	1842—Mar. 27.	1876—April 16.	1909—April 11.	1942—April 5.	1975—Mar. 30.
1809—April 2.	1843—April 16.	1877—April 1.	1910—Mar. 27.	1943—April 25.	1976—April 18.
1810—April 22.	1844—April 7.	1878—April 21.	1911—April 16.	1944—April 9.	1977—April 10.
1811—April 14.	1845—Mar. 23.	1879—April 13.	1912—April 7.	1945—April 1.	1978—Mar. 26.
1812—Mar. 29.	1846—April 12.	1880—Mar. 28.	1913—Mar. 23.	1946—April 21.	1979—April 15.
1813—April 18.	1847—April 4.	1881—April 17.	1914—April 12.	1947—April 6.	1980—April 6.
1814—April 10.	1848—April 23.	1882—April 9.	1915—April 4.	1948—Mar. 28.	1981—April 19.
1815—Mar. 26.	1849—April 8.	1883—Mar. 25.	1916—April 23.	1949—April 17.	1982—April 11.
1816—April 14.	1850—Mar. 31.	1884—April 13.	1917—April 8.	1950—April 9.	1983—April 3.
1817—April 6.	1851—April 20.	1885—April 5.	1918—Mar. 31.	1951—Mar. 25.	1984—April 22.
1818—Mar. 22.	1852—April 11.	1886—April 25.	1919—April 20.	1952—April 13.	1985—April 7.
1819—April 11.	1853—Mar. 27.	1887—April 10.	1920—April 4.	1953—April 5.	1986—Mar. 30.
1820—April 2.	1854—April 16.	1888—April 1.	1921—Mar. 27.	1954—April 18.	1987—April 19.
1821—April 22.	1855—April 8.	1889—April 21.	1922—April 16.	1955—April 10.	1988—April 3.
1822—April 7.	1856—Mar. 23.	1890—April 6.	1923—April 1.	1956—April 1.	1989—Mar. 26.
1823—Mar. 30.	1857—April 12.	1891—Mar. 29.	1924—April 20.	1957—April 21.	1990—April 15.
1824—April 18.	1858—April 4.	1892—April 17.	1925—April 12.	1958—April 6.	1991—Mar. 31.
1825—April 3.	1859—April 24.	1893—April 2.	1926—April 4.	1959—Mar. 29.	1992—April 19.
1826—Mar. 26.	1860—April 8.	1894—Mar. 25.	1927—April 17.	1960—April 17.	1993—April 11.
1827—April 15.	1861—Mar. 31.	1895—April 14.	1928—April 8.	1961—April 2.	1994—April 3.
1828—April 6.	1862—April 20.	1896—April 5.	1929—Mar. 31.	1962—April 22.	1995—April 16.
1829—April 19.	1863—April 5.	1897—April 18.	1930—April 20.	1963—April 14.	1996—April 7.
1830—April 11.	1864—Mar. 27.	1898—April 10.	1931—April 5.	1964—Mar. 29.	1997—Mar. 30.
1831—April 3.	1865—April 16.	1899—April 2.	1932—Mar. 27.	1965—April 18.	1998—April 12.
1832—April 22.	1866—April 1.	1900—April 15.	1933—April 16.	1966—April 10.	1999—April 4.
1833—April 7.	1867—April 21.	1901—April 7.	1934—April 1.	1967—Mar. 26.	2000—April 23.
1834—Mar. 30.	1868—April 12.				

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,* *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1767 1778 1789 1795 1846 1857 1863 1874 1885 1891 1801 1807 1818 1829 1835 1903 1914 1925 1931 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1773 1779 1790 1841 1847 1858 1869 1875 1886 1897 1802 1813 1819 1830 1909 1915 1926 1937 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1763 1774 1785 1791 1853 1859 1870 1881 1887 1898 1803 1814 1825 1831 1842 1910 1921 1927 1938 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1765 1771 1782 1793 1799 1861 1867 1878 1889 1895 1805 1811 1822 1833 1839 1850 1907 1918 1929 1935 1946 1901	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1766 1777 1783 1794 1800 1862 1873 1879 1890 . . 1806 1817 1823 1834 1845 1851 1913 1919 1930 1941 1947 1902	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1769 1775 1786 1797 1854 1865 1871 1882 1893 1899 1809 1815 1826 1837 1843 1905 1911 1922 1933 1939 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1759 1770 1781 1787 1798 1866 1877 1883 1894 1900 1810 1821 1827 1838 1849 1855 1906 1917 1923 1934 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764 1792 1804 1832 1860 1888 1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768 1796 1808 1836 1864 1892 1904 1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772 .. 1812 1840 1868 1896 1908 1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776 .. 1816 1844 1872 .. 1912 1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780 .. 1820 1848 1876 .. 1916 1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756 1784 1824 1852 1880 .. 1920 1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760 1788 1828 1856 1884 .. 1924 1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, will fall, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 30	4 38	6 45	7 24	4 43	6 41	7 19	4 48	6 36	7 2	5 4	6 19
2	Th	7 30	4 38	sets.	7 24	4 44	sets.	7 19	4 49	sets.	7 3	5 5	sets.
3	Fr	7 30	4 39	6 23	7 24	4 44	6 27	7 19	4 50	6 32	7 3	5 6	6 44
4	Sa	7 30	4 40	7 31	7 25	4 45	7 34	7 19	4 51	7 38	7 3	5 7	7 47
5	S	7 30	4 41	8 40	7 25	4 46	8 42	7 19	4 52	8 45	7 3	5 8	8 50
6	M	7 30	4 42	9 50	7 25	4 47	9 51	7 19	4 52	9 52	7 3	5 8	9 54
7	Tu	7 30	4 43	11 1	7 25	4 48	11 0	7 19	4 53	11 0	7 3	5 9	10 57
8	W	7 29	4 44	A.M.	7 25	4 49	A.M.	7 19	4 54	A.M.	7 3	5 10	A.M.
9	Th	7 29	4 45	12 12	7 24	4 50	12 10	7 19	4 55	12 8	7 3	5 11	12 2
10	Fr	7 29	4 46	1 24	7 24	4 51	1 21	7 19	4 56	1 18	7 3	5 12	1 8
11	Sa	7 29	4 47	2 36	7 24	4 52	2 32	7 19	4 57	2 28	7 3	5 13	2 15
12	S	7 28	4 48	3 46	7 24	4 53	3 41	7 19	4 58	3 36	7 3	5 14	3 21
13	M	7 28	4 50	4 51	7 23	4 54	4 46	7 18	4 59	4 41	7 3	5 14	4 24
14	Tu	7 27	4 51	5 48	7 23	4 55	5 44	7 18	5 0	5 38	7 3	5 15	5 22
15	W	7 27	4 52	6 38	7 23	4 56	6 33	7 18	5 1	6 29	7 3	5 16	6 14
16	Th	7 27	4 53	rises.	7 22	4 58	rises.	7 17	5 2	rises.	7 3	5 17	rises.
17	Fr	7 26	4 54	6 44	7 22	4 59	6 47	7 17	5 3	6 50	7 2	5 18	6 58
18	Sa	7 26	4 55	7 50	7 21	5 0	7 51	7 17	5 5	7 53	7 2	5 19	7 58
19	S	7 25	4 56	8 52	7 21	5 1	8 53	7 16	5 6	8 53	7 2	5 20	8 55
20	M	7 25	4 58	9 54	7 20	5 2	9 53	7 16	5 7	9 53	7 1	5 21	9 50
21	Tu	7 24	4 59	10 53	7 20	5 3	10 52	7 15	5 8	10 51	7 1	5 22	10 45
22	W	7 23	5 0	11 53	7 19	5 4	11 50	7 15	5 9	11 48	7 1	5 23	11 39
23	Th	7 23	5 2	A.M.	7 18	5 6	A.M.	7 14	5 10	A.M.	7 0	5 24	A.M.
24	Fr	7 22	5 3	12 52	7 18	5 7	12 49	7 13	5 11	12 45	7 0	5 24	12 34
25	Sa	7 21	5 4	1 50	7 17	5 8	1 47	7 13	5 12	1 42	7 0	5 25	1 29
26	S	7 20	5 5	2 48	7 16	5 9	2 44	7 12	5 14	2 39	6 59	5 26	2 23
27	M	7 19	5 7	3 44	7 16	5 10	3 39	7 11	5 15	3 34	6 58	5 27	3 17
28	Tu	7 19	5 8	4 35	7 15	5 12	4 31	7 11	5 16	4 25	6 58	5 28	4 9
29	W	7 18	5 9	5 23	7 14	5 13	5 18	7 10	5 17	5 13	6 57	5 29	4 58
30	Th	7 17	5 10	6 5	7 13	5 14	6 1	7 9	5 18	5 57	6 57	5 30	5 44
31	Fr	7 16	5 12	sets.	7 12	5 15	sets.	7 8	5 19	sets.	6 56	5 31	sets.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	25	8	12	6	36	14	12	9	0	20	12	11	0	26	12	12	34
2	12	3	54	9	12	7	2	15	12	9	22	21	12	11	18	27	12	12	47
3	12	4	22	10	12	7	27	16	12	9	43	22	12	11	35	28	12	12	59
4	12	4	50	11	12	7	51	17	12	10	3	23	12	11	51	29	12	13	11
5	12	5	17	12	12	8	14	18	12	10	23	24	12	12	6	30	12	13	21
6	12	5	44	13	12	8	38	19	12	10	42	25	12	12	20	31	12	13	31
7	12	6	10																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton..	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 15	5 13	6 26	7 11	5 16	6 28	7 7	5 20	6 31	6 56	5 32	6 37
2	S	7 14	5 14	7 37	7 10	5 18	7 38	7 6	5 22	7 40	6 55	5 33	7 43
3	M	7 13	5 16	8 49	7 9	5 19	8 49	7 6	5 23	8 49	6 54	5 34	8 48
4	Tu	7 12	5 17	10 1	7 8	5 20	10 0	7 5	5 24	9 59	6 54	5 35	9 54
5	W	7 10	5 18	11 14	7 7	5 22	11 12	7 4	5 25	11 10	6 53	5 36	11 1
6	Th	7 9	5 20	A.M.	7 6	5 23	A.M.	7 3	5 26	A.M.	6 52	5 36	A.M.
7	Fr	7 8	5 21	12 26	7 5	5 24	12 23	7 2	5 27	12 20	6 51	5 37	12 8
8	Sa	7 7	5 22	1 36	7 4	5 25	1 32	7 1	5 29	1 28	6 50	5 38	1 13
9	S	7 6	5 24	2 42	7 3	5 26	2 37	7 0	5 30	2 32	6 50	5 39	2 16
10	M	7 4	5 25	3 41	7 2	5 28	3 36	6 58	5 31	3 31	6 49	5 40	3 14
11	Tu	7 3	5 26	4 32	7 0	5 29	4 28	6 57	5 32	4 23	6 48	5 41	4 8
12	W	7 2	5 27	5 15	6 59	5 30	5 11	6 56	5 33	5 7	6 47	5 42	4 54
13	Th	7 1	5 29	5 52	6 58	5 32	5 49	6 55	5 34	5 46	6 46	5 43	5 36
14	Fr	6 59	5 30	rises.	6 57	5 33	rises.	6 54	5 35	rises.	6 45	5 44	rises.
15	Sa	6 58	5 31	6 37	6 55	5 34	6 38	6 53	5 37	6 40	6 44	5 45	6 42
16	S	6 57	5 33	7 39	6 54	5 35	7 40	6 51	5 38	7 40	6 43	5 46	7 39
17	M	6 55	5 34	8 40	6 53	5 36	8 39	6 50	5 39	8 38	6 42	5 46	8 34
18	Tu	6 54	5 35	9 40	6 51	5 38	9 38	6 49	5 40	9 36	6 41	5 47	9 29
19	W	6 52	5 36	10 39	6 50	5 39	10 36	6 48	5 41	10 34	6 40	5 48	10 23
20	Th	6 51	5 38	11 38	6 49	5 40	11 34	6 46	5 42	11 30	6 39	5 49	11 18
21	Fr	6 49	5 39	A.M.	6 47	5 41	A.M.	6 45	5 43	A.M.	6 38	5 50	A.M.
22	Sa	6 48	5 40	12 36	6 46	5 42	12 31	6 44	5 44	12 27	6 37	5 51	12 12
23	S	6 46	5 41	1 31	6 44	5 43	1 27	6 42	5 45	1 22	6 36	5 51	1 6
24	M	6 45	5 43	2 24	6 43	5 44	2 19	6 41	5 46	2 14	6 35	5 52	1 57
25	Tu	6 43	5 44	3 13	6 42	5 46	3 8	6 40	5 48	3 3	6 34	5 53	2 47
26	W	6 42	5 45	3 57	6 40	5 47	3 52	6 38	5 49	3 48	6 32	5 54	3 34
27	Th	6 40	5 46	4 36	6 39	5 48	4 33	6 37	5 50	4 29	6 31	5 55	4 17
28	Fr	6 39	5 48	5 12	6 37	5 49	5 9	6 35	5 51	5 7	6 30	5 56	4 58
..	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	40	7	12	14	16	13	12	14	23	19	12	14	2	25	12	13	18
2	12	13	48	8	12	14	19	14	12	14	21	20	12	13	56	26	12	13	8
3	12	13	55	9	12	14	21	15	12	14	19	21	12	13	50	27	12	12	58
4	12	14	2	10	12	14	23	16	12	14	16	22	12	13	43	28	12	12	47
5	12	14	7	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	12	23	12	13	35				
6	12	14	12	12	12	14	24	18	12	14	7	24	12	13	27				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton..	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	6 37	5 49	5 45	6 36	5 50	5 44	6 34	5 52	5 42	6 29	5 56	5 36
2	S	6 35	5 50	sets.	6 34	5 51	sets.	6 33	5 53	sets.	6 28	5 57	sets.
3	M	6 34	5 51	7 43	6 32	5 53	7 42	6 31	5 54	7 42	6 27	5 58	7 39
4	Tu	6 32	5 53	8 58	6 31	5 54	8 56	6 30	5 55	8 54	6 25	5 59	8 47
5	W	6 30	5 54	10 13	6 29	5 55	10 10	6 28	5 56	10 7	6 24	6 0	9 56
6	Th	6 29	5 55	11 26	6 28	5 56	11 22	6 27	5 57	11 18	6 23	6 0	11 4
7	Fr	6 27	5 56	A.M.	6 26	5 57	A.M.	6 25	5 58	A.M.	6 22	6 1	A.M.
8	Sa	6 26	5 57	12 34	6 25	5 58	12 30	6 24	5 59	12 25	6 21	6 2	12 8
9	S	6 24	5 58	1 36	6 23	5 59	1 31	6 22	6 0	1 26	6 19	6 3	1 10
10	M	6 22	6 0	2 29	6 21	6 0	2 25	6 21	6 1	2 20	6 18	6 4	2 4
11	Tu	6 21	6 1	3 14	6 20	6 2	3 10	6 19	6 2	3 6	6 17	6 4	2 52
12	W	6 19	6 2	3 52	6 18	6 3	3 49	6 18	6 3	3 46	6 16	6 5	3 35
13	Th	6 17	6 3	4 25	6 16	6 4	4 23	6 16	6 4	4 20	6 14	6 6	4 12
14	Fr	6 16	6 4	4 54	6 15	6 5	4 53	6 14	6 5	4 52	6 13	6 6	4 47
15	Sa	6 14	6 6	5 21	6 13	6 6	5 20	6 13	6 6	5 20	6 12	6 7	5 19
16	S	6 12	6 7	rises.	6 12	6 7	rises.	6 11	6 7	rises.	6 10	6 8	rises.
17	M	6 10	6 8	7 29	6 10	6 8	7 28	6 10	6 8	7 26	6 9	6 9	7 20
18	Tu	6 8	6 9	8 28	6 8	6 9	8 26	6 8	6 9	8 24	6 8	6 9	8 15
19	W	6 7	6 10	9 28	6 7	6 10	9 24	6 7	6 10	9 21	6 6	6 10	9 9
20	Th	6 5	6 11	10 25	6 5	6 11	10 22	6 5	6 11	10 17	6 5	6 11	10 3
21	Fr	6 3	6 12	11 21	6 3	6 12	11 17	6 4	6 12	11 12	6 4	6 12	10 57
22	Sa	6 2	6 14	A.M.	6 2	6 13	A.M.	6 2	6 13	A.M.	6 2	6 12	11 49
23	S	6 0	6 15	12 15	6 0	6 14	12 10	6 0	6 14	12 5	6 1	6 13	A.M.
24	M	5 58	6 16	1 4	5 58	6 16	1 0	5 59	6 15	12 54	6 0	6 14	12 38
25	Tu	5 56	6 17	1 49	5 57	6 17	1 45	5 57	6 16	1 40	5 59	6 14	1 25
26	W	5 55	6 18	2 30	5 55	6 18	2 26	5 56	6 17	2 22	5 57	6 15	2 8
27	Th	5 53	6 19	3 6	5 54	6 19	3 3	5 54	6 18	3 0	5 56	6 16	2 49
28	Fr	5 51	6 20	3 40	5 52	6 20	3 38	5 53	6 19	3 36	5 55	6 16	3 28
29	Sa	5 50	6 21	4 12	5 50	6 21	4 11	5 51	6 20	4 10	5 53	6 17	4 6
30	S	5 48	6 23	4 42	5 48	6 22	4 43	5 49	6 21	4 43	5 52	6 18	4 43
31	M	5 46	6 24	sets.	5 47	6 23	sets.	5 48	6 22	sets.	5 51	6 18	sets.

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	36	8	12	11	5	14	12	9	30	20	12	7	46	26	12	5	57
2	12	12	25	9	12	10	50	15	12	9	13	21	12	7	28	27	12	5	38
3	12	12	12	10	12	10	34	16	12	8	56	22	12	7	10	28	12	5	20
4	12	12	0	11	12	10	19	17	12	8	39	23	12	6	52	29	12	5	2
5	12	11	47	12	12	10	3	18	12	8	21	24	12	6	33	30	12	4	44
6	12	11	33	13	12	9	47	19	12	8	4	25	12	6	15	31	12	4	25
7	12	11	19																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 28	7 47
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 48	7 33	21	4 31	7 45
Wash'ton..	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 50	7 31	21	4 34	7 42
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 41	7 34

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 44	6 25	7 49	5 45	6 24	7 47	5 46	6 23	7 44	5 50	6 19	7 35
2	W	5 43	6 26	9 6	5 44	6 25	9 2	5 45	6 24	8 59	5 48	6 20	8 46
3	Th	5 41	6 27	10 19	5 42	6 26	10 15	5 43	6 25	10 10	5 47	6 21	9 55
4	Fr	5 39	6 28	11 26	5 40	6 27	11 21	5 42	6 26	11 16	5 46	6 21	11 0
5	Sa	5 37	6 29	A.M.	5 39	6 28	A.M.	5 40	6 27	A.M.	5 44	6 22	11 58
6	S	5 36	6 30	12 23	5 37	6 29	12 19	5 38	6 27	12 14	5 43	6 23	A.M.
7	M	5 34	6 32	1 12	5 35	6 30	1 8	5 37	6 28	1 4	5 42	6 24	12 50
8	Tu	5 33	6 33	1 53	5 34	6 31	1 49	5 35	6 29	1 46	5 40	6 24	1 34
9	W	5 31	6 34	2 28	5 32	6 32	2 25	5 34	6 30	2 22	5 39	6 25	2 13
10	Th	5 29	6 35	2 57	5 31	6 33	2 56	5 32	6 31	2 54	5 38	6 26	2 49
11	Fr	5 27	6 36	3 25	5 29	6 34	3 24	5 31	6 32	3 24	5 36	6 26	3 21
12	Sa	5 26	6 37	3 50	5 27	6 35	3 51	5 29	6 33	3 51	5 35	6 27	3 52
13	S	5 24	6 38	4 16	5 26	6 36	4 17	5 28	6 34	4 18	5 34	6 28	4 22
14	M	5 22	6 39	4 42	5 24	6 38	4 44	5 26	6 35	4 46	5 33	6 28	4 53
15	Tu	5 21	6 40	rises.	5 23	6 39	rises.	5 25	6 36	rises.	5 32	6 29	rises.
16	W	5 19	6 42	8 18	5 21	6 40	8 14	5 23	6 37	8 10	5 30	6 30	7 57
17	Th	5 17	6 43	9 14	5 20	6 41	9 10	5 22	6 38	9 6	5 29	6 30	8 51
18	Fr	5 16	6 44	10 8	5 18	6 42	10 4	5 21	6 39	9 59	5 28	6 31	9 43
19	Sa	5 14	6 45	10 59	5 16	6 43	10 54	5 19	6 40	10 49	5 27	6 32	10 33
20	S	5 13	6 46	11 45	5 15	6 44	11 40	5 18	6 41	11 35	5 26	6 33	11 20
21	M	5 11	6 47	A.M.	5 14	6 45	A.M.	5 16	6 42	A.M.	5 25	6 33	A.M.
22	Tu	5 10	6 48	12 26	5 12	6 46	12 22	5 15	6 43	12 18	5 24	6 34	12 4
23	W	5 8	6 50	1 3	5 11	6 47	1 0	5 14	6 44	12 56	5 22	6 35	12 44
24	Th	5 7	6 51	1 37	5 9	6 48	1 34	5 12	6 45	1 32	5 21	6 36	1 23
25	Fr	5 5	6 52	2 8	5 8	6 49	2 7	5 11	6 46	2 5	5 20	6 37	2 0
26	Sa	5 4	6 53	2 38	5 6	6 50	2 38	5 10	6 47	2 38	5 19	6 37	2 36
27	S	5 2	6 54	3 9	5 5	6 51	3 10	5 8	6 48	3 11	5 18	6 38	3 13
28	M	5 1	6 55	3 42	5 4	6 52	3 44	5 7	6 49	3 46	5 17	6 38	3 52
29	Tu	4 59	6 56	4 18	5 2	6 53	4 21	5 6	6 50	4 25	5 16	6 39	4 35
30	W	4 58	6 57	sets.	5 1	6 54	sets.	5 4	6 51	sets.	5 15	6 40	sets.

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	4	7	7	12	2	21	13	12	0	42	19	11	59	14	25	11	58	1
2	12	3	49	8	12	2	4	14	12	0	27	20	11	59	1	26	11	57	51
3	12	3	32	9	12	1	47	15	12	0	12	21	11	58	48	27	11	57	41
4	12	3	14	10	12	1	31	16	11	59	57	22	11	58	36	28	11	57	31
5	12	2	56	11	12	1	14	17	11	59	42	23	11	58	24	29	11	57	22
6	12	2	39	12	12	0	58	18	11	59	28	24	11	58	12	30	11	57	14

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 7	8 2	11	3 47	8 16	21	3 27	8 32
New York	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 51	8 12	21	3 32	8 26
Wash'ton..	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 57	8 7	21	3 39	8 20
Charleston	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 52	21	3 57	8 2

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 56	6 58	9 6	5 0	6 55	9 2	5 3	6 52	8 57	5 14	6 41	8 41
2	Fr	4 55	7 0	10 10	4 58	6 56	10 6	5 2	6 53	10 1	5 13	6 41	9 44
3	Sa	4 54	7 1	11 5	4 57	6 57	11 1	5 1	6 53	10 56	5 12	6 42	10 41
4	S	4 52	7 2	11 50	4 56	6 58	11 46	5 0	6 54	11 42	5 11	6 43	11 30
5	M	4 51	7 3	A.M.	4 54	6 59	A.M.	4 59	6 55	A.M.	5 10	6 43	A.M.
6	Tu	4 50	7 4	12 28	4 53	7 0	12 25	4 57	6 56	12 22	5 9	6 44	12 12
7	W	4 48	7 5	1 0	4 52	7 1	12 58	4 56	6 57	12 56	5 8	6 45	12 49
8	Th	4 47	7 6	1 28	4 51	7 2	1 27	4 55	6 58	1 26	5 8	6 46	1 23
9	Fr	4 46	7 7	1 54	4 50	7 3	1 54	4 54	6 59	1 55	5 7	6 46	1 54
10	Sa	4 45	7 8	2 20	4 49	7 4	2 21	4 53	7 0	2 22	5 6	6 47	2 25
11	S	4 44	7 10	2 46	4 48	7 5	2 48	4 52	7 1	2 50	5 5	6 48	2 56
12	M	4 43	7 11	3 13	4 47	7 6	3 16	4 51	7 2	3 19	5 4	6 49	3 28
13	Tu	4 42	7 12	3 42	4 46	7 7	3 46	4 50	7 3	3 50	5 3	6 49	4 1
14	W	4 40	7 13	rises.	4 45	7 8	rises.	4 49	7 4	rises.	5 3	6 50	rises.
15	Th	4 39	7 14	8 4	4 44	7 9	7 59	4 48	7 5	7 54	5 2	6 51	7 39
16	Fr	4 38	7 15	8 56	4 43	7 10	8 51	4 47	7 6	8 46	5 1	6 52	8 30
17	Sa	4 37	7 16	9 43	4 42	7 11	9 38	4 46	7 7	9 33	5 0	6 52	9 18
18	S	4 36	7 17	10 25	4 41	7 12	10 21	4 46	7 7	10 17	5 0	6 53	10 2
19	M	4 35	7 18	11 4	4 40	7 13	11 0	4 45	7 8	10 56	4 59	6 54	10 44
20	Tu	4 34	7 19	11 38	4 39	7 14	11 35	4 44	7 9	11 32	4 58	6 54	11 22
21	W	4 34	7 20	A.M.	4 38	7 15	A.M.	4 43	7 10	A.M.	4 58	6 55	11 58
22	Th	4 33	7 21	12 9	4 37	7 16	12 7	4 42	7 11	12 5	4 57	6 56	A.M.
23	Fr	4 32	7 22	12 38	4 37	7 17	12 38	4 42	7 12	12 37	4 57	6 56	12 33
24	Sa	4 31	7 23	1 8	4 36	7 18	1 8	4 41	7 13	1 8	4 56	6 57	1 9
25	S	4 30	7 24	1 38	4 35	7 19	1 40	4 40	7 13	1 41	4 56	6 57	1 45
26	M	4 30	7 24	2 11	4 35	7 19	2 14	4 40	7 14	2 17	4 55	6 58	2 25
27	Tu	4 29	7 25	2 49	4 34	7 20	2 53	4 39	7 15	2 57	4 55	6 58	3 9
28	W	4 28	7 26	3 34	4 33	7 21	3 38	4 39	7 16	3 44	4 54	6 59	3 58
29	Th	4 28	7 27	sets.	4 33	7 22	sets.	4 38	7 17	sets.	4 54	7 0	sets.
30	Fr	4 27	7 28	8 50	4 32	7 23	8 46	4 38	7 17	8 41	4 54	7 1	8 25
31	Sa	4 26	7 29	9 42	4 32	7 23	9 38	4 37	7 18	9 33	4 53	7 2	9 19

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	6	8	11	56	25	14	11	56	11	20	11	56	18	26	11	56	46
2	11	56	58	9	11	56	21	15	11	56	11	21	11	56	21	27	11	56	52
3	11	56	51	10	11	56	18	16	11	56	11	22	11	56	25	28	11	56	59
4	11	56	45	11	11	56	16	17	11	56	12	23	11	56	29	29	11	57	6
5	11	56	39	12	11	56	14	18	11	56	14	24	11	56	34	30	11	57	14
6	11	56	34	13	11	56	12	19	11	56	16	25	11	56	40	31	11	57	22
7	11	56	29																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 7	8 48	11	2 48	9 5	21	2 32	9 22
New York	1	3 14	8 41	11	2 57	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton..	1	3 22	8 33	11	3 6	8 47	21	2 53	9 1
Charleston	1	3 43	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 26	7 30	10 24	4 31	7 24	10 20	4 37	7 19	10 17	4 53	7 2	10 6
2	M	4 25	7 30	10 59	4 31	7 25	10 57	4 36	7 19	10 54	4 53	7 3	10 46
3	Tu	4 25	7 31	11 30	4 30	7 26	11 29	4 36	7 20	11 27	4 53	7 3	11 23
4	W	4 24	7 32	11 57	4 30	7 26	11 57	4 36	7 21	11 57	4 52	7 4	11 56
5	Th	4 24	7 32	A.M.	4 30	7 27	A.M.	4 35	7 21	A.M.	4 52	7 4	A.M.
6	Fr	4 24	7 33	12 23	4 29	7 28	12 24	4 35	7 22	12 25	4 52	7 5	12 27
7	Sa	4 24	7 34	12 49	4 29	7 28	12 51	4 35	7 23	12 53	4 52	7 5	12 58
8	S	4 23	7 34	1 16	4 29	7 29	1 18	4 34	7 23	1 21	4 52	7 6	1 29
9	M	4 23	7 35	1 44	4 28	7 30	1 48	4 34	7 24	1 51	4 52	7 6	2 2
10	Tu	4 23	7 36	2 16	4 28	7 30	2 20	4 34	7 24	2 25	4 52	7 7	2 38
11	W	4 23	7 36	2 52	4 28	7 31	2 57	4 34	7 25	3 2	4 51	7 7	3 17
12	Th	4 22	7 37	3 33	4 28	7 31	3 38	4 34	7 25	3 44	4 51	7 8	4 0
13	Fr	4 22	7 37	rises.	4 28	7 32	rises.	4 34	7 26	rises.	4 51	7 8	rises.
14	Sa	4 22	7 38	8 25	4 28	7 32	8 21	4 34	7 26	8 16	4 51	7 9	8 1
15	S	4 22	7 38	9 5	4 28	7 32	9 1	4 34	7 27	8 57	4 51	7 9	8 44
16	M	4 22	7 38	9 40	4 28	7 33	9 37	4 34	7 27	9 34	4 52	7 9	9 23
17	Tu	4 22	7 39	10 12	4 28	7 33	10 10	4 34	7 27	10 8	4 52	7 10	10 0
18	W	4 22	7 39	10 42	4 28	7 34	10 41	4 34	7 28	10 39	4 52	7 10	10 35
19	Th	4 22	7 40	11 11	4 28	7 34	11 11	4 34	7 28	11 10	4 52	7 10	11 9
20	Fr	4 22	7 40	11 40	4 28	7 34	11 41	4 34	7 28	11 42	4 52	7 10	11 44
21	Sa	4 23	7 40	A.M.	4 28	7 34	A.M.	4 34	7 28	A.M.	4 52	7 11	A.M.
22	S	4 23	7 40	12 11	4 28	7 35	12 13	4 34	7 29	12 15	4 52	7 11	12 16
23	M	4 23	7 40	12 45	4 29	7 35	12 48	4 35	7 29	12 52	4 52	7 11	1 2
24	Tu	4 23	7 41	1 25	4 29	7 35	1 29	4 35	7 29	1 34	4 53	7 11	1 47
25	W	4 24	7 41	2 12	4 29	7 35	2 17	4 35	7 29	2 22	4 53	7 11	2 38
26	Th	4 24	7 41	3 7	4 30	7 35	3 13	4 36	7 29	3 19	4 53	7 12	3 36
27	Fr	4 24	7 41	sets.	4 30	7 35	sets.	4 36	7 29	sets.	4 54	7 12	sets.
28	Sa	4 25	7 41	8 16	4 30	7 35	8 12	4 36	7 29	8 8	4 54	7 12	7 55
29	S	4 25	7 41	8 55	4 31	7 35	8 52	4 37	7 29	8 49	4 54	7 12	8 40
30	M	4 26	7 41	9 29	4 31	7 35	9 27	4 37	7 29	9 25	4 55	7 12	9 19

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	31	7	11	58	30	13	11	59	40	19	12	0	56	25	12	2	14
2	11	57	40	8	11	58	41	14	11	59	52	20	12	1	9	26	12	2	27
3	11	57	49	9	11	58	53	15	12	0	5	21	12	1	22	27	12	2	40
4	11	57	59	10	11	59	4	16	12	0	18	22	12	1	35	28	12	2	53
5	11	58	9	11	11	59	16	17	12	0	30	23	12	1	48	29	12	3	5
6	11	58	20	12	11	59	28	18	12	0	43	24	12	2	1	30	12	3	17

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 18	9 38	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 8	9 55
New York	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 36	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 42	9 14	11	2 36	9 23	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 10	8 49	21	3 10	8 53

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 26	7 41	9 58	4 32	7 35	9 58	4 38	7 29	9 57	4 55	7 12	9 54
2	W	4 27	7 40	10 26	4 32	7 35	10 26	4 38	7 29	10 26	4 56	7 12	10 27
3	Th	4 27	7 40	10 52	4 33	7 35	10 53	4 38	7 29	10 54	4 56	7 12	10 58
4	Fr	4 28	7 40	11 18	4 33	7 35	11 20	4 39	7 29	11 23	4 56	7 12	11 30
5	Sa	4 28	7 40	11 46	4 34	7 34	11 49	4 40	7 29	11 53	4 57	7 12	A.M.
6	S	4 29	7 40	A.M.	4 34	7 34	A.M.	4 40	7 29	A.M.	4 57	7 11	12 3
7	M	4 30	7 39	12 17	4 35	7 34	12 21	4 41	7 28	12 25	4 58	7 11	12 37
8	Tu	4 30	7 39	12 51	4 36	7 34	12 56	4 41	7 28	1 1	4 58	7 11	1 15
9	W	4 31	7 39	1 30	4 36	7 33	1 35	4 42	7 28	1 41	4 59	7 11	1 57
10	Th	4 32	7 38	2 15	4 37	7 33	2 20	4 42	7 27	2 26	4 59	7 11	2 43
11	Fr	4 32	7 38	3 5	4 38	7 32	3 11	4 43	7 27	3 16	5 0	7 10	3 33
12	Sa	4 33	7 37	4 1	4 38	7 32	4 6	4 44	7 27	4 12	5 0	7 10	4 28
13	S	4 34	7 37	rises.	4 39	7 32	rises.	4 44	7 26	rises.	5 1	7 10	rises.
14	M	4 35	7 37	8 15	4 40	7 31	8 13	4 45	7 26	8 10	5 2	7 9	8 1
15	Tu	4 35	7 36	8 46	4 40	7 30	8 45	4 46	7 25	8 43	5 2	7 9	8 38
16	W	4 36	7 35	9 16	4 41	7 30	9 15	4 47	7 25	9 14	5 3	7 9	9 12
17	Th	4 37	7 34	9 44	4 42	7 29	9 45	4 47	7 24	9 46	5 3	7 8	9 47
18	Fr	4 38	7 33	10 14	4 43	7 29	10 16	4 48	7 23	10 18	5 4	7 8	10 23
19	Sa	4 39	7 33	10 47	4 44	7 28	10 50	4 49	7 23	10 53	5 4	7 7	11 1
20	S	4 40	7 32	11 24	4 44	7 28	11 28	4 50	7 22	11 32	5 5	7 7	11 44
21	M	4 40	7 31	A.M.	4 45	7 27	A.M.	4 50	7 21	A.M.	5 6	7 6	A.M.
22	Tu	4 41	7 30	12 6	4 46	7 26	12 11	4 51	7 21	12 16	5 6	7 6	12 31
23	W	4 42	7 30	12 57	4 47	7 26	1 2	4 52	7 20	1 8	5 7	7 5	1 24
24	Th	4 43	7 29	1 55	4 48	7 25	2 0	4 53	7 19	2 6	5 8	7 5	2 24
25	Fr	4 44	7 28	3 0	4 49	7 24	3 5	4 54	7 18	3 11	5 8	7 4	3 27
26	Sa	4 45	7 27	4 9	4 50	7 23	4 13	4 55	7 18	4 18	5 9	7 3	4 32
27	S	4 46	7 26	sets.	4 51	7 22	sets.	4 55	7 17	sets.	5 10	7 3	sets.
28	M	4 47	7 25	7 57	4 52	7 21	7 56	4 56	7 16	7 55	5 10	7 2	7 50
29	Tu	4 48	7 24	8 26	4 52	7 20	8 26	4 57	7 15	8 26	5 11	7 1	8 24
30	W	4 49	7 23	8 53	4 53	7 19	8 54	4 58	7 14	8 55	5 12	7 0	8 57
31	Th	4 50	7 22	9 20	4 54	7 18	9 22	4 59	7 13	9 24	5 12	7 0	9 29

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	29	8	12	4	44	14	12	5	34	20	12	6	6	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	41	9	12	4	54	15	12	5	41	21	12	6	10	27	12	6	20
3	12	3	52	10	12	5	3	16	12	5	47	22	12	6	13	28	12	6	20
4	12	4	3	11	12	5	11	17	12	5	52	23	12	6	16	29	12	6	19
5	12	4	14	12	12	5	19	18	12	5	58	24	12	6	18	30	12	6	17
6	12	4	25	13	12	5	27	19	12	6	2	25	12	6	19	31	12	6	15
7	12	4	35																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 13	9 54	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 26	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 14	8 53	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 51	7 21	9 48	4 55	7 16	9 51	5 0	7 12	9 54	5 13	6 59	10 2
2	Sa	4 52	7 19	10 18	4 56	7 15	10 21	5 1	7 11	10 25	5 14	6 58	10 36
3	S	4 53	7 18	10 50	4 57	7 14	10 55	5 2	7 10	10 59	5 14	6 57	11 13
4	M	4 54	7 17	11 27	4 58	7 13	11 32	5 2	7 9	11 37	5 15	6 56	11 53
5	Tu	4 55	7 16	A.M.	4 59	7 12	A.M.	5 3	7 8	A.M.	5 16	6 56	A.M.
6	W	4 56	7 15	12 9	5 0	7 11	12 15	5 4	7 7	12 20	5 16	6 55	12 36
7	Th	4 57	7 13	12 57	5 1	7 10	1 2	5 5	7 6	1 8	5 17	6 54	1 25
8	Fr	4 58	7 12	1 50	5 2	7 8	1 56	5 6	7 5	2 2	5 18	6 53	2 18
9	Sa	4 59	7 11	2 49	5 3	7 7	2 54	5 7	7 3	2 59	5 18	6 52	3 14
10	S	5 0	7 9	3 52	5 4	7 6	3 56	5 8	7 2	4 0	5 19	6 51	4 12
11	M	5 2	7 8	rises.	5 5	7 5	rises.	5 9	7 1	rises.	5 20	6 50	rises.
12	Tu	5 3	7 7	7 18	5 6	7 3	7 17	5 10	7 0	7 16	5 21	6 49	7 13
13	W	5 4	7 5	7 48	5 7	7 2	7 48	5 11	6 59	7 48	5 21	6 48	7 48
14	Th	5 5	7 4	8 18	5 8	7 1	8 20	5 11	6 57	8 21	5 22	6 47	8 25
15	Fr	5 6	7 2	8 50	5 9	6 59	8 53	5 12	6 56	8 56	5 23	6 46	9 3
16	Sa	5 7	7 1	9 26	5 10	6 58	9 30	5 13	6 55	9 33	5 23	6 45	9 44
17	S	5 8	6 59	10 7	5 11	6 56	10 11	5 14	6 53	10 16	5 24	6 44	10 30
18	M	5 9	6 58	10 54	5 12	6 55	10 59	5 15	6 52	11 4	5 25	6 43	11 20
19	Tu	5 10	6 56	11 48	5 13	6 54	11 53	5 16	6 51	11 59	5 25	6 42	A.M.
20	W	5 11	6 55	A.M.	5 14	6 52	A.M.	5 17	6 49	A.M.	5 26	6 40	12 16
21	Th	5 12	6 53	12 49	5 15	6 51	12 54	5 18	6 48	1 0	5 27	6 39	1 16
22	Fr	5 13	6 52	1 55	5 16	6 49	2 0	5 19	6 46	2 5	5 27	6 38	2 19
23	Sa	5 14	6 50	3 3	5 17	6 48	3 7	5 20	6 45	3 11	5 28	6 37	3 23
24	S	5 15	6 49	4 11	5 18	6 46	4 14	5 21	6 44	4 17	5 29	6 36	4 26
25	M	5 16	6 47	sets.	5 19	6 45	sets.	5 21	6 42	sets.	5 29	6 35	sets.
26	Tu	5 18	6 46	6 54	5 20	6 43	6 55	5 22	6 41	6 55	5 30	6 33	6 56
27	W	5 19	6 44	7 22	5 21	6 42	7 23	5 23	6 39	7 24	5 31	6 32	7 28
28	Th	5 20	6 42	7 49	5 22	6 40	7 51	5 24	6 38	7 54	5 31	6 31	8 1
29	Fr	5 21	6 41	8 18	5 23	6 39	8 22	5 25	6 36	8 25	5 32	6 30	8 35
30	Sa	5 22	6 39	8 50	5 24	6 37	8 54	5 26	6 35	8 58	5 33	6 28	9 11
31	S	5 23	6 37	9 25	5 25	6 35	9 30	5 27	6 33	9 35	5 33	6 27	9 49

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	12	8	12	5	35	14	12	4	40	20	12	3	26	26	12	1	55
2	12	6	9	9	12	5	27	15	12	4	29	21	12	3	12	27	12	1	38
3	12	6	5	10	12	5	19	16	12	4	17	22	12	2	57	28	12	1	21
4	12	6	0	11	12	5	10	17	12	4	5	23	12	2	42	29	12	1	4
5	12	5	55	12	12	5	1	18	12	3	53	24	12	2	27	30	12	0	46
6	12	5	49	13	12	4	51	19	12	3	40	25	12	2	11	31	12	0	28
7	12	5	42																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 56	9 16	11	3 12	8 57	21	3 28	8 37
New York	1	3 5	9 7	11	3 21	8 49	21	3 34	8 31
Wash'ton..	1	3 14	8 57	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 24	6 36	10 5	5 26	6 34	10 10	5 28	6 32	10 16	5 34	6 26	10 31
2	Tu	5 25	6 34	10 50	5 27	6 32	10 55	5 29	6 30	11 1	5 35	6 25	11 18
3	W	5 26	6 32	11 40	5 28	6 31	11 46	5 30	6 29	11 51	5 35	6 24	A.M.
4	Th	5 27	6 30	A.M.	5 29	6 29	A.M.	5 31	6 27	A.M.	5 36	6 22	12 8
5	Fr	5 28	6 29	12 36	5 30	6 27	12 41	5 31	6 26	12 46	5 36	6 21	1 1
6	Sa	5 29	6 27	1 36	5 31	6 26	1 40	5 32	6 24	1 45	5 37	6 20	1 58
7	S	5 30	6 25	2 40	5 32	6 24	2 44	5 33	6 23	2 47	5 38	6 18	2 58
8	M	5 31	6 24	3 46	5 33	6 22	3 49	5 34	6 21	3 52	5 38	6 17	4 0
9	Tu	5 32	6 22	rises.	5 34	6 21	rises.	5 35	6 19	rises.	5 39	6 16	rises.
10	W	5 33	6 20	6 19	5 35	6 19	6 20	5 36	6 18	6 20	5 40	6 14	6 23
11	Th	5 34	6 18	6 51	5 36	6 17	6 53	5 37	6 16	6 55	5 40	6 13	7 1
12	Fr	5 36	6 17	7 26	5 37	6 16	7 30	5 38	6 15	7 33	5 41	6 12	7 43
13	Sa	5 37	6 15	8 7	5 38	6 14	8 11	5 39	6 13	8 15	5 42	6 10	8 28
14	S	5 38	6 13	8 53	5 39	6 12	8 57	5 39	6 11	9 3	5 42	6 9	9 18
15	M	5 39	6 11	9 45	5 40	6 11	9 50	5 40	6 10	9 56	5 43	6 8	10 12
16	Tu	5 40	6 10	10 44	5 41	6 9	10 49	5 41	6 8	10 55	5 44	6 6	11 11
17	W	5 41	6 8	11 48	5 42	6 7	11 52	5 42	6 7	11 58	5 44	6 5	A.M.
18	Th	5 42	6 6	A.M.	5 42	6 6	A.M.	5 43	6 5	A.M.	5 45	6 4	12 13
19	Fr	5 43	6 4	12 54	5 43	6 4	12 58	5 44	6 3	1 3	5 46	6 2	1 15
20	Sa	5 44	6 2	2 0	5 44	6 2	2 4	5 45	6 2	2 7	5 46	6 1	2 17
21	S	5 45	6 1	3 7	5 45	6 0	3 9	5 46	6 0	3 11	5 47	5 59	3 18
22	M	5 46	5 59	4 11	5 46	5 59	4 12	5 47	5 59	4 14	5 48	5 58	4 17
23	Tu	5 47	5 57	sets.	5 47	5 57	sets.	5 48	5 57	sets.	5 48	5 57	sets.
24	W	5 48	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 55	5 53	5 48	5 55	5 55	5 49	5 55	6 ¦
25	Th	5 49	5 54	6 20	5 49	5 54	6 22	5 49	5 54	6 25	5 49	5 54	6 34
26	Fr	5 50	5 52	6 50	5 50	5 52	6 54	5 50	5 52	6 58	5 50	5 53	7 9
27	Sa	5 52	5 50	7 24	5 51	5 50	7 29	5 51	5 51	7 33	5 51	5 51	7 47
28	S	5 53	5 48	8 2	5 52	5 49	8 7	5 52	5 49	8 12	5 51	5 50	8 28
29	M	5 54	5 47	8 45	5 53	5 47	8 50	5 53	5 47	8 56	5 52	5 49	9 12
30	Tu	5 55	5 45	9 32	5 54	5 45	9 38	5 54	5 46	9 44	5 53	5 47	10 0

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	0	9	7	11	58	12	13	11	56	8	19	11	54	1	25	11	51	55
2	11	59	51	8	11	57	52	14	11	55	47	20	11	53	39	26	11	51	34
3	11	59	32	9	11	57	31	15	11	55	25	21	11	53	18	27	11	51	14
4	11	59	12	10	11	57	11	16	11	55	4	22	11	52	57	28	11	50	54
5	11	58	52	11	11	56	50	17	11	54	43	23	11	52	36	29	11	50	34
6	11	58	33	12	11	56	29	18	11	54	22	24	11	52	16	30	11	50	14

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 54	21	4 11	7 34
New York	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Wash'ton..	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 17	7 29
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 25	7 21

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 56	5 43	10 25	5 55	5 44	10 30	5 55	5 44	10 36	5 53	5 46	10 51
2	Th	5 57	5 41	11 22	5 56	5 42	11 27	5 56	5 43	11 32	5 54	5 45	11 46
3	Fr	5 58	5 40	A.M.	5 57	5 40	A.M.	5 57	5 41	A.M.	5 55	5 44	A.M.
4	Sa	5 59	5 38	12 23	5 58	5 39	12 27	5 58	5 40	12 31	5 55	5 42	12 43
5	S	6 0	5 36	1 27	6 0	5 37	1 30	5 59	5 38	1 33	5 56	5 41	1 42
6	M	6 1	5 34	2 33	6 1	5 35	2 35	6 0	5 36	2 38	5 57	5 40	2 43
7	Tu	6 2	5 33	3 42	6 2	5 34	3 43	6 1	5 35	3 44	5 58	5 38	3 46
8	W	6 4	5 31	4 53	6 3	5 32	4 53	6 2	5 33	4 53	5 58	5 37	4 52
9	Th	6 5	5 29	rises.	6 4	5 31	rises.	6 3	5 32	rises.	5 59	5 36	rises.
10	Fr	6 6	5 28	6 1	6 5	5 29	6 5	6 4	5 30	6 9	6 0	5 34	6 20
11	Sa	6 7	5 26	6 46	6 6	5 27	6 51	6 4	5 29	6 56	6 0	5 33	7 10
12	S	6 8	5 24	7 38	6 7	5 26	7 43	6 5	5 27	7 49	6 1	5 32	8 5
13	M	6 9	5 23	8 37	6 8	5 24	8 42	6 6	5 26	8 48	6 2	5 31	9 4
14	Tu	6 11	5 21	9 41	6 9	5 23	9 46	6 7	5 24	9 51	6 3	5 30	10 6
15	W	6 12	5 20	10 47	6 10	5 21	10 51	6 8	5 23	10 56	6 3	5 28	11 9
16	Th	6 13	5 18	11 54	6 11	5 20	11 57	6 9	5 21	A.M.	6 4	5 27	A.M.
17	Fr	6 14	5 16	A.M.	6 12	5 18	A.M.	6 10	5 20	12 1	6 5	5 26	12 12
18	Sa	6 15	5 15	1 0	6 14	5 17	1 2	6 12	5 19	1 5	6 6	5 25	1 12
19	S	6 16	5 13	2 4	6 15	5 15	2 5	6 13	5 17	2 7	6 6	5 24	2 11
20	M	6 18	5 12	3 7	6 16	5 14	3 7	6 14	5 16	3 8	6 7	5 22	3 8
21	Tu	6 19	5 10	4 8	6 17	5 12	4 8	6 15	5 14	4 7	6 8	5 21	4 5
22	W	6 20	5 8	5 9	6 18	5 11	5 8	6 16	5 13	5 6	6 9	5 20	5 1
23	Th	6 21	5 7	sets.	6 19	5 9	sets.	6 17	5 12	sets.	6 10	5 19	sets.
24	Fr	6 22	5 6	5 24	6 20	5 8	5 28	6 18	5 10	5 33	6 10	5 18	5 46
25	Sa	6 24	5 4	6 1	6 21	5 7	6 6	6 19	5 9	6 11	6 11	5 17	6 25
26	S	6 25	5 3	6 42	6 22	5 5	6 47	6 20	5 8	6 52	6 12	5 16	7 8
27	M	6 26	5 1	7 28	6 24	5 4	7 33	6 21	5 7	7 39	6 13	5 15	7 55
28	Tu	6 27	5 0	8 18	6 25	5 3	8 23	6 22	5 5	8 29	6 14	5 14	8 45
29	W	6 28	4 59	9 13	6 26	5 1	9 18	6 23	5 4	9 23	6 14	5 13	9 38
30	Th	6 30	4 57	10 11	6 27	5 0	10 15	6 24	5 3	10 20	6 15	5 12	10 32
31	Fr	6 31	4 56	11 12	6 28	4 59	11 15	6 25	5 2	11 19	6 16	5 11	11 29

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	55	8	11	47	47	14	11	46	13	20	11	44	58	26	11	44	7
2	11	49	35	9	11	47	30	15	11	45	59	21	11	44	48	27	11	44	1
3	11	49	16	10	11	47	13	16	11	45	45	22	11	44	38	28	11	43	56
4	11	48	58	11	11	46	57	17	11	45	33	23	11	44	30	29	11	43	51
5	11	48	39	12	11	46	42	18	11	45	21	24	11	44	21	30	11	43	47
6	11	48	21	13	11	46	27	19	11	45	9	25	11	44	14	31	11	43	44
7	11	48	4																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton..	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	6 32	4 54	A.M.	6 29	4 57	A.M.	6 26	5 1	A.M.	6 17	5 10	A.M.
2	S	6 34	4 53	12 15	6 31	4 56	12 17	6 27	4 59	12 20	6 18	5 9	12 27
3	M	6 35	4 52	1 20	6 32	4 55	1 22	6 28	4 58	1 24	6 19	5 8	1 28
4	Tu	6 36	4 51	2 29	6 33	4 54	2 30	6 30	4 57	2 30	6 20	5 8	2 30
5	W	6 37	4 50	3 40	6 34	4 53	3 39	6 31	4 56	3 38	6 20	5 7	3 35
6	Th	6 38	4 48	4 53	6 35	4 52	4 51	6 32	4 55	4 50	6 21	5 6	4 43
7	Fr	6 40	4 47	rises.	6 36	4 51	rises.	6 33	4 54	rises.	6 22	5 5	rises.
8	Sa	6 41	4 46	5 24	6 38	4 50	5 29	6 34	4 53	5 34	6 23	5 4	5 50
9	S	6 42	4 45	6 21	6 39	4 48	6 27	6 35	4 52	6 33	6 24	5 4	6 49
10	M	6 43	4 44	7 26	6 40	4 47	7 31	6 36	4 51	7 37	6 25	5 3	7 53
11	Tu	6 45	4 43	8 34	6 41	4 46	8 39	6 37	4 50	8 44	6 26	5 2	8 58
12	W	6 46	4 42	9 43	6 42	4 46	9 47	6 38	4 49	9 51	6 26	5 2	10 2
13	Th	6 47	4 41	10 51	6 44	4 45	10 54	6 40	4 49	10 57	6 27	5 1	11 5
14	Fr	6 48	4 40	11 57	6 45	4 44	11 58	6 41	4 48	A.M.	6 28	5 0	A.M.
15	Sa	6 50	4 39	A.M.	6 46	4 43	A.M.	6 42	4 47	12 1	6 29	5 0	12 5
16	S	6 51	4 38	1 0	6 47	4 42	1 1	6 43	4 46	1 2	6 30	4 59	1 4
17	M	6 52	4 37	2 2	6 48	4 41	2 2	6 44	4 45	2 2	6 31	4 59	2 0
18	Tu	6 53	4 36	3 2	6 49	4 40	3 2	6 45	4 45	3 0	6 32	4 58	2 56
19	W	6 55	4 36	4 2	6 50	4 40	4 0	6 46	4 44	3 58	6 33	4 58	3 50
20	Th	6 56	4 35	5 1	6 52	4 39	4 58	6 47	4 43	4 55	6 34	4 57	4 45
21	Fr	6 57	4 34	5 59	6 53	4 38	5 55	6 48	4 43	5 51	6 35	4 57	5 39
22	Sa	6 58	4 33	sets.	6 54	4 38	sets.	6 50	4 42	sets.	6 36	4 56	sets.
23	S	7 0	4 33	5 24	6 55	4 37	5 30	6 51	4 42	5 35	6 36	4 56	5 51
24	M	7 1	4 32	6 14	6 56	4 36	6 19	6 52	4 41	6 24	6 37	4 56	6 40
25	Tu	7 2	4 31	7 7	6 58	4 36	7 12	6 53	4 41	7 17	6 38	4 55	7 32
26	W	7 3	4 31	8 3	6 59	4 35	8 8	6 54	4 40	8 13	6 39	4 55	8 26
27	Th	7 4	4 30	9 3	7 0	4 35	9 6	6 55	4 40	9 10	6 40	4 55	9 22
28	Fr	7 5	4 30	10 4	7 1	4 34	10 7	6 56	4 40	10 10	6 41	4 54	10 18
29	Sa	7 6	4 30	11 6	7 2	4 34	11 8	6 57	4 39	11 10	6 42	4 54	11 16
30	S	7 8	4 29	A.M.	7 3	4 34	A.M.	6 58	4 39	A.M.	6 43	4 54	A.M.

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	42	7	11	43	44	13	11	44	16	19	11	45	20	25	11	46	54
2	11	43	40	8	11	43	47	14	11	44	25	20	11	45	34	26	11	47	12
3	11	43	39	9	11	43	51	15	11	44	34	21	11	45	48	27	11	47	31
4	11	43	39	10	11	43	56	16	11	44	44	22	11	46	3	28	11	47	51
5	11	43	40	11	11	44	2	17	11	44	55	23	11	46	19	29	11	48	11
6	11	43	42	12	11	44	9	18	11	45	7	24	11	46	36	30	11	48	32

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 9	4 29	12 11	7 4	4 33	12 12	6 59	4 39	12 13	6 44	4 54	12 15
2	Tu	7 10	4 28	1 18	7 5	4 33	1 18	7 0	4 38	1 18	6 44	4 54	1 16
3	W	7 11	4 28	2 28	7 6	4 33	2 26	7 1	4 38	2 25	6 45	4 54	2 20
4	Th	7 12	4 28	3 40	7 7	4 33	3 38	7 2	4 38	3 35	6 46	4 54	3 27
5	Fr	7 13	4 28	4 54	7 8	4 32	4 51	7 3	4 38	4 48	6 47	4 54	4 36
6	Sa	7 14	4 28	6 8	7 9	4 32	6 4	7 4	4 38	6 0	6 48	4 54	5 45
7	S	7 15	4 27	rises.	7 10	4 32	rises.	7 5	4 38	rises.	6 49	4 54	rises.
8	M	7 16	4 27	6 10	7 11	4 32	6 16	7 5	4 38	6 21	6 50	4 54	6 36
9	Tu	7 17	4 27	7 22	7 12	4 32	7 26	7 6	4 38	7 31	6 50	4 54	7 44
10	W	7 18	4 27	8 34	7 13	4 32	8 37	7 7	4 38	8 41	6 51	4 54	8 50
11	Th	7 18	4 27	9 43	7 14	4 32	9 45	7 8	4 38	9 48	6 52	4 54	9 54
12	Fr	7 19	4 28	10 49	7 14	4 33	10 50	7 9	4 38	10 52	6 52	4 55	10 55
13	Sa	7 20	4 28	11 53	7 15	4 33	11 54	7 10	4 38	11 54	6 53	4 55	11 53
14	S	7 21	4 28	A.M.	7 16	4 33	A.M.	7 10	4 39	A.M.	6 54	4 55	A.M.
15	M	7 22	4 28	12 55	7 17	4 33	12 54	7 11	4 39	12 53	6 54	4 55	12 50
16	Tu	7 22	4 28	1 55	7 17	4 33	1 54	7 12	4 39	1 52	6 55	4 56	1 45
17	W	7 23	4 29	2 54	7 18	4 34	2 52	7 12	4 39	2 49	6 56	4 56	2 40
18	Th	7 24	4 29	3 52	7 19	4 34	3 49	7 13	4 40	3 46	6 56	4 56	3 34
19	Fr	7 25	4 29	4 49	7 19	4 34	4 45	7 14	4 40	4 41	6 57	4 57	4 27
20	Sa	7 25	4 29	5 43	7 20	4 35	5 39	7 14	4 41	5 34	6 57	4 57	5 19
21	S	7 26	4 30	6 34	7 20	4 35	6 30	7 15	4 41	6 25	6 58	4 58	6 9
22	M	7 26	4 30	sets.	7 21	4 36	sets.	7 15	4 41	sets.	6 58	4 58	sets.
23	Tu	7 27	4 31	5 58	7 21	4 36	6 2	7 16	4 42	6 7	6 59	4 59	6 21
24	W	7 27	4 32	6 56	7 22	4 37	7 0	7 16	4 43	7 5	7 0	4 59	7 16
25	Th	7 28	4 32	7 57	7 22	4 38	8 0	7 17	4 43	8 4	7 0	5 0	8 13
26	Fr	7 28	4 33	8 59	7 23	4 38	9 1	7 17	4 44	9 4	7 0	5 0	9 10
27	Sa	7 28	4 34	10 2	7 23	4 39	10 3	7 17	4 44	10 4	7 1	5 1	10 8
28	S	7 29	4 34	11 6	7 23	4 39	11 6	7 18	4 45	11 7	7 1	5 2	11 7
29	M	7 29	4 35	A.M.	7 24	4 40	A.M.	7 18	4 46	A.M.	7 1	5 2	A.M.
30	Tu	7 29	4 36	12 12	7 24	4 41	12 12	7 18	4 46	12 11	7 2	5 3	12 7
31	W	7 29	4 36	1 21	7 24	4 42	1 19	7 19	4 47	1 17	7 2	5 4	1 10

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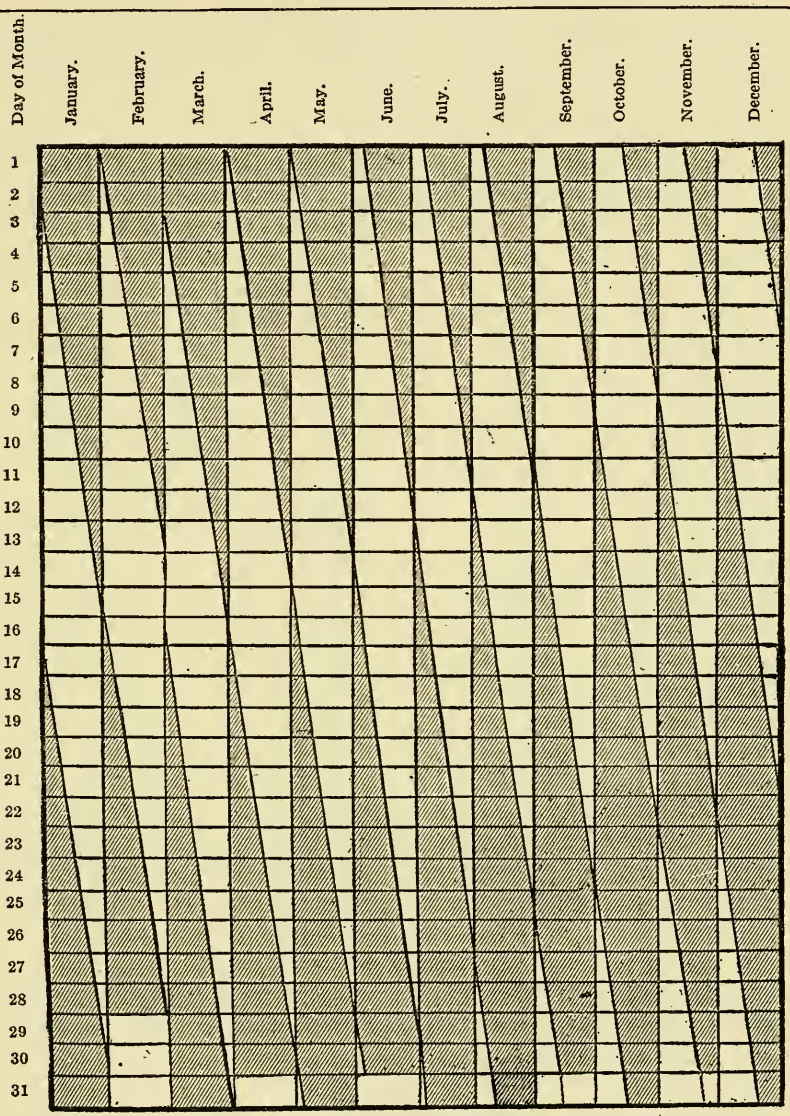
Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	48	54	8	11	51	43	14	11	54	27	20	11	57	23	26	12	0	23
2	11	49	16	9	11	52	9	15	11	54	56	21	11	57	53	27	12	0	53
3	11	49	39	10	11	52	36	16	11	55	25	22	11	58	23	28	12	1	23
4	11	50	3	11	11	53	3	17	11	55	54	23	11	58	53	29	12	1	52
5	11	50	27	12	11	53	31	18	11	56	24	24	11	59	23	30	12	2	22
6	11	50	52	13	11	53	59	19	11	56	54	25	11	59	53	31	12	2	51
7	11	51	17																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston. . .	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 24	6 22	21	5 30	6 26

MOONLIGHT CHART, 1919.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 2, January 31, etc., the time of new moon, there is no moonlight for two or three nights; January 9, February 7, etc the moon sets at or near midnight, when the first half of the night has moonlight; January 16, February 14, etc., full moon, when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 23, February 22, etc., the moon rises at or near midnight, when the latter half of the night has moonlight.

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,862 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which the stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. Its periodic time is 76.8 years, and in April, 1910, it made the perihelion passage for the twenty-ninth time.

ENCKE'S COMET.

The second of the periodic comets to be discovered was Encke's, as Halley's was the first. Encke's Comet has the shortest period known, namely, about forty months. The observed visitations, from January, 1819, to March, 1918, form an uninterrupted series, thirty-one in number.

Encke's is unique among comets in that its motion is constantly accelerating and its period is decreasing in proportion, being now 1,203 days as compared with 1,205 days in 1819. At first this was ascribed to a resisting medium; but it is more probably due to repeated passage of the comet through a cloud of meteors.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1919—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1910 AND 1915, FOR SELECTED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1919	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala....	Montgomery...	32 22	86 18	2 53 E	+1
	Mobile.....	30 41	88 09	4 53 E	+1
	Huntsville....	34 44	86 35	4 02 E	0
Alaska.	Sitka.....	57 03	135 20	30 26 E	+1
	Kodiak.....	57 48	152 24	23 54 E	—2
	St. Michael....	63 29	162 01	21 00 E	—4
	Dutch Harbor..	53 53	166 32	16 28 E	—4
	Kiska.....	51 59	182 28	6 57 E	—5
Ariz....	Prescott.....	34 34	112 30	14 55 E	+3
	Yuma.....	32 44	114 37	4 55 E	+3
	Nogales.....	31 20	110 56	13 44 E	+3
Ark....	Little Rock....	34 44	92 16	7 06 E	+2
Cal....	Sacramento....	38 34	121 30	17 30 E	+2
	San Francisco..	37 48	122 25	18 15 E	+2
	Los Angeles....	34 04	118 15	16 00 E	+2
	San Diego.....	32 43	117 12	15 34 E	+3
Col....	Denver.....	39 45	105 00	14 50 E	+2
Conn..	Hartford.....	41 46	72 40	12 00W	+6
	New Haven....	41 18	72 55	11 30W	+6
Del....	Dover.....	39 09	75 31	7 57W	+5
Dist. of Col..	Washington....	38 53	77 00	6 04W	+4
Florida.	Tallahassee....	30 26	84 17	2 20 E	0
	Jacksonville...	30 20	81 39	0 57 E	—1
	Key West.....	24 33	81 48	2 30 E	0
Georgia	Atlanta.....	33 44	84 22	1 33 E	—1
	Savannah.....	32 05	81 05	0 19 E	—1
Idaho..	Boisé.....	43 37	116 12	19 49 E	+1
Illinois.	Springfield....	39 50	89 39	4 13 E	0
	Chicago.....	41 54	87 37	2 36 E	—1
Indiana	Indianapolis...	39 47	86 08	0 56 E	—1
	Fort Wayne...	41 06	85 08	0 17W	+2
Iowa...	Des Moines....	41 36	93 36	8 05 E	+1
	Keokuk.....	40 23	91 23	6 04 E	0
Kansas.	Topeka.....	39 02	95 43	9 34 E	+1
	Ness City.....	38 28	99 54	11 45 E	+2
Ky.....	Lexington.....	38 04	84 30	0 15 E	—1
	Paducah.....	37 05	88 37	4 24 E	0
	Louisville.....	38 15	85 42	1 01 E	—1
La.....	Baton Rouge...	30 27	91 11	6 20 E	+2
	New Orleans...	30 00	90 05	5 50 E	+2
	Shreveport....	32 30	93 45	7 37 E	+2
Maine..	Bangor.....	44 48	68 48	18 43W	+6
	Portland.....	43 39	70 17	16 13W	+6
	Eastport.....	44 54	66 59	20 48W	+6
Md....	Annapolis.....	38 59	76 29	6 43W	+4
	Baltimore.....	39 16	76 35	6 55W	+4
Mass...	Boston.....	42 22	71 04	14 15W	+6
	Pittsfield.....	42 27	73 17	12 36W	+5
Mich...	Lansing.....	42 44	84 32	0 50W	+2
	Detroit.....	42 21	83 03	2 05W	+3
	Marquette.....	46 33	87 22	1 45 E	—2
Minn..	St. Paul.....	44 58	93 05	8 42 E	0
	Duluth.....	46 46	92 04	8 32 E	—1
Miss...	Jackson.....	32 19	90 12	6 25 E	+2
	Oxford.....	34 22	89 33	5 45 E	+1
Mo.....	Jefferson City..	38 35	92 09	7 20 E	+1
	St. Louis.....	38 38	90 16	5 07 E	0
	Kansas City...	39 07	94 38	9 20 E	+1
Mont...	Helena.....	46 37	112 02	20 18 E	+1
Neb....	Lincoln.....	40 49	96 42	10 04 E	+1
	Omaha.....	41 16	95 58	9 54 E	+1
Nevada.	Carson City...	39 10	119 46	17 49 E	+2
	Eureka.....	39 31	115 58	17 49 E	+2
N. H...	Concord.....	43 12	71 29	14 29W	+6
N. J...	Trenton.....	40 13	74 44	9 19W	+5
N. Mex.	Santa Fé.....	35 41	105 57	13 36 E	+3
N. Y...	Albany.....	42 40	73 45	12 25W	+5
	New York.....	40 43	74 00	10 15W	+5
	Ithaca.....	42 27	76 29	8 33W	+5
	Buffalo.....	42 55	78 54	7 16W	+4
N. C...	Raleigh.....	35 47	78 38	3 02W	+3
	Wilmington....	34 13	77 56	2 52W	+3
N. Dak.	Bismarck.....	46 48	100 47	15 08 E	0
	Pembina.....	48 58	97 14	11 15 E	—1
Ohio...	Columbus.....	40 00	83 00	1 35W	+3
	Cleveland.....	41 30	81 42	4 08W	+3
	Cincinnati.....	39 08	84 25	0 55 E	—2
Okla...	Atoka.....	34 24	96 09	8 54 E	+2
	Guthrie.....	35 53	97 25	10 07 E	+2
Oregon.	Portland.....	45 31	122 41	23 33 E	+1
Pa.....	Harrisburg....	40 16	76 53	7 42W	+5
	Philadelphia...	39 58	75 10	8 52W	+5
	Allegheny.....	40 29	80 01	4 53W	+4
R. I....	Providence....	41 50	71 24	13 29W	+6
S. C...	Columbia.....	34 00	81 02	0 29W	+2
	Charleston.....	32 47	79 56	1 19W	+2
S. Dak.	Pierre.....	44 22	100 22	13 09 E	+1
	Yankton.....	42 53	97 23	11 21 E	+1
Tenn...	Nashville.....	36 09	86 48	3 35 E	0
	Knoxville.....	35 56	83 57	0 23W	+1
	Memphis.....	35 08	90 03	5 37 E	+1
Tex....	Austin.....	30 17	97 44	9 03 E	+3
	San Antonio...	29 27	98 28	9 40 E	+3
	Houston.....	29 47	95 20	8 33 E	+3
	Galveston.....	29 18	94 47	8 12 E	+3
	El Paso.....	31 46	106 29	12 54 E	+3
Utah...	Salt Lake.....	40 46	111 54	17 24 E	+2
	Ogden.....	41 13	112 00	18 10 E	+2
Vt.....	Montpelier....	44 15	72 32	15 33W	+6
	Burlington....	44 28	73 12	14 05W	+6
Va.....	Richmond.....	37 32	77 26	4 59W	+4
	Norfolk.....	36 52	76 17	5 34W	+4
	Lynchburg.....	37 25	79 09	3 37W	+3
Wash..	Olympia.....	47 02	122 54	23 32 E	+1
	Walla Walla...	46 04	118 21	22 05 E	+1
W. Va..	Charleston.....	38 21	81 38	2 48W	+3
	Wheeling.....	40 03	80 44	2 11W	+3
Wis....	Madison.....	43 04	89 25	4 34 E	—1
	Milwaukee.....	43 04	87 53	3 00 E	—1
	La Crosse.....	43 50	91 14	5 22 E	—1
Wyo...	Cheyenne.....	41 08	104 49	15 22 E	+2

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine..	N. E. Corner...	.....	.....	22 20W	+6
Alaska.	N. E. Corner...	.....	.....	40 30 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba...	Havana.....	23 08	82 22	3 04 E	0
	Santiago.....	20 00	75 50	0 50 E	—3
Porto Rico.	San Juan.....	18 29	66 07	3 26W	+8
	Ponce.....	17 59	66 40	3 07W	+8
Haw'n Islands.	Honolulu....	21 18	157 52	10 59 E	+2
	Hilo.....	19 44	155 05	9 17 E	+2
Philippines.	Manila.....	14 35	120 58 E	0 53 E	0

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance from the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	In Miles.
	"					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466693	0.307505	35,960,500
Venus	5767.6696	224.70080	0.723331	0.728260	0.718402	67,195,600
Earth	3548.192	365.25636	1.000000	1.016746	0.983254	92,897,400
Mars	1886.5182	686.97987	1.523688	1.665877	1.381499	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.1256	4332.6284	5.202803	5.454395	4.951211	483,327,000
Saturn	120.4548	10759.2225	9.538843	10.071570	9.006106	886,134,000
Uranus	42.2308	30688.5022	19.190978	20.094454	18.287502	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327506	29.813838	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.*	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.*	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056167	115.877	7 0 11.2	29.73
Venus	0.0068150	583.920	3 23 37.5	21.75
Earth	0.0167460	.....	.....	18.50
Mars	0.0933198	779.936	1 51 1.0	14.98
Jupiter	0.0483570	398.866	1 18 29.1	8.11
Saturn	0.0558482	378.090	2 29 30.6	5.99
Uranus	0.0470781	369.650	0 46 21.9	4.22
Neptune	0.0085410	367.482	1.46 41.2	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	115 4 3.26	76 5 10.9	+ 5.7	47 17 17.4	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	165 4 20.94	130 19 58.0	+ 0.4	75 53 15.5	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 47 20.22	101 25 37.7	+11.6	.....	.....	1.03	0.97
Mars	70 45 5.47	334 26 21.8	+15.9	48 52 42.6	—22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	242 24 21.96	12 54 18.0	+ 7.6	99 33 33.3	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	53 23 10.90	91 19 26.1	+20.2	112 53 17.7	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	294 57 2.33	169 14 25.8	+ 7.4	73 33 2.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	111 24 32.44	43 51 38.2	—18.9	130 48 38.9	—10.7	0.001	0.001

* Epoch 1912 January 1d Greenwich mean time.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-diameter At Unit Distance.	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean).	Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
	′ ″	″					D. H. M. S.	
Sun	15 59.6	.....	432183.68	1303371.8	329390	0.2527	25 9 7 12	27.6057
Mercury	3.34	5.45	1504.24	0.054955	0.054898	0.99895	24 5 ?	.37979
Venus	8.55	30.90	3850.67	0.921875	0.807328	0.87574	23 21 ?	.85236
Earth	.....	.....	.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.00000	23 56 4.09	1.00000
Mars	5.05	9.64	2274.37	0.189953	0.106478	0.56055	24 37 23	.32222
Jupiter	1 37.16	23.12	43758.03	1352.809	314.4985	0.23247	9 55 41	2.57115
Saturn	1 21.17	9.55	36558.86	788.934	94.0684	0.11923	10 14 24	1.10175
Uranus	33.5	1.84	15096.43	55.550	14.4033	0.25928	Unknown.	.98932
Neptune	38.7	1.33	17411.34	85.224	16.7199	0.19619	Unknown.	.86338

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1919.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" farthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

I.—THE MOON'S PHASES.

Eastern Standard Time (Old).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
New Moon	Jan. 2	3	24	A.M.	Mar. 31	4	5	P.M.	June 27	3	53	P.M.	Sept. 23	11	34	P.M.
First Quarter	9	5	55	A.M.	April 7	7	39	A.M.	July 4	10	17	P.M.	Oct. 2	3	37	A.M.
Full Moon	16	3	44	A.M.	15	3	25	A.M.	13	1	2	A.M.	9	8	39	A.M.
Last Quarter	23	11	22	P.M.	23	6	21	A.M.	20	6	3	A.M.	16	12	5	A.M.
New Moon	Jan. 31	6	7	P.M.	April 30	12	30	A.M.	July 27	12	21	A.M.	Oct. 23	3	40	P.M.
First Quarter	Feb. 7	1	52	P.M.	May 6	6	34	P.M.	Aug. 3	3	12	P.M.	31	8	43	P.M.
Full Moon	14	6	38	P.M.	14	8	1	P.M.	11	12	40	P.M.	Nov. 7	6	35	P.M.
Last Quarter	22	8	48	P.M.	22	5	4	P.M.	18	10	56	A.M.	14	10	40	A.M.
New Moon	Mar. 2	6	11	A.M.	May 29	8	12	A.M.	Aug. 25	10	37	A.M.	Nov. 22	10	20	A.M.
First Quarter	8	10	14	P.M.	June 5	7	22	A.M.	Sept. 2	9	22	A.M.	30	11	47	A.M.
Full Moon	16	10	41	A.M.	13	11	28	A.M.	9	10	54	P.M.	Dec. 7	5	4	A.M.
Last Quarter	24	3	34	P.M.	21	12	33	A.M.	16	4	22	P.M.	14	1	2	A.M.
New Moon													Dec. 22	5	55	A.M.
First Quarter													30	12	25	A.M.

Atlantic Time may be found by adding 1h.; Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska, or Hawaiian Time may be found by subtracting 1h., 2h., 3h., 5h., or 5.5h., respectively. Besides this, 1h. is to be added for Summer Time.

II.—ECLIPSES.

The year 1919 is notable for an annular eclipse of the sun, the first since 1908 to be visible in the United States and the last until 1930. The path of annular phase has the unusual width of 230 miles, and the duration of eight to twelve minutes is the greatest possible for an annular eclipse. Only the States of Texas and Louisiana will witness the annular phase.

In the year 1919 there will be three eclipses in all, two of the sun and one of the moon.

1. A total eclipse of the sun, May 29, invisible in the United States. Visible generally as a partial eclipse in South America and Africa. The path of totality begins off the west coast of South America, passes through Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil, thence across the Atlantic Ocean near the equator, into Liberia, through the Gulf of Guinea, across the Congo region, over the south end of Lake Tanganyika and the north end of Lake Nyassa, and ends off the coast of Africa in the Channel of Mozambique.

2. A small partial eclipse of the moon, November 7-8, visible in the United States on November 7, beginning at 5h. 58m. P. M. and ending at 7h. 30m. P. M., eastern standard time. Visible generally in western Asia, in Europe, Africa, and the eastern parts of North and South America.

Magnitude 0.184 (Moon's diameter = 1.0). First contact with the shadow is 143° from the north point of the moon toward the east. Last contact is 166° from the north point toward the west.

3. As already noted, an annular eclipse of the sun, November 22; visible generally as a partial eclipse in the United States, Mexico, Central America, the northern two-thirds of South America, in northwestern Africa, in Great Britain, France and Spain. The annular phase begins at sunrise in western Texas, passes through that State and across the southwestern corner of Louisiana, thence across the Gulf of Mexico, includes the island of Cuba, thence through the Caribbean Sea and by a wide curve sweeps over the Atlantic Ocean and ends in the French Sudan near Timbuctoo.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, NOVEMBER 22, 1919.

Where Visible as an Annular Eclipse.

PLACE.	Standard Time Here Used.	Eclipse Begins.	Annular Phase Begins.	Annular Phase Ends.	Eclipse Ends.	Dist. N. or S. from Central Line.	Width of Shadow Path.
		H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	Miles.	Miles.
Big Spring, Tex.	Central	Bef. sunrise	7 25 23 A.M.	7 31 40 A.M.	8 49 A.M.	61 N.	229
Del Rio, Tex.	"	"	7 25 40 A.M.	7 28 30 A.M.	8 48 A.M.	117 S.	229
Colorado, Tex.	"	"	7 26 12 A.M.	7 31 24 A.M.	8 49 A.M.	88 N.	229
San Angelo, Tex.	"	"	7 25 0 A.M.	7 31 50 A.M.	8 50 A.M.	41 N.	228
Abilene, Tex.	"	"	7 28 30 A.M.	7 29 30 A.M.	8 51 A.M.	125 N.	228
Comanche, Tex.	"	"	7 27 53 A.M.	7 30 37 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	116 N.	228
San Antonio, Tex.	"	"	7 24 38 A.M.	7 31 26 A.M.	8 51 A.M.	47 S.	228
Beeville, Tex.	"	"	7 25 47 A.M.	7 30 11 A.M.	8 51 A.M.	100 S.	227
Austin, Tex.	"	"	7 25 6 A.M.	7 32 13 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	32 N.	227
Belton, Tex.	"	"	7 26 54 A.M.	7 31 50 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	92 N.	226
Gonzales, Tex.	"	"	7 24 42 A.M.	7 32 2 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	15 S.	226
Cuero, Tex.	"	"	7 24 46 A.M.	7 31 46 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	40 S.	226
Cameron, Tex.	"	"	7 26 54 A.M.	7 31 56 A.M.	8 53 A.M.	91 N.	226
Calvert, Tex.	"	"	7 27 47 A.M.	7 31 25 A.M.	8 53 A.M.	108 N.	226
Brenham, Tex.	"	"	7 25 55 A.M.	7 32 25 A.M.	8 54 A.M.	60 N.	225
Bryan, Tex.	"	"	7 27 10 A.M.	7 31 50 A.M.	8 54 A.M.	97 N.	225
Houston, Tex.	"	"	7 26 6 A.M.	7 32 40 A.M.	8 55 A.M.	58 N.	225
Galveston, Tex.	"	"	7 26 0 A.M.	7 32 58 A.M.	8 55 A.M.	46 N.	225
Beaumont, Tex.	"	"	7 29 23 A.M.	7 31 7 A.M.	8 56 A.M.	120 N.	224
Port Arthur, Tex.	"	"	7 28 44 A.M.	7 31 44 A.M.	8 57 A.M.	114 N.	224
Havana, Cuba	Eastern	7 16 A.M.	8 33 31 A.M.	8 41 42 A.M.	10 18 A.M.	18 N.	216
Santiago de Cuba	"	7 18 A.M.	8 42 20 A.M.	8 50 50 A.M.	10 37 A.M.	32 N.	213
Port au Prince, Haiti	"	7 20 A.M.	8 48 54 A.M.	8 56 50 A.M.	10 49 A.M.	60 N.	211
Port of Spain, Trin'd	Atlantic	8 34 A.M.	10 20 30 A.M.	10 27 46 A.M.	12 37 P.M.	83 S.	206

The position of first and last contacts will be 288° and 108°, respectively; both angles are measured from the north point of the sun toward the east.

ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, NOVEMBER 22, 1919—*Continued.*

Where Visible as a Large Partial Eclipse.

PLACE.	Standard Time Here Used.	Eclipse Begins.	Eclipse at Maximum.	Eclipse Ends.	Position Angle. Beg.	Position Angle. End.	*Magnitude.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	°	°	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Mountain	Bef. sunrise	At sunrise	7 51 A.M.	...	119	0.58
Denver, Col.	"	"	"	7 50 A.M.	...	117	0.62
Phoenix, Ariz.	"	"	"	7 42 A.M.	...	104	0.39
Salt Lake City, Utah	"	"	"	7 47 A.M.	...	114	0.25
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	"	"	"	7 47 A.M.	...	111	0.68
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Central	Bef. sunrise	7 48 A.M.	9 10 A.M.	...	132	0.54
Bismarck, N. Dak.	"	"	At sunrise	8 56 A.M.	...	128	0.52
Chicago, Ill.	"	"	7 44 A.M.	9 6 A.M.	...	130	0.57
Cincinnati, Ohio	"	"	7 44 A.M.	9 10 A.M.	...	128	0.60
Cleveland, Ohio	"	6 36 A.M.	7 49 A.M.	9 13 A.M.	260	133	0.53
Columbus, Ohio	"	6 32 A.M.	7 46 A.M.	9 12 A.M.	263	130	0.57
Des Moines, Iowa	"	Bef. sunrise	7 40 A.M.	9 0 A.M.	...	126	0.64
Jackson, Miss	"	"	7 34 A.M.	9 2 A.M.	...	116	0.82
Kansas City, Mo	"	"	7 37 A.M.	8 58 A.M.	...	122	0.70
Little Rock, Ark.	"	"	7 34 A.M.	9 0 A.M.	...	118	0.78
Louisville, Ky.	"	"	7 42 A.M.	9 8 A.M.	...	126	0.64
Madison, Wis.	"	"	7 44 A.M.	9 4 A.M.	...	130	0.57
Minneapolis, Minn.	"	"	7 44 A.M.	9 1 A.M.	...	130	0.56
Montgomery, Ala.	"	"	7 37 A.M.	9 9 A.M.	...	119	0.77
Nashville, Tenn.	"	"	7 39 A.M.	9 7 A.M.	...	123	0.69
New Orleans, La.	"	"	7 33 A.M.	9 2 A.M.	...	113	0.87
Oklahoma City, Okla.	"	"	7 32 A.M.	8 54 A.M.	...	116	0.81
Omaha, Neb.	"	"	7 38 A.M.	8 58 A.M.	...	124	0.66
Oxford, Miss.	"	"	7 36 A.M.	9 4 A.M.	...	119	0.76
Pierre, S. Dak.	"	"	At sunrise	8 55 A.M.	...	125	0.60
Springfield, Ill.	"	"	7 40 A.M.	9 4 A.M.	...	126	0.64
St. Louis, Mo.	"	"	7 39 A.M.	9 3 A.M.	...	124	0.67
Tallahassee, Fla.	"	6 19 A.M.	7 38 A.M.	9 12 A.M.	278	118	0.80
Topeka, Kan.	"	Bef. sunrise	7 36 A.M.	8 57 A.M.	...	121	0.71
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	"	"	7 37 A.M.	9 6 A.M.	...	119	0.77
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	7 46 A.M.	9 0 A.M.	10 24 A.M.	253	138	0.43
Allegheny, Pa.	"	7 35 A.M.	8 50 A.M.	10 16 A.M.	230	133	0.53
Atlanta, Ga.	"	7 22 A.M.	8 40 A.M.	10 11 A.M.	273	122	0.72
Augusta, Me.	"	7 56 A.M.	9 8 A.M.	10 29 A.M.	248	142	0.37
Boston, Mass.	"	7 49 A.M.	9 4 A.M.	10 28 A.M.	252	140	0.41
Buffalo, N. Y.	"	7 41 A.M.	8 54 A.M.	10 16 A.M.	256	136	0.48
Charlottesville, Va.	"	7 32 A.M.	8 49 A.M.	10 20 A.M.	263	131	0.57
Charleston, W. Va.	"	7 30 A.M.	8 46 A.M.	10 14 A.M.	264	129	0.59
Columbia, S. C.	"	7 24 A.M.	8 43 A.M.	10 17 A.M.	271	124	0.68
Dover, Del.	"	7 37 A.M.	8 54 A.M.	10 24 A.M.	260	134	0.52
Harrisburg, Pa.	"	7 38 A.M.	8 53 A.M.	10 21 A.M.	259	134	0.51
Ithaca, N. Y.	"	7 42 A.M.	8 56 A.M.	10 20 A.M.	255	137	0.46
New Haven, Ct.	"	7 44 A.M.	9 0 A.M.	10 26 A.M.	254	138	0.45
New York, N. Y.	"	7 42 A.M.	8 58 A.M.	10 25 A.M.	256	136	0.47
Panama, Panama	"	7 23 A.M.	8 45 A.M.	10 28 A.M.	309	92	0.64
Philadelphia, Pa.	"	7 39 A.M.	8 55 A.M.	10 24 A.M.	258	135	0.50
Raleigh, N. C.	"	7 28 A.M.	8 48 A.M.	10 21 A.M.	266	128	0.62
Richmond, Va.	"	7 32 A.M.	8 50 A.M.	10 22 A.M.	263	131	0.57
Washington, D. C.	"	7 35 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	10 21 A.M.	261	132	0.54
San Juan, P. R.	Atlantic	8 27 A.M.	10 7 A.M.	12 11 P.M.	284	113	0.86

* Sun's diameter = 1.00.

III.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1919.

Eastern Standard Time (Old.)

	D.	H.	M.			
Jan.	1	12	0	P.M.	☿ ☌ ☉	
	3	12	4	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	3	4	0	A.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	4	2	54	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	6	1	0	P.M.	♀	in aphelion.
	7	10	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 23° 13′.
	8	7	0	A.M.	♂	in perihelion.
	14	11	50	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	18	5	27	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	29	3	0	A.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	29	9	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion.
	30	1	4	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
Feb.	2	5	41	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	2	3	9	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	11	2	14	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	13	9	0	A.M.	☌ ♀ ♂	♀ S. 0° 35′.
	14	9	0	A.M.	☿ ♄ ☉	
	14	10	2	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	23	4	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉	superior.
Mar.	2	11	0	A.M.	♃	stationary.
	2	10	4	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	3	1	28	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	4	3	46	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	10	6	46	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	11	2	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♂	☿ N. 0° 59′.
	14	12	54	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	14	8	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	21	9	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 18° 35′.
	26	10	0	A.M.	♀	in ♌.
	28	9	0	A.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	28	12	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
April	1	10	3	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	1	10	24	A.M.	☌ ☿ ♃	
	1	3	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♂	☿ N. 4° 2′.
	2	9	3	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	6	4	5	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	8	2	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	10	4	11	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1919—*Continued.*

	D.	H.	M.			
April	20	12	0	M.	☿	stationary.
	23	10	0	P.M.	♄	stationary.
	27	8	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion.
	28	11	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	28	9	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	30	5	25	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
May	2	3	16	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	4	6	42	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	6	2	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 26° 36′.
	7	10	16	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	9	2	0	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☉	
	11	3	0	A.M.	♂	in ☊.
	13	8	0	A.M.	□ ♄ ☉	
	20	10	0	P.M.	☿	gr. hel. lat. N.
	25	6	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♃	☿ N. 2° 7′.
	28	6	36	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	29	12	3	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
June	1	1	16	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	1	12	38	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	3	8	17	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	5	8	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♂	☿ S. 0° 21′.
	10	8	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	11	9	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉	superior.
	26	6	14	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	27	2	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ♃	☿ N. 1° 38′.
	28	9	44	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	29	3	32	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
July	1	7	25	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	1	9	35	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	2	4	0	P.M.	☌ ♀ ♄	♀ S. 0° 10′.
	3	5	0	A.M.	⊕	in aphelion.
	5	2	0	A.M.	♈	gr. elong. E. 45° 28′.
	15	11	0	P.M.	♀	in ♌.
	18	12	0	M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 26° 47′.
	20	9	0	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☉	
	24	7	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion.
	25	12	2	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	26	6	13	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	28	10	8	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	29	12	36	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	30	12	0	M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	31	2	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
Aug.	7	8	0	P.M.	♀	gr. brilliancy.
	15	8	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	19	7	0	A.M.	♀	in aphelion.
	20	10	0	A.M.	♀	stationary.
	23	5	15	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	23	1	17	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	24	9	28	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	24	12	0	M.	☿	stationary.
	25	3	38	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
Aug.	25	7	0	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☉	
	27	7	34	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
Sept.	1	3	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 18° 8′.
	2	4	0	A.M.	☌ ♂ ♃	♂ N. 0° 41′.
	6	7	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	10	8	0	P.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	11	3	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ♄	☿ N. 0° 7′.
	12	10	0	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☉	inferior.
	16	4	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ♀	☿ N. 11° 17′.
	20	5	58	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	20	9	33	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	22	5	23	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	22	2	29	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	23	11	20	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	27	3	0	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉	superior.
Oct.	2	5	0	A.M.	♀	stationary.
	17	7	54	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	19	12	38	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	19	5	14	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	20	1	0	A.M.	♀	gr. brilliancy.
	20	4	4	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	20	7	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion.
	24	7	0	A.M.	☌ ♂ ♄	♂ S. 0° 5′.
	25	5	11	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
Nov.	6	3	0	A.M.	♀	in ☊.
	10	10	0	A.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	12	7	0	A.M.	♂	gr. hel. lat. N.
	12	4	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 22° 48′.
	14	7	17	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	16	3	17	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	17	2	19	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	18	8	28	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	22	7	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
	23	5	0	P.M.	♀	gr. elong. W. 46° 44′.
	23	11	34	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
Dec.	2	6	0	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	3	6	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	4	8	0	A.M.	□ ♄ ☉	
	5	2	0	P.M.	♃	stationary.
	9	7	0	P.M.	♀	in perihelion.
	11	4	29	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	12	11	0	A.M.	☿	stationary.
	13	12	15	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	15	2	26	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	18	1	0	A.M.	♂	in aphelion.
	18	4	27	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	20	6	29	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾	
	21	10	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 21° 47′.
	24	2	0	A.M.	♄	stationary.
	31	3	0	P.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. N.

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

THE geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator. The magnetic poles however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′.5, in latitude 70° 5′.2 N. and longitude 96° 45′.8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72° .7 S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason are given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

HOW THE YOSEMITE GORGE WAS FORMED.

(By the United States Department of the Interior.)

GEOLOGISTS have determined, by unerring fact, that the river did by far the most of the work, and that the great glacier which followed the water ages afterwards did little more than square its corners and steepen its cliffs. It may have increased the depth from seven hundred to a thousand feet, not more. During the uncountable years since the glaciers vanished, erosion has again marvelously used its wonder chisel. With the lessening of the Merced's volume, the effect was no longer to deepen the channel but to amazingly carve and decorate the walls.

POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1919. Day of Month.	JANUARY. Upper Transit.	JANUARY. Polar Distance.	FEBRUARY. Lower Transit.	FEBRUARY. Polar Distance.	MARCH. Lower Transit.	MARCH. Polar Distance.	APRIL. Lower Transit.	APRIL. Polar Distance.	MAY. Lower Transit.	MAY. Polar Distance.	JUNE. Lower Transit.	JUNE. Polar Distance.
	P. M.	° ′ ″	A. M.	° ′ ″	A. M.	° ′ ″	A. M.	° ′ ″	P. M.	° ′ ″	P. M.	° ′ ″
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	
1	6 49 30	1 7 15	4 49 2	1 7 14	2 58 31	1 7 18	12 56 23	1 7 27	10 54 34	1 7 36	8 53 2	1 7 43
11	6 10 0	1 7 14	4 9 32	1 7 15	2 19 5	1 7 21	12 17 3	1 7 30	10 15 20	1 7 39	8 13 54	1 7 45
21	5 30 30	1 7 13	3 30 4	1 7 16	1 39 42	1 7 24	11 33 50 P.M.	1 7 33	9 36 8	1 7 41	7 34 45	1 7 46

1919. Day of Month.	JULY. Lower Transit.	JULY. Polar Distance.	AUGUST. Upper Transit.	AUGUST. Polar Distance.	SEPTEMBER. Upper Transit.	SEPTEMBER. Polar Distance.	OCTOBER. Upper Transit.	OCTOBER. Polar Distance.	NOVEMBER. Upper Transit.	NOVEMBER. Polar Distance.	DECEMBER. Upper Transit.	DECEMBER. Polar Distance.
	P. M.	° ′ ″	A. M.	° ′ ″	A. M.	″ ′ ″	A. M.	° ′ ″	P. M.	° ′ ″	P. M.	° ′ ″
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	
1	6 55 37	1 7 46	4 56 16	1 7 44	2 54 54	1 7 37	12 57 17	1 7 27	10 51 32	1 7 15	8 53 23	1 7 5
11	6 16 29	1 7 46	4 17 8	1 7 42	2 15 43	1 7 34	12 18 2	1 7 23	10 12 11	1 7 12	8 13 57	1 7 2
21	5 37 22	1 7 45	3 37 59	1 7 40	1 36 31	1 7 30	11 34 48 P.M.	1 7 19	9 32 48	1 7 8	7 34 30	1 6 59

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$Hm = H° \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, Hm, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination.	On Meridian. Upper.	On Meridian. Lower.	Name of Star.	Declination.	On Meridian. Upper.	On Meridian. Lower.
	° ′	H. M.	H. M.		° ′	H. M.	H. M.
αAndromedæ (Alpheratz)	+28 38	— 1 27.4	+ 10 30.6	αVirginis (Spica)	—10 44	+ 11 47.2	+ 23 45.2
γPegasi (Algenib)	+14 44	— 1 22.5	+ 10 35.5	αBootis (Arcturus)	+19 37	+ 12 38.0	+ 0 40.0
αCassiopeiæ (Schedir)	+56 5	— 0 55.7	+ 11 2.3	βUrsæ Minoris	+74 29	+ 13 16.9	+ 1 18.9
αArietis	+23 4	+ 0 30.7	+ 12 28.7	αCoronæ Borealis	+26 59	+ 13 57.2	+ 1 59.2
βPersei (Algol)	+40 38	+ 1 30.8	+ 13 28.8	αScorpii (Antares)	—26 15	+ 14 50.2	+ 2 52.2
αTauri (Aldebaran)	+16 21	+ 2 59.0	+ 14 57.0	αLyræ (Vega)	+38 42	+ 16 59.6	+ 5 1.6
αAurigæ (Capella)	+45 55	+ 3 38.3	+ 15 36.3	αAquilæ (Altair)	+ 8 39	+ 18 12.0	+ 6 14.0
αOrionis (Betelguese)	+ 7 24	+ 4 18.3	+ 16 16.3	αCygni (Deneb)	+44 59	+ 19 3.8	+ 7 5.8
αCanis Majoris (Sirius)	—16 36	+ 5 9.0	+ 17 7.0	αCephei	+62 14	+ 19 41.6	+ 7 43.6
αGeminorum (Castor)	+32 4	+ 5 56.6	+ 17 54.6	αAquarii	— 0 43	+ 20 26.4	+ 8 28.4
αCanis Minoris (Procyon)	+ 5 26	+ 6 2.3	+ 18 0.3	αPiscis Australis	—30 4	+ 21 17.9	+ 9 19.9
βGeminorum (Pollux)	+28 14	+ 6 7.5	+ 18 5.5	αPegasi (Markab)	+14 46	+ 21 25.4	+ 9 27.4
αLeonis (Regulus)	+12 22	+ 8 30.8	+ 20 28.8				

To find the time of the star's transit, add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures, applying it to the time of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ, February 11; lower transit of pole star is 4h. 9m. 32s. A. M., to which add 10h. 30.6m. and we have 2h. 40m. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7h. 26m. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	″			″	
Polaris (Pole Star)	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.300	11
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.233	15	β Cassiopelæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.127	26	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

DATE—1919.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			DATE—1919.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M	S	°	′	″		H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Jan. 1	18	44	37.57	—23	3	8.6	Mar. 27	0	21	58.17	+ 2	22	38.9
2		49	2.67	—22	58	12.0	28		25	36.37		46	8.2
3		53	27.44		52	47.8	29		29	14.61	+ 3	9	34.2
4		57	51.83		46	56.3	30		32	52.89		32	56.5
5	19	2	15.81		40	37.7	31		36	31.25		56	14.9
6		6	39.35		33	52.2	April 1		40	9.68	+ 4	19	28.8
7		11	2.42		26	40.0	2		43	48.20		42	37.9
8		15	24.98		19	1.2	3		47	26.82	+ 5	5	42.0
9		19	47.01		10	56.2	4		51	5.58		28	40.5
10		24	8.49		2	25.1	5		54	44.48		51	33.2
11		28	29.38	—21	53	28.3	6		58	23.53	+ 6	14	19.8
12		32	49.67		44	6.0	7	1	2	2.75		36	59.6
13		37	9.33		34	18.4	8		5	42.16		59	32.7
14		41	28.35		24	5.9	9		9	21.79	+ 7	21	58.7
15		45	46.72		13	28.6	10		13	1.64		44	17.0
16		50	4.43		2	26.9	11		16	41.73	+ 8	6	27.5
17		54	21.44	—20	51	1.1	12		20	22.10		28	29.9
18		58	37.76		39	11.4	13		24	2.75		50	23.7
19	20	2	53.37		26	58.2	14		27	43.71	+ 9	12	8.7
20		7	8.26		14	21.7	15		31	25.00		33	44.6
21		11	22.42		1	22.5	16		35	6.63		55	10.9
22		15	35.83	—19	48	0.7	17		38	48.63	+10	16	27.6
23		19	48.49		34	16.8	18		42	31.01		37	34.2
24		24	0.39		20	11.0	19		46	13.79		58	30.3
25		28	11.51		5	43.7	20		49	56.98	+11	19	15.7
26		32	21.87	—18	50	55.5	21		53	40.60		39	49.9
27		36	31.42		35	46.6	22		57	24.67	+12	0	12.8
28		40	40.17		20	17.4	23	2	1	9.21		20	23.9
29		44	48.13		4	28.3	24		4	54.21		40	23.0
30		48	55.27	—17	48	19.8	25		8	39.71	+13	0	9.6
31		53	1.59		31	52.1	26		12	25.70		19	43.6
Feb. 1		57	7.10		15	5.9	27		16	12.20		39	4.5
2	21	1	11.78	—16	58	1.4	28		19	59.22		58	11.9
3		5	15.63		40	39.1	29		23	46.75	+14	17	5.6
4		9	18.64		22	59.5	30		27	34.80		35	45.1
5		13	20.82		5	3.1	May 1		31	23.38		54	10.2
6		17	22.16	—15	46	50.1	2		35	12.49	+15	12	20.5
7		21	22.68		28	20.9	3		39	2.12		30	15.8
8		25	22.37		9	36.2	4		42	52.29		47	55.5
9		29	21.25	—14	50	36.2	5		46	42.99	+16	5	19.6
10		33	19.30		31	21.4	6		50	34.24		22	27.7
11		37	16.56		11	52.1	7		54	26.03		39	19.3
12		41	13.04	—13	52	8.7	8		58	18.37		55	54.4
13		45	8.73		32	11.8	9	3	2	11.26	+17	12	12.4
14		49	3.67		12	1.5	10		6	4.71		28	13.2
15		52	57.86	—12	51	38.4	11		9	58.72		43	56.5
16		56	51.32		31	2.8	12		13	53.30		59	22.1
17	22	0	44.05		10	15.1	13		17	48.44	+18	14	29.5
18		4	36.09	—11	49	15.7	14		21	44.16		29	18.5
19		8	27.45		28	5.2	15		25	40.45		43	48.0
20		12	18.14		6	43.7	16		29	37.31		58	0.6
21		16	8.17	—10	45	11.8	17		33	34.75	+19	11	52.9
22		19	57.57		23	29.8	18		37	32.76		25	25.7
23		23	46.33		1	38.1	19		41	31.34		38	38.9
24		27	34.50	— 9	39	37.2	20		45	30.49		51	32.1
25		31	22.08		17	27.5	21		49	30.21	+20	4	5.0
26		35	9.08	— 8	55	9.4	22		53	30.49		16	17.5
27		38	55.53		32	43.2	23		57	31.33		28	9.3
28		42	41.42		10	9.4	24	4	1	32.72		39	40.0
Mar. 1		46	26.80	— 7	47	28.5	25		5	34.63		50	49.4
2		50	11.65		24	40.9	26		9	37.07	+21	1	37.4
3		53	56.00		1	47.0	27		13	40.03		12	-3.6
4		57	39.86	— 6	38	47.1	28		17	43.47		22	7.9
5	23	1	23.26		15	41.9	29		21	47.40		31	50.1
6		5	6.19	— 5	52	31.6	30		25	51.78		41	9.9
7		8	48.67		29	16.5	31		29	56.59		50	7.1
8		12	30.73		5	57.2	June 1		34	1.82		58	41.5
9		16	12.39	— 4	42	34.1	2		38	7.45	+22	6	52.9
10		19	53.66		19	7.4	3		42	13.45		14	41.3
11		23	34.56	— 3	55	37.5	4		46	19.81		22	6.4
12		27	15.12		32	5.0	5		50	26.51		29	7.9
13		30	55.36		8	30.0	6		54	33.54		35	45.9
14		34	35.30	— 2	44	52.9	7		58	40.86		42	0.2
15		38	14.97		21	14.0	8	5	2	48.47		47	50.6
16		41	54.39	— 1	57	33.8	9		6	56.35		53	16.9
17		45	33.59		33	52.5	10		11	4.49		58	19.2
18		49	12.57		10	10.6	11		15	12.86	+23	2	57.3
19		52	51.39	— 0	46	28.3	12		19	21.44		7	10.9
20		56	30.05		22	46.1	13		23	30.21		11	0.3
21	0	0	8.57	+ 0	0	55.7	14		27	39.17		14	25.1
22		3	46.99		24	36.8	15		31	48.27		17	25.3
23		7	25.31		48	16.9	16		35	57.52		20	0.9
24		11	3.57	+ 1	11	55.4	17		40	6.89		22	11.8
25		14	41.78		35	32.2	18		44	16.36		23	58.0
26		18	19.98		59	6.8	19		48	25.91		25	19.3

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1919.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
June 20	5	52	35.52	+23	26	15.9
21		56	45.15		26	47.7
22	6	0	54.80		26	54.5
23		5	4.44		26	36.4
24		9	14.05		25	53.6
25		13	23.59		24	46.0
26		17	33.04		23	13.7
27		21	42.36		21	16.7
28		25	51.53		18	55.0
29		30	0.53		16	8.7
30		34	9.32		12	58.0
July 1		38	17.88		9	22.8
2		42	26.17		5	23.4
3		46	34.19		0	59.8
4		50	41.90	+22	56	12.2
5		54	49.29		51	0.6
6		58	56.32		45	25.1
7	7	3	3.00		39	26.0
8		7	9.31		33	3.4
9		11	15.22		26	17.4
10		15	20.71		19	8.2
11		19	25.78		11	35.8
12		23	30.40		3	40.6
13		27	34.57	+21	55	22.7
14		31	38.28		46	42.2
15		35	41.51		37	39.3
16		39	44.27		28	14.3
17		43	46.52		18	27.3
18		47	48.27		8	18.6
19		51	49.51	+20	57	48.1
20		55	50.24		46	56.5
21		59	50.44		35	43.8
22	8	3	50.09		24	10.1
23		7	49.19		12	16.0
24		11	47.73		0	1.5
25		15	45.70	+19	47	26.9
26		19	43.09		34	32.5
27		23	39.88		21	18.6
28		27	36.08		7	45.6
29		31	31.67	+18	53	53.6
30		35	26.64		39	43.0
31		39	20.99		25	14.1
Aug. 1		43	14.73		10	27.1
2		47	7.84	+17	55	22.4
3		51	0.32		40	0.2
4		54	52.18		24	20.9
5		58	43.42		8	24.6
6	9	2	34.04	+16	52	11.8
7		6	24.05		35	42.7
8		10	13.45		18	57.5
9		14	2.24		1	56.7
10		17	50.45	+15	44	40.5
11		21	38.08		27	9.0
12		25	25.14		9	22.8
13		29	11.64	+14	51	22.0
14		32	57.58		33	6.9
15		36	43.00		14	37.8
16		40	27.90	+13	55	55.0
17		44	12.28		36	58.9
18		47	56.17		17	49.6
19		51	39.56	+12	58	27.6
20		55	22.48		38	53.2
21		59	4.95		19	6.6
22	10	2	46.94	+11	59	8.3
23		6	28.49		38	58.6
24		10	9.61		18	37.7
25		13	50.30	+10	58	6.2
26		17	30.57		37	24.2
27		21	10.43		16	32.2
28		24	49.91	+ 9	55	30.4
29		28	28.99		34	19.2
30		32	7.71		12	58.9
31		35	46.07	+ 8	51	29.9
Sept. 1		39	24.09		29	52.6
2		43	1.80		8	7.1
3		46	39.18	+ 7	46	13.8
4		50	16.28		24	13.2
5		53	53.12		2	5.4
6		57	29.69	+ 6	39	50.7
7	11	1	6.04		17	29.7
8		4	42.16	+ 5	55	2.3
9		8	18.10		32	29.0
10		11	53.87		9	50.3
11		15	29.50	+ 4	47	6.1
12		19	5.01		24	17.1
13		22	40.42		1	23.4

Date—1919.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Sept. 14	11	26	15.75	+ 3	38	25.1
15		29	51.04		15	22.9
16		33	26.30	+ 2	52	17.0
17		37	1.55		29	7.6
18		40	36.80		5	55.3
19		44	12.09	+ 1	42	40.2
20		47	47.42		19	22.8
21		51	22.82	+ 0	56	3.3
22		54	58.30		32	42.3
23		58	33.88		9	19.9
24	12	2	9.58	— 0	14	3.4
25		5	45.41		37	27.2
26		9	21.38	— 1	0	51.2
27		12	57.52		24	15.0
28		16	33.85		47	38.2
29		20	10.38	— 2	11	0.6
30		23	47.14		34	21.8
Oct. 1		27	24.14		57	41.4
2		31	1.40	— 3	20	59.1
3		34	38.94		44	14.5
4		38	16.77	— 4	7	27.3
5		41	54.93		30	37.0
6		45	33.44		53	43.5
7		49	12.31	— 5	16	46.1
8		52	51.57		39	44.8
9		56	31.24	— 6	2	39.2
10	13	0	11.35		25	28.9
11		3	51.92		48	13.4
12		7	32.98	— 7	10	52.7
13		11	14.55		33	26.1
14		14	56.64		55	53.5
15		18	39.29	— 8	18	14.4
16		22	22.52		40	28.3
17		26	6.33	— 9	2	35.0
18		29	50.74		24	33.9
19		33	35.77		46	24.8
20		37	21.43	—10	8	7.2
21		41	7.74		29	40.8
22		44	54.71		51	5.1
23		48	42.36	—11	12	19.7
24		52	30.70		33	24.2
25		56	19.73		54	18.1
26	14	0	9.46	—12	15	1.1
27		3	59.90		35	32.8
28		7	51.08		55	52.7
29		11	43.00	—13	16	0.5
30		15	35.67		35	55.8
31		19	29.09		55	38.0
Nov. 1		23	23.28	—14	15	7.0
2		27	18.25		34	22.1
3		31	14.00		53	23.0
4		35	10.54	—15	12	9.4
5		39	7.89		30	40.8
6		43	6.05		48	56.9
7		47	5.04	—16	6	57.2
8		51	4.87		24	41.3
9		55	5.56		42	8.9
10		59	7.09		59	19.7
11	15	3	9.48	—17	16	13.1
12		7	12.75		32	48.8
13		11	16.89		49	6.4
14		15	21.89	—18	5	5.5
15		19	27.77		20	45.8
16		23	34.53		36	6.7
17		27	42.14		51	7.8
18		31	50.60	—19	5	48.9
19		35	59.92		20	9.5
20		40	10.08		34	9.1
21		44	21.06		47	47.6
22		48	32.86	—20	1	4.4
23		52	45.46		13	59.3
24		56	58.85		26	31.7
25	16	1	13.00		38	41.5
26		5	27.91		50	28.2
27		9	43.56	—21	1	51.5
28		13	59.92		12	51.1
29		18	16.98		23	26.7
30		22	34.72		33	37.8
Dec. 1		26	53.12		43	24.4
2		31	12.15		52	46.1
3		35	31.80	—22	1	42.5
4		39	52.05		10	13.4
5		44	12.87		18	18.6
6		48	34.25		25	57.8
7		52	56.16		33	10.8
8		57	18.60		39	57.3

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1919.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			Date—1919.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	h.	m.	s.	°	′	″		h.	m.	s.	°	′	″
Dec. 9....	17	1	41.52	—22	46	17.2	Dec. 21....	17	54	45.07	—23	26	32.7
10....		6	4.92		52	10.0	22....		59	11.72		26	51.8
11....		10	28.78		57	35.9	23....	18	3	38.40		26	42.6
12....		14	53.05	—23	2	34.6	24....		8	5.08		26	5.2
13....		19	17.70		7	5.8	25....		12	31.73		24	59.6
14....		23	42.72		11	9.4	26....		16	58.29		23	25.6
15....		28	8.07		14	45.3	27....		21	24.75		21	23.5
16....		32	33.71		17	53.4	28....		25	51.05		18	53.1
17....		36	59.60		20	33.5	29....		30	17.16		15	54.8
18....		41	25.73		22	45.6	30....		34	43.05		12	28.5
19....		45	52.03		24	29.4	31....		39	8.68	—23	8	34.2
20....		50	18.50		25	45.2							

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

1919.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1919.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1919.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
	′ ″	″		′ ″	″		′ ″	″
Jan. 1	16 17.82	8.95	May 11	15 51.82	8.71	Sept. 18	15 57.09	8.76
11	17.68	8.95	21	49.83	8.69	28	59.77	8.78
21	16.99	8.94	31	48.18	8.68	Oct. 8	16 2.57	8.81
31	15.78	8.93	June 10	46.98	8.67	18	5.29	8.83
Feb. 10	14.21	8.92	20	46.14	8.66	28	7.95	8.86
20	12.23	8.90	30	45.71	8.66	Nov. 7	10.48	8.88
Mar. 2	9.90	8.88	July 10	45.81	8.66	17	12.66	8.90
12	7.41	8.85	20	46.27	8.66	27	14.58	8.92
22	4.72	8.83	30	47.17	8.67	Dec. 7	16.15	8.93
April 1	1.92	8.80	Aug. 9	48.54	8.68	17	17.17	8.94
11	15 59.22	8.78	19	50.21	8.70	27	17.75	8.95
21	56.55	8.76	29	52.23	8.72	31	16 17.87	8.95
May 1	54.02	8.73	Sept. 8	54.59	8.74			

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.
Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).
Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).
Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,862 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.
Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.
Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498.580 seconds.
Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.256360[4] days.
Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

THE ZODIAC.

The sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, which are as follows:

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.	Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.
	2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.		8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.
	3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.		9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.	Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.
	5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.		11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.
	6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.		12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on.

The zodiac, with its constellations and with the symbols that represent them, is of the greatest antiquity; and is traceable in part, at least, to an Egyptian origin. The zodiac may be called the great highway of the heavens, its width being such as to include all the journeyings of the sun, moon, and seven major planets.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1919.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 12	7 37	8 4	8 31	7 3	7 28	8 12	8 34	8 48	9 10	10 29	10 45
2	7 46	8 13	8 43	9 9	7 43	8 10	8 58	9 22	9 42	10 2	11 25	11 38
3	8 20	8 49	9 21	9 53	8 26	8 52	9 48	10 12	10 37	10 56	. . .	12 22
4	8 57	9 29	10 5	10 39	9 10	9 36	10 41	11 5	11 37	11 55	12 33	1 20
5	9 36	10 12	10 50	11 31	9 55	10 24	11 40	. . .	. . .	12 40	1 30	2 17
6	10 20	10 59	11 45	. . .	10 43	11 15	12 7	12 48	12 58	1 46	2 27	3 12
7	11 7	11 53	12 31	12 50	11 40	. . .	1 17	2 5	2 4	2 52	3 25	4 5
8	. . .	12 2	1 45	2 14	12 18	12 48	2 30	3 17	3 8	3 51	4 20	4 52
9	12 54	1 6	3 2	3 36	1 31	2 11	3 40	4 20	4 7	4 43	5 10	5 36
10	2 5	2 23	4 13	4 47	2 49	3 30	4 40	5 14	4 59	5 30	5 57	6 18
11	3 17	3 43	5 17	5 48	4 1	4 38	5 32	6 2	5 48	6 11	6 40	6 56
12	4 25	4 55	6 12	6 40	5 3	5 35	6 19	6 42	6 30	6 51	7 20	7 31
13	5 28	5 58	7 0	7 28	5 56	6 24	7 0	7 20	7 11	7 25	7 58	8 5
14	6 24	6 54	7 45	8 12	6 42	7 4	7 38	7 55	7 47	7 58	8 32	8 35
15	7 16	7 46	8 26	8 52	7 25	7 48	8 13	8 26	8 21	8 29	9 5	9 6
16	8 4	8 34	9 5	9 30	8 3	8 25	8 45	8 56	8 53	8 57	9 38	9 40
17	8 49	9 21	9 42	10 7	8 39	8 57	9 15	9 23	9 23	9 26	10 14	10 17
18	9 34	10 6	10 16	10 41	9 12	9 28	9 42	9 50	9 55	9 58	10 56	11 0
19	10 16	10 50	10 48	11 14	9 42	9 57	10 12	10 22	10 30	10 36	11 40	11 47
20	10 56	11 34	11 20	11 50	10 11	10 25	10 47	11 1	11 11	11 19	. . .	12 33
21	11 37	. . .	11 56	. . .	10 40	10 57	11 31	11 46	. . .	12 1	12 42	1 33
22	12 18	12 21	12 36	12 45	11 15	11 36	. . .	12 23	12 10	12 59	1 44	2 39
23	1 7	1 10	1 33	1 54	11 59	. . .	12 41	1 28	1 9	2 4	2 55	3 48
24	2 0	2 4	2 44	3 17	12 24	12 54	1 45	2 48	2 15	3 10	4 12	4 56
25	2 56	3 11	3 50	4 23	1 26	2 11	2 57	3 52	3 27	4 17	5 26	5 59
26	3 51	4 13	4 45	5 16	2 40	3 34	4 9	4 52	4 40	5 19	6 32	6 58
27	4 42	5 6	5 34	6 4	3 54	4 37	5 12	5 47	5 45	6 17	7 31	7 53
28	5 28	5 53	6 19	6 47	4 55	5 31	6 10	6 38	6 46	7 12	8 27	8 46
29	6 10	6 35	. . .	. . .	5 48	6 18	7 4	7 28	7 45	8 6	9 20	9 37
30	6 49	7 15	. . .	. . .	6 37	7 3	7 56	8 18	8 39	8 58	10 13	10 26
31	7 26	7 55	. . .	. . .	7 24	7 48	. . .	. . .	9 34	9 52	. . .	. . .

1919.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	11 4	11 14	. . .	12 2	12 12	12 38	12 14	12 28	1 29	1 33	1 45	1 50
2	11 54	. . .	12 12	12 47	12 58	1 29	1 10	1 25	2 31	2 36	2 47	2 57
3	12 2	12 44	12 57	1 35	1 55	2 26	2 16	2 29	3 30	3 38	3 49	4 5
4	12 51	1 35	1 47	2 27	3 0	3 26	3 18	3 29	4 23	4 38	4 45	5 9
5	1 44	2 27	2 43	3 21	4 0	4 21	4 13	4 24	5 14	5 33	5 41	6 9
6	2 38	3 18	3 44	4 15	4 53	5 10	5 2	5 16	6 4	6 27	6 36	7 6
7	3 33	4 9	4 41	5 5	5 40	5 56	5 47	6 4	6 53	7 20	7 30	8 2
8	4 28	4 57	5 32	5 50	6 24	6 38	6 32	6 47	7 43	8 13	8 23	8 58
9	5 20	5 43	6 18	6 32	7 5	7 20	7 17	7 39	8 34	9 7	9 18	9 55
10	6 5	6 25	6 59	7 11	7 45	8 2	8 2	8 27	9 29	10 6	10 13	10 54
11	6 48	7 4	7 40	7 48	8 26	8 45	8 49	9 18	10 25	11 8	11 10	11 54
12	7 30	7 40	8 16	8 25	9 10	9 31	9 40	10 11	11 26	. . .	. . .	12 8
13	8 8	8 13	8 53	9 4	9 56	10 19	10 35	11 12	12 14	12 31	12 55	1 9
14	8 43	8 47	9 34	9 45	10 46	11 12	11 36	. . .	1 20	1 37	1 57	2 10
15	9 19	9 22	10 15	10 29	11 44	. . .	12 19	12 45	2 25	2 41	2 54	3 9
16	9 56	10 1	11 2	11 17	12 14	12 50	1 31	1 55	3 25	3 40	3 48	4 5
17	10 36	10 43	11 54	. . .	1 28	2 4	2 41	3 3	4 18	4 34	4 36	4 55
18	11 21	11 30	12 12	12 55	2 44	3 15	3 45	4 4	5 6	5 23	5 22	5 42
19	. . .	12 12	1 18	2 6	3 56	4 21	4 41	5 0	5 49	6 8	6 2	6 26
20	12 22	1 10	2 39	3 22	4 57	5 20	5 30	5 49	6 28	6 49	6 40	7 4
21	1 23	2 17	3 58	4 32	5 51	6 12	6 15	6 34	7 5	7 28	7 16	7 40
22	2 37	3 30	5 7	5 35	6 39	6 58	6 56	7 15	7 40	8 4	7 49	8 16
23	3 59	4 42	6 7	6 31	7 23	7 42	7 33	7 54	8 12	8 39	8 20	8 48
24	5 14	5 46	7 0	7 21	8 4	8 23	8 9	8 31	8 42	9 12	8 50	9 21
25	6 19	6 45	7 51	8 9	8 42	9 2	8 42	9 6	9 13	9 44	9 20	9 54
26	7 17	7 39	8 34	8 51	9 19	9 39	9 13	9 41	9 44	10 20	9 54	10 31
27	8 11	8 29	9 17	9 33	9 53	10 14	9 44	10 13	10 21	11 2	10 34	11 16
28	9 1	9 17	9 58	10 13	10 26	10 50	10 17	10 51	11 3	11 52	11 20	. . .
29	9 48	10 2	10 37	10 51	11 0	11 28	10 56	11 35	11 52	. . .	12 5	12 13
30	10 33	10 45	11 15	11 30	11 41	. . .	11 41	. . .	12 45	12 47	1 3	1 13
31	11 18	11 28	11 55	. . .	. . .	. . .	12 27	12 32	. . .	. . .	2 7	2 22

NOTE—The time as above given from April to October, inclusive, must be increased by one hour in order to give the New Standard Eastern Time or Summer Time.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The standard time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	54	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	0
Annapolis, Md.	add	9	13	New London, Ct.	add	1	14
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		51	Newport, R. I.	sub.		31
Baltimore, Md.	add	11	5	Norfolk, Va.	add	1	21
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	31	Norwich, Ct.	add	1	55
Beaufort, S. C.	add		33	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		49
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		41	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	56
Boston, Mass.	add	3	12	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	4
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	5	5
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		13	Portland, Me.	add	2	52
Cape May, N. J.	sub.		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	13
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		15	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	4	36
Eastport, Me.	add	2	37	Providence, R. I.	sub.		2
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		34	Richmond, Va.	add	8	53
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	57	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		22
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	2	6	Rockland, Me.	add	2	44
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	1	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	55
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		30	Salem, Mass.	add	3	0
Key West, Fla.	add	1	19	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		29
League Island, Pa.	add	5	26	Savannah, Ga.	add		50
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	0	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		18
Nahant, Mass.	add	2	59	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	25
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	4	Washington, D. C.			0
Newark, N. J.	add		58	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		36
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		19	West Point, N. Y.	add	3	2
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	23	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	56

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate standard time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 51 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.
Baltimore, Md.	1	2	New London, Ct.	2	6	San Diego, Cal.	3	11
Boston, Mass.	9	7	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	8
Charleston, S. C.	5	2	Newport, R. I.	3	6	San Francisco, Cal.	3	11
Colon, Panama	0	11	New York, N. Y.	4	5	Savannah, Ga.	6	6
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	6	Seattle, Wash.	11	4
Galveston, Tex.	1	0	Balboa, Panama	12	6	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	4	Washington, D. C.	2	11
Mobile, Ala.	1	6	Portland, Me.	8	11			

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 12 inches.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

THE National Hall of Statuary, formerly a corridor of the United States House of Representatives, in the Capitol, at Washington, was established by Congress July 2, 1864. Each State was invited to contribute marble or bronze statues of her two most distinguished deceased citizens. The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

STATE.	Name.	Date.	STATE.	Name.	Date.
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
Arkansas	Uriah M. Rose	1917	"	Daniel Webster	1894
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
"	Jonathan Trumbull	1872	"	Philip Kearny	1875
Florida	John W. Gorrie	1914	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	"	George Clinton	1873
Illinois	James Shields	1893	North Carolina	Zebulon Baird Vance	1916
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	"	William Allen	1887
"	Lew Wallace	1909	Oklahoma	Sequoyah	1917
Iowa	James Harlan	1909	Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1913	"	Robert Fulton	1881
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	Rhode Island	Nathanael Greene	1869
"	George W. Glick	1914	"	Roger Williams	1870
Maine	William King	1877	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
"	John Winthrop	1872	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	Virginia	Washington	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler	1913	"	R. E. Lee	1908
Minnesota	Henry Mower Rice	1916	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
"	Thomas H. Benton	1899	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

Works of art in the Capitol have been acquired by gift, from private individuals, and from States.

MILITARY SHARPSHOOTERS' AVERAGE CHART.

(Compiled by the du Pont Company.)

THE figures in the "out of" columns represent the percentage of 100, or perfect score, achieved by the marksman who makes the misses indicated in the "missing" column.

MISSING.	Out of 15	Out of 20	Out of 25	Out of 30	Out of 40	Out of 45	Out of 50	Out of 60	Out of 75	Out of 80	Out of 90	Out of 100	Out of 105	Out of 120	Out of 125	Out of 135	Out of 140	Out of 150	Out of 160	Out of 175	Out of 180
1.....	93.33	95.00	96.00	96.67	97.50	97.78	98.00	98.33	98.67	98.75	98.89	99.00	99.05	99.17	99.20	99.26	99.29	99.33	99.38	99.43	99.44
2.....	86.67	90.00	92.00	93.33	95.00	95.56	96.00	96.67	97.33	97.50	97.78	98.00	98.10	98.34	98.40	98.52	98.58	98.67	98.75	98.86	98.89
3.....	80.00	85.00	88.00	90.00	92.50	93.34	94.00	95.00	96.00	96.25	96.67	97.00	97.15	97.50	97.60	97.78	97.86	98.00	98.13	98.28	98.33
4.....	73.33	80.00	84.00	86.67	90.00	91.12	92.00	93.33	94.67	95.00	95.56	96.00	96.20	96.67	96.80	97.04	97.15	97.33	97.50	97.71	97.78
5.....	66.67	75.00	80.00	83.33	87.50	88.89	90.00	91.67	93.33	93.75	94.44	95.00	95.24	95.84	96.00	96.30	96.43	96.67	96.88	97.14	97.22
6.....	60.00	70.00	76.00	80.00	85.00	86.67	88.00	90.00	92.00	92.50	93.33	94.00	94.29	95.00	95.20	95.56	95.72	96.00	96.25	96.57	96.67
7.....	53.33	65.00	72.00	76.67	82.50	84.45	86.00	88.33	90.67	91.25	92.22	93.00	93.34	94.17	94.40	94.82	95.00	95.33	95.63	96.00	96.11
8.....	46.67	60.00	68.00	73.33	80.00	82.23	84.00	86.67	89.33	90.00	91.11	92.00	92.39	93.34	93.60	94.08	94.29	94.67	95.00	95.43	95.56
9.....	40.00	55.00	64.00	70.00	77.50	80.00	82.00	85.00	88.00	88.75	90.00	91.00	91.43	92.50	92.80	93.34	93.58	94.00	94.38	94.86	95.00
10.....	33.33	50.00	60.00	66.67	75.00	77.78	80.00	83.33	86.67	87.50	88.89	90.00	90.48	91.67	92.00	92.70	92.86	93.33	93.75	94.28	94.44
11.....	26.67	45.00	56.00	63.33	72.50	75.56	78.00	81.67	85.33	86.25	87.78	89.00	89.53	90.84	91.20	91.86	92.15	92.67	93.13	93.71	93.89
12.....	20.00	40.00	52.00	60.00	70.00	73.34	76.00	80.00	84.00	85.00	86.67	88.00	88.58	90.00	90.40	91.12	91.43	92.00	92.50	93.14	93.33
13.....	13.33	35.00	48.00	56.67	67.50	71.12	74.00	78.33	82.67	83.75	85.56	87.00	87.62	89.17	89.60	90.38	90.72	91.33	91.88	92.57	92.78
14.....	6.67	30.00	44.00	53.33	65.00	68.89	72.00	76.67	81.33	82.50	84.44	86.00	86.67	88.34	88.80	89.63	90.00	90.67	91.25	92.00	92.22
15.....	0.00	25.00	40.00	50.00	62.50	66.67	70.00	75.00	80.00	81.25	83.33	85.00	85.72	87.50	88.00	88.89	89.29	90.00	90.63	91.43	91.67
16.....	.....	20.00	36.00	46.67	60.00	64.45	68.00	73.33	78.67	80.00	82.22	84.00	84.77	86.67	87.20	88.15	88.58	89.33	90.00	90.86	91.11
17.....	.....	15.00	32.00	43.33	57.50	62.23	66.00	71.67	77.33	78.75	81.11	83.00	83.81	85.84	86.40	87.41	87.86	88.67	89.38	90.28	90.56
18.....	.....	10.00	28.00	40.00	55.00	60.00	64.00	70.00	76.00	77.50	80.00	82.00	82.86	85.00	85.60	86.67	87.15	88.00	88.75	89.71	90.00
19.....	.....	5.00	24.00	36.67	52.50	57.78	62.00	68.33	74.67	76.25	78.89	81.00	81.91	84.17	84.80	85.93	86.43	87.33	88.13	89.14	89.44
20.....	.....	0.00	20.00	33.33	50.00	55.56	60.00	66.67	73.33	75.00	77.78	80.00	80.96	83.34	84.00	85.19	85.72	86.67	87.50	88.57	88.89
21.....	.....	.....	16.00	30.00	47.50	53.34	58.00	65.00	72.00	73.75	76.67	79.00	80.00	82.50	83.20	84.45	85.00	86.00	86.88	88.00	88.33
22.....	.....	.....	12.00	26.67	45.00	51.12	56.00	63.33	70.67	72.50	75.56	78.00	79.05	81.67	82.40	83.71	84.29	85.33	86.25	87.43	87.78
23.....	.....	.....	8.00	23.33	42.50	48.89	54.00	61.67	69.33	71.25	74.44	77.00	78.10	80.84	81.60	82.97	83.58	84.67	85.63	86.86	87.22
24.....	.....	.....	4.00	20.00	40.00	46.67	52.00	60.00	68.00	70.00	73.33	76.00	77.15	80.00	80.80	82.23	82.86	84.00	85.00	86.28	86.67
25.....	.....	.....	0.00	16.67	37.50	44.45	50.00	58.33	66.67	68.75	72.22	75.00	76.20	79.17	80.00	81.49	82.15	83.33	84.38	85.71	86.11
26.....	.....	.....	.....	13.33	35.00	42.23	48.00	56.67	65.33	67.50	71.11	74.00	75.24	78.34	79.20	80.74	81.43	82.67	83.75	85.14	85.56
27.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	32.50	40.00	46.00	55.00	64.00	66.25	70.00	73.00	74.29	77.50	78.40	80.00	80.72	82.00	83.13	84.57	85.00
28.....	.....	.....	.....	6.67	30.00	37.78	44.00	53.33	62.67	65.00	68.89	72.00	73.34	76.67	77.60	79.26	80.00	81.33	82.50	84.00	84.44
29.....	.....	.....	.....	3.33	27.50	35.56	42.00	51.67	61.33	63.75	67.78	71.00	72.39	75.84	76.80	78.52	79.29	80.67	81.88	83.43	83.89
30.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	25.00	33.34	40.00	50.00	60.00	62.50	66.67	70.00	71.43	75.00	76.00	77.78	78.58	80.00	81.25	82.86	83.33
31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	31.12	38.00	48.33	58.67	61.25	65.56	69.00	70.48	74.17	75.20	77.04	77.86	79.33	80.63	82.28	82.78
32.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	28.89	36.00	46.67	57.33	60.00	64.44	68.00	69.53	73.34	74.40	76.30	77.15	78.67	80.00	81.71	82.22
33.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.50	26.67	34.00	45.00	56.00	58.75	63.33	67.00	68.58	72.50	73.60	75.56	76.43	78.00	79.38	81.14	81.67
34.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	24.45	32.00	43.33	54.67	57.50	62.22	66.00	67.62	71 67	72.80	74.82	75.72	77.33	78.75	80.57	81.11
35.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	22.23	30.00	41.67	53.33	56.25	61.11	65.00	66.67	70.84	72.00	74.08	75.00	76.67	78.13	80.00	80.56
36.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	20.00	28.00	40.00	52.00	55.00	60.00	64.00	65.72	70.00	71.20	73.34	74.29	76.00	77.50	79.43	80.00
37.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	17.78	26.00	38.33	50.67	53.75	58.89	63.00	64.77	69.17	70.40	72.70	73.58	75.33	76.88	78.86	79.44
38.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	15.56	24.00	36.67	49.33	52.50	57.78	62.00	63.81	68.34	69.60	71.86	72.86	74.67	76.25	78.28	78.89
39.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	13.34	22.00	35.00	48.00	51.25	56.67	61.00	62.86	67.50	68.80	71.12	72.15	74.00	75.63	77.71	78.33
40.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	11.12	20.00	33.33	46.67	50.00	55.56	60.00	61.91	66.67	68.00	70.38	71.43	73.33	75.00	77.14	77.78
41.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.89	18.00	31.67	45.33	48.75	54.44	59.00	60.96	65.84	67.20	69.63	70.72	72.67	74.38	76.57	77.22
42.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.67	16.00	30.00	44.00	47.50	53.33	58.00	60.00	65.00	66.40	68.89	70.00	72.00	73.75	76.00	76.67
43.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.45	14.00	28.33	42.67	46.25	52.22	57.00	59.05	64.17	65.60	68.15	69.29	71.33	73.13	75.43	76.11
44.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23	12.00	26.67	41.33	45.00	51.11	56.00	58.10	63.34	64.80	67.41	68.58	70.67	72.50	74.86	75.56
45.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	10.00	25.00	40.00	43.75	50.00	55.00	57.15	62.50	64.00	66.67	68.80	70.00	71.88	74.28	75.00
46.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	23.33	38.67	42.50	48.89	54.00	56.20	61.67	63.20	65.93	67.15	69.33	71.25	73.71	74.44
47.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	21.67	37.33	41.25	47.78	53.00	55.24	60.84	62.40	65.19	66.43	68.67	70.63	73.14	73.89
48.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	20.00	36.00	40.00	46.67	52.00	54.29	60.00	61.60	64.45	65.72	68.00	70.00	72.57	73.33
49.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	18.33	34.67	38.75	45.56	51.00	53.34	59.17	60.80	63.71	65.00	67.33	69.38	72.00	72.78
50.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.00	16.67	33.33	37.50	44.44	50.00	52.39	58.34	60.00	62.97	64.29	66.67	68.75	71.43	72.22

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.1 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 7.1 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 08.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 28 58 N.	5 20 5.4 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 21 56 N.	4 50 5.9 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 20 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.*	39 17 52 N.	5 6 29.1 W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13.7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 36 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.2 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 7 N.	0 2 5.5 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Bridgetown, Barbadocs	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 47 50 N.	0 17 26.0 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3.0 W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14 N.	5 2 5.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 6 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.8 W.
Christiania, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.5 E.
Cincinnati, Ohio*	39 8 20 N.	5 37 41.4 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 7 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.7 E.
Demerara (Geo'town, Lt.)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.7 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W.
Father Point, Quebec, Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.6 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.
Hamburg, Germany*	53 32 51 N.	0 39 53.5 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 8.0 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 13 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.9 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.1 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.1 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 53.9 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Quebec*	45 30 20 N.	4 54 18.6 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.0 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 26 N.	8 6 34.9 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.0 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.7 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.2 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 19 22 N.	4 51 40.6 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Col. Univ.)*	40 48 35 N.	4 55 50.0 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd.)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.9 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 3 2.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 11 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27.8 W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 58 2 N.	5 1 6.8 W.
Point Barrowt	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2.5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 16 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.6 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.6 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.7 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.1 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 14.8 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfoundland	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 3 N.	6 0 49.3 W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.3 E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.2 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.0 E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.4 E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 5 N.	1 24 7.2 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 14 N.	5 8 15.8 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 17 4 S.	11 39 4.3 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE—*Continued.*

ADDITIONAL LIGHTHOUSES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount Desert, Me	43 58 08	4 32 30.9	68 07 44	Dry Tortugas, Fla	24 37 59	5 31 40.9	82 55 13
Monhegan Island, Me	43 45 53	4 37 15.9	69 18 59	Pensacola, Fla	30 20 46	5 49 13.9	87 18 29
Seguin, Me	43 42 27	4 39 02.1	69 45 32	Sand Island, Ala	30 11 15	5 52 12.1	88 03 02
Cape Elizabeth, Me., E	43 33 58	4 40 48.1	70 12 02	Pass a Loutre, La	29 11 26	5 56 09.9	89 02 28
Cape Ann, Mass , N	42 38 21	4 42 18.1	70 34 31	Ship Shoal, La	28 54 52	6 04 17.0	91 04 15
The Graves, Mass	42 21 55	4 43 28.7	70 52 11	Sabine Bank, La	29 28 20	6 14 54.1	93 43 31
Boston, Mass	42 19 41	4 43 33.7	70 53 26	Bolivar Point, Tex	29 21 59	6 19 04.1	94 46 01
Gay Head, Mass	41 20 55	4 43 20.5	70 50 08	Brazos River, Tex	28 56 41	6 21 14.1	95 18 31
Montauk Point, N. Y	41 04 16	4 47 25.8	71 51 27	Matagorda, Tex	28 20 15	6 25 41.8	96 25 27
Fire Island, N. Y	40 37 57	4 52 52 5	73 13 08	Point Loma, Cal	32 39 55	7 48 58.1	117 14 32
Navesink, N. J	40 23 46	4 55 56.6	73 59 09	Los Angeles Harbor, Cal	33 42 31	7 53 00.2	118 15 03
Barnegat, N. J	39 45 52	4 56 25.6	74 06 24	Point Conception, Cal	34 26 56	8 01 52.9	120 28 13
Cape May, N. J	38 55 59	4 59 50.6	74 57 39	San Luis Obispo, Cal	35 09 38	8 03 02.5	120 45 37
Cape Henlopen, Del	38 46 42	5 00 20.2	75 05 03	Point Pinos, Cal	36 38 01	8 07 43.9	121 55 59
Assateague, Va	37 54 40	5 01 25.5	75 21 23	Farallon, Cal	37 41 58	8 12 00.3	123 00 04
Cape Charles, Va	37 07 22	5 03 37.6	75 54 24	Point Reyes, Cal	37 59 45	8 12 05.4	123 01 21
Cape Lookout, N. C	34 37 22	5 06 05.9	76 31 29	Point Arena, Cal	38 57 19	8 14 57.6	123 44 24
Cape Fear, N. C	33 50 47	5 11 51.9	77 57 58	Cape Mendocino, Cal	40 26 26	8 17 37.4	124 24 21
Cape Romain, S. C	33 01 08	5 17 29.7	79 22 26	Trinidad Head, Cal	41 03 08	8 16 36 1	124 09 02
Hunting Island, S. C	32 22 31	5 21 45.0	80 26 15	Cape Blanco, Ore	42 50 07	8 18 15.0	124 32 45
Tybee, Ga	32 01 19	5 23 23.0	80 50 45	Umpqua River, Ore	43 39 46	8 16 47.5	124 11 52
Sapelo, Ga	31 23 33	5 25 08 2	81 17 03	Yaquina Head, Ore	44 40 38	8 16 18.9	124 04 43
St. Simon, Ga	31 08 02	5 25 34 5	81 23 38	Tillamook Rock, Ore	45 56 16	8 16 04.3	124 01 05
St. Augustine, Fla	29 53 07	5 25 04.1	81 17 20	Grays Harbor, Wash	46 53 19	8 16 27.8	124 06 57
Cape Canaveral, Fla	28 27 37	5 22 10.5	80 32 37	Cape Flattery, Wash	48 23 31	8 18 56.6	124 44 09
Jupiter Inlet, Fla	26 56 54	5 20 19.7	80 04 56	Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska	60 14 05	9 46 36.4	146 39 06
Fowey Rocks, Fla	25 35 25	5 20 23.3	80 05 49	Scotch Cap, Alaska	54 23 52	10 58 58.7	164 44 40
Alligator Reef, Fla	24 51 06	5 22 28.6	80 37 09				

ON MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S	° ′ ″
Mount McKinley, Alaska	63 03 59	10 04 02.9	151 00 44	Mount Hood, Ore	45 22 27	8 06 47.3	121 41 49
Mount St. Elias, Alaska	60 17 29	9 23 42 9	140 55 43	Mount Ouray, Col	38 25 22	7 04 53.8	106 13 27
Mount Shasta, Cal	41 24 34	8 08 46.5	122 11 38	Mount Cheehahaw, Ala	33 29 08	5 43 14.1	85 48 31
Mount Massive, Col	39 11 15	7 05 54.1	106 28 31	Briery Knob, W. Va	38 08 40	5 21 22.7	80 20 40
Pikes Peak, Col	38 50 26	7 00 10.5	105 02 37	Mount Waas, Utah	38 32 21	7 16 54.5	109 13 38
Mount Elbert, Col	39 07 04	7 05 46.7	106 26 41	Wheeler Peak, Nev	38 59 10	7 37 15.2	114 18 48
Mount Marcy, N. Y	44 06 46	4 55 41.8	73 55 27	Mount Harvard, Col	38 55 28	7 05 16.9	106 19 13
Mount Mitchell, N. C	35 45 53	5 29 03.7	82 15 55	Mount Belknap, Utah	38 25 10	7 29 38.9	112 24 43
Mount Rainier, Wash	46 51 11	8 07 03.1	121 45 47	Silver Mount., S. Pk., Cal	38 32 39	7 59 01.1	119 45 17
Mount Helena, Cal	38 40 11	8 10 31.9	122 37 58	Mount Conness, Cal	37 58 03	7 57 16.9	119 19 14
Mount Tamalpais, Cal	37 55 28	8 10 23.0	122 35 45	Alamagordo Pk., N. Mex	33 22 21	7 03 14.4	105 48 36
Mount Grant, Nev	38 34 14	7 55 09.8	118 47 27	Mount Washington, N. H	44 16 14	4 45 12.9	71 18 14

IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAPITALS.

(Capitol Building, except where noted.)

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Capitol, Head of Liberty Statue, D. C	38 53 23	5 08 02.3	77 00 34	Carson City, Nev	39 09 51	7 59 03.7	119 45 56
Washington Monument, D. C	38 53 22	5 08 08.5	77 02 68	Raleigh, N. C. (Triangulation)	35 56 22	5 02 49.3	75 42 19
Montgomery, Ala	32 22 40	5 45 12.1	86 18 02	Columbus, Ohio (Obs.)	39 59 50	5 32 02.6	
Sacramento, Cal	38 34 37	8 05 58.3	121 29 34	Oklahoma C., Okla. (Ch.)	35 28 34	6 30 00.4	97 30 06
Hartford Ct	41 45 51	4 50 43.9	72 40 58	Salem, Ore	44 56 19	8 12 06.9	123 01 44
Dover, Del. (Courthouse)	39 09 21	5 02 05.7	75 31 25	Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple)	40 46 15	7 27 33.9	111 53 28
Des Moines, Iowa (Obs.)	41 36 00	6 14 30.6		Olympia, Wash	47 02 09	8 11 36.6	122 54 09
Topeka, Kan	39 02 54	6 22 42.8	95 40 42	Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capital building)	38 21 02	5 26 31.8	81 37 57
Augusta, Me	44 18 26	4 39 07.7	69 46 56	Cheyenne, Wyo	41 08 25	6 59 16.7	104 49 11
Jefferson City, Mo	38 34 47	6 08 41.3	92 10 20				

IN OTHER CITIES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Rockland, Me. (Cong. Ch.)	44 06 24	4 36 26.7	69 06 37	Duluth, Minn. (High School)	46 47 21	6 08 24.0	92 06 00
Buffalo, N. Y. (City Hall)	42 53 03	5 15 30.7	78 52 41	Jacksonville, Fla. (Courthouse)	30 19 35	5 26 37.1	81 39 17
Portland, Ore. (Courthouse)	45 31 00	8 10 42.6	122 40 39	Kansas City, Mo. (Presbyterian Church)	39 05 56	6 18 20.9	94 35 13
Los Angeles, Cal. (Baptist Church)	34 02 48	7 53 00.3	118 15 04	Tampa, Fla. (Courthouse)	27 56 53	5 29 49.9	82 27 28
Mobile, Ala. (Courthouse)	30 41 23	5 52 09.7	88 02 25	El Paso, Tex. (Courthouse)	31 45 30	7 05 56.1	106 29 02
Louisville, Ky. (City Hall)	38 15 16	5 43 02.5	85 45 38				

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator. Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between those two meridians.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

(Revised by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., from the latest available figures and estimates.)

THE superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—140,295,000 square miles of water and 56,255,000 square miles of land. The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles. There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the poles 7,899.6 miles. The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet. The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet. The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet. The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a range of 61,090 feet or more, 11½ miles, between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.		CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS.	
		Number.	Per Sq. Mile.			Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,622,619	142,751,000	12.3	Australasia	3,312,613	16,228,591	4.9
America, N.	8,589,257	140,084,000	16.3	Europe	3,872,561	464,681,000	120.
America, S.	7,570,015	56,337,775	7.4	Polar Regions	5,081,935	.....	.....
Asia	17,206,000	872,522,000	50.7	Total	57,255,000	1,692,604,366	29.6

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles; and polar regions at 6,970,000 square miles.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.* The population of the earth, at its present ratio of gain, will be about 4,000,000,000 in 2014.

The proportion of females to each 1,000 males in 1910 was: United States 934; England, 1,068; Germany, 1,026. In France (1901), 1,033.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

CONTINENTS.	HIGHEST POINT.	Elevation (Ft.).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (Ft.).
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	....
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

RACE.	Location.	Number.	RACE.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	796,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia	35,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Asia	630,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half-breeds)	.....	27,000,000
Semitic (white)	Africa, Arabia, etc.	70,000,000	Total	.....	1,692,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black)	Africa	134,000,000			

For statistics of earth's population according to creed, see RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

The human family is subject to more than 60 governments, including Poland, Finland, the Ukraine and other fragments of the war-broken Russian Empire. The British Empire is the largest, while Monaco with its 8 square miles and San Marino with its 38 square miles of territory are the smallest. The absolute monarchies are Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam, and Oman; the limited monarchies are Albania, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bhutan, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, German Empire, Greece, Italy Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey; the republics include: Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Santo Domingo, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

FROM Major de Montessus de Balore's catalogue of 130,000 shocks, indicating with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The observation covers a recent period of fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers.

AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.	AREA.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	United States, Atlantic Coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,395	Japan	27,562	South America	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific Coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific Coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe, But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS AND PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGIC TIME

(Prepared by the U. S. Geologic Survey.)

THE rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes, igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The igneous rocks have solidified from a molten state. Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks. Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas. The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediment in water (aqueous deposits or eolian deposits). The sediment may consist of rock fragments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of animals or plants (certain limestones and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, etc.); or of mixtures of these materials. A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust. The unaltered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

ERA.	Period.	Epoch.	Characteristic Life.
Cenozoic. (Recent Life.)	Quarternary.	Recent Pleistocene. (Great Ice Age.)	"Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene.	"Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life.)	Cretaceous.	Upper. Lower.	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic.		
	Triassic.		
Paleozoic. (Old Life.)	Carboniferous.	Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian.	"Age of amphibians." Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects.
	Devonian.		"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants.
	Silurian.		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician.		Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the buglike marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of insect life.
	Cambrian.		Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.)	Algonkian.		First life that has left distinct record. Crustaceans, brachiopods and seaweeds.
	Archean.	Crystalline Rocks.	No fossils found.

THE NEW STAR.

(By H. W. Wilson, in the *London Daily Mail*, June, 1918.)

THE apparition of a new star of the first magnitude (which means a star of extraordinary brightness) is a singular event. On Saturday night five independent observers in this country observed the sudden blazing forth of such a star in the Constellation of Aquila, and their discovery has now been verified by the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The cause of such outbursts must be some catastrophe in the cosmic world, of which we can only form the dimmest conception on our relatively stable and regularly ordered earth. From time to time stars which are invisible or all but invisible blaze up, assume for a shorter or longer period an intense brilliance, and then again fade into night. The annals of ancient astronomy record ten such instances between 134 B. C. and 1500 A. D. Since 1500 there have been ten more new stars, visible to the naked eye, so that the average occurrence is now about two per century.

There are two explanations of these strange apparitions in the sky. The first is that the sudden rise in brilliance is the result of a collision in space between two stars or between a star and a mass of meteoric matter or a nebula. In the first case there would be something far more violent than the most tremendous explosion which we can imagine; the heat of the two bodies meeting—projectiles moving at a speed of at least 100,000 feet per second each—in the intense cold of the outer abysses would rise to such a degree as is not even approached in the sun's terrific furnaces. There would be an emanation of brilliance visible across the infinite and almost unimaginable gulfs that part us from these far-off mysterious objects, and then gradually the brilliance would die down.

Nova Persei, such a new star discovered by T. D. Anderson in February, 1901, two days after it had been glimpsed, became the brightest star on the northern heavens, but in less than three weeks sank to the fourth magnitude, and in 1903 had fallen to the twelfth magnitude, at which level of light it has remained ever since. Stupendous physical changes must have passed in those two brief years. The second explanation is that there is no collision, but some outburst of electrical or chemical activity in the star itself due to forces similar to those which act so strangely on the sun producing sun-spots—forces which may even lie outside the law of gravitation. Other explanations have been offered but have not as yet been generally accepted by astronomers. One of the most plausible of these views the new star as the result of a sudden condensation by gravitation of a vast nebula about a star centre (or a point on which stars are supposed to be moving).

TELESCOPES.

THERE are two kinds of telescopes, viz., refracting and reflecting. In the former the rays of light are made to converge to a focus by lenses, while in the latter they are made to converge by being reflected from the surface of a slightly concaved, highly polished mirror. The chief disadvantages of refracting telescopes are the chromatic and spherical aberrations of the lenses. In reflecting telescopes these aberrations can be done away with by using parabolic mirrors. These have, however, a smaller field of good definition than refractors. Owing to the travelling of the earth in its orbit and revolving about its axis, stars if viewed by a fixed telescope would soon disappear. It is thus necessary that a telescope be mounted so a star will always be in its field. This is accomplished by using an equatorial mounting in which there are two axes, one called the "polar," that is parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other the "declination," at right angles to it. Hence, when a star is to be followed, the telescope is clamped in position and by means of clockwork follows the star so it always remains in view.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmosphere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

The largest refracting telescopes in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter, with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch (photographic objective) belonging to Harvard University. There is a 30-inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulkova (near Petrograd), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch. There is a 32-inch at the Nikolaieff Observatory of Russia.

Two of the most perfect reflecting telescope instruments ever built are at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. One mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory is a 100-inch reflector; the tube with the mirror at the bottom is 43 feet long, and with the mountings weighs nearly 20 tons. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch and a 60-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24-inch. Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet; a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia; a 60-inch at Ealing, England; a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France. The new 61-inch reflecting telescope at the National Astronomic Observatory, Cordoba, Argentina, is claimed to be the most powerful reflector in the Southern Hemisphere and the third most powerful in the world. The Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., Canada, has a 72-inch reflector.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day (Except in Mass. and Dist. of Col.).
Jan. 8...Battle of New Orleans (La. only).
Jan. 19...Birthday of Gen. Lee (in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Va.
Feb. 2...Arbor Day (in S. Ariz.).
Feb. 12...Lincoln's Birthday (in Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., N. M., Ore., Pa., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo.
Feb. 12...Georgia Day (in Ga.).
Feb. 14...Admis'n Day (in Ariz.).
Feb. 22...Washington's Birthday (all over Union).
Feb. 22...Arbor Day (in Tex.).
Mar. 2...Independence Day (in Tex.).
Mar. 4...Inauguration Day (every 4 years in the Dist. of Col.)
Mar. 4...Mardi Gras (in Ala., Fla., La., in the parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John the Baptist).
Mar. 17...Arbor Day (in Okla.).
Mar. 25...Maryland Day (in Md.)
April 6...Arbor Day (in N. Ariz.)
April 12...Halifax Independence Resolutions (in N. Car.).
April 13...Jefferson's Birthday (in Ala.).
April 15...Arbor Day (in Utah).
April 18...Good Friday (in Ala., Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Pa., and Tenn.
April 19...Patriot's Day (in Me., Mass.).
April 21...San Jacinto Day (in Tex.).
April 21...Arbor Day (in Col. and Neb.).
April 23...Fast Day (in N. H.).
April 26...Confed. Mem. Day (in Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss.).
May 9...Arbor Day (in R. I.).
May 10...Confed. Mem. Day (in N. Car., S. Car., and Tenn.).
May 12...Mothers' Day (in N. M.).
May 18...Peace Day (in N. M.).
May 20...Anniv. Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (in N. Car.).
May 30...Memorial Day (in Ariz., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Dist. of Col., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Pa., R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.)
May 30...Confed. Mem. Day (in Va.).
June 3...Jefferson Davis' Birthday (in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., S. Car., Tenn., Tex.
June 3...Confederate Memorial Day (in La.).
June 15...Pioneer Day (in Idaho).
June 17...Bunker Hill Day (in Boston. Not a legal holiday, but banks close by general agreement),
July 4...Independence Day (all over Union).
July 24...Pioneer Day (in Utah).
Aug. 1...Colorado Day (in Col.).
Aug. 16...Bennington Battle Day (in Vt.).
Aug. 20-21..Good Roads Days (in Mo.).
Sept. 2...Labor Day (except in N. Mex. and Dist of Col.).
Sept. 9...Admis'n Day (in Cal.).
Sept. 12...Old Defender's Day (in Baltimore, Md.).
Oct. 7...Missouri Day (in Mo.).
Oct. 12...Columbus Day (in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Conn., Col., Del., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Pa., R. I., Tex., Va., Wash., W. Va.
Oct. 13...Farmers' Day (in Fla.).
Oct. 26...Fraternal Day (in Ala.).
Oct. 31...Admis'n Day (in Nev.).
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day (in La.).
Nov. 1...State Fire Day (in Neb.).
Nov. 4...Election Day (1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November. All over Union, except Dist. of Col.)
Nov. 23...Repudiation Day (Stamp Act), in Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 27...National Thanksgiving Day (usually the last Thursday in November. In every State and Dist. of Col.).
Dec. 3...Arbor Day (in Ga.).
Dec. 25...Christmas Day (all over Union).

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law adopted by every State in the Union except Cal., Ga., Me., Miss., S. Car., and Tex., every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. In the United States legal holidays are fixed by State and Territorial legislation. It is customary for the President to proclaim the last Thursday in November as a day of Thanksgiving. This makes it a legal holiday in the Dist. of Col. and in the territories, and it is customary for State Governors to fix the same date.

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD.

By countries, compiled by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and revised for 1919 by Arthur Newton, of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

ALASKA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 12...Lincoln's Birthday.
Feb. 22...Washington's Birthday.
May 30...Decoration Day.
July 4...Independence Day.
Sept. 1...Labor Day.
Oct. 18...Alaska Day.
Nov. 27...Thanksgiving Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

Due days follow Sundays and legal holidays. General Election Day every two years, during November.

ALGERIA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Mar. 3*..Lundi Gras Carnival.
Mar. 4*..Mardi Gras Carnival.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
July 14...Fall of the Bastille.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

* Unofficial holidays. If any holiday falls on Friday or Tuesday the banks are closed on Saturday or Monday respectively.

ARGENTINA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 3, 4..Ante-Lent Carniv. Dys.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
May 25...Independence Day.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24*..St. John the Baptist.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 9...Procl. of Nat'l Ind.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Aug. 30...Santa Rosa de Lima.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 11...St. Martin Tours (Patron Saint of Buenos Aires—celebrated there only).
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

On all of these days, except those indicated by an asterisk, banks and all business houses are closed, as are also Government offices, law courts, etc. * Religious days not generally observed by banks and business houses.

AUSTRALIA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 2...Day after New Year's (Victoria).
Jan. 26...Foundation Day (In N. S. W., Vict., W. A., and Tasm.).
Jan. 29...Foundation Day (in Queensland and S. Australia).
Mar. 1...St. David's Day (in Queensland).
Mar. 17...St. Patrick's Day (in Queensland).
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday (all but New South Wales).
April 21...Easter Monday.
April 22...Easter Tuesday (Victoria, W. Australia, Tasmania).
April 23...St. George's Day (in Queensland).
April 26...8-Hours' Day (Vict.).
May 6...8-Hours' Day (Q'land).
May 7...King's Accession (S.A.).
June 3...King's Birthday.
June 22...Coronat'n Day (W. A.).
June 23...Prince of Wales Birthday (all but Q'land and Vict.).
Aug. 5...Bank Hol. (N. S. W.).
Sept. 19...Friendly Societies' Day (Queensland).
Sept. 27...Agricultural Show Day (Victoria).
Oct. 7...8-Hours' Day (New South Wales).
Oct. 10...8-Hours' Day (S. A.).
Nov. 5...Cup Day (Melbourne).
Nov. 30...St. Andrew's Day (Queensland and Victoria).
Dec. 16...Separation (Q'land).
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Boxing Day (all States except South Australia).
Dec. 27...2d Day after Christmas (Western Australia).
Dec. 28...Procl. Day (S. Aust.).

In Australia legal holidays are determined by the various States, just as they are in the United States, and differ considerably in the several States. In the event of any of these falling upon a Sunday, the Monday next following is kept as a holiday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2...Purification.
Mar. 25...Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 9...The Ascension.
May 16...Johann Nepomuk Day (Bohemia).
June 9...Whit Monday.
June 19...Corpus Christi.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Aug. 17...Emp. Charles B'day.
Aug. 18...Franz Josef Birthday.
Aug. 20...St. Stephen (Hungary).
Sept. 8...Nativity.
Sept. 28...Wenzel Day (Bohem.).
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2...St. Justus at Trieste.
Nov. 15...St. Leopold at Vienna.
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...St. Stephen.

BELGIUM.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Mar. 3*..Lundi Gras.
Mar. 4...Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday).
April 8...King's Birthday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
July 21...National Ind. Day.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2*..All Souls' Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26*..St. Stephen.

* Unofficial. The Brussels Bourse does not close on these days. It is closed, however, every Saturday throughout the year. The first day of the Kermesse is usually a holiday in each locality where this popular carnival is held. The Kermesse lasts from a week to a month, that at Brussels beginning early in July.

BOLIVIA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Feb. 3...Birthday Gen. Sucre.
Mar. 3...Mon. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 4...Tues. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 5...Ash Wednesday.
Mar. 25...Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19...Corpus Christi.
June 26*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 16...Intention of Ind. Day.
July 24...Bolivar Birthday.
Aug. 6...Independence Day.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 8...Nativity.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2...All Souls' Day.
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

* Unofficial.

BRAZIL.

National Holidays for all Brazil.
Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 24...Promulg. of Constitu'n.
April 21...Tiradentes Day.
May 3...Discovery of Brazil.
May 13...Abolition of Slavery.
July 14...Liberty Day.
Sept. 7...Independence Day.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 2...Memorial Day.
Nov. 15...Proclamat'n of the Rep.

The following church holidays are not legal holidays, but are generally observed:

ALL BRAZIL.

Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2...Purification.
Mar. 3...Mon. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 4...Tues. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 25...Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 19...Corpus Christi.
June 24...St. John the Baptist.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Sept. 8...Nativity.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

LOCAL HOLIDAYS—Commemorating Notable Events in State or Municipal History.

Rio de Janeiro—Jan. 20, Sept. 20.

STATES.

Alagoas—June 11, Sept. 16.
Amazonas—June 10, July 1, Aug. 17, Sept. 5, Nov. 21.
Bahia—July 2, Nov. 7.
Ceara—Mar. 25, July 12, Nov. 16, Nov. 24.
Espirito Santo—May 2, May 23, June 12, Aug. 25, Sept. 2, Dec. 26.
Goyaz—June 1, Dec. 16.
Maranhao—July 28, Nov. 18.
Matto Grosso—Jan. 22, June 13, Aug. 15, Dec. 9.
Minas Geraes—June 15.
Para—June 22, Aug. 15.
Parahyba—July 20, Aug. 5.
Parana—April 7, Dec. 19.
Pernambuco—Jan. 27, Mar. 6, June 17, July 24, Nov. 10.
Piauhy—Jan. 24, June 13, Nov. 16.
Rio Grande do Norte—Mar. 19, April 17, June 12.
Rio Grande do Sul—Sept. 20.
Rio de Janeiro—April 9, Sept. 18.

Santa Catherina—June 11, Nov. 17.
Sao Paulo—Jan. 25, July 8, Dec. 15
Sergipe—May 18, Oct. 11, Oct. 24.

Bills falling due on the above dates and on Sunday are payable on the previous day.

BULGARIA.

Jan. 1...Christmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 8...2d Xmas Day (O.S.)
Jan. 9*..3d Xmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 14...New Year's Day (O.S.).
Jan. 19...Theophanie (O.S.): The Epiphany.
Jan. 20*..2d Day of Theophanie.
Jan. 31*..Prince Boris Birthday.
Feb. 15*..Purification (O.S.).
Feb. 27...B'day King Ferdinand.
Mar. 4...Treaty of St. Stephano.
April 7...Annunciat'n Theotokos (O.S.).
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
April 22...Easter Tuesday.
May 6...St. George (O.S.).
May 24...St. Cyril and Methodious (O.S.).
May 29*..The Ascension.
May 31...Ferdinand's name day.
June 9...Whit Monday.
July 12...St. Peter and St. Paul (O.S.).
Aug. 15...Coronation of King Ferdinand.
Aug. 19...Transfiguration (O.S.).
Aug. 28...Assumption (O.S.).
Sept. 19...Union of E. Roumella and Bulgaria.
Sept. 21*..Nativity (O.S.).
Sept. 27*..Exalt'n of Cross (O.S.).
Oct. 5...Independence Day.
Nov. 8...St. Dimitrius (O.S.).
Nov. 21*..St. Michael and Gabriel (O.S.).
Dec. 4*..Presentation Blessed Virgin Mary.
Dec. 19...St. Nicholas (O.S.).

* Unofficial holidays.

CANADA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany (Queb.).
Mar. 5...Ash Wednesday (Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan).
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 24...Victoria Day.
May 29...The Ascension (Queb.).
June 3...King's Birthday.
July 1...Dominion Day.
Sept. 1...Labor Day.
Oct. 27*..Thanksgiving Day.
Nov. 1†..All Saints' Day (Queb.)
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n (Quebec).
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

* Or such other day as may be appointed as Thanksgiving Day, usually the last Monday in October. Due days follow Sundays and legal holidays. † Observed by French banks and partly by English banks throughout the province.

CEYLON.

Jan. 1, 2..New Year's Day.
Jan. 13...Tamil Thai Pongal.
Mar. 5...Ash Wednesday.
April 13...Hindu New Year.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
April 20...Easter.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 6...King's Accession.
May 9...Buddhist Wesak.
May 24...Empire Day.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 3...King's Birthday.
June 23...Prince of Wales' B'day.
July 1*..Bank Holiday.
Oct. 30...Muhammadan Hadji.
Dec. 24 to 28..Xmas Holidays.

* Bank Holiday only. The following are generally made additional bank holidays:
May 9...Buddhist Wesak.
Aug. 5...Vel Festival.
Oct. 19...Dipawali Festival.

The dates of native festivals are approximate only: they are notified in due course in the Government Gazette. The principal Mohammedan and Chinese holidays are also observed to some extent in Ceylon.

CHILE.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
May 29...The Ascension.
May 21...Anniv. Battle Iquique.
June 19...Corpus Christi.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Sept. 18...National Ind. Day.
Sept. 19...Celebration of Victories of Army and Navy.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

The day of each Presidential Election is a holiday. All Saturdays after 2 are legal holidays.

CHINA.

Jan. 1 to 3..New Year's Holidays.
Feb. 1†..Chinese New Year—Spring Holiday.
Feb. 12...Amalgamation Day.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.
April 21*..Easter Monday.
June 2†..Dragon Boat Festival.
June 9*..Whit Monday.
July 1, 2*.Summer Holidays.
Oct. 8...Autumn Holidays.
Oct. 10...Anniv. of Rep. Estab.
Nov. 1†..Mid-Autumn Holiday.
Dec. 25*..Christmas Day.
Dec. 26*..Day after Christmas.

Foreign exchange banks and foreign chambers of commerce at Peking and the Treaty Ports observe most of the foregoing, though the practice is not uniform at all ports.

* Unofficial. These holidays are not observed by the Chinese.
† The Chinese New Year or Spring Holiday falls on a different day every year. It comes between Jan. 20 and Feb. 19. The Dragon Boat Festival is the 5th day of the 5th moon in the Chinese calendar, while Mid-Autumn Holiday is the 15th day of the 8th moon.

COLOMBIA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday (A. M.).
May 29...The Ascension.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 20...Independence Day.
July 24...Birthday of Bolivar.
Aug. 6...Founding of Bogota (at Bogota).
Aug. 7...Anniv. Battle Boyaca.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

* Unofficial.

COSTA RICA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Mar. 19...San José (St. Joseph).
April 11...Battle of Rivas.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.
May 1...Surrender Gen. Walker.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 15...Anniv. C. Amer. Ind.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 29, 30, 31...Bank Holidays.

* Unofficial.

CUBA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 24...Revolution of Baire.
May 20...Independence Day.
Oct. 10...Revolution of Yara.
Dec. 7...Death of Maceo.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

Due days precede Sunday and legal holidays.

DENMARK.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day,
April 17...Holy Thursday,
April 18...Good Friday.
April 20...Easter.
April 21...Easter Monday.
April 26...General Prayer Day.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 8...Whit Sunday.
June 9...Whit Monday.
June 3*..King's Birthday.
June 5...Constitution Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Day after Christmas.

* Observed by Government officials, but not a general holiday.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 27...Founding of Republic.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 18*..Corpus Christi.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 5...Memorial Day.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Aug. 16...War for Independence.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

* Unofficial.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 1...Chinese New Year.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
July 21...End of Poewasa Month (at Batavia, Sourabaya, Medan.)
Sept. 13*..Id-ui-Fitr (1st day).
Sept. 14*..Id-ui-Fitr (2nd day).
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Day after Christmas.

* These dates are approximate. Banks also close on some of the more important Mohammedan festivals. All of these holidays are unofficial.

ECUADOR.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 14...National Holiday.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
May 24...National Holiday (Separation from Colombia).
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
July 20...National Holiday (Battle of Pichincha).

Aug. 10...Independence of Quito.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 18...National Holiday (Separation from Chile).
Oct. 9...Ind. of Guayaquil.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 2...All Souls' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Unofficial.

EGYPT.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 7...Christmas Day (O. S.).
Jan. 14...New Year's Day (O.S.).
Mar. 3...Carnival in Alexandria.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
June 7...Whit Sunday Eve in Alexandria.
June 9...Whit Mond., Al'andria.
June 30...Cheker Bairam (1st day). (M.).
July 1...Cheker Bairam (2nd day). (M.).
Sept. 5...Courban Bairam (1st day). (M.).
Sept. 6...Courban Bairam (2d day). (M.).
Sept. 7...Courban Bairam (3d day). (M.).
Sept. 25...Jewish New Year's in Alexandria.
Oct. 4...Jewish Day of Atonement (Alexandria).
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
(M) Dates for Mohammedan holidays are approximate only.

ENGLAND.

(See United Kingdom in this list.)

FINLAND.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Mar. 25...Annunciation.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
June 24...St. John the Baptist.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Saint Stephen.

In Finland the calendar used is that of the New Style, but Russian official holidays have hitherto been observed in the Governor-General's Chancellery, in certain public offices and in the schools. It should be noted that days preceding holidays are always half-holidays, the banks and other public institutions closing 1 P. M.

FRANCE.

Jan. 1*..New Year's Day.
Mar. 3...Lundi Gras Carnival.
Mar. 4...Mardi Gras Carnival.
Mar. 5*..Ash Wednesday (A. M. at Bordeaux).
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
July 13...Fête Nationale.
July 14...Fête Nationale (Fall of Bastille).
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

In normal times there are many local holidays observed at Lille, Tourcoing and Roubaix. * Dates indicated by an asterisk the Paris Stock Exchange does not close. While Carnivals are not official holidays, very little business is transacted.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Native holidays are as follows:
Feb. 10...By Annamites, Chinese.
Feb. 17, 18..Annam. New Year's.
Feb. 23, 24..Annamite Festival.
April 2...Cambodgian Festival.
May 24...Birth of Buddha.
June 19...2d Annam. New Yrs.
Aug. 27...Native 'All Souls' Day.'
Sept. 25...Fete of the Lanterns.
Date Movable..Harvest Festival.

There are also several other holidays observed by the Annamites or by the Cambodgians, chiefly religious in character. These native holidays are not generally observed by foreign banks or merchants.

GERMANY.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Jan. 27...Kaiser's Birthday.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 4*..Shrove Tuesday (Mardi Gras).
Mar. 5*..Ash Wednesday.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2*..All Souls' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Day after Christmas.

* Dates marked with an asterisk are celebrated as holidays in Catholic Germany only. The Stock Exchanges at Berlin and Hamburg are closed on the following days: Jan. 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension, Whit Monday, Day of Atonement, and Dec. 25 and 26.

GREECE.

Jan. 7...Christmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 8...2d Xmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 14...New Year's Day (O.S.).
Jan. 19...Theophanie (O.S.). Epiphany.
Jan. 20...St. John the Baptist (O.S.).
Feb. 15*..Hypapanti (O.S.). Candlemas.
Mar. 3*..Sexagesima (O.S.).
Mar. 11...1st day of Lent (O.S.).
April 7...Annunciat'n Theotokos (O.S.). Independence Day.
April 12...Zoodochos-Pihi.
April 13...Palm Sunday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 6...King's Name Day.
May 15*..St. Athanase (O.S.).
May 29...The Ascension.
June 3...St. Constantine and St. Elena (O.S.).
June 9...Whit Monday.
July 12...St. Peter and St. Paul (O.S.).
Aug. 19...Transfiguration (O.S.).
Aug. 28...Assumption (O.S.).
Sept. 11*..Death of St. John the Baptist (O.S.).
Sept. 21...Nativity (O.S.).
Sept. 27*..Exalt'n of Cross (O.S.).
Nov. 8...St. Dimitrius (O.S.).
Nov. 21*..St. Michael and St. Gabriel (O.S.).
Nov. 26*..St. John Chrisostome (O.S.).
Dec. 13*..St. Andrew (O.S.).
Dec. 19*..St. Nicholas (O.S.).

* Dates indicated by an asterisk are unofficial holidays.

GUATEMALA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 3...Mon. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 4...Tues. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24*..St. John the Baptist.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Sept. 15...Independence Day.
Oct. 4...Celebrat'n of Francisco Morazan.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Unofficial.

HONG KONG (CHINA).

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 1*..Chinese New Year.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 24...Victoria Day.
June 2*..Chinese Dragon Fest'l.
June 3...King's Birthday.
June 9...Whit Monday.
July 1, 2*..Chinese Summer Hol.
Aug. 2*..Chinese Autumn Hol.

HAITI.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day—Independence Day.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 1...Agric. Day (Lab. Day).
May 29...The Ascension.
June 19...Corpus Christi.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2...All Souls' Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

HAWAII

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 1*..Chinese New Year.
Feb. 22...Washington's Birthday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
May 30...Decoration Day.
June 11...Kamehama Day.
July 4...Independence Day.
Sept. 1...Labor Day (1st Mon.).
Sept. 21...Regatta Day (3d Sat.).
Nov. 27...Thanksgiving Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Observed by many business houses but not established by law.

HONDURAS.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 3...Mon. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 4...Tues. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24*..St. John the Baptist.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Sept. 15...Independence Day.
Oct. 4...Celebrat'n of Francisco Morazan.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Unofficial.

HONG KONG (CHINA).

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 1*..Chinese New Year.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 24...Victoria Day.
June 2*..Chinese Dragon Fest'l.
June 3...King's Birthday.
June 9...Whit Monday.
July 1, 2*..Chinese Summer Hol.
Aug. 2*..Chinese Autumn Hol.

Aug. 5...Bank Holiday.
Aug. 26*..Chinese All Souls' Day.
Oct. 8*..Chinese Autumn Holiday (first day).
Nov. 1*..Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival (Feast of the Lanterns).
Dec. 7*..Birthday of Confucius.
Dec. 23*..Winter Solstice.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Boxing Day.
* Observed by Chinese merchants.

INDIA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 18*..Bara Wafat.
Mar. 2*..Maha Shivaratri.
Mar. 21*..Jamshedi Naoroz.
April 11*..Ramnavami (B.).
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Easter Saturday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
June 3...King-Emperor's B'day
June 9...Whit Monday.
Aug. 1*..Ramzan-Id.
Aug. 2...Cocoanut Day.
Aug. 21*..Gokul-Ashtami (B.).
Sept. 1*..Ganesh-Chaturthi and Samvat-Sari (Jain). (B.).
Sept. 11*..Parsi New Year.
Sept. 16*..Khordadsal.
Oct. 6*..Dussera (B.).
Oct. 25-26-27*..Divali (B.).
Nov. 7*..Mohurrum (B.).
Dec. 25-26...Christmas Holidays.
* Native holidays officially sanctioned by the Government under Section 25 of Act XXVI. of 1881, entitled the "Negotiable Instrument Act." The dates are approximate, as precise dates are fixed by the native calendar in several cases. The exact dates are duly announced by the Government each year. Those marked (B.) are also fixed as holidays under Charter-Parties by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Government also recognizes some twenty or more other holidays observed by the Hindu, Parsi, Mohammedan, Jewish and Jain religions. Also the four days following Christmas as optional holidays for the Christian population.

IRELAND.

(See United Kingdom.)

ITALY.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 19*..St. Joseph (St. José).
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 18...Good Friday (Florence, Genoa and Milan).
April 21...Easter Monday (Florence, Genoa and Milan).
May 1...Labor Day.
May 23...St. Julia (Leghorn).
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday (Florence, Genoa and Milan).
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24...St. John the Baptist.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Sept. 20...National Holiday.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 11...King's Birthday.
Dec. 7...St. Ambrose (Milan).
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26*..St. Stephen.
* Unofficial holidays.

JAMACIA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Mar. 5...Ash Wednesday.
April 18..Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 24...Empire Day.
June 3...King's Birthday.
Aug. 1...Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies.
Nov. 9...King Edward's Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Boxing Day.

JAPAN.

Jan. 1, 3, 5..New Year's Holidays: Shiho-Hai, Genshi-sai, Shin-nen-en-kai.
Feb. 11...Kigen-setsu (Anniversary Coronation of 1st Emperor).
Mar. 21...Shunki-korei-sai(Spring Festival).
April 3...Jimmu-Tenno-sai (Anniversary death of 1st Emperor).
April 18...Good Friday (Foreign Merchants).
April 21...Easter Monday (Foreign Merchants).
July 30...Anniv. death of Emperor Meiji Tenno.
Aug. 31...Ten-cho-setsu (Emp's Birthday).
Sept. 24...Shunki-korei-sai (Autumn Festival).
Oct. 17...Kan-name-sai (Harvest Thanksgiving).
Oct. 31...Ten-cho-setsu-Shukujitsu (Emperor's Birthday).
Nov. 23...Nii-name-sai (2d Harvest Festival).
Dec. 25...Christmas Day (Custom House & For'n Merchants).
The Custom House and other public offices, as well as banks and large firms close on Sundays, and Government offices and schools also close on Saturday afternoons. In most mills and factories work is suspended on the first and fifteenth of each month, instead of on Sundays, and only the New Year holidays, the Kigen-setsu (Feb. 11), and Ten-cho-setsu (Aug. 31), holidays are observed. Railway, postal and telegraphic services are maintained every day in the year, and all stores are open every day except the New Year holidays and July 1 and 15. No Sundays are observed.

MEXICO.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Feb. 5...Anniv. of Constitution.
Mar. 4...Shrove Tues. (Carniv.).
Mar. 19*..St. José (St. Joseph).
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.
May 5...Anniversary del Trimufo, 1862.
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24*..St. John the Baptist.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Sept. 16...Anniv. of Independ.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Nov. 20...Begin'g Rev'n in 1910.
Dec. 12*..Our Lady of Guadeloupe.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Other dates formerly celebrated were:
Mar. 21...Birthday of Juarez.
April 2...Taking of Puebla.
May 8...Birthday of Hidalgo.
May 15...Taking of Queretaro.
June 21...Occupation of Mexico
July 18...Death of Juarez.
July 30...Death of Hidalgo.
Sept. 15...Birthday of Gen. Diaz.
Sept. 30...Birthday of Morelos.
Dec. 22...Death of Morelos.
There are also many local holidays observed in certain States or cities. Due days precede Sunday or legal holidays. * Unofficial.

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
Aug. 31...Birthday of the Queen.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Day after Christmas.
In addition to the above, banks and the Amsterdam Stock Exchange are usually closed every Saturday during July and August.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 24...Empire Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.

NEW ZEALAND.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Mar. 17...St. Patrick's Day.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
April 21...Monday after Easter.
April 23...St. George's Day.
June 3...King's Birthday.
Sept. 23...Dominion Day.
Oct. 27...Labor Day.
Nov. 30...St. Andrew's Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Boxing Day.
In addition to the foregoing there are local holidays at leading towns on the following dates: Auckland, Jan. 29; Canterbury, Dec. 16; Marlborough, Nov. 1; Nelson, Feb. 2; Otago and Southland, Mar. 23; Taranaki, April 1, and Wellington, Jan. 22.

NICARAGUA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 4*..Shrove Tues. (Carniv.).
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24*..St. John the Baptist.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Sept. 15...Independence C. Amer.
Oct. 12...Columbus or Disc. Day.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Nov. 2*..All Souls' Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Unofficial.

NORWAY.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 17...Independence Day.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
Oct. 31...Thanksgiving Day.
Thanksgiving Day in Norway is a movable date. It will fall as follows for the next five years: 1918, Nov. 1; 1919, Oct. 31, 1920, Nov. 5; 1921, Nov. 4; 1922, Nov. 3.

PANAMA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 4*..Shrove Tuesday.
Feb. 15...Constitution of Repub.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.

May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 4...American Indep. Day.
July 24...B'day of Gen. Bolivar.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Oct. 12...Columbus Day.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Nov. 3...Separat'n fr. Colombia.
Nov. 28...Independence of Spain.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Unofficial.

PARAGUAY.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 3...San Blas Day.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 14, 15..Independence Days.
June 19...Corpus Christi.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Oct. 12...Columbus Day.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 25...Adopt'n of Constitut'n.
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Celebrated at Asuncion as the date of the founding of the city in 1536.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 22...Washington's Birthday.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 1...Labor Day.
May 30...Memorial Day.
June 6...Elect'n Day (ev. 4 yrs.).
July 4...Independence Day.
Aug. 13...Occupation Day.
Nov. 27...Thanksgiving Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 30...Rizal Day.
The following religious holidays are also observed in the Philippines, but are not legal holidays:
Jan. 1...Circumcision.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2...Purification.
Mar. 19...St. Joseph.
Mar. 25...Annunciation.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 19...Corpus Christi.
June 29...St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 25...St. James the Apostle.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Sept. 8...Nativity.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Nov. 30...St. Andrew the Apostle (Manila).
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.

PERSIA.

Mar. 21 to 24..New Year's Day (No Rooz).
May 30...Ramazan (1st day).
May 31...Ramazan (2d day).
June 28, 29..Ramazan (last days).
Oct. 5...Ashura.

PERU.

Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 3...Mon. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 4...Tues. bef. Lent Carniv.
Mar. 19*..San José (St. Joseph).
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 28, 29, 30..Nat. Ind. Days.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Aug. 30...Santa Rosa.
Sept. 8*..Nativity.
Sept. 24...Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes.
Oct. 12...Discovery of America.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
* Unofficial.

PORTO RICO.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Feb. 12...Lincoln's Birthday.
Feb. 22...Washington's Birthday.
Mar. 22...Emancipation Day.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 14...Mothers' Day.
May 30...Decoration Day.
June 26*..St. John the Baptist.
July 4...Independence Day.
July 25...Occupation Day.
Sept. 1...Labor Day.
Oct. 12...Columbus Day.
Nov. 2*..All Saints' Day.
Nov. 6...General Election.
Nov. 27...Thanksgiving Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Due days follow Sundays and legal holidays. * Unofficial, but quite generally observed. The various ports celebrate locally the festivals of their patron saints.

PORTUGAL.

Jan. 1...Univ. Brotherh'd Day.
Jan. 31...Memorial Day.*
May 3...Anniv. Discov. Brazil.
June 19...Munic'l Hol. (Lisbon).
June 24...Munic'l Hol. (Oporto).
Oct. 5...Republic Ind. Day.
Dec. 1...Flag Day.
Dec. 25...Family Day.
* The first attempt to establish a republic in Portugal was made on Jan. 31, 1891.

RHODESIA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 24...Victoria Day.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
June 3...King's Birthday.
July 8...Cecil Rhodes Day.
July 9...Founders' Day.
Sept. 12*..Occupation Day (Salisbury only).
Nov. 4*..Occupation Day (Bulawayo only).
Dec. 4...Shangani Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Boxing Day.
* Not bank holidays.

ROUMANIA.

Jan. 7...Christmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 8...2d Xmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 9...3d Xmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 14...New Year's Day (O.S.).
Jan. 19...Theophanie (O.S.).
Jan. 20...Theophanie (O.S.). (2d Day).
Feb. 6...Unirea Princip'r (O.S.).
Feb. 15...Intampin'a Domnului.
April 20...Easter Sunday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 6...St. George (O.S.).
May 23...Anniv. King's Corona'n
May 27...St. Treime (O.S.).
May 29...The Ascension.
June 3...St. Constantine and St. Elena (O.S.).
July 12...St. Peter and St. Paul (O.S.).
Aug. 2...St. Elias (O.S.).
Aug. 19...Transfiguration (O.S.).
Aug. 28...Assumption (O.S.).
Sept. 21...Nativity (O.S.).
Sept. 27...Exalt'n of Cross (O.S.).
Nov. 8...St. Dimitrius (O.S.).
Nov. 21...St. Michael and Gabriel (O.S.).
Dec. 4...Presentation Blessed Virgin Mary.
Dec. 19...St. Nicholas (O.S.).

RUSSIA.

Jan. 6-7-8..Christmas Holidays (O.S.).
Jan. 14...New Year's Day (O.S.).
Jan. 19...The Epiphany (O.S.).
Feb. 15...Purification (O.S.).
April 7...Annunciation (O.S.).
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Saturday.
April 20...Easter.
April 21*..Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9*..Whit Monday.
July 12*..St. Peter and St. Paul (O.S.).
Aug. 19...Transfiguration (O.S.).
Aug. 28...Assumption (O.S.).
Sept. 21...Nativity (O.S.).
Sept. 27...Exalt'n of Cross (O.S.).
* Unofficial. In addition to the above the Stock Exchange at Petrograd closes on the following days: Jan. 13, Feb. 13, May 13, May 22, May 24, Sept. 11, Oct. 9, Oct. 14, and Dec. 4. The first three are the last days of the months of December, January, and April (O.S.), while the others are festival days in the Greek Church.

SALVADOR.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Mar. 1...Civic Holiday.
Mar. 15*..Nat'l Holiday—Commemorating Gen. Morazan.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
Aug. 29*..Nat'l Holiday—Commemorating Gen. Barrios.
Sept. 15...Independence Day.
Oct. 12...Columbus Day.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Nov. 5*..Commemorating Generals Delgado, Arce, Rodriguez.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 24*..Day before Christmas.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Banks do not close on these days.

SCOTLAND.

(See United Kingdom.)

SERBIA.

Jan. 7...Christmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 14*..New Year's Day (O.S.).
Jan. 19...Theophanie (O.S.).
Jan. 27...St. Sava (O.S.).
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21*..Easter Monday.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 15...Kossova Day.
June 28..."St. Vit" (O.S.).
July 12...King's Birthday.
Aug. 19...Transfiguration (O.S.).
Aug. 28*..Assumption (O.S.).
Sept. 21*..Nativity (O.S.).
Sept. 27*..Exalt'n of Cross (O.S.).
Dec. 4...Presentation Blessed Virgin Mary.
Dec. 19*..St. Nicholas (O.S.).
* Morning only observed.

SIAM.

Jan. 1...King's Birthday; New Year's Day in Bangkok.
Feb. 11, 12, 13..Chinese New Yr.
April 1...Official New Year.
April 18...Good Frid. (Bangkok).
April 19...Holy Sat. (Bangkok).
April 21...Easter Mond. (Bang'k).
May 20...Whit Monday (Bang'k)
May 24...Victoria Day (Bang'k)
June 3...King's B'day (Bang'k)
July 1...Half Yr. Hol. (Bang'k)
July 14...Fête Nat'nale (Bang'k)
July 29-30..Begin. Buddhist Lent.
Oct. 24...End of Buddhist Lent.
Dec. 2...King's Coronation.
Dec. 24...Xmas Eve (Bangkok).
Dec. 25...Xmas Day (Bangkok).
Dec. 26...St. Stephen (Bangkok).

SPAIN.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.

Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 19*..San José (St. Joseph).
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday (A. M.).
May 29...The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24*..St. John the Baptist.
June 29...San Pedro Day.
July 25...St. Iago, patr. of Spain.
Aug. 15...Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Natlvity.
Nov. 1...All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8...Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Unofficial.

The following dates connected with the Royal Family are also observed to some extent, but are not legal holidays.
Jan. 23...Fête of the King.
May 17...King's Birthday.
July 21...B'day Queen Mother.
Oct. 24...Birthday of the Queen.
Nov. 39...B'day of Crown Prince.
Dec. 23...Fête of the Queen.

SWEDEN.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6...The Epiphany.
Mar. 25...Annunciation.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 1*..Labor Day.
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
June 24...St. John the Baptist.
Nov. 6*..Gustav. Adolphus Day.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...2d Christmas Day.

In addition to the above holidays the following half holidays are usually observed by banks:
April 19...Easter Eve.
June 7...Whitsun Eve.
June 23...Midsummer Day.
Dec. 24...Christmas Eve.
* Not legal holidays.

SWITZERLAND.

Jan. 1, 2..New Year's Holidays.
April 17*..Holy Thursday (A. M. at Basle and Zurich).
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19*..Holy Sat'day (Zurich).
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 28...Eve of Ascension (A. M. in Basle and Zurich).
May 29...The Ascension.
June 9...Whit Monday.
Aug. 1...Fed'at'n Day (Geneva).
Aug. 26*..Jakobfest (Basle).
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26*..Day after Christmas.
Dec. 31*..New Yrs. Eve (Geneva)
* Unofficial.

TURKEY.

Jan. 1*..New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Jan. 7*..Christmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 14*..New Year's Day (O.S.).
Jan. 19*..Theophanie (The Epiphany) (O.S.).
April 7*..Annunciat'n Theotokos (O.S.).
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 21*..Easter Monday.
April 27...Accession of Sultan Mehmed V.
April 27 or 28..Mirady Guedjesse (M.).
May 15 or 16.."Lelle Berat" (M.)
May 29*..The Ascension.
May 30 or 31.."Ramazan" (1st Day) (M.).
June 9*..Whit Monday.
June 13 or 14.."Hirkai Cherif" (M.).
June 17 (or 18), April 6 or 7—"Utch Ailar" (6th Day of the 7th Moon) (M.).
June 25 or 26.."Lelle Kader" (M)
June 29...Cheker Bairam (also Jewish New Year's), (M.), or 1 day later.
June 30...Cheker Bairam Second Day or 1 day later (M.).
July 1...Cheker Bairam Third Day (M.), or 1 day later.
July 23...Procl. of Constitution.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Aug. 28*..Assumption (O.S.).
Sept. 5 to 8..Courban Bairam (4 Days) (M.).
Sept. 22..Birthday of the Sultan.
Sept. 25 or 26..Mohammedan New Year (M.).
Oct. 4...Jewish Atonement.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Dec. 5...Birth of the Prophet (12th Day of 3d Moon) (M.).
Dec. 16...Death of the Prophet.
Dec. 25*..Christmas Day.
* Holidays observed by banking and mercantile houses and the Bourse at Constantinople. (M) Dates for Mohammedan holidays are approximate only.

TURKEY IN ASIA (SMYRNA).

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 7...Christmas Day (O.S.).
Jan. 14...New Year's Day (O.S.).
Jan. 19...Theophanie (O.S.).
April 15...Jewish Passover.
April 16...Jewish Passover (last day).
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18*..Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
April 22...Easter Tuesday.
May 30, 31..Ramazan (1st and 2d day).
June 29-30, July 1..Cheker Bairam (1st, 2d, and 3d days).
Sept. 5, 6..Courban Bairam (1st and 2d day).
Sept. 25-26..Mohammedan New Year Holidays.
Oct. 4...Jewish Atonement.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Observed by the Greeks.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(In England, Ireland and Wales).
Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Mar. 17...St. Patrick's Day (Ireland).
April 18...Good Friday.
April 21...Easter Monday.
May 1...May Day.
June 3*..King's Birthday..
June 9...Whit Monday.
May 24*..Victoria Day.
Aug. 5...Bank Holiday.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
Dec. 26...Boxing Day.

(In Scotland).
Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
April 18...Good Friday.
May 6...Bank Holiday.
Aug. 5...Bank Holiday.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Not established by law. The London Stock Exchange does not close on these days, but is closed on Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day).

URUGUAY.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17...Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...Holy Saturday.
April 18, 19, 20 (A)..Landing of Uruguayan Patriots.
May 18...Battle of Las Piedras.
May 25...Independence River Plate Provinces.
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 18...Constitution Day.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Aug. 25...Ind. of Uruguay.
Oct. 12...Columbus Day.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
(A) Celebrated every fourth year—beginning 1864 (next celebration will occur in 1920). * Unofficial.

VENEZUELA.

Jan. 1...New Year's Day.
Jan. 6*..The Epiphany.
Feb. 2*..Purification.
Mar. 25*..Annunciation.
April 17*..Holy Thursday.
April 18...Good Friday.
April 19...1st Movement for Ind.
May 29*..The Ascension.
June 19*..Corpus Christi.
June 24...Battle of Carabobo.
June 29*..St. Peter and St. Paul.
July 5...Independence Day.
Aug. 15*..Assumption.
Sept. 8*..Natlvity.
Oct. 28...Bolivar Day.
Nov. 1*..All Saints' Day.
Dec. 8*..Immaculate Concept'n.
Dec. 19...National Holiday.
Dec. 25...Christmas Day.
* Unofficial.

WALES.

(See United Kingdom).

ORIGIN OF 'BROTHER JONATHAN."

(From Dwight's American Magazine in 1847.)

THE origin of this term, applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the *Norwich Courier*. The editor says it was communicated by an intelligent gentleman, now upward of eighty years of age, who was an active participator in the scenes of the Revolution. The story is as follows: "When Gen. Washington, after being appointed Commander of the Army of the Revolution, came to Massachusetts to organize it and make preparations for the defense of the country, he found a great destitution of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful foe he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such a condition the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion, at that anxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His Excellency Jonathan Trumbull the elder, who was then Governor of the State of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the General placed the greatest reliance, remarked, we must consult "Brother Jonathan" on the subject. The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties later arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, "we must consult 'Brother Jonathan.'" The term Yankee is still applied to a portion, but "Brother Jonathan" has now become a designation of the whole country, as John Bull has for England.

MEMORABLE DATES.

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1483 Martin Luther born, Nov. 10.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
1564 Shakespeare born, April 23.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24.
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled, May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began, Sept. 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1 (July 12 new style).
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1706 Benjamin Franklin born, Jan. 17.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1742 Gen. Nath. Greene born, Aug. 7.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17
1776 Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., June 28.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1776 Battle of Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25-26.
1777 Henry Clay born, April 12
1777 Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.

A. D.
1783 British evacuated New York, Nov. 25.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began, July 14.
1789 Washington first inaugurated President, April 30.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French.
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1807 Robert E. Lee born, Jan. 19.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's Victory, Sept. 11.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1835 Great fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
1851 First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1861 Fort Sumter fired on, April 12.
1861 Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
1862 Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1863 Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established.
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in N. Y., Sept. 24.
1870 Franco-German War begun, July 19.
1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
1876 Jarrett and Palmer train, New York to San Francisco, left Jersey City May 31; arrived San Francisco June 4: time of journey, 83 hours, 34 minutes.
1876 Hallett's Reef (Hell Gate) blown up, Sept. 2.
1876 Brooklyn Theatre fire, Dec. 5, 289 lives lost.
1878 Paris Exposition.
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1883 Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24.
1884 Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty presented to U. S. at Paris, July 4.
1885 Hell Gate rocks blown up, Oct. 10.
1886 Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
1886 Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island unveiled in presence of 1,000,000 people. The World raised $100,000 to erect the statue, Oct. 28.
1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.

MEMORABLE DATES—*Continued.*

A. D.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1894 Hawaii made a Republic, July 4.
1894 Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17.
1894 Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen Ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 "Greater New York" bill signed, May 11.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 U. S. Battleship Maine blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15.
1898 War began between Spain and the United States, April 21.
1898 Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1898 Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
1898 Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
1898 Peace protocol signed between the United States and Spain, Aug. 12.
1898 Peace treaty signed by American and Spanish delegates at Paris, Dec. 10.
1898 Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1899 Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
1899 Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), Mar. 17, 45 lives lost.
1900 Paris Exposition.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30, 145 lives lost.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, Mar. 23.
1901 Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 6.
1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1902 Pennsylvania coal strike.
1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
1902 Edward-VII. crowned King of Great Britain, Aug. 9.
1903 Kishinev massacre.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1904 St. Louis Exposition opened, April 30.
1904 Steamboat General Slocum burned, June 15.
1905 Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-Mar. 15.
1905 Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
A. D.
1905 Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
1906 Eruption of Vesuvius, April 5-12.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 18-19.
1908 Great earthquake in Southern Italy.
1908 American battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the globe.
1908 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12.
1910 The North Pole discovered, April 6.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
1910 Union of South Africa, May 31.
1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1911 Postal Banks established in United States, Jan. 3.
1911 President Diaz of Mexico resigned.
1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.
1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
1912 Equitable Building burned, Jan. 9, 6 lives lost.
1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27.
1913 Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
1913 Steamer Volturno disaster, Oct. 9.
1914 General European war.
1914 S.S. Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.
1914 Great fire in Salem, June 25.
1914 Archduke Francis of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo, June 28.
1914 Germany invaded Belgium, Aug. 2.
1914 Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.
1914 Cape Cod Canal opened.
1914 Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23.
1914 Austria declared war on Japan, Aug. 25.
1915 Panama - Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
1915 Steamship Lusitania sunk, May 7.
1915 Excursion steamer Eastland disaster, July 24.
1915 Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1915 Steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19.
1915 Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
1915 China restored as a Monarchy.
1916 Teutonic Peace Proposal made.
1916 Black Tom Dock explosion and fire, Jersey City, July 30, $33,000,000 loss.
1917 Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated throne, March 15.
1917 United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; with Austria, Dec. 7.
1917 King Constantine of Greece abdicated, June 12.
1917 Pope Benedict made public his peace proposal, Aug. 1, which America and the Allies rejected.
1917 Halifax disaster, Dec. 6.
1917 Jerusalem surrenders to British, Dec. 8.
1918 Czar Nicholas of Russia shot by Bolshevik orders, July 12.

BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Battles.	Dates.	American Commanders.	Loss.	British Commanders.	Loss.
Lexington	19th April, 1775		84	Pitcairn	245
Bunker Hill	17th June, 1775	Prescott	453	Howe	1,054
Flatbush	12th Aug. 1776	Putnam	2,000	Howe	400
White Plains	28th Oct., 1776	Washington	300	Howe	300
Trenton	25th Dec., 1776	Washington	9	Rahl	1,000
Princeton	3d Jan., 1777	Washington	100	Mawhood	400
Bennington	16th Aug., 1777	Stark	100	Baum	600
Brandywine	11th Sept., 1777	Washington	1,200	Howe	500
Saratoga	17th Oct., 1777	Gates	350	Burgoyne	600
Monmouth	25th June, 1778	Washington	230	Clinton	400
Rhode Island	29th Aug., 1778	Sullivan	211	Pigott	260
Briar Creek	30th Mar., 1779	Ash	300	Prevost	16
Stoney Point	15th July, 1779	Wayne	100	Johnson	600
Camden	16th Aug., 1780	Gates	720	Cornwallis	375
Cowpens	17th Jan., 1781	Morgan	72	Tarlton	800
Guildford	15th Mar., 1781	Greene	400	Cornwallis	523
Eutaw Springs	8th Sept., 1781	Greene	555	Stewart	1,000
Yorktown	19th Oct., 1781	Washington		Cornwallis	

This table is made independent of numerous skirmishes and battles of less importance.

A treaty of peace was signed and the independence of the country recognized by England September 13, 1783, provisional articles having been signed November 30, 1782. The British sailed from New York November 25, 1783, leaving the whole country east of the Mississippi and south of Canada in possession of the republic.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
1819.

JAMES MONROE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. GEORGE III. WAS KING OF ENGLAND, THE ACTUAL GOVERNMENT BEING UNDER THE PRINCE OF WALES (AFTERWARDS GEORGE IV.) AS REGENT.

KING OF FRANCE—LOUIS XVIII.
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA—FRANCIS I.
KING OF PRUSSIA—FREDERICK WILLIAM III.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA—ALEXANDER I.
KING OF SPAIN—FERDINAND VII.
KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY—CHARLES XIV.
ROMAN PONTIFF—PIUS VII.
SULTAN OF TURKEY—MAHMUD VI.
KING OF DENMARK—FREDERICK VI.
KING OF NAPLES AND SICILY—FERDINAND I.
KING OF SARDINIA—VICTOR EMMANUEL I.

January 2—The Bank of Michigan opens at the city of Detroit.
January 19—Centre College incorporated at Danville, Ky.
January 19—The United States and Great Britain sign a joint agreement for the occupation of the territory of Oregon.
January 24—The first church at Buffalo is completed and used for worship.
February 5—Hannah Goes Van Buren, wife of President Martin Van Buren, dies.
February 22—The Sabine River is agreed on as a boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions in North America.
February 22—Spain cedes to the United States, by treaty, the territories of East and West Florida, receiving $5.000,000.
March 2—The Government of the United States donates to Alabama 902,774 acres of public lands, the proceeds to be devoted to public schools.
March 2—The Congress of the United States separates the territory of Arkansas from Missouri.
March 3—The Congress of the United States passes an act authorizing the employment of the navy for the suppression of the African slave trade.
March 24—Southwark Bridge, over the Thames River, London, England, opens for traffic.
April 2—The pioneer agricultural periodical in the United States, The American Farmer, begins publication at Baltimore.
April 10—The steamship Savannah, the first steamcraft to cross the Atlantic Ocean, leaves the city of New York for Savannah, Ga., on the first leg of her historic voyage. She was of 380 tons burden.
April 13—The Secret Society of the Carbonari is established at the city of Naples, in Sicily, for the purpose of driving out foreigners, and especially the French, and establishing civil and religious liberty. This organization grew to 65,000 by 1820; thence spread to France, fomenting the revolutions of 1830 and 1848.
April 26—The first American lodge of the Secret Order of Odd Fellows, known as Washington Lodge No. 1, is founded at Baltimore.
May 4—The vessels Hecla and Griper start on their voyage to try to discover a northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
May 24—Queen Victoria of Great Britain born.
May 26—The transatlantic steamship Savannah leaves the city of Savannah bound for Liverpool, England.
May 28—The steamboat Independence, pioneer steam craft on the Missouri River, goes up that stream as far as Franklin.
June 2—The steamboat Harriet, a pioneer steam craft on the Mississippi River, arrives at St. Louis from New Orleans, after a trip of 27 days.
June 15—Over 5,000 acres in the Fen districts, England, deluged by storms.
June 16—An earthquake causes the Kutch District in India to sink, smothering up over 2,000 persons.
June 19—The Legislature of Massachusetts separates from that State the territory of Maine.
June 20—The American steamship Savannah arrives at Liverpool, England.
July 6—Mme. Blanchard is killed by the burning of a gas balloon by which she was making an ascension at Tivoli.
July 12—The first United States Custom House in Philadelphia is opened on Second Street, near Dock Street.
August 1—The Congress of Carlsbad, Germany, opens. This was a gathering for the purpose of repressing the liberty of the press.
August 16—The "Peterloo" political riots occur at Manchester, England. Eleven persons are killed and 600 injured.
August 23—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States Navy, dies in the West Indies of yellow fever.
September 21—Over 200 ships lost in hurricane in Leeward Islands, West Indies.
September 22—The first steamship on Lake Erie begins its trips.
October 11—A convention in Maine appoints a committee to draw up a State Constitution.
October 15—Carlile, an English book publisher, is put to trial at London, England, on a charge of treason, in having published Tom Paine's "Age of Reason."
December 6—Gen. W. S. Rosecrans of the Union Army born.
December 31—Fifteen families settle at Indianapolis, Ind.
December 31—A revolution begins in Spain.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	Sept. 23 to Oct. 22.	Germinal	(Budding),	Mar. 22 to Apr. 21.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.	Floreal	(Flowery),	Apr. 21 to May 20.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	Nov. 22 to Dec. 21.	Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Nivose	(Snowy),	Dec. 22 to Jan. 21.	Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	Jan. 21 to Feb. 20.	Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to Aug. 19.
Ventose	(Windy),	Feb. 20 to Mar. 19.	Fructidor	(Fruit),	Aug. 19 to Sept. 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

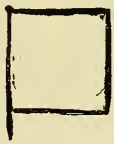
To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

WEATHER FLAGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, "wireless" and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with black square in Centre.
				
Fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1,2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable, the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Alaska, Juneau.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boise.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston. (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Trenton.
New Mexico, Santa Fe.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LENGTHS, IN STATUTE MILES, OF THE GENERAL COAST LINE AND TIDAL SHORE LINE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

LOCALITY.	General Sea Coast Line.	TIDAL SHORE LINE, UNIT MEASURE 3 STATUTE MILES.			TIDAL SHORE LINE, UNIT MEASURE 1 STATUTE MILE.		
		Mainland.	Islands.	Total.	Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
United States:							
Atlantic Coast	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370	5,565	6,114	11,679
Gulf Coast	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097	3,641	2,777	6,418
Pacific Coast	1,366	1,740	670	2,410	2,730	1,035	3,765
Total	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877	11,936	9,926	21,862
Alaska	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	4,170	.....	.....	10,850	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	311	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	412
Guam	78	.....	.....	84	85	7	92
Hawaiian Islands	775	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	842
Panama Canal Zone	20	.....	.....	.....	29	4	33
United States Samoan Islands	76	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute Mile.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of one statute mile, and include the shore line of those bodies of tidal waters more than 1 mile wide which lie close to the main waters, even though the entrance width is less than the unit measure.

Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and United States Samoan Islands were not measured with a unit measure of 1 statute mile, as large areas are unsurveyed, and such a measuremeut would be very approximate, if not misleading.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

AS DISPLAYED ON THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, AND GULF COASTS.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.

Small craft. Storm. Hurricane.

NW. winds. SW. winds. NE. winds. SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected. *Storm Warning*—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds. *Hurricane Warning*—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast. Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings described above are displayed at night.

The following new system of night storm-warning displays on the Great Lakes only became effective October 15, 1916:

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made. *Northeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*. *Southeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*. *Southwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*. *Northwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*. *Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning*—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1918, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	10	66	El Paso, Texas	10	78	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	75
Albany, N. Y.	8	70	Fort Smith, Ark.	8	74	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	69
Alpena, Mich.	10	72	Galveston, Texas.	11	93	Portland, Me.	8	61
Atlanta, Ga.	10	66	Havre, Mont.	10	76	Red Bluff, Cal.	6	60
Bismarck, N. D.	10	74	Helena, Mont.	7	70	Rochester, N. Y.	8	78
Boise, Idaho	5	55	Huron, S. D.	12	72	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla.	8	75	St. Paul, Minn.	9	102
Buffalo, N. Y.	14	92	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.*	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	7	72	Knoxville, Tenn.	6	84	Salt Lake City, Utah.	6	66
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	66	Leavenworth, Kan.*	7	66	San Diego, Cal.	6	54
Chicago, Ill.	16	84	Louisville, Ky.	8	74	San Francisco, Cal.	10	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va.	4	63	Santa Fe, N. M.	7	53
Cleveland, Ohio	14	73	Memphis, Tenn.	9	75	Savannah, Ga.	8	88
Custer, Mont.*	7	72	Montgomery, Ala.	6	54	Spokane, Wash.	6	52
Denver, Col.	8	75	Nashville, Tenn.	7	75	Toledo, Ohio	11	84
Detroit, Mich.	11	86	New Orleans, La.	8	86	Vicksburg, Miss.	7	62
Dodge City, Kan.	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	12	96	Washington, D. C.	7	68
Dubuque, Iowa	7	60	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	8	72
Duluth, Minn.	14	78	Omaha, Neb.	9	66			
Eastport, Me.	11	78	Palestine, Texas	7	60			

* Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.004	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	3.600
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.016		35	3,080	51.3	4.900
	3	264	4.4	.036	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	6.400
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.064		45	3,960	66.0	8.100
	5	440	7.33	.100	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	10.000
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.400	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	14.400
	15	1,320	22.0	900		70	6,160	102.7	19.600
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.600	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	25.600
	25	2,200	36.6	2.500		100	8,800	146.6	40.000

MEAN HUMIDITY OF PLACES IN UNITED STATES IN PERCENTAGES.

FROM a table prepared by the United States Weather Bureau, showing the monthly and annual values of relative humidity at regular Weather Bureau stations in the United States, based upon observations made at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. respectively, 75th meridian time and covering a period of about 25 years of record.

STATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
Atlanta, Ga.	76	72	70	66	66	70	76	78	74	69	70	75	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	80	76	79	78	81	82	82	82	80	78	78	78	80
Baltimore, Md.	72	68	68	62	66	69	69	72	74	71	70	70	69
Bismarck, N. Dak.	74	74	72	64	65	70	66	66	67	70	75	74	70
Boston, Mass.	72	69	69	68	70	72	71	74	76	74	73	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	79	79	76	72	72	74	72	72	74	74	76	78	75
Carson City, Nev.	64	58	51	43	45	40	36	38	44	53	58	68	50
Charleston, S. C.	78	78	78	74	76	78	79	81	82	78	78	78	78
Charlotte, N. C.	72	69	69	64	66	72	76	79	76	70	69	72	71
Cheyenne, Wyo.	56	62	59	58	60	56	55	54	51	54	54	56	56
Chicago, Ill.	82	80	77	72	72	72	70	74	72	72	76	80	74
Cincinnati, Ohio.	76	74	70	62	64	65	65	67	68	68	71	76	69
Denver, Col.	54	56	53	50	54	50	52	50	48	50	50	55	52
Detroit, Mich.	83	82	77	70	70	71	68	71	74	76	79	82	76
Duluth, Minn.	82	80	76	70	70	74	73	76	77	76	80	82	76
Fort Smith, Ark.	72	70	66	65	71	71	71	72	72	70	70	70	70
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	86	84	80	79	78	78	77	76	80	82	81
Helena, Mont.	70	69	62	54	56	55	48	46	54	59	64	70	59
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	77	72	66	67	67	66	68	70	69	73	78	70
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	79	78	74	76	80	81	83	84	82	82	82	80
Kansas City, Mo.	74	76	70	65	68	68	68	68	70	66	68	74	70
Key West, Fla.	82	80	77	74	74	76	74	74	78	78	80	81	78
Knoxville, Tenn.	77	72	70	65	68	74	76	79	72	74	74	77	74
Little Rock, Ark.	73	70	68	68	72	72	74	75	74	72	70	72	72
Los Angeles, Cal.	64	68	71	72	75	75	75	74	72	70	63	60	70
Louisville, Ky.	74	72	68	63	64	66	66	68	69	68	69	72	68
Milwaukee, Wis.	79	78	77	74	72	72	72	74	76	76	77	78	75
Mobile, Ala.	80	78	80	77	76	77	80	82	80	76	78	80	79
Nashville, Tenn.	75	73	70	66	68	70	72	73	72	70	70	75	71
New Haven, Ct.	72	70	71	69	72	74	76	77	79	76	73	72	74
New Orleans, La.	79	78	78	76	74	76	78	80	79	75	78	79	78
New York, N. Y.	74	71	70	68	70	72	72	74	76	72	72	72	72
Oklahoma, Okla.	73	71	67	65	72	70	69	67	68	68	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	70	63	65	66	65	68	68	66	69	75	69
Philadelphia, Pa.	73	70	69	64	67	68	68	72	74	71	70	72	70
Pittsburgh, Pa.	78	76	72	66	66	69	68	69	72	71	72	76	72
Portland, Me.	74	71	71	70	73	74	76	78	79	76	74	74	74
Portland, Ore.	84	78	74	70	70	68	64	66	72	78	83	85	74
Richmond, Va.	74	67	71	64	68	72	72	76	78	78	70	73	72
St. Louis, Mo.	75	74	71	66	68	68	67	68	70	68	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	79	79	73	64	63	67	66	70	72	71	74	79	72
Salt Lake City, Utah	72	68	58	48	46	38	34	37	40	52	62	72	52
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	76	76	78	80	84	85	80	77	78	78	80
Santa Fé, N. M.	58	56	46	40	37	36	49	51	49	50	52	58	49
Savannah, Ga.	76	75	77	74	76	79	81	84	84	79	78	77	78
Spokane, Wash.	83	76	66	57	56	52	46	44	54	66	80	84	64
Tampa, Fla.	82	80	79	74	75	80	82	84	84	80	81	82	80
Toledo, Ohio.	81	79	75	69	68	70	68	70	74	74	76	80	74
Vicksburg, Miss.	73	70	68	69	72	75	80	81	77	72	71	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	84	80	71	60	58	54	42	42	56	67	76	84	65
Washington, D. C.	72	68	68	64	70	73	74	77	79	76	73	72	72
Wilmington, N. C.	77	76	78	74	78	80	82	85	84	80	78	77	79
Yuma, Ariz.	44	44	42	36	37	36	45	48	46	44	44	44	43

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES.

CITY OR PLACE.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	CITY OR PLACE.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	CITY OR PLACE.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	8	Delhi	77.0	28	Montreal	41.9	41
Amsterdam	49.9	26	Dublin	50.1	28	Munich	48.4	35
Archangel	33.0	16	Edinburgh	47.1	26	Nice	58.0	29
Athens	63.0	16	Geneva	52.7	82	Paris	50.0	22
Bagdad	71.6	9	Glasgow	49.8	44	Peking	53.0	25
Berlin	48.2	23	Havana	76.6	52	Petrograd	39.6	17
Bermuda	72.0	55	Honolulu	73.9	39	Quebec	40.3	40
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	60.6	25	Rio de Janeiro	72.7	43
Bombay	77.7	75	Lima	66.7	2	Rome	60.5	30
Brussels	50.0	29	Lisbon	60.1	29	Stockholm	42.3	17
Buenos Ayres	62.8	34	London	50.8	25	The Hague	52.0	26
Calcutta	79.5	65	Madrid	56.1	9	Tokio	56.4	58
Cape Town	62.0	25	Manila	80.1	76	Valparaiso	57.7	20
Cherrapongee	....	458	Melbourne	57.0	29	Venice	55.4	26
Christiania	41.5	23	Mexico	59.7	23	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Constantinople	57.7	29	Montevideo	62.0	44	Vienna	48.6	25
Copenhagen	45.3	22						

Cherrapongee, in Southwestern Assam, is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches. Mean annual temperature of the globe is about 59° Fahr. The average annual rainfall in the world has been estimated at 30 to 60 inches. The highest temperatures occur in Northern Africa, in the interior of Australia, in Southwestern Asia, and in Southwestern North America. The lowest temperature recorded in the Antarctic by Shackleton was 57° on August 14, 1908 (U. S. Weather Bureau).

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)	States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)
Ala.	Mobile	50	80	102	— 1	62.0	Neb.	Omaha	20	76	107	—32	30.7
Ariz.	Phoenix	50	90	119	12	7.9	Nev.	Winnemucca	29	72	104	—28	8.4
Ark.	Little Rock	41	81	106	—12	49.9	N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	— 5	49.2
Cal.	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3	N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	107	—45	17.6
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	—29	14.0	N. H.	Concord	21	69	102	—35	40.1
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	—14	47.2	N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	— 7	40.8
D. of C.	Washington	33	77	104	—15	43.5	N. Mex.	Santa Fé	28	69	97	—13	14.5
Fla.	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7	N. Y.	N. Y. City	30	74	100	—13	44.6
Ga.	Atlanta	42	78	100	— 8	49.4	Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	—17	38.3
Idaho	Boise	29	73	111	—28	12.7	Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	108	—17	31.7
Ill.	Chicago	24	72	103	—23	33.3	Ore.	Portland	39	66	102	— 2	45.1
Ind.	Indianapolis	28	76	106	—25	41.5	Pa.	Philadelphia	32	76	103	— 6	41.2
Iowa	Dubuque	18	75	106	—32	34.0	R. I.	Block Island	31	68	92	— 4	44.4
Kan.	Wichita	30	79	107	—22	30.6	S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	—20	44.3	S. Dak.	Pierre	14	75	110	—40	16.6
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4	Tenn.	Nashville	38	79	104	—13	48.5
Maine	Portland	22	68	103	—21	42.5	Texas	Galveston	53	83	99	8	47.1
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	— 7	43.2	Utah	Salt Lake C.	29	76	102	—20	16.0
Mass.	Boston	27	71	104	—14	43.4	Vt.	Burlington	16	68	100	—27	31.6
Mich.	Detroit	24	72	101	—24	32.2	Va.	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Minn.	St. Paul	12	72	104	—41	28.7	Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	11	36.6
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	— 1	53.7	W. Va.	Parkersburg	31	76	102	—27	40.2
Mo.	St. Louis	31	79	107	—22	37.2	Wis.	Milwaukee	20	70	102	—25	31.4
Mont.	Helena	20	67	103	—42	12.8	Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	—38	13.6

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
			WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14.2	—17.8	0	ZERO FAHR.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	
—32	—40	—40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather, a growing whiteness, an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1917.

(Compiled under the direction of James H. Scarr, United States Meteorologist.)

DAILY PRECIPITATION, 1917, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1....	T.	.04	...	T.	.28	.18	...	.02	1.7	...	...	.98
2....	...	...	.20	...	...	.01	.12	.02	...	...	...	...
3....	.24	T.	.09	T.	...	...	.99	.15	...	...	...	...
4....	...	.03	.91	...	.42	...	.23	...	T.	...	...	...
5....	.42	.21	.38	.47	.77	...	...	...	.65	...	...	...
6....	...	...	...	.25	.01	T.	...	T.	.02	.01	...	...
7....	...	...	...	.01	T.	.18	...	...	...	...	...	...
8....	...	...	.45	.10	...	T.	T.	.73	.01	...	...	1.4
9....	.07	.36	...	.60	.01	...	.23	T.	...	.34	...	...
10....	...	...	...	...	...	.03	.12	...	...	...	...	.02
11....	...	...	.04	...	...	.45	.76	...	T.	...	...	...
12....	...	...	...	.17	T.	...	1.0	...	.74	...	...	.02
13....	.10	T.	...	T.	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	.80
14....	.06	T.	.31	...	...	3.8	.57	...	T.	...	...	.23
15....	.11	.08	T.	...	...	.02	.20	...	.01	...	...	...
16....	...	T.	...	...	.02	T.	...	.03	T.	T.	...	T.
17....	...	...	.28	...	.09	...	T.	...	...	...	...	.02
18....	.05	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	...
19....	...	.06	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	T.	...	.05
20....	...	.03	...	.04	T.	...	...	...	...	T.	...	.32
21....	.59	...	.13	.20	.04	...	T.	T.	...	...	T.	...
22....	.35	.27	.03	...	.12	.05	1.6	.01	...	...	...	.36
23....	...	.14	.01	T.	.42	T.	...	.08	...	...	...	.03
24....	...	.25	.29	.17	...	.10	...	1.0	...	2.7	...	...
25....	.03	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	T.	...	...	.10
26....	T.	T.	...	.30	...	...	...	T.	...	...	...	...
27....	.06	T.	.26	.01	.18	.16	...	...	...	...	.31	T.
28....	.09	.23	...	...	.92	...	...	...	.20	...	.03	...
29....	.23	...	T.	T.	.01	.52	T.	.02	...	...	...	.12
30....	T.	...	...	.03	...	...	...	...	.42	.06	1.2	.26
31....	.04	...	T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2.4	1.7	3.4	2.3	3.3	5.5	5.9	1.8	2.7	5.6	0.6	3.7

"T", trace, less than .01 inch.

DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1917, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1....	21	23	31	48	40	53	63	80	64	47	34	38
2....	34	9	29	40	38	56	66	72	63	45	34	23
3....	35	5	32	42	41	59	64	67	64	49	33	23
4....	39	14	31	38	39	57	64	65	57	53	33	29
5....	39	12	23	33	39	55	67	68	55	54	30	29
6....	33	12	18	34	38	56	68	66	61	46	38	27
7....	32	19	24	37	41	56	67	69	54	41	34	19
8....	28	31	36	32	42	62	63	72	52	48	31	20
9....	36	11	34	25	43	63	62	72	53	40	40	15
10....	33	8	31	27	43	59	60	67	48	41	43	10
11....	9	7	35	34	44	60	58	66	43	45	40	9
12....	7	3	30	40	41	59	60	65	49	44	40	17
13....	17	0	27	35	43	58	67	68	53	36	36	19
14....	23	18	31	32	49	58	65	67	59	41	36	17
15....	17	22	34	34	49	60	68	70	59	50	42	11
16....	19	23	32	37	47	58	68	69	56	54	36	12
17....	17	24	34	36	44	53	70	69	52	45	35	18
18....	25	29	26	41	47	57	70	61	56	52	39	23
19....	19	24	20	46	53	64	70	65	59	53	31	27
20....	20	31	22	45	53	64	69	67	61	40	34	32
21....	27	24	33	48	52	64	70	68	60	37	39	28
22....	25	23	32	52	48	65	66	68	53	39	42	22
23....	18	27	36	53	48	68	70	66	48	46	38	15
24....	24	30	43	46	47	64	70	70	50	44	27	30
25....	26	19	39	39	45	60	70	63	55	41	20	24
26....	19	30	41	40	48	63	71	56	55	40	21	19
27....	13	38	39	40	54	65	73	61	56	53	18	12
28....	26	28	35	42	46	67	66	63	61	48	27	8
29....	31	..	40	42	48	65	66	68	56	47	31	- 6
30....	35	..	35	41	51	59	75	66	52	35	38	-13
31....	35	..	41	..	51	..	80	63	..	29	..	- 7
Means	25	19	32	39	46	60	67	67	56	45	34	18

DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, 1917, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1....	35	49	38	79	47	62	80	98	71	61	47	46
2....	43	23	37	56	58	70	88	96	75	62	48	38
3....	44	16	37	54	52	79	74	83	78	63	47	40
4....	47	35	37	58	54	78	78	80	71	70	48	37
5....	52	35	34	46	46	74	81	82	71	74	52	44
6....	47	30	34	47	48	77	80	82	73	60	61	39
7....	47	36	38	44	50	72	79	88	71	57	46	33
8....	43	48	45	44	52	80	70	78	62	63	53	45
9....	47	40	46	39	58	79	75	83	69	50	57	38
10....	49	24	45	44	55	74	65	80	61	55	60	20
11....	33	24	48	61	62	67	66	82	60	55	56	25
12....	23	15	51	55	57	75	71	83	70	59	58	26
13....	44	24	46	48	56	67	81	83	74	54	45	36
14....	50	36	39	52	70	75	81	78	73	59	58	31
15....	26	36	44	47	60	72	75	81	69	67	63	23
16....	31	35	46	51	61	73	85	80	65	67	44	24
17....	32	40	47	58	66	71	87	85	68	58	52	32
18....	39	48	41	69	70	77	80	80	76	57	61	35
19....	31	34	31	69	76	81	77	81	79	66	42	39
20....	38	42	52	50	82	79	83	84	83	53	46	40
21....	37	37	49	68	70	80	81	85	77	52	46	45
22....	48	38	50	67	63	87	86	90	66	59	53	42
23....	31	43	48	73	64	84	86	76	61	54	53	34
24....	36	47	55	55	61	84	86	83	60	57	38	42
25....	38	33	51	54	60	78	84	82	70	52	30	40
26....	33	54	51	47	68	78	85	74	75	56	31	27
27....	27	55	51	54	69	82	90	82	75	66	31	26
28....	43	39	47	55	55	81	80	80	72	60	38	37
29....	44	..	51	59	59	79	81	83	70	61	46	8
30....	49	..	52	50	73	78	95	81	67	65	45	4
31....	44	..	64	..	64	..	98	75	..	46	..	6
Means	40	36	45	55	61	76	81	82	70	59	48	32

DAILY MAXIMUM WIND VELOCITIES, 1917, AT NEW YORK.

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1....	28	51	12	29	30	25	36	46	25	44	21	48
2....	26	56	13	32	50	15	50	48	19	26	26	68
3....	60	61	12	44	40	48	29	25	28	31	35	31
4....	30	42	30	28	23	38	17	25	33	30	27	17
5....	31	70	44	46	31	32	17	18	28	34	22	25
6....	60	40	44	44	25	25	23	23	33	42	52	27
7....	41	31	32	68	18	26	17	15	19	24	37	30
8....	40	36	36	42	17	50	25	27	26	31	37	50
9....	32	66	40	56	48	28	21	24	24	28	36	62
10....	33	60	32	67	58	31	22	31	33	20	37	58
11....	50	37	31	48	56	32	25	12	23	17	22	37
12....	45	44	58	30	38	15	43	15	23	56	30	21
13....	51	29	36	35	32	16	30	23	15	30	18	39
14....	66	20	25	25	42	42	46	26	18	39	18	88
15....	27	21	46	34	48	24	29	19	22	33	44	44
16....	24	55	36	43	27	23	22	25	23	25	41	16
17....	42	28	52	22	28	43	34	33	19	23	25	26
18....	50	30	63	29	33	27	29	25	24	24	56	24
19....	53	26	72	25	34	24	30	21	20	40	49	16
20....	25	42	44	22	44	32	27	34	22	42	22	16
21....	29	33	28	47	27	24	23	21	29	18	18	22
22....	68	53	28	33	27	30	40	24	28	30	26	36
23....	31	33	40	28	39	28	20	23	23	35	20	32
24....	16	38	60	27	49	32	16	52	18	51	40	37
25....	45	35	28	28	43	20	16	35	20	42	45	39
26....	51	33	28	26	28	34	28	31	25	28	48	32
27....	23	34	63	25	27	39	37	26	34	54	35	15
28....	15	19	51	33	32	18	29	26	22	49	32	49
29....	27	..	53	24	25	41	39	37	23	42	22	38
30....	44	..	47	16	25	34	36	23	51	62	26	31
31....	21	..	24	..	30	..	33	22	..	31	..	37
Month	68	70	72	68	58	50	50	52	51	62	56	88

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT NEW YORK, 1871-1917.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1871....	1.15	3.86	4.90	3.41	4.49	7.14	3.60	5.48	2.13	7.07	4.33	1.24	48.80
1872....	2.40	1.45	3.93	2.49	2.44	2.94	9.45	6.13	3.44	3.53	5.04	2.54	45.78
1873....	5.05	1.73	1.92	3.05	4.08	1.29	4.15	7.66	2.51	2.47	4.01	2.06	39.98
1874....	4.82	2.41	1.88	7.02	2.16	2.87	3.22	2.53	7.21	1.82	2.21	1.69	39.84
1875....	2.87	3.23	4.25	3.21	1.47	1.66	5.23	10.42	2.51	3.13	4.43	2.78	45.19
1876....	1.21	5.39	7.90	3.79	3.94	2.87	5.72	2.97	5.24	1.68	4.40	2.29	47.40
1877....	3.55	1.67	6.65	3.18	0.73	3.31	3.86	2.54	1.33	7.69	5.48	0.95	40.94
1878....	4.53	3.40	4.02	1.93	3.73	2.91	5.26	7.30	3.20	1.71	3.74	4.93	46.66
1879....	3.05	2.74	2.04	4.06	2.23	3.42	3.39	5.17	1.45	0.58	2.22	5.86	36.21
1880....	2.19	2.11	4.66	3.18	0.82	1.69	6.67	4.40	2.26	2.81	2.40	4.15	37.34
1881....	5.41	5.06	6.78	1.00	2.33	6.23	1.31	1.56	1.38	2.10	2.87	4.37	40.40
1882....	6.15	4.35	2.32	2.15	4.21	2.82	2.75	1.63	14.51	1.69	1.80	2.22	46.61
1883....	3.22	4.58	1.63	3.82	3.03	4.00	3.37	2.29	3.57	4.27	1.65	3.40	38.83
1884....	6.07	5.09	4.43	2.66	4.35	4.16	6.14	8.56	0.15	3.63	3.44	6.66	55.34
1885....	3.50	6.09	1.19	2.44	2.22	1.86	3.04	7.70	0.72	5.62	5.05	2.69	42.12
1886....	5.02	5.90	3.54	4.95	6.53	3.01	2.57	1.18	1.79	3.90	4.61	3.73	46.73
1887....	4.19	5.26	3.51	3.67	0.99	7.70	6.75	3.66	2.30	2.36	2.04	4.20	46.63
1888....	5.14	4.03	5.64	3.57	4.87	1.68	1.27	6.35	7.40	4.14	4.81	4.05	52.95
1889....	5.38	3.07	4.09	5.90	3.25	2.38	9.63	3.39	7.43	2.53	9.82	1.81	58.68
1890....	2.95	3.86	6.67	2.58	3.11	4.19	3.96	4.06	8.21	6.46	0.82	5.43	52.30
1891....	5.73	4.69	4.22	2.37	3.10	1.18	4.11	5.87	2.12	2.69	2.06	3.30	41.44
1892....	5.61	1.27	4.62	2.36	4.30	2.97	2.45	3.90	0.87	0.63	8.28	1.64	38.90
1893....	3.56	7.81	4.47	6.36	5.06	2.56	1.26	7.18	2.27	5.28	3.71	3.49	53.01
1894....	2.70	5.15	1.69	2.51	3.90	0.86	2.89	1.54	8.04	5.83	3.83	5.23	44.17
1895....	5.62	0.82	2.80	2.92	2.04	2.57	4.40	4.12	0.95	4.04	3.58	1.87	35.73
1896....	1.25	5.50	6.13	1.24	2.01	6.38	4.45	2.46	3.04	1.71	2.12	1.70	37.99
1897....	3.51	2.72	2.51	2.96	5.30	2.98	9.52	3.14	1.64	0.72	4.44	4.83	44.27
1898....	3.95	4.06	2.92	3.23	5.55	1.28	4.76	3.12	1.28	6.14	5.90	2.93	45.12
1899....	4.08	5.46	6.78	1.23	1.14	1.83	6.20	3.90	5.89	2.05	2.13	1.37	42.06
1900....	4.18	5.16	3.18	2.06	4.05	3.36	4.33	2.69	2.36	4.17	4.26	1.98	41.78
1901....	2.07	0.86	5.18	6.82	7.01	0.94	5.41	6.88	2.33	2.20	1.31	6.05	47.06
1902....	2.28	5.78	4.32	3.51	1.23	5.91	3.12	3.29	3.59	6.66	1.19	6.19	47.07
1903....	3.44	3.83	3.65	2.88	0.33	7.42	3.23	5.96	2.60	11.55	0.90	2.81	48.60
1904....	3.38	2.18	3.44	3.94	1.61	2.70	4.31	7.13	3.18	3.21	2.62	3.87	41.57
1905....	3.93	2.79	3.65	2.45	1.12	4.18	6.01	5.23	7.11	2.67	1.67	3.67	44.48
1906....	2.98	2.57	5.58	5.78	4.67	1.70	3.21	3.68	2.54	4.30	1.28	3.53	41.82
1907....	3.26	2.52	3.80	3.89	4.08	3.29	1.18	2.48	8.00	3.82	5.05	3.91	45.28
1908....	3.84	5.36	2.15	1.82	9.10	1.70	4.33	5.65	1.60	1.92	0.75	3.21	41.43
1909....	3.33	4.31	3.19	5.93	1.72	3.17	1.98	7.94	2.66	0.74	1.58	5.00	41.55
1910....	5.61	4.07	0.86	4.53	1.66	5.10	0.23	2.13	1.43	3.79	4.62	1.95	35.98
1911....	2.27	3.17	2.87	3.06	0.91	4.63	1.55	7.38	1.51	5.38	4.22	3.39	40.34
1912....	1.86	2.06	5.68	3.61	3.94	1.17	3.26	2.77	3.38	4.32	2.21	4.24	38.50
1913....	2.77	2.18	5.17	5.32	2.51	1.43	3.02	1.84	5.28	10.56	1.91	2.40	44.39
1914....	3.69	3.27	4.55	2.67	1.97	1.83	5.13	2.18	0.20	1.92	2.08	4.01	33.50
1915....	5.61	5.03	1.14	2.16	3.23	3.66	4.60	5.37	2.52	2.25	1.09	4.23	40.83
1916....	1.08	4.49	3.71	3.28	3.43	3.94	3.44	0.59	2.98	0.63	1.59	3.97	33.17
1917....	2.44	1.70	3.38	2.35	3.29	5.57	5.96	1.79	2.74	5.68	0.68	3.70	39.28
Means	3.66	3.70	3.91	3.39	3.18	3.24	4.16	4.37	3.42	3.70	3.20	3.44	43.36

DAILY PREVAILING WIND DIRECTION, 1917, AT NEW YORK.

DAY.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	sw.	nw	n-nw	sw	e	se	s	n	e	nw	nw	nw
2	w-nw	nw	n	ne	w	e	sw	sw	s	s	nw	nw
3	se	w-nw	ne	nw	nw	w	sw	nw	nw	s	nw	nw
4	nw	sw	ne	nw	s	s	n	n	n	sw	n	n
5	e	nw	ne	e	ne	s	ne	ne	n	e	n	nw
6	nw	w	nw	w	ne	se	s	sw	sw	nw	nw	ne
7	sw	sw	se	nw	s	s	s	se	s	s	nw	n-nw
8	sw	sw	s-w	nw	e	w	e	s	e	s	nw	e
9	sw	nw	nw	nw	nw	s	ne	s	sw	n-ne	nw	w
10	sw	w	nw	nw	nw	s	e	nw	n	ne	nw	w
11	nw	nw	sw	nw	nw	se	e	ne-e	n	n	s	nw
12	nw	nw	nw	e	nw	se	s	n-s	n-sw	se	sw-nw	ne
13	s	sw	nw	nw	n	se	sw	s	s	w	n	ne
14	nw	w	e	nw	nw	se	sw	s	ne	s	n	w
15	nw	n	nw	nw	nw	e	sw	s	e	sw	nw	nw
16	nw	w	nw	nw	nw	nw	w	s	ne	nw	nw	n
17	w	s	se-s	s	n	nw	sw	sw	ne	n-s	nw	ne
18	sw-w	nw	w-nw	sw	s	sw	sw	nw	nw	se	sw	ne
19	nw	e	nw	ne	s	se-sw	s	s	s	s	nw	ne
20	s	sw	sw	se	nw	s	s	sw	sw	nw	nw	sw
21	se	nw	n	e	s	s	s	s	nw	n	e	sw
22	nw	n-nw	n	nw	e	s	sw	e	n	n	se	nw
23	nw	s	s	w	nw	s	s	e	ne	e	n	sw
24	sw	nw	nw	n	w	n-w	s	s	ne	e	nw	sw
25	sw	nw	se	ne	nw	n	e	nw	ne	w	nw	nw
26	nw	s	se	e	sw	s	s	w	nw	s	nw	n
27	nw	sw	se	nw	ne-s	w	nw	sw	sw	sw	nw	ne
28	n	n	w	nw	e	n	nw	s	sw	nw	nw	nw
29	e	.....	w	se	nw	se	sw	sw	sw	s	se	n-nw
30	w	.....	nw	e	n	w	w	s	nw	s	e	n
31	e	.....	sw	.....	s	.....	nw	se	.....	w	.....	n
Prevailing	nw	nw	nw	nw	nw	s	sw	s	n	nw	nw	nw

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES AT NEW YORK, 1871-1917.

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Aprll.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ua
1871....	30.4	31.8	43.6	53.6	60.8	69.1	71.9	73.0	69.8	54.9	39.3	29.7	51.6
1872....	29.4	30.3	28.9	47.3	61.1	70.6	76.0	75.5	65.2	55.3	40.4	27.4	50.6
1873....	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	36.3	50.2
1874....	34.5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875....	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876....	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	49.7	44.5	25.1	50.5
1877....	27.6	35.6	36.6	48.0	59.0	68.8	73.8	74.3	66.2	56.6	45.5	39.3	52.6
1878....	32.1	34.6	43.8	52.7	58.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	67.0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879....	26.8	27.6	38.4	45.9	60.8	68.8	73.1	70.9	63.2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880....	39.8	36.3	35.7	48.7	64.8	70.7	73.2	70.7	65.7	53.8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881....	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1882....	30.5	35.6	39.8	46.1	53.5	68.2	73.8	71.7	66.9	58.5	41.7	32.2	51.5
1883....	27.8	31.4	33.6	46.6	59.1	69.5	73.3	70.8	63.1	53.7	45.0	33.7	50.6
1884....	25.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	70.1	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885....	29.2	23.1	29.7	47.7	56.2	67.3	74.2	70.8	64.1	54.5	44.8	36.0	49.8
1886....	28.5	28.5	36.9	50.3	58.5	65.6	72.9	71.0	67.1	56.5	45.3	30.8	51.0
1887....	30.1	33.7	34.3	47.7	62.9	68.2	76.7	71.4	63.1	54.7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888....	26.0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59.3	71.8	72.6	74.8	66.2	51.2	46.8	36.0	51.5
1889....	37.6	28.0	41.5	51.6	62.0	70.4	73.5	71.5	65.8	52.0	46.9	41.4	53.5
1890....	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1891....	34.7	37.5	37.8	52.0	59.9	69.6	70.8	73.6	70.1	54.2	43.8	41.8	53.8
1892....	30.3	33.0	34.6	49.9	59.4	72.0	74.8	73.9	66.0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893....	23.3	29.6	36.2	47.8	59.0	69.4	74.8	74.4	64.4	57.6	44.2	35.1	51.3
1894....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49.6	60.8	70.6	76.1	72.8	69.8	57.2	42.2	36.8	53.7
1895....	30.1	25.2	36.4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70.8	73.8	69.7	51.0	46.0	36.9	51.4
1896....	27.6	30.2	32.1	50.4	63.8	66.5	73.4	73.0	64.8	51.9	48.0	32.1	51.2
1897....	29.4	32.6	39.2	48.6	59.3	65.2	72.8	71.0	65.4	56.3	44.1	35.8	51.6
1898....	32.2	33.0	43.7	46.8	56.6	68.9	74.1	74.3	68.9	57.6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899....	30.8	26.9	38.4	49.6	61.0	72.2	73.8	73.6	65.2	58.2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900....	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	76.8	70.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	54.3
1901....	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	78.1	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1902....	29.2	28.5	44.0	50.6	66.1	68.2	73.6	71.4	65.6	56.9	50.0	32.2	52.6
1903....	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	64.0	74.2	69.2	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1904....	24.1	25.0	36.4	46.4	63.6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65.9	53.3	41.4	28.2	49.9
1905....	27.5	24.6	40.0	49.8	60.5	68.8	75.4	72.2	68.8	56.9	43.8	37.7	52.0
1906....	37.3	31.2	34.9	51.7	61.8	71.5	74.8	75.3	70.2	56.1	44.9	32.7	53.5
1907....	32.2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55.3	66.2	74.8	72.0	67.8	52.5	45.2	37.8	51.2
1908....	32.0	28.1	41.4	50.6	61.3	71.6	76.8	72.5	67.8	59.6	44.7	35.2	53.5
1909....	33.2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65.6	53.2	47.7	31.4	52.7
1910....	32.4	31.4	44.7	54.0	60.2	68.0	77.8	72.2	68.4	58.2	41.6	28.0	53.1
1911....	34.8	31.4	37.6	48.2	63.6	68.3	76.0	71.8	66.6	55.6	41.4	39.2	52.9
1912....	23.5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60.7	68.4	74.0	70.7	65.9	58.5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913....	40.0	30.9	44.0	51.0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72.7	64.6	58.2	46.9	38.8	54.3
1914....	31.4	25.3	35.8	46.6	63.6	67.6	71.1	73.7	66.2	59.0	44.0	31.5	51.3
1915....	34.1	35.2	36.4	53.4	57.7	66.6	72.5	70.4	69.0	56.7	45.4	33.5	52.6
1916....	35.4	27.7	32.2	47.1	59.8	64.2	73.8	73.6	66.0	57.2	44.8	33.8	51.3
1917....	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	53.2	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	52.0	41.2	25.0	49.8
Means	31.0	30.5	37.8	48.7	59.8	68.8	74.0	72.6	66.4	55.7	43.9	34.0	51.9

SNOW-COVERED GROUND AT NEW YORK, 1893-1917.

0.1 inch or more including sleet at 8 P. M. Monthly, total number of days and maximum depth (inches). Seasonal, total number of days and maximum number of consecutive days.

SEASON.	OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		SEASON.	
	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Max. De'th	Tot. Dys.	Cons. Days
1893-94....	0	0	0	0	4	1.7	8	5.0	21	12.0	1	0.7	0	0	34	14
1894-95....	0	0	0	0	6	5.5	13	4.7	26	9.9	4	2.5	0	0	49	29
1895-96....	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2.0	14	2.4	20	14.1	2	1.7	44	15
1896-97....	0	0	1	2.6	21	7.8	13	10.0	14	6.6	2	0.6	0	0	51	18
1897-98....	0	0	0	0	5	2.0	8	5.2	10	6.0	1	0.5	2	2.5	26	16
1898-99....	0	0	7	9.8	11	8.2	5	4.8	22	24.0	3	5.0	0	0	48	19
1899-00....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3	7	9.8	5	6.0	0	0	15	5
1900-01....	0	0	0	0	2	0.3	4	2.0	17	2.6	0	0	0	0	23	18
1901-02....	0	0	1	0.5	8	0.8	13	5.5	25	9.3	5	6.7	0	0	52	17
1902-03....	0	0	0	0	15	4.7	6	4.8	13	9.0	0	0	0	0	34	13
1903-04....	0	0	0	0	13	3.6	26	8.8	14	4.1	3	0.8	0	0	56	29
1904-05....	0	0	0	0	27	11.8	14	9.0	28	8.5	17	2.0	0	0	86	53
1905-06....	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2.0	5	3.8	13	8.0	0	0	24	13
1906-07....	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	10	5.8	28	11.2	16	7.1	2	4.8	57	50
1907-08....	0	0	0	0	7	2.1	9	9.6	18	4.2	2	2.3	0	0	36	23
1908-09....	0	0	0	0	8	3.1	13	3.6	6	3.2	4	3.3	0	0	31	10
1909-10....	0	0	2	1.3	7	9.8	22	10.4	5	4.0	0	0	0	0	36	27
1910-11....	0	0	0	0	18	7.0	4	1.0	15	5.0	2	1.2	0	0	39	18
1911-12....	0	0	0	0	5	6.0	16	2.9	5	1.4	3	1.3	0	0	29	8
1912-13....	0	0	1	0.5	6	11.0	0	0	6	1.0	0	0	0	0	13	6
1913-14....	0	0	0	0	1	0.2	3	0.4	18	12.0	15	13.0	0	0	37	30
1914-15....	0	0	0	0	5	0.4	2	0.9	4	3.4	4	5.6	3	9.0	18	4
1915-16....	0	0	0	0	11	5.0	3	0.3	23	5.3	23	10.6	2	1.0	62	23
1916-17....	0	0	0	0	7	12.0	8	1.3	7	3.6	11	6.5	1	1.4	34	11
Means....	0	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	15	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	39	.....

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1917—*Continued.*

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE AT NEW YORK, 1872-1917.

Month.	Pressure.				Temperature.			
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
January	30.92	2, 1899	28.61	3, 1913	67	12, 1890	— 6	10, 1875
February	30.94	5, 1887	28.99	17, 1902	69	5, 1890	— 6	11, 1899*c*
March	30.95	18, 1913	28.38	1, 1914	78	30, 1910	3	5, 1872
April	30.68	13, 1911*a*	29.14	2, 1884	91	27, 1915	20	5, 1874
May	30.52	18, 1914*b*	29.13	4, 1893	95	31, 1895	31	1, 1880*f*
June	30.56	2, 1883	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	45	2, 1907
July	30.51	21, 1892	29.46	3, 1909	99	3, 1898	50	15, 1873
August	30.43	9, 1904	29.28	24, 1893	98	1, 1917	51	27, 1885
September	30.61	7, 1888	29.34	23, 1885	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.66	17, 1883	29.15	10, 1894	88	1, 1881*d*	31	15, 1876*g*
November	30.80	19, 1891	28.70	13, 1904	74	1, 1882*e*	7	30, 1875
December	30.93	28, 1896	28.97	26, 1909	68	23, 1891	—13	30, 1917

(*a*) Also in 1895, 12th day. (*b*) Also in 1903, 2d day. (*c*) Also in 1896, 17th day. (*d*) Also in 1879, 16th day. (*e*) Also in 1909, 12th day. (*f*) Also in 1876, 1st day. (*g*) Also in 1914, 28th day.

WIND VELOCITY AT NEW YORK, 1898-1917.

(Highest in miles per hour, direction and date.)

Month.	Max. Veloc'y	Direction.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Max. Veloc'y	Direction.	Day.	Year.
January	86	sw	3	1913	July	88	nw	23	1914
February	96	sw	22	1912	August	76	nw	12	1900
March	84	nw	1	1914	September	72	sw	7	1898
April	84	nw	23	1912		72	nw	26	1915
May	90	nw	27	1914	October	76	nw	16	1900
June	72	nw	8	1902	November	76	w	21	1900
	72	n	16	1911	December	90	nw	26	1915

EXTREMES OF PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK, 1884-1917.

Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*			Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*		
	Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day.	Year.		Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs.	Day.	Year.
Jan.	2.48	8–9	1884	13.1	14	1910	July	3.80	26	1872	0	.....	.....
Feb.	3.25	11–12	1886	17.8	17–18	1893	Aug.	5.05	16–17	1909	0	.....	.....
March	3.60	25–26	1876	10.5	12	1888	Sept.	6.17	23	1882	0	.....	.....
April	3.72	5–6	1886	10.2	3–4	1915	Oct.	9.40	8–9	1903	T.	11	1906†
May	4.17	7–8	1908	T.	6	1891	Nov.	3.62	15–16	1892	8.8	26–27	1898
June	3.88	14–15	1917	0	.....	.....	Dec.	2.93	13–14	1909	14.0	26–27	1890

* Records extending to winter of 1884-5 only. † Also in 1903, 26th and 27th, and in 1885, 30th. "T", trace, less than 0.1 inch.

SEASONAL SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK.

Season.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Season	Season.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Season
1884–85.	0	T.	9.4	4.6	16.7	5.9	T.	0	36.6	1901–02.	0	0.6	1.1	9.4	13.4	6.8	0	0	31.3
1885–86.	T.	0.1	0.3	18.6	4.7	0.2	T.	0	23.9	1902–03.	0	0	9.6	5.9	10.5	0	T.	0	26.0
1886–87.	0	T.	21.9	9.3	11.9	2.3	4.1	0	49.5	1903–04.	T.	T.	7.7	15.2	5.6	4.4	0.1	0	33.0
1887–88.	0	0.3	9.0	11.7	3.5	22.1	T.	0	46.6	1904–05.	0	0.5	27.8	19.3	7.2	3.0	T.	0	57.8
1888–89.	0	0.9	T.	3.0	7.0	11.0	0	0	21.9	1905–06.	0	T.	0.7	3.0	5.0	13.4	T.	0	22.1
1889–90.	0	0.1	7.5	T.	4.0	21.3	1.2	0	34.1	1906–07.	T.	T.	0.5	10.9	21.1	13.8	6.1	0	52.4
1890–91.	0	T.	19.3	11.9	4.2	4.3	T.	T.	39.7	1907–08.	0	T.	4.4	10.6	13.7	3.5	T.	0	32.2
1891–92.	0	T.	T.	13.1	0.5	19.9	3.0	0	36.5	1908–09.	0	0.6	5.1	9.5	1.4	4.1	T.	0	20.7
1892–93.	0	12.3	3.4	20.3	32.0	6.6	3.0	0	77.6	1909–10.	0	1.0	11.4	16.6	5.3	0.4	0	0	34.7
1893–94.	0	0	8.0	10.2	37.9	T.	T.	0	56.1	1910–11.	0	T.	8.9	1.1	12.5	2.8	0.7	0	26.0
1894–95.	0	0.7	8.2	12.3	8.2	5.8	1.0	0	36.2	1911–12.	0	1.0	7.3	9.0	1.8	4.2	T.	0	23.3
1895–96.	0	T.	T.	3.0	8.8	28.5	1.7	0	42.0	1912–13.	0	0.8	11.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	T.	0	15.4
1896–97.	0	3.8	12.6	11.7	8.8	2.2	T.	0	39.1	1913–14.	0	0	0.3	1.2	14.1	21.5	T.	0	37.1
1897–98.	0	1.5	2.9	8.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	0	20.1	1914–15.	0	0	2.4	4.0	2.5	7.7	10.2	0	26.8
1898–99.	0	14.0	1.1	6.1	27.5	9.6	T.	0	58.3	1915–16.	0	T.	8.1	0.7	11.4	23.8	3.3	0	47.3
1899–00.	0	T.	0.2	0.8	11.4	7.7	T.	0	20.1	1916–17.	0	T.	13.7	5.9	12.2	11.4	6.5	0	49.7
1900–01.	0	T.	0.5	2.9	5.8	T.	0	0	9.2	1917–...	0	0.3	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—"T," trace, snow less than 0.1 inch.

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE TOBACCO HABIT.

IN a paper read before the Association of Health Officers of Nova Scotia, D. Fraser Harris, Professor of Physiology in Dalhousie University, gives a resumé of the medical aspects of the tobacco habit. 1. The substances in tobacco smoke which are injurious are probably oxidation products of nicotine and other alkaloids. 2. The smoking of tobacco is the more injurious the younger the person, hence young recruits suffer more readily from "tobacco heart" than older men. 3. The chewing of tobacco is much more injurious than the smoking of it, and ought to be discouraged. 4. Since what is injurious in tobacco smoke is absorbed more readily by inhaling than by smoking without inhaling, inhaling ought to be discouraged. 5. There is a marked idiosyncrasy toward tobacco in respect of the substances which raise the blood-pressure, cause irregularity of the heart and give rise to gastric acidity. 6. Those who have this idiosyncrasy ought not to use tobacco at all. 7. Those who do not have this idiosyncrasy may use tobacco in moderation with impunity.

The Metric System.

(Prepared for the U. S. Government by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

UNITS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

THE fundamental unit of the metric system is the meter, the unit of length. From this the units of capacity (liter) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related, e. g., for all practical purposes 1 cubic decimeter equals 1 liter and 1 liter of weight weighs 1 kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables:

PREFIXES. Meaning.		Units.	PREFIXES. Meaning.		Units.
milli- = *one-thousandth*	.001		deka- = *ten*	10	
centi- = *one hundredth*	.01	"meter" *for length*	hecto- = *one hundred*	100	"liter" *for capacity.*
deci- = *one-tenth*	.1	"gram" *for weight*	kilo- = *one thousand*	1000	
Unit = *one*	1	*or mass.*			

All lengths, areas, and cubic measures in the following tables are derived from the international meter, the legal equivalent being 1 meter = 39.37 inches (law of July 28, 1866). In 1893 the United States Office of Standard Weights and Measures was authorized to derive the yard from the meter, using for the purpose the relation legalized in 1866, 1 yard = 3600-3937 meter. The customary weights are likewise referred to the kilogram (Executive order approved April 5, 1893). This action fixed the values, inasmuch as the reference standards are as perfect and unalterable as it is possible for human skill to make them at this time. All capacities are based on the equivalent 1 liter equals 1.000027 cubic decimeters. The decimeter is equal to 3.937 inches in accordance with the legal equivalent of the meter given above. The gallon referred to in the tables is the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches. The bushel is the United States bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches. These units must not be confused with the British units of the same name, which differ from those used in the United States. The British gallon is approximately 20 per cent larger and the British bushel 3 per cent larger than the corresponding units used in this country. The customary weights derived from the international kilogram are based on the value 1 avoirdupois pound = 453.5924277 grams. The value of the troy pound is based upon the relation just mentioned and also the equivalent 5760-7000 avoirdupois pounds equals 1 troy pound.

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS.

LENGTH.

Fundamental Units—A meter (m) is a unit of length equivalent to the distance between the defining lines on the international prototype meter at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures when this standard is at the temperature of melting ice (0° C).

A yard (yd.) is a unit of length equivalent to 3600-3937 of a meter.

Multiples and submultiples:

1 kilometer = 1000 meters.
1 hectometer = 100 meters.
1 dekameter = 10 meters.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter.
1 centimeter = 0.01 meter.
1 millimeter = 0.001 meter = 0.1 centimeter.
1 microη = 0.000001 meter = 0.001 millimeter.
1 millimicron = 0.000 000 001 meter = 0.001 micron
1 foot = 1-3 yard = 1200-3937 meter.
1 inch = 1-36 yard = 1-12 foot = 100-3937 meter.
1 link = 0.22 yard = 7.92 inches.

1 rod = 5½ yards = 16½ feet.
1 chain = 22 yards = 100 links = 66 feet = 4 rods.
1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods = 10 chains.
1 statute mile = 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 320 rods.
1 hand = 4 inches.
1 point = 1-72 inch.
1 mil = 0.001 inch.
1 fathom = 6 feet.
1 span = 9 inches = 1-8 fathom.
1 nautical mile = United States = 6080.20 feet = 1.151 553 statute miles
1 sea mile
1 geographical mile = 1853.249 meters.

AREA.

Fundamental Units:

A square meter is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.

A square yard is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 square kilometer = 1,000,000 square meters.
1 hectare or square hectometer = 10,000 square meters.
1 are or square dekameter = 100 square meters.
1 centare = 1 square meter.
1 square decimeter = 0.01 square meter.
1 square centimeter = 0.0001 square meter.

1 square millimeter = 0.000 001 square meter = 0.01 square centimeter.
1 square foot = 1-9 square yard.
1 square inch = 1-1296 square yard = 1-144 square foot.
1 square link = 0.0484 square yard = 62.7264 square inches.
1 square rod = 30.25 square yards = 272.25 square feet = 625 square links.
1 square chain = 484 square yards = 16 square rods = 100,000 square links.
1 acre = 4840 square yards = 160 square rods = 10 square chains.
1 square mile = 3,097,600 square yards = 640 acres.

VOLUME.

Fundamental Units:

A cubic meter is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.

A cubic yard is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 cubic kilometer = 1,000,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic hectometer = 1,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic dekameter = 1000 cubic meters.
1 stere = 1 cubic meter.

1 cubic decimeter = 0.001 cubic meter.
1 cubic centimeter = 0.000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic decimeter.
1 cubic millimeter = 0.000000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic centimeter.
1 cubic foot = 1-27 cubic yard.
1 cubic inch = 1-46656 cubic yard = 1-1728 cubic foot.
1 board foot = 144 cubic inches = 1-12 cubic foot.
1 cord = 128 cubic feet.

CAPACITY.

Fundamental Units:

A liter is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogram of pure water at its maximum density (at a temperature of 4° C, practically) and under the standard atmospheric pressure (of 760 mm). It is equivalent in volume to 1.000027 cubic decimeters.

A gallon is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches. It is used for the measurement of liquid commodities only.

A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches. It is used in the measurement of dry commodities only.

The above bushel is the so-called stricken or struck bushel. Many dry commodities are sold by heaped

DEFINITIONS OF UNITS—*Continued.*

CAPACITY.

Fundamental Units.

bushel, which is generally specified in the State laws to be the usual stricken bushel measure "duly heaped in the form of a cone as high as the article will admit" or "heaped as high as may be without special effort or design." The heaped bushel was originally intended to be 25 per cent greater than the stricken bushel.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 hectoliter = 100 liters.
1 dekaliter—10 liters.
1 deciliter = 0.1 liter.
1 centiliter = 0.01 liter.
1 milliliter = 0.001 liter = 1.000027 cubic centimeters.
1 liquid quart = 1-4 gallon = 57.75 cubic inches.
1 liquid pint = 1-8 gallon = 1-2 liquid quart = 28.875 cubic inches.
1 gill = 1-32 gallon = 1-4 liquid pint = 7.21875 cubic inches.
1 fluid ounce = 1-128 gallon = 1-16 liquid pint.
1 fluid dram = 1-8 fluid ounce = 1-128 liquid pint.
1 minim = 1-60 fluid dram = 1-480 fluid ounce.
1 firkin = 9 gallons.
1 peck = 1-4 bushel = 537.605 cubic inches.
1 dry quart = 1-32 bushel = 1-8 peck = 67.200625 cubic inches.
1 dry pint = 1-64 bushel = 1-2 dry quart = 33.600-3125 cubic inches.
1 barrel (for fruit, vegetables and other dry commodities) = 7056 cubic inches = 105 dry quarts.

The barrel capacity was fixed by United States statute, approved March 4, 1915.

MASS.

Fundamental Units:

A kilogram is a unit of mass equivalent to the mass of the International prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

An avoirdupois pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 0.4535924277 kilogram.

A gram is a unit of mass equivalent to one-thousandth of the mass of the international prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

A troy pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 5760-7000 of that of the avoirdupois pound.

Multiples and Submultiples.

1 metric ton = 1000 kilograms.
1 hectogram = 100 grams = 0.1 kilogram.
1 dekagram = 10 grams = 0.01 kilogram.
1 decigram = 0.1 gram.
1 centigram = 0.01 gram.
1 milligram = 0.001 gram.
1 avoirdupois ounce = 1-16 avoirdupois pound.
1 avoirdupois dram = 1-256 avoirdupois pound = 1-16 avoirdupois ounce.
1 gram = 1-700 avoirdupois pound = 10-4375 avoirdupois ounce = 1-5760 troy pound.
1 apothecaries' pound = 1 troy pound = 5760-7000 avoirdupois pound.
1 apothecaries' or troy ounce = 1-12 troy pound = 480-7000 avoirdupois pound = 480 grains.
1 apothecaries' dram = 1-96 apothecaries' pound = 1-8 apothecaries' ounce = 60 grains.
1 pennyweight = 1-20 troy ounce = 24 grains.
1 apothecaries' scruple = 1-3 apothecaries' dram = 20 grains.
1 metric carat = 200 milligrams = 0.2 gram.
1 short hundredweight = 100 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long hundredweight = 112 avoirdupois pounds.
1 short ton = 2000 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long ton = 2240 avoirdupois pounds.

STANDARDS FOR MEASUREMENT.

Units of measurement should be distinguished from standards for measurement, particularly in the case of length and capacity. Units of length are fixed distances, independent of any other consideration, while length standards are affected by the expansion and contraction with changes of temperature of the material of which the standard may be composed. It is therefore necessary to fix upon some temperature at which the distance between the defining lines or end surfaces of the standards shall be equal to the unit. The same is true of standards of capacity, which at some definite temperature contain a given number of units of volume. The temperature at which metric length standards are customarily made correct is 0° C, although 20° C is also used for steel tapes and some other standards intended for use at room or average outdoor temperatures. The temperature at which standards of length of the customary system are made correct is 62° F.

For measurements of high precision it is also necessary to specify the manner of support of the standards, whether at certain points only or throughout their entire length, and in the case of tapes it is also necessary to give the tension applied to the tape when in use. In the United States the capacity standards, both metric and customary, are made to hold the specified volumes at 4° C. Standards of capacity are usually made of brass so the capacity at any other temperature may be computed by the use of the coefficient of cubical expansion, usually assumed to be 0.000054 per degree centigrade. In the purchase and sale of liquids a more important consideration than the temperature of the measures is the temperature of the liquid when measured, for the reason that the large coefficient of expansion of many liquids makes the actual mass of a given volume delivered vary considerably with temperature. For this reason, the custom of buying and selling liquids by weight instead of by measure is recommended. It is further recommended that, when liquids are sold by volume, 68° F or 20° C be adopted as the standard temperature of the liquid.

While the temperature of a weight does not affect its mass, it is nevertheless important that when two weights are compared in air they both be at the same temperature as the air. If there is a difference between the temperature of the air and the weights, convection currents will be set up and the readings of the balance will be thereby affected. Also, since weights are buoyed up by the surrounding air by amounts dependent upon their volumes, it is desirable that the weights of any set be of the same material. If two weights of the same density balance in air of a certain density they will balance in vacuo or in air of a different density. Brass is the material most widely used for standard weights, although platinum is quite commonly used for weights of 1 gram or less. In the absence of any knowledge as to the actual density of weights, those made of brass are assumed to have a density of 8.4 at 0° C, while those of platinum are assumed to have a density of 21.5 at 0° C.

SPELLING AND ABBREVIATION OF UNITS.

The spelling of the names of units adopted by the National Bureau of Standards is that given in the list below. The spelling of the metric units is in accordance with that given in the law of July 28, 1866, legalizing the metric system in the United States. Following the names of each unit in the list below is given the abbreviation which the Bureau has adopted. Attention is called to the following principles: 1. The period is omitted after the abbreviations of the metric units, while it is used after those of the customary system. 2. The exponents, "2" and "3," are used to signify area and volume, respectively, in the case of the metric units instead of the longer prefixes "sq." or "cu." In conformity with this principle the abbreviation for cubic centimeter is "cm3," instead of "c. c." or "c. cm." The term "cubic centimeter" as used in chemical work is, in fact, a misnomer, since the unit actually used is the "milliliter," which has a slightly larger volume. 3. The use of the same abbreviation for both singular and plural is recommended. This practice is already established in expressing metric units and is in accordance with the spirit and chief purpose of abbreviations. 4. It is also suggested that, unless all the text is printed in capital letters, only small letters be used for abbreviations except in the case of A. for acre, where the use of the capital letter is general.

FEET, YARDS, MILES, ACRES, QTS, ETC., WITH METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

(By S. W. Stratton, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

Feet	Meters	Meters	Feet	Cubic yards	Cubic meters	Cubic meters	Cubic yards	Miles	Kilometers	Kilometers	Miles
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	0.30480	1	3.28083	1	0.76456	1	1.30794	1	1.6093	1	0.62137
2	.60960	2	6.56167	2	1.52912	2	2.61589	2	3.2187	2	1.24274
3	.91440	3	9.84250	3	2.29368	3	3.92383	3	4.8280	3	1.86411
4	1.21920	4	13.12333	4	3.05824	4	5.23177	4	6.4374	4	2.48548
5	1.52400	5	16.40417	5	3.82280	5	6.53971	5	8.0467	5	3.10685
6	1.82880	6	19.68500	6	4.58736	6	7.84766	6	9.6561	6	3.72822
7	2.13360	7	22.96583	7	5.35192	7	9.15560	7	11.2654	7	4.34959
8	2.43840	8	26.24667	8	6.11648	8	10.46354	8	12.8748	8	4.97096
9	2.74321	9	29.52750	9	6.88104	9	11.77148	9	14.4841	9	5.59233
10	3.04801	10	32.80833	10	7.64559	10	13.07943	10	16.0935	10	6.21370
1	3.35281	1	36.08917	1	8.41015	1	14.38737	1	17.7028	1	6.83507
2	3.65761	2	39.37000	2	9.17471	2	15.69531	2	19.3122	2	7.45644
3	3.96241	3	42.65083	3	9.93927	3	17.00326	3	20.9215	3	8.07781
4	4.26721	4	45.93167	4	10.70383	4	18.31120	4	22.5309	4	8.69918
5	4.57201	5	49.21250	5	11.46839	5	19.61914	5	24.1402	5	9.32055
6	4.87681	6	52.49333	6	12.23295	6	20.92708	6	25.7496	9	9.94192
7	5.18161	7	55.77417	7	12.99751	7	22.23503	7	27.3589	7	10.56329
8	5.48641	8	59.05500	8	13.76207	8	23.54297	8	28.9682	8	11.18466
9	5.79121	9	62.33583	9	14.52663	9	24.85091	9	30.5776	9	11.80603
20	6.09601	20	65.61667	20	15.29119	20	26.15886	20	32.1869	20	12.42740
1	6.40081	1	68.89750	1	16.05575	1	27.46680	1	33.7963	1	13.04877
2	6.70561	2	72.17833	2	16.82031	2	28.77474	2	35.4056	2	13.67014
3	7.01041	3	75.45917	3	17.58487	3	30.08268	3	37.0150	3	14.29151

Naut. miles	Kilometers	Kilometers	Naut. miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres	Liquid quarts	Liters	Liters	Liquid quarts
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	1.8532	1	0.53959	1	0.40469	1	2.47104	1	0.9463	1	1.0567
2	3.7065	2	1.07919	2	0.80937	2	4.94209	2	1.8927	2	2.1134
3	5.5597	3	1.61878	3	1.21406	3	7.41313	3	2.8390	3	3.1701
4	7.4130	4	2.15837	4	1.61875	4	9.88418	4	3.7853	4	4.2268
5	9.2662	5	2.69796	5	2.02344	5	12.35522	5	4.7317	5	5.2836
6	11.1195	6	3.23756	6	2.42812	6	14.82626	6	5.6780	6	6.3403
7	12.9727	7	3.77715	7	2.83281	7	17.29731	7	6.6243	7	7.3970
8	14.8260	8	4.31674	8	3.23750	8	19.76835	8	7.5707	8	8.4537
9	16.6792	9	4.85634	9	3.64219	9	22.23940	9	8.5170	9	9.5104
10	18.5325	10	5.39593	10	4.04687	10	24.71044	10	9.4633	10	10.5671
1	20.3857	1	5.93552	1	4.45156	1	27.18148	1	10.4097	1	11.6238
2	22.2390	2	6.47512	2	4.85625	2	29.65253	2	11.3560	2	12.6805
3	24.0922	3	7.01471	3	5.26093	3	32.12357	3	12.3023	3	13.7372
4	25.9455	4	7.55430	4	5.66562	4	34.59462	4	13.2487	4	14.7939
5	27.7987	5	8.09390	5	6.07031	5	37.06566	5	14.1950	5	15.8507
6	29.6520	6	8.63349	6	6.47300	6	39.53670	6	15.1413	6	16.9074
7	31.5052	7	9.17308	7	6.87968	7	42.00775	7	16.0877	7	17.9641
8	33.3585	8	9.71267	8	7.28437	8	44.47879	8	17.0340	8	19.0208
9	35.2117	9	10.25227	9	7.68906	9	46.94983	9	17.9803	9	20.0775
20	37.0650	20	10.79186	20	8.09375	20	49.42088	20	18.9267	20	21.1342
1	38.9182	1	11.33145	1	8.49843	1	51.89192	1	19.8739	1	22.1909
2	40.7715	2	11.87105	2	8.90312	2	54.36297	2	20.8193	2	23.2476
3	42.6247	3	12.41064	3	9.30781	3	56.83401	3	21.7657	3	24.3043

Gallons	Liters	Liters	Gallons	Pounds	Kilos	Kilos	Pounds	Bushels	Hectoliters	Hectoliters	Bushels
0		0		0		0		0		0	
1	3.7853	1	0.26418	1	0.45359	1	2.2046	1	0.35238	1	2.8378
2	7.5707	2	0.52836	2	.90718	2	4.4092	2	0.70477	2	5.6756
3	11.3560	3	0.79253	3	1.36078	3	6.6139	3	1.05715	3	8.5135
4	15.1413	4	1.05671	4	1.81437	4	8.8185	4	1.40953	4	11.3513
5	18.9267	5	1.32089	5	2.26796	5	11.0231	5	1.76192	5	14.1891
6	22.7120	6	1.58507	6	2.72155	6	13.2277	6	2.11430	6	17.0269
7	26.4973	7	1.84924	7	3.17515	7	15.4324	7	2.46668	7	19.8647
8	30.2827	8	2.11342	8	3.62874	8	17.6370	8	2.81907	8	22.7026
9	34.0680	9	2.37760	9	4.08233	9	19.8416	9	3.17145	9	25.5404
10	37.8533	10	2.64178	10	4.53592	10	22.0462	10	3.52383	10	28.3782
1	41.6387	1	2.90595	1	4.98952	1	24.2508	1	3.87622	1	31.2160
2	45.4240	2	3.17013	2	5.44311	2	26.4555	2	4.22860	2	34.0538
3	49.2093	3	3.43431	3	5.89670	3	28.6601	3	4.58098	3	36.8916
4	52.9947	4	3.69849	4	6.35029	4	30.8647	4	4.93337	4	39.7295
5	56.7800	5	3.96266	5	6.80389	5	33.0693	5	5.28575	5	42.5673
6	60.5653	6	4.22684	6	7.25748	6	35.2740	6	5.63813	6	45.4051
7	64.3506	7	4.49102	7	7.71107	7	37.4786	7	5.99052	7	48.2429
8	68.1360	8	4.75520	8	8.16466	8	39.6832	8	6.34290	8	51.0807
9	71.9213	9	5.01937	9	8.61826	9	41.8878	9	6.69528	9	53.9186
20	75 7066	20	5.28355	29	9.07185	20	44.0924	20	7.04767	20	56.7564
1	79.4920	1	5.54773	1	9.52544	1	46.2971	1	7.40005	1	59.5942
2	83.2773	2	5.81191	2	9.97903	2	48.5017	2	7.75243	2	62.4320
3	87.0626	3	6.07608	3	10.43263	3	50.7063	3	8.10482	3	65.2698

TABLES OF INTER-RELATION OF UNITS OF MEASUREMENT.

UNITS OF LENGTH.

1 in. = 0.126263 links = 0.083333 ft. = 0.027777 yds. = 0.005050 rds. = 0.001262 chains = 0.000015 miles = 2.540 cms. = 0.025400 meters.

1 link = 7.92 ins. = 0.66 ft. = 0.22 yds. = 0.04 rds. = 0.01 chains = 0.000125 miles = 20.116 cms. = 0.201168 meters.

1 ft. = 12 ins. = 1.515152 links = 0.333333 yds. = 0.060606 rds. = 0.0151515 chains = 0.000189 miles = 30.480 cms. = 0.304800 meters.

1 yd. = 36 ins. = 4.54545 links = 3 ft. = 0.181818 rds. = 0.0454545 chains = 0.000568 miles = 91.440 cms. = 0.914401 meters.

1 rd. = 198 ins. = 25 links = 16.5 ft. = 5.5 yds. = 0.25 chains = 0.003125 miles = 502.9210 cms. = 5.029210 meters

1 chain = 792 ins. = 100 links = 66 ft. = 22 yds. = 4 rds. = 0.0125 miles. = 2011.684 cms. = 20.11684 meters.

1 mile = 63360 ins. = 8000 links = 5280 ft. = 1760 yds. = 320 rds. = 80 chains = 160934.72 cms. = 1609.3472 meters.

1 cm. = 0.39 ins. = 0.049709 links = 0.03280833 ft. = 0.010936 yds. = 0.001988 rds. = 0.00049709 chains = 0.0000062 miles = 0.01 meters.

1 meter = 39.37 ins. = 4.970960 links = 3.280833 ft. = 1.093611 yds. = 0.198838 rds. = 0.04970960 chains = 0.0006213 miles = 100 cms.

UNITS OF AREA.

1 sq. in. = 0.0159423 sq. links = 0.00694444 sq. yds. = 0.000025507 sq. rds. = 0.000001 sq. chains = 0.0000000159 acres = 0.0000000002491 sq. miles = 6.4516 cms. = 0.000645 sq. meters = 0.000000064 hectares.

1 sq. link = 62.7264 sq. ins. = 0.4356 sq. ft. = 0.0484 sq. yds. = 0.0016 sq. rds. = 0.0001 sq. chains = 0.00001 acres = 0.0000000156 sq. miles = 404.6873 sq. cms. = 0.040468 sq. meters = 0.000004046 hectares.

1 sq. ft. = 144 sq. ins. = 2.295684 sq. links = 0.1111111 sq. yds. = 0.00367309 sq. rds. = 0.000229 sq. chains = 0.000022956 acres = 0.0000000358701 sq. miles = 929.0341 sq. cms. = 0.092903 sq. meters = 0.0000092901 hectares.

1 sq. yd. = 1296 sq. ins. = 20.6612 sq. links = 9 sq. ft. = 0.83305785 sq. rds. = 0.00206612 sq. chains = 0.000206612 acres = 0.000000322831 sq. miles = 8361.307 sq. cms. = 0.836130 sq. meters = 0.000083613 hectares.

1 sq. rd. = 39204 sq. ins. = 625 sq. links = 272.25 sq. ft. = 30.25 sq. yds. = 0.0625 sq. chains = 0.00625 acres = 0.0000097656 sq. miles = 252929.5 sq. cms. = 25.29295 sq. meters = 0.002529295 hectares.

1 sq. chain = 627264 sq. ins. = 10000 sq. links = 4356 sq. ft. = 484 sq. yds. = 16 sq. rds. = 0.1 acres = 0.00015625 sq. miles = 404687 sq. cms. = 404.6873 sq. meters = 0.0404687 hectares.

1 acre = 6272640 sq. ins. = 100000 sq. links = 43560 sq. ft. = 4840 sq. yds. = 160 sq. rds. = 10 sq. chains = 0.0015625 sq. miles = 404687 sq. cms. = 4046.873 sq. meters = 0.404687 hectares.

1 sq. mile = 4014489600 sq. ins. = 64000000 sq. links = 27878400 sq. ft. = 3097600 sq. yds. = 102400 sq. rds. = 6400 sq. chains = 640 acres = 2589998470 sq. cms. = 2589998 sq. meters = 258.9998 hectares.

1 sq. cm. = 0.1549997 sq. ins. = 0.00247104 sq. links = 0.00107638 sq. ft. = 0.00011959 sq. yds. = 0.000003953 sq. rds. = 0.000000247 sq. chains = 0.00000002471 acres = 0.00000000003861 sq. miles = 0.0001 sq. meters = 0.00000001 hectares.

1 sq. meter = 1549.9969 sq. ins. = 24.7104 sq. links = 10.763087 sq. ft. = 1.195985 sq. yds. = 0.0395367 sq. rds. = 0.002471 sq. chains = 0.000247104 acres = 0.00000003861006 sq. miles = 1000 sq. cms. = 0.0001 hectares.

1 hectare = 15499969 sq. ins. = 247104 sq. links = 1076387 sq. ft. = 11959.85 sq. yds. = 395367 sq. rds. = 24.7104 sq. chains = 2.47104 acres = 0.003861-006 sq. miles = 10000000 sq. cms. = 10000 sq. meters.

UNITS OF VOLUME.

1 cu. in = 0.000578704 cu. ft. = 0.00002143347 cu. yds. = 16.387162 cms. = 0.01638716 cu dms. = 0.00001638716 cu. meters.

1 cu. ft. = 1728 cu. ins. = 0.0370370 cu. yds. = 28317.016 cu. cms. = 28.317016 cu. dms. = 0.028317-016 cu. meters.

1 cu yd. = 46656 cu. ins. = 27 cu. ft. = 764559.4 cu. cms. = 764.5594 cu. dms. = 0.7645594 cu. meters.

1 cu. cm. = 0.06102338 cu. ins. = 0.00003531445 cu. ft. = 0.00000130794 cu. yds. = 0.001 cu. dms. = 0.000001 cu. meters.

1 cu. dm. = 61.02338 cu. ins. = 0.03531445 cu. ft. = 0.001307943 cu. yds. = 1000 cu. cms. = 0.001 cu. meters.

1 cu. meter = 61023.38 cu. ins. = 35.31445 cu. ft. = 1.3079428 cu. yds. = 1000000 cu. cms. = 1000 cu. dms.

UNITS OF CAPACITY—LIQUID MEASURE.

1 minim = 0.01666 fl. dr. = 0.00208 fl. oz. = 0.000520 gills = 0.000130 liq. pts. = 0.00006510 liq. qts. = 0.000016 gals. = 0.06161 ml. = 0.000061 liters = 0.003759 cu. ins.

1 fl. dr. = 60 minims = 0.125 fl. ozs. = 0.03125 gills = 0.007812 liq. pts. = 0.003906 liq. qts. = 0.000976 gals. = 3.69661 mls. = 0.003696 liters = 0.225586 cu. ins.

1 fl. oz. = 480 minims = 8 fl. drs. = 0.25 gills = 0.0625 liq. pts. = 0.03125 liq. qts. = 0.007812 gals = 29.5729 mls. = 0.029572 liters = 1.80469 cu. ins.

1 gill = 1920 minims = 32 fl. drs. = 4 fl. ozs. = 0.25 liq. pts. = 0.125 liq. qts. = 0.03125 gals. = 118.292 mls. = 0.118292 liters = 7.21875 cu. ins.

1 liq. pt. = 7680 minims = 128 fl. drs. = 16 fl. ozs. = 4 gills = 0.5 liq. qts. = 0.125 gals. = 473.167 mls. = 0.473167 liters = 28.875 cu. ins.

1 liq. qt. = 15360 minims = 256 fl. drs. = 32 fl. ozs. = 8 gills = 2 liq. pts. = 0.25 gals. = 946333 mls. = 0.946333 liters = 57.75 cu. ins.

1 gal. = 61440 minims = 1024 fl. drs. = 128 fl. ozs. = 32 gills = 8 liq. pts. = 4 liq. qts. = 3785.332 mls. = 3.785332 liters = 231 cu. ins.

1 ml. = 16.231 minims = 0.27051 fl. drs. = 0.0338147 fl. ozs. = 0.008453 gills = 0.002113 liq. pts. = 0.0010567 liq. qts. = 0.000264 gals. = 0.001 liters = 0.061025 cu. ins.

1 liter = 16231.1 minims = 270.518 fl. drs. = 33.8147 fl. ozs. = 8.45368 gills. = 2.11342 liq. pts. = 1.05671 liq. qts. = 0.264178 gals. = 1000 mls. = 61.0250 cu. ins.

1 cu. in. = 265.974 minims = 4.43290 fl. drs. = 0.554113 fl. ozs. = 0.138528 gills = 0.0346320 liq. pts. = 0.0173160 liq. qts. = 0.004329 gals. = 16.3867 mls. = 0.0163867 liters.

UNITS OF CAPACITY DRY MEASURE.

1 dry pt. = 0.5 dry qts. = 0.0625 pks. = 0.015625 bu. = 0.550599 liters = 0.055059 dkl. = 33.6003125 cu. ins.

1 dry qt. = 2 dry pts. = 0.125 pks. = 0.03125 bu. = 1.101198 liters = 0.110120 dkl. = 67.200625 cu. ins.

1 pk. = 16 dry pts. = 8 dry qts. = 0.25 bu. = 8.80958 liters = 0.880958 dkl. = 537.605 cu. ins.

1 bu. = 64 dry pts. = 32 dry qts. = 4 pks. = 35.2383 liters = 3.52383 dkl. = 2150.42 cu. ins.

1 liter = 1.81620 dry pts. = 0.908102 dry qts. = 0.113513 pks. = 0.028378 bu. = 0.1 dkl. = 61.0250 cu. ins.

1 dkl. = 18.1620 dry pts. = 9.08102 dry qts. = 1.13513 pks. = 0.28378 bu. = 10 liters = 610.250 cu. ins.

1 cu. in. = 0.0297616 dry pts. = 0.0148808 dry qts. = 0.00186010 pks. = 0.000465025 bu. = 0.0163867 liters = 0.00163867 dkl.

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS.

1 gr. = 0.05 apoth. scruples = 0.041666 dwt. = 0.03657143 Av. dr. = 0.016666 apoth. dr. = 0.002285 Av. oz. = 0.002083 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.000173 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.000142 Av. lbs. = 64.798 mgs. = 0.064798 grams = 0.000064 kgs.

1 apoth. scruple = 20 grs. = 0.833333 dwt. = 0.7314286 av. drs. = 0.333333 apoth. drs. = 0.045714 av. ozs. = 0.041666 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.003472 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.002857 av. lbs. = 1295.9784 mgs. = 1.295978 grams = 0.001295 kgs.

UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS—*Continued.*

1 dwt. = 24 grs. = 1.2 apoth. scruples = 0.8777143 av. drs. = 0.4 apoth. drs. = 0.054857 av. ozs. = 0.05 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.004166 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.003428 av. lbs. = 1555.1740 mgs. = 1.555174 grams = 0.001555 kgs.

1 av. dr. = 27.34375 grs. = 1.367187 apoth. scruples = 1.139323 dwt. = 0.455729 apoth. drs. = 0.0625 av. ozs. = 0.056966 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.004747 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.003906 av. lbs. = 1771.8454 mgs. = 1.771845 grams = 0.001771 kgs.

1 apoth. dr. = 60 grs. = 3 apoth. scruples = 2.5 dwt. = 2.194286 av. drs. = 0.137142 av. ozs. = 0.125 apoth or troy ozs. = 0.010416 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.008571 av. lbs. = 3887.9351 mgs. = 3.887935 grams = 0.003887 kgs.

1 av. oz. = 437.5 grs. = 21.875 apoth. scruples = 18.22917 dwt. = 16 av. drs. = 7.29166 apoth. drs. = 0.911458 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.075954 apoth or troy lbs. = 0.0625 av. lbs. = 28349.527 mgs. = 28.349527 grams = 0.028349 kgs.

1 apoth. or troy oz. = 480 grs. = 24 apoth scruples = 20 dwt. = 17.55428 av. drs. = 8 apoth. drs. = 1.097142 apoth ozs. = 0.083333 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.068571 av. lbs. = 31103.481 mgs. = 31.103481 grams = 0.031103 kgs.

1 apoth. or troy lb. = 576 grs. = 288 apoth. scruples = 240 dwt. = 210.6514 av. drs. = 96 apoth. drs. = 13.165714 av. ozs. = 12 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.8228571 av. lbs. = 373241.77 mgs. = 373.24177 grams = 0.373241 kgs.

1 av. lb. = 7000 grs. = 350 apoth. scruples = 291.6667 dwt. = 256 av. drs. = 116.6667 apoth drs. = 16 av. ozs. = 14.583333 apoth. or troy ozs. = 1.215277 apoth. or troy lbs. = 453592.427 mgs. = 453.59242 grams = 0.453592 kgs.

1 mg. = 0.015432 grs. = 0.0007716 apoth. scruples = 0.00064301 dwt. = 0.0005643833 av. drs. = 0.000257 apoth. drs. = 0.000035 av. ozs. = 0.000032 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.000.002 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.000002 av. lbs. = 0.001 grams = 0.000001 kgs.

1 gram = 15.432356 grs. = 0.771618 apoth. scruples = 0.64301485 dwt. = 0.5643833 av. drs. = 0.257205 apoth. drs. = 0.035273 av. ozs. = 0.0321507 apoth. or troy ozs. = 0.002679 apoth. or troy lbs. = 0.002204 av. lbs. = 1000 mgs. = 0.001 kgs.

1 kg. = 15432.356 grs. = 771.6178 apoth. scruples = 643.01485 dwt. = 564.38332 av. drs. = 257.20594 apoth. drs. = 35.27396 av. ozs. = 32.150742 apoth. or troy ozs. = 2.679228 apoth. or troy lbs. = 2.204622 av. lbs. = 1000000 mgs. = 1000 grams.

UNITS OF MASS GREATER THAN AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES.

1 av. oz. = 0.0625 av. lbs. = 0.000625 short cwt. = 0.00003125 short tons = 0.00002790179 long tons = 0.02834953 kgs. = 0.00002834953 metric tons.

1 av. lb. = 16 av. ozs. = 0.01 short cwt. = 0.0005 short tons = 0.0004464286 long tons = 0.4535924277 kgs. = 0.00045359243 metric tons.

1 short cwt. = 1600 av. ozs. = 100 av. lbs. = 0.05 short tons = 0.04464286 long tons = 45.359243 kgs. = 0.045359243 metric tons.

1 short ton = 32000 av. ozs. = 2000 av. lbs. = 20 short cwt. = 0.8928571 long tons = 907.18486 kgs. = 0.90718486 metric tons.

1 long ton = 35840 av. ozs. = 2240 av. lbs. = 22.4 short cwt. = 1.12 short tons = 1016.04704 kgs. = 1.01604704 metric tons.

1 kg. = 35.273957 av. ozs. = 2.20462234 av. lbs. = 0.022046223 short cwt. = 0.0011023112 short tons = 0.0009842064 long tons = 0.001 metric tons.

1 metric ton = 35273.957 av. ozs. = 2204.62234 av. lbs. = 22.046223 short cwt. = 1.1023112 short tons = 0.98420640 long tons = 1000 kgs.

COMPARISON OF METRIC AND CUSTOMARY UNITS, 1 TO 9.

Inches.	Millimeters.	Yards.	Meters.	Rods.	Meters.	Square Inches.	Sq. Centimeters.	Square Feet.	Square Meters.
0.039 37 = 1		1 = 0.914 402		0.198 838 = 1		0.155 00 = 1		1 = 0.092 90	
0.078 74 = 2		2 = 1.828 804		0.397 677 = 2		0.310 00 = 2		2 = 0.185 81	
0.118 11 = 3		3 = 2.743 205		0.596 515 = 3		0.465 00 = 3		3 = 0.278 71	
0.157 48 = 4		4 = 3.657 607		0.795 354 = 4		0.620 00 = 4		4 = 0.371 61	
0.196 85 = 5		5 = 4.572 009		0.994 192 = 5		0.775 00 = 5		5 = 0.464 52	
0.236 22 = 6		6 = 5.486 411		1.193 030 = 6		0.930 00 = 6		6 = 0.557 42	
0.275 59 = 7		7 = 6.400 813		1.391 869 = 7		1.085 00 = 7		7 = 0.650 32	
0.314 96 = 8		8 = 7.315 215		1.590 707 = 8		1.240 00 = 8		8 = 0.743 23	
0.354 33 = 9		9 = 8.229 616		1.789 545 = 9		1.395 00 = 9		9 = 0.836 13	
1 =	25.4001	1.093 611 = 1		1 = 5.029 21		1 = 6.452		10.764 = 1	
2 =	50.8001	2.187 222 = 2		2 = 10.058 42		2 = 12.903		21.528 = 2	
3 =	76.2002	3.280 833 = 3		3 = 15.087 63		3 = 19.355		32.292 = 3	
4 =	101.6002	4.374 444 = 4		4 = 20.116 84		4 = 25.807		43.055 = 4	
5 =	127.0003	5.468 056 = 5		5 = 25.146 05		5 = 32.258		53.819 = 5	
6 =	152.4003	6.561 667 = 6		6 = 30.175 26		6 = 38.710		64.583 = 6	
7 =	177.8004	7.655 278 = 7		7 = 35.204 47		7 = 45.161		75.347 = 7	
8 =	203.2004	8.748 889 = 8		8 = 40.233 68		8 = 51.613		86.111 = 8	
9 =	228.6005	9.842 500 = 9		9 = 45.262 89		9 = 58.065		96.875 = 9	

Square Yards.	Square Meters.	Square Miles.	Sq. Kilometers.	Cubic Inches.	Cu. Centimeters.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Meters.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Meters.
	1 = 0.8361	0.3861 = 1		0.061 02 = 1			1 = 0.028 317		1 = 0.7646
	2 = 1.6723	0.7722 = 2		0.122 05 = 2			2 = 0.056 634		2 = 1.5291
	3 = 2.5084	1.1583 = 3		0.183 07 = 3			3 = 0.084 951		3 = 2.2937
	4 = 3.3445	1.5444 = 4		0.244 09 = 4			4 = 0.113 268		4 = 3.0582
	5 = 4.1807	1.9305 = 5		0.305 12 = 5			5 = 0.141 585		5 = 3.8228
	6 = 5.0168	2.3166 = 6		0.366 14 = 6			6 = 0.169 902		6 = 4.5874
	7 = 5.8529	2.7027 = 7		0.427 16 = 7			7 = 0.198 219		7 = 5.3519
	8 = 6.6890	3.0888 = 8		0.488 19 = 8			8 = 0.226 536		8 = 6.1165
	9 = 7.5252	3.4749 = 9		0.549 21 = 9			9 = 0.254 853		9 = 6.8810
1.1960 = 1		1 = 2.5900		1 = 16.3872		35.314 = 1		1.3079 = 1	
2.3920 = 2		2 = 5.1800		2 = 32.7743		70.629 = 2		2.6159 = 2	
3.5880 = 3		3 = 7.7700		3 = 49.1615		105.943 = 3		3.9238 = 3	
4.7839 = 4		4 = 10.3600		4 = 65.5486		141.258 = 4		5.2318 = 4	
5.9799 = 5		5 = 12.9500		5 = 81.9358		176.572 = 5		6.5397 = 5	
7.1759 = 6		6 = 15.5400		6 = 98.3230		211.887 = 6		7.8477 = 6	
8.3719 = 7		7 = 18.1300		7 = 114.7101		247.201 = 7		9.1556 = 7	
9.5679 = 8		8 = 20.7200		8 = 131.0973		282.516 = 8		10.4635 = 8	
10.7633 = 9		9 = 23.3100		9 = 147.4845		317.830 = 9		11.7715 = 9	

Cubic Inches. Liters.	Cubic Feet. Liters.	U.S.Fluid Drams. Milliliters.	U.S.Fluid Ounces. Milliliters.	U.S. Dry Quarts. Liters.
1 = 0.016 386 7	1 = 28.316	0.270 52 = 1	0.033 815 = 1	0.9081 = 1
2 = 0.032 773 4	2 = 56.633	0.541 04 = 2	0.067 629 = 2	1.8162 = 2
3 = 0.049 160 2	3 = 84.949	0.811 55 = 3	0.101 444 = 3	2.7243 = 3
4 = 0.065 546 9	4 = 113.265	1.082 07 = 4	0.135 259 = 4	3.6324 = 4
5 = 0.081 933 6	5 = 141.581	1.352 59 = 5	0.169 074 = 5	4.5405 = 5
6 = 0.098 320 3	6 = 169.898	1.623 11 = 6	0.202 888 = 6	5.4486 = 6
7 = 0.114 707 0	7 = 198.214	1.893 63 = 7	0.236 703 = 7	6.3567 = 7
8 = 0.131 093 8	8 = 226.530	2.164 14 = 8	0.270 518 = 8	7.2648 = 8
9 = 0.147 480 5	9 = 254.846	2.434 66 = 9	0.304 333 = 9	8.1729 = 9
61.025 = 1	0.035 315 = 1	1 = 3.6966	1 = 29.573	1 = 1.1012
122.050 = 2	0.070 631 = 2	2 = 7.3932	2 = 59.146	2 = 2.2024
183.075 = 3	0.105 946 = 3	3 = 11.0898	3 = 88.719	3 = 3.3036
244.100 = 4	0.141 262 = 4	4 = 14.7865	4 = 118.292	4 = 4.4048
305.125 = 5	0.176 577 = 5	5 = 18.4831	5 = 147.865	5 = 5.5060
366.150 = 6	0.211 892 = 6	6 = 22.1797	6 = 177.437	6 = 6.6072
427.175 = 7	0.247 208 = 7	7 = 25.8763	7 = 207.010	7 = 7.7084
488.200 = 8	0.282 523 = 8	8 = 29.5729	8 = 236.583	8 = 8.8096
549.225 = 9	0.317 839 = 9	9 = 33.2695	9 = 266.156	9 = 9.9108

U. S. Pecks. Liters.	Grains. Grams.	Apoth. Drams. Grams.	Troy Ounces. Grams.	Avoirdupois Ozs. Grams.
0.113 51 = 1	1 = 0.064 799	0.257 21 = 1	0.032 151 = 1	0.035 274 = 1
0.227 03 = 2	2 = 0.129 598	0.514 41 = 2	0.064 301 = 2	0.070 548 = 2
0.340 54 = 3	3 = 0.194 397	0.771 62 = 3	0.096 452 = 3	0.105 822 = 3
0.454 05 = 4	4 = 0.259 196	1.028 82 = 4	0.128 603 = 4	0.141 096 = 4
0.567 56 = 5	5 = 0.323 995	1.286 03 = 5	0.160 754 = 5	0.176 370 = 5
0.681 08 = 6	6 = 0.388 794	1.543 24 = 6	0.192 904 = 6	0.211 644 = 6
0.794 59 = 7	7 = 0.453 592	1.800 44 = 7	0.225 055 = 7	0.246 918 = 7
0.908 10 = 8	8 = 0.518 391	2.057 65 = 8	0.257 206 = 8	0.282 192 = 8
1.021 61 = 9	9 = 0.583 190	2.314 85 = 9	0.289 357 = 9	0.317 466 = 9
1 = 8.810	15.4324 = 1	1 = 3.8879	1 = 31.103	1 = 28.350
2 = 17.619	30.8647 = 2	2 = 7.7759	2 = 62.207	2 = 56.699
3 = 26.429	46.2971 = 3	3 = 11.6638	3 = 93.310	3 = 85.049
4 = 35.238	61.7294 = 4	4 = 15.5517	4 = 124.414	4 = 113.398
5 = 44.048	77.1618 = 5	5 = 19.4397	5 = 155.517	5 = 141.748
6 = 52.857	92.5941 = 6	6 = 23.3276	6 = 186.621	6 = 170.097
7 = 61.667	108.0265 = 7	7 = 27.2155	7 = 217.724	7 = 198.447
8 = 70.477	123.4589 = 8	8 = 31.1035	8 = 248.828	8 = 226.796
9 = 79.286	138.8912 = 9	9 = 34.9914	9 = 279.931	9 = 255.146

LENGTH—HUNDREDTHS OF AN INCH TO MILLIMETERS.

From 1 to 99 Hundredths.

Hundredths of an in.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	2 254	0.508	0.762	1.016	1.270	1.524	1.778	2.032	2.286
10	2.540	2.794	3.048	3.302	3.556	3.810	4.064	4.318	4.572	4.826
20	5.080	5.334	5.588	5.842	6.096	6.350	6.604	6.858	7.112	7.366
30	7.620	7.874	8.128	8.382	8.636	8.890	9.144	9.398	9.652	9.906
40	10.160	10.414	10.668	10.922	11.176	11.430	11.684	11.938	12.192	12.446
50	12.700	12.954	13.208	13.462	13.716	13.970	14.224	14 478	14.732	14.986
60	15.240	15.494	15.748	16.002	16.256	16.510	16.764	17.018	17.272	17.526
70	17.780	18.034	18.288	18.542	18.796	19.050	19.304	19.558	19.812	20.066
80	20.320	20.574	20.828	21.082	21.336	21.590	21.844	22.098	22.352	22.606
90	22.860	23.114	23.368	23.622	23.876	24.130	24.384	24.638	24.892	25.146

LENGTH—MILLIMETERS TO DECIMALS OF AN INCH.

From 1 to 99 Units.

Millimeters.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	0	0.0393	0.0787	0.1181	0.1574	0.1968	0.2362	0.2755	0.3149	0.3543
10	0.3937	.4330	.4724	.5118	.5511	.5905	.6299	.6692	.7086	.7480
20	.7874	.8267	.8661	.9055	.9448	.9842	1.0236	1.0692	1.1023	1.1417
30	1.1811	1.2204	1.2598	1.2992	1.3385	1.3779	1.4173	1.4566	1.4960	1.5354
40	1.5748	1.6141	1.6535	1.6929	1.7322	1.7716	1.8110	1.8503	1.8897	1.9291
50	1.9685	2.0078	2.0472	2.0866	2.1259	2.1653	2.2047	2.2440	2.2834	2.3228
60	2.3622	2.4015	2.4409	2.4803	2.5196	2.5590	2.5984	2.6377	2.6771	2.7165
70	2.7559	2.7952	2.8346	2.8740	2.9133	2.9527	2.9921	3.0314	3.0708	3.1102
80	3.1496	3.1889	3.2283	3.2677	3.3070	3.3464	3.3858	3.4251	3.4645	3.5039
90	3.5433	3.5826	3.6220	3.6614	3.7007	3.7401	3.7795	3.8188	3.8582	3.8976

Though the figures in the above table do not extend beyond 99 units they serve as a full and sufficient basis for calculations extending to any degree beyond. The same statement is applicable to any of the metric tables printed in this Almanac.

COMPARISON OF THE VARIOUS TONS AND POUNDS IN USE IN THE U. S.

Troy Pounds.	Avoirdupois Lbs.	Kilograms.	Short Tons.	Long Tons.	Metric Tons.
1	0.822 857	0.373 24	0.000 411 43	0.000 367 35	0.000 373 24
2	1.645 71	0.746 48	0.000 822 86	0.000 734 69	0.000 746 48
3	2.468 57	1.119 73	0.001 234 29	0.001 102 04	0.001 119 73
4	3.291 43	1.492.97	0.001 645 71	0.001 469 39	0.001 492 97
5	4.114 29	1.866 21	0.002 057 14	0.001 836 73	0.001 866 21
6	4.937 14	2.239 45	0.002 468 57	0.002 204 08	0.002 239 45
7	5.760 00	2.612 69	0.002 880 00	0.002 571 43	0.002 612 69
8	6.582 86	2.985 93	0.003 291 43	0.002 938 78	0.002 985 93
9	7.405 71	3.359 18	0.003 702 86	0.003 306 12	0.003 359 18
1.215 28	1	0.453 59	0.0005	0.000 446 43	0.000 453 09
2.430 56	2	0.907 18	0.0010	0.000 892 86	0.000 907 18
3.645 83	3	1.360 78	0.0015	0.001 339 29	0.001 360 78
4.861 11	4	1.814 37	0.0020	0.001 785 71	0.001 814 37
6.076 39	5	2.267 96	0.0025	0.002 232 14	0.002 267 96
7.291 67	6	2.721 55	0.0030	0.002 678 57	0.002 721 55
8.506 94	7	3.175 15	0.0035	0.003 125 00	0.003 175 15
9.722 22	8	3.628 74	0.0040	0.003 571 43	0.003 628 74
10.937 50	9	4.082 33	0.0045	0.004 017 86	0.004 082 33
2.679 23	2.204 62	1	0.001 102 31	0.000 984 21	0.001
5.358 46	4.409 24	2	0.002 204 62	0.001 968 41	0.002
8.037 69	6.613 87	3	0.003 306 93	0.002 952 62	0.093
10.716 91	8.818 49	4	0.004 409 24	0.003 936 83	0.004
13.937 50	11.023 11	5	0.005 511 56	0.004 921 03	0.005
16.075 37	13.227 73	6	0.006 613 87	0.005 905 24	0.006
18.754 60	15.432 36	7	0.007 716 18	0.006 889 44	0.007
21.433 83	17.636 98	8	0.008 818 49	0.007 873 65	0.008
24.113 06	19.841 60	9	0.009 920 80	0.008 857 86	0.099
2430.56	2000	907.18	1	0.892 87	0.907 18
4861.11	4000	1814.37	2	1.785 71	1.814 37
7291.67	6000	2721.55	3	2.678 57	2.721 55
9722.22	8000	3628.74	4	3.571 43	3.628 74
12 152.78	10 000	4535.92	5	4.464 29	4.535 92
14 583.33	12 000	5443.11	6	5.357 14	5.443 11
17 013.89	14 000	6350.29	7	6.250 00	6.350 29
19 444.44	16 000	7257.48	8	7.142 86	7.257 48
21 875.00	18 009	8164.66	9	8.030 71	8.164 66
2722.22	2240	1016.05	1.12	1	1.016 05
5444.44	4480	2032.09	2.24	2	2.032 09
8166.67	6720	3048.14	3.36	3	3.048 14
10 888.89	8960	4064.19	4.48	4	4.064 19
13 611.11	11 200	5080.24	5.60	5	5.080 24
16 333.33	13 440	6096.28	6.72	6	6.096 28
19 055.56	15 680	7112.32	7.84	7	7.112 32
21 777.78	17 920	8128.38	8.69	8	8.128 38
24 500.00	20 160	9144.42	10.08	9	9.144 42
2679.23	2204.62	1000	1.102 31	0.984 21	1
5358.46	4409.24	2000	2.204 62	1.968 41	2
8037.69	6613.87	3000	3.306 93	2.952 62	3
10 716.91	8818.49	4000	4.409 24	3.936 83	4
13 937.50	11 023.11	5000	5.511 56	4.921 03	5
16 075.37	13 227.73	6000	6.613 87	5.905 24	6
18 754.60	15 432.36	7000	7.716 18	6.889 44	7
21 433.83	17 636.98	8000	8.818 49	7.873 65	8
24 113.06	19 841.60	9000	9.920 80	8.857 86	9

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

Francs Per Kilogram.	Dollars Per Avs. Pound.	Francs Per Meter.	Dollars Per Yard.	Francs Per Litcr.	Dollars Per U. S. Liq. Gal.	Francs Per Hectoliter.	Dollars Per Bushel.	Shillings Per Brit. Imp.Gal.	Dollars Per U. S. Liq. Gal.
1 = 0.088		1 = 0.176		1 = 0.731		1 = 0.068		1 = 0.203	
2 = 0.175		2 = 0.353		2 = 1.461		2 = 0.136		2 = 0.405	
3 = 0.263		3 = 0.529		3 = 2.192		3 = 0.204		3 = 0.608	
4 = 0.350		4 = 0.706		4 = 2.922		4 = 0.272		4 = 0.810	
5 = 0.438		5 = 0.882		5 = 3.653		5 = 0.340		5 = 1.013	
6 = 0.525		6 = 1.059		6 = 4.383		6 = 0.408		6 = 1.216	
7 = 0.613		7 = 1.235		7 = 5.114		7 = 0.476		7 = 1.418	
8 = 0.700		8 = 1.412		8 = 5.845		8 = 0.544		8 = 1.621	
9 = 0.788		9 = 1.588		9 = 6.575		9 = 0.612		9 = 1.824	
11.423 = 1		5.666 = 1		1.369 = 1		14.704 = 1		4.936 = 1	
22.846 = 2		11.333 = 2		2.738 = 2		29.407 = 2		9.871 = 2	
34.269 = 3		16.999 = 3		4.106 = 3		44.111 = 3		14.807 = 3	
45.692 = 4		22.666 = 4		5.475 = 4		58.815 = 4		19.742 = 4	
57.115 = 5		28.332 = 5		6.844 = 5		73.519 = 5		24.678 = 5	
68.537 = 6		33.998 = 6		8.213 = 6		88.222 = 6		29.613 = 6	
79.960 = 7		39.665 = 7		9.582 = 7		102.926 = 7		34.549 = 7	
91.383 = 8		45.331 = 8		10.950 = 8		117.630 = 8		39.484 = 8	
102.806 = 9		50.997 = 9		12.319 = 9		132.334 = 9		44.420 = 9	

COMPARISON OF PRICES—*Continued.*

Marks Per Kilogram.	Dollars Per Avs. Pound.	Marks Per Meter.	Dollars Per Yard.	Marks Per Liter.	Dollars Per U. S. Liq. Gal.	Marks Per Hectoliter.	Dollars Per Bushel.	Shillings Per Brit. Bushel.	Dollars Per U. S. Bushel.
	1 = 0.108		1 = 0.218		1 = 0.901		1 = 0.084		1 = 0.236
	2 = 0.216		2 = 0.435		2 = 1.802		2 = 0.168		2 = 0.472
	3 = 0.324		3 = 0.653		3 = 2.703		3 = 0.252		3 = 0.707
	4 = 0.432		4 = 0.871		4 = 3.604		4 = 0.335		4 = 0.943
	5 = 0.540		5 = 1.088		5 = 4.505		5 = 0.419		5 = 1.179
	6 = 0.648		6 = 1.306		6 = 5.405		6 = 0.503		6 = 1.415
	7 = 0.756		7 = 1.523		7 = 6.306		7 = 0.587		7 = 1.650
	8 = 0.864		8 = 1.741		8 = 7.207		8 = 0.671		8 = 1.886
	9 = 0.972		9 = 1.959		9 = 8.108		9 = 0.755		9 = 2.122
9.263 = 1		4.595 = 1		1.110 = 1		11.924 = 1		4.241 = 1	
18.526 = 2		9.190 = 2		2.220 = 2		23.847 = 2		8.483 = 2	
27.789 = 3		13.785 = 3		3.330 = 3		35.771 = 3		12.724 = 3	
37.052 = 4		18.380 = 4		4.440 = 4		47.694 = 4		16.966 = 4	
46.316 = 5		22.975 = 5		5.550 = 5		59.618 = 5		21.207 = 5	
55.579 = 6		27.570 = 6		6.660 = 6		71.542 = 6		25.449 = 6	
64.842 = 7		32.165 = 7		7.770 = 7		83.465 = 7		29.690 = 7	
74.105 = 8		36.760 = 8		8.880 = 8		95.389 = 8		33.932 = 8	
83.368 = 9		41.355 = 9		9.990 = 9		107.312 = 9		38.173 = 9	

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel on the Colorado Midland R. R., 9,600 feet long, single track, under the Continental Divide, in Lake and Pitkin counties, Colo.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.

Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railroad, double track, about 5 miles long; completed 1916.

Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under survey).

Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.

Detroit (Michigan Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.

Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.

Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of canal connecting Marseilles with Rhone River; 4 1-2 miles long, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened in 1916.

Rothschonberg—Drains the Felberg mines. Saxony, 3¼ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Trans-Andine Ry. Tunnel—2 miles long, 10,486 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.

Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF SLEEP.

(By R. Legendre of Paris.)

IF the need of sleep is due to an accumulation of toxic waste products in the organism, one ought to be able, by injecting these substances into a normal animal, to communicate the necessity for sleep. Our first experiments in that direction were unsuccessful. By injecting into a vein of a normal dog some blood or serum taken from a dog exhausted by loss of sleep, we had no very definite results, although in some cases we brought on some modifications of the cells of the frontal lobe, and by injecting these same substances directly into the brain we were no more successful. Could it, therefore, be concluded that wakefulness is not accompanied by the accumulation of toxic substances, and is caused only by the impoverishment of the nerve cells? This conclusion was possible, but it might equally be the case that the blood of the normal animal destroyed the substances injected in small doses, or that their quantity was too small. To remove this last doubt we made our injections by another method. There exists, in the interior and around the nerve centers, a liquid called the cerebro-spinal fluid, which completely envelops them. You can get this fluid either at the lower end of the spine, and is there reached by lumbar puncture, and in spinal anesthesia, or between the occipital bone and the first vertebra, at the level of the fourth ventricle of the brain, and it is there that we operated.

The serum, or, better yet, the cerebro-spinal fluid, of an animal exhausted by loss of sleep, if injected under these conditions into a normal animal, produces in the latter in about half an hour an imperative need of sleep. The animal so injected is benumbed little by little, its eyelids clink, its limbs relax, its eyes close, it loses all attention, and it responds but feebly to strong stimulation. Its brain presents the characteristic lesions of insomnia. The injections, under the same conditions, of liquids from a normal animal have no effect at all. You, therefore, may conclude from these experiments that it is possible to transmit the absolute need of sleep from an exhausted animal to a normal one, and also that the liquids of exhausted animals have a property or contain a substance capable of producing sleep.

KNOTS AND MILES.

The **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet. The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots	= 4.606 miles	20 knots	= 23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2.303 miles	5 knots	= 5.757 miles	25 knots	= 28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3.454 miles	10 knots	= 11.515 miles	6 feet	= 1 fathom		

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅗ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6 ⅛ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 feet.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.*
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35 +.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00.
The Greek stater was worth $4; the Persian, $5.35. Each coin was of silver, composed of 20 drachma, each drachma equal in value to 19½ cents, American money.

The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. The Greek stater weighed 134.75 grains avoirdupois. The Roman aureus was worth $4.50.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 Manchs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS AND THEIR POPULAR DEFINITIONS.

THE watt is the unit expressing electrical energy as horsepower (hp) represents energy in mechanics. It is the sum of the volt (pressure) times ampere (rate of flow). Thus 2 volts times 2 amperes would give you 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or say 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to 1⅓ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the energy required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds—1 foot in 1 minute or 550 lbs. 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a material which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of 10 gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

A dry battery is made by placing in a hollow receptacle of zinc a piece of carbon, the intervening space being filled with a mixture containing certain chemicals, such as manganese dioxide, powdered carbon and some absorbent material such as sawdust, which is then saturated with sal ammoniac and the receptacle sealed. The chemical action set up produces a flow of electricity when the two electrodes, the carbon and the zinc, are connected by a conductor of electricity such as a wire, a lamp or a motor.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

FOREIGN MONEY UNITS OF VALUE.

English Money: 4 farthings—1 penny (*d*); 12 pence—1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings—1 pound (£). 21 shillings—one guinea; 5 shillings—one crown. **French Money:** 100 centimes—1 franc. **German Money:** 100 pfennig—1 mark. **Russian Money:** 100 copecks—1 ruble. **Austro-Hungarian Money:** 100 heller—1 krone (crown).

For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

BRITISH MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton, of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone is usually equal to one-eighth hundredweight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois. The meter has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches. (A late authority gives the weight of the Imperial gallon as 10.017 pounds and of the United States gallon as 8.345 pounds.)

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity:

NAMES.		Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States' Equivalents.
4 gills	= 1 pint	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints	= 1 quart	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts	= 1 pottle	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles	= 1 gallon	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons	= 1 peck	20	Dry measure	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel	80		2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels	= 1 coomb	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs	= 1 quarter	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

U. S. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

R (Lat. Recipe), take; ãã, of each; ℔ pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce, ʒ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS (SPANISH) LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5	varas) = ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8	varas = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177 ½), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33 ⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

PHILIPPINE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	= .927	inch.	1 libra (16 onzo)	= 1.0144	lb. av.
1 pie	= 11.125	inches.	1 arroba	= 25.360	lb. av.
1 vara	= 33.375	inches.	1 catty (16 tael)	= 1.394	lb. av.
1 gantah	= .8796	gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	= 139.482	lb. av.
1 caban	= 21,991	gallons.			

YEARLY WAGE TABLE.

PER YEAR.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	PER YEAR.	Per Month.	Per Week	Per Day.	PER YEAR.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
$20 is	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25	2.08	.48	.07	105	8.75	2.01	.29	185	15.42	3.55	.51
30	2.50	.58	.08	110	9.17	2.11	.30	190	15.83	3.64	.52
35	2.92	.67	.10	115	9.58	2.21	.32	195	16.25	3.74	.53
40	3.33	.77	.11	120	10.00	2.30	.33	200	16.57	3.84	.55
45	3.75	.86	.12	125	10.42	2.40	.34	205	17.08	3.93	.56
50	4.17	.96	.14	130	10.83	2.49	.36	210	17.50	4.03	.58
55	4.58	1.06	.15	135	11.25	2.59	.37	215	17.92	4.12	.59
60	5.00	1.15	.16	140	11.67	2.69	.38	220	18.33	4.22	.60
65	5.42	1.25	.18	145	12.08	2.78	.40	225	18.75	4.31	.62
70	5.83	1.34	.19	150	12.50	2.88	.41	230	19.17	4.41	.63
75	6.25	1.44	.21	155	12.92	2.97	.42	235	19.58	4.51	.64
80	6.67	1.53	.22	160	13.33	3.07	.44	240	20.00	4.60	.66
85	7.08	1.63	.23	165	13.75	3.16	.45	245	20.42	4.70	.67
90	7.50	1.73	.25	170	14.17	3.26	.47	250	20.83	4.79	.69

WEEKLY WAGE TABLE.

HOURS.	$1.00.	$2.00.	$3.00.	$4.00.	$5.00.	$6.00.	$7.00.	$8.00.	$9.00.	$10.00.	$11.00.	$12.00.	$13.00.	$14.00.
½	.01	.01⅔	.02½	.03½	.04½	.05	.06	.06⅔	.07½	.08⅓	.09	.10	.11	.12
1	.01⅔	.03⅓	.05	.06⅔	.08⅓	.10	.11⅔	.13⅓	.15	.16⅔	.18⅓	.20	.22	.23⅓
2	.03⅓	.06⅔	.10	.13⅓	.16⅔	.20	.23⅓	.26⅔	.30	.33⅓	.36⅔	.40	.43⅓	.46⅔
3	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	.45	.50	.55	.60	.65	.70
4	.06⅔	.13⅓	.20	.26⅔	.33⅓	.40	.46⅔	.53⅓	.60	.66⅔	.73⅓	.80	.86⅔	.93⅓
5	.08⅓	.16⅔	.25	.33⅓	.41⅔	.50	.58⅓	.66⅔	.75	.83⅓	.91⅔	1.00	1.08⅓	1.16⅔
6	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40
7	.11⅔	.23⅓	.35	.46⅔	.58⅓	.70	.81⅔	.93⅓	1.05	1.16⅔	1.28⅓	1.40	1.52	1.63⅓
8	.13⅓	.26⅔	.40	.53⅓	.62⅔	.80	.93⅓	1.06⅔	1.20	1.33⅓	1.46⅔	1.60	1.73⅓	1.86⅔
DAYS.														
1	.16⅔	.33⅓	.50	.66⅔	.83⅓	1.00	1.16⅔	1.33⅓	1.50	1.66⅔	1.83⅓	2.00	2.17	2.33⅓
2	.33⅓	.66⅔	1.00	1.33⅓	1.66⅔	2.00	2 33⅓	2.66⅔	3.00	3.33⅓	3.66⅔	4.00	4.34	4.66⅔
3	.50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.51	6.99⅔
4	.66⅔	1.33⅓	2.00	2.66⅔	3.33⅓	4.00	4.66⅔	5.33⅓	6.00	6.66⅔	7.33⅓	8.00	8.68	9.33
5	.83⅓	1.66⅔	2.50	3.33⅓	4.16⅔	5.00	5.83⅓	6.66⅔	7.50	8.33⅓	9.16⅔	10.00	10.85	11 66⅓
6	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00

AREAS OF CIRCLES.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the heighth or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length, contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained in a pipe or cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT.

DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3.14159	.7854	2	6.28319	3.1416
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1.86532	.2768	1 1-16	3.33794	.8866	2 3-16	6.87223	3.7583
3-32	.29452	.0069	21-32	2.06167	.3382	1 3-16	3.73064	1.1075	2 5-16	7.26493	4.2000
3-16	.58904	.0276	11-16	2.15984	.3712	1 5-16	4.12334	1.3530	2 7-16	7.65763	4.6664
7-32	.68722	.0375	23-32	2.25802	.4057	1 7-16	4.51604	1.6230	2 9-16	8.05033	5.1572
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2.45437	.4793	1 9-16	4.90874	1.9175	2 11-16	8.44303	5.6727
11-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2.65072	.5591	1 11-16	5.30144	2.2365	2 13-16	8.83573	6.2126
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.84707	.6450	1 13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2 15-16	9.22843	6.7771

CIRCLE AREAS IN TENTHS OF A UNIT.

DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.	Circumference.	Area.
0.1	.31415	.00785	1.0	3.14159	.78539	1.9	5.96902	2.83529	2.8	8.79645	6.15752
0.2	.62831	.03141	1.1	3.45575	.95033	2.0	6.28318	3.14159	2.9	9.11061	6.60520
0.3	.94247	.07068	1.2	3.76991	1.13097	2.1	6.59734	3.46361	3.0	9.42477	7.06858
0.4	1.25663	.12566	1.3	4.08407	1.32732	2.2	6.91150	3.80133	3.1	9.73893	7.54768
0.5	1.57079	.19635	1.4	4.39823	1.53938	2.3	7.22566	4.15476	3.2	10.05310	8.04248
0.6	1.88495	.28274	1.5	4.71238	1.76715	2.4	7.53982	4.52389	3.3	10.36726	8.55299
0.7	2.19911	.38484	1.6	5.02654	2.01062	2.5	7.85398	4.90874	3.4	10.68142	9.07920
0.8	2.51327	.50265	1.7	5.34070	2.26980	2.6	8.16814	5.30929	3.5	10.99557	9.62113
0.9	2.82743	.63617	1.8	5.65486	2.54469	2.7	8.48230	5.72555	3.6	11.30973	10.17876

CIRCLE AREAS IN TWELFTHS OF A UNIT.

DIAMETER.		Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.		Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.		Circumference.	Area.	DIAMETER.		Circumference.	Area.
Feet	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq.Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq.Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq.Feet.*	*Feet*	*In.*	*Feet.*	*Sq.Feet.*
0	1	.26179	.00545	0	10	2.61799	.54541	1	7	4.97419	1.96895	2	4	7.33038	4.27606
0	2	.52359	.02181	0	11	2.87979	.65995	1	8	5.23599	2.18166	2	5	7.59218	4.58694
0	3	.78539	.04908	1	0	3.14159	.78539	1	9	5.49779	2.40528	2	6	7.85398	4.90874
0	4	1.04719	.08726	1	1	3.40339	.92175	1	10	5.75959	2.63981	2	7	8.11578	5.24144
0	5	1.30899	.13635	1	2	3.66519	1.06901	1	11	6.02139	2.88525	2	8	8.37758	5.58505
0	6	1.57079	.19635	1	3	3.92699	1.22718	2	0	6.28319	3.14159	2	9	8.63938	5.93957
0	7	1.83259	.26725	1	4	4.18879	1.39626	2	1	6.54498	3.40885	2	10	8.90118	6.30500
0	8	2.09439	.34906	1	5	4.45059	1.57625	2	2	6.80678	3.68701	2	11	9.16298	6.68134
0	9	2.35619	.44178	1	6	4.71239	1.76715	2	3	7.06858	3.97608	3	0	9.42478	7.06858

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.

(SIX WORKING DAYS IN THE WEEK.)

DAYS.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

TABLE OF HOURLY RATES OF PAY.

THE following table shows the corresponding monthly amount, at different hourly rates of pay based on eight, nine, ten, and twelve hours' (without constructive overtime) work per day:

RATES OF PAY.	8 Hours Daily.	9 Hours Daily.	10 Hours Daily.	12 Hours Daily.	RATES OF PAY.	8 Hours Daily.	9 Hours Daily.	10 Hours Daily.	12 Hours Daily.
5 cents	$10.20	$11.50	$12.75	$15.30	16 cents	$32.64	$36.80	$40.80	$48.96
6 cents	12.24	13.80	15.30	18.36	17 cents	34.68	39.10	43.35	52.02
7 cents	14.28	16.10	17.85	21.42	18 cents	36.72	41.40	45.90	55.08
8 cents	16.32	18.40	20.40	24.48	19 cents	38.76	43.70	48.45	58.14
9 cents	18.36	20.70	22.95	27.54	20 cents	40.80	46.00	51.00	61.20
10 cents	20.40	23.00	25.50	30.60	21 cents	42.84	48.30	53.55	64.26
11 cents	22.44	25.30	28.05	33.66	22 cents	44.88	50.60	56.10	67.32
12 cents	24.48	27.60	30.60	36.72	23 cents	46.92	52.90	58.65	70.32
13 cents	26.52	29.90	33.15	39.78	24 cents	48.96	55.20	61.20	73.44
14 cents	28.56	32.20	35.70	42.84	25 cents	51.00	57.50	63.75	76.50
15 cents	30.60	34.50	38.25	45.90	26 cents	53.04	59.80	66.30	79.56

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES, COMPARED WITH WATER.

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

FREEZING, FUSING, AND BOILING POINTS.

SUBSTANCES.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	SUBSTANCES.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17.6°	— 22°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	— 3	— 4	25	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39.4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260										

RECIPROCALS OF NUMBERS. 1 TO 100.

No.	Reciprocal.	No.	Reciprocal.	No.	Reciprocal.	No.	Reciprocal.	No.	Reciprocal.
1..	1.000000000	21..	0.047619048	41..	0.024390244	61..	0.016393443	81..	0.012345679
2..	0.500000000	22..	0.045454545	42..	0.023809524	62..	0.016129032	82..	0.012195122
3..	0.333333333	23..	0.043478261	43..	0.023255814	63..	0.015873016	83..	0.012048193
4..	0.250000000	24..	0.041666667	44..	0.022727273	64..	0.015625000	84..	0.011904762
5..	0.200000000	25..	0.040000000	45..	0.022222222	65..	0.015384615	85..	0.011764706
6..	0.166666667	26..	0.038461538	46..	0.021739130	66..	0.015151515	86..	0.011627907
7..	0.142857143	27..	0.037037037	47..	0.021276600	67..	0.014925373	87..	0.011494253
8..	0.125000000	28..	0.035714286	48..	0.020833333	68..	0.014705882	88..	0.011363636
9..	0.111111111	29..	0.034482759	49..	0.020408163	69..	0.014492754	89..	0.011235955
10..	0.100000000	30..	0.033333333	50..	0.020000000	70..	0.014285714	90..	0.011111111
11..	0.090909091	31..	0.032258065	51..	0.019607843	71..	0.014084507	91..	0.010989011
12..	0.083333333	32..	0.031250000	52..	0.019230769	72..	0.013888889	92..	0.010869565
13..	0.076923077	33..	0.030303030	53..	0.018867925	73..	0.013698630	93..	0.010752688
14..	0.071428571	34..	0.029411765	54..	0.018518519	74..	0.013513514	94..	0.010638298
15..	0.066666667	35..	0.028571429	55..	0.018181818	75..	0.013333333	95..	0.010526316
16..	0.062500000	36..	0.027777778	56..	0.017857143	76..	0.013157895	96..	0.010416667
17..	0.058823529	37..	0.027027027	57..	0.017543860	77..	0.012987013	97..	0.010309278
18..	0.055555556	38..	0.026315789	58..	0.017241379	78..	0.012820513	98..	0.010204082
19..	0.052631579	39..	0.025641026	59..	0.016949153	79..	0.012658228	99..	0.010101010
20..	0.050000000	40..	0.025000000	60..	0.016666667	80..	0.012500000	100..	0.010000000

A reciprocal is the quotient obtained by dividing unity by a number.

MINUTES OR SECONDS IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE.

MIN.	Degree.	MIN.	Degree.	MIN.	Degree.	SECS.	Degree.	SECS.	Degree.	SECS.	Degree.
1	0.016	21	0.359	41	0.683	1	0.00027	21	0.00583	41	0.01138
2	0.033	22	0.366	42	0.700	2	0.00055	22	0.00611	42	0.01166
3	0.050	23	0.383	43	0.716	3	0.00083	23	0.00638	43	0.01194
4	0.066	24	0.400	44	0.733	4	0.00111	24	0.00666	44	0.01222
5	0.083	25	0.416	45	0.750	5	0.00138	25	0.00694	45	0.01250
6	0.100	26	0.433	46	0.766	6	0.00166	26	0.00722	46	0.01277
7	0.116	27	0.450	47	0.783	7	0.00194	27	0.00750	47	0.01305
8	0.133	28	0.466	48	0.800	8	0.00222	28	0.00777	48	0.01333
9	0.150	29	0.483	49	0.816	9	0.00250	29	0.00805	49	0.01361
10	0.166	30	0.500	50	0.833	10	0.00277	30	0.00833	50	0.01388
11	0.183	31	0.516	51	0.850	11	0.00305	31	0.00861	51	0.01416
12	0.200	32	0.533	52	0.866	12	0.00333	32	0.00888	52	0.01444
13	0.216	33	0.550	53	0.883	13	0.00361	33	0.00916	53	0.01472
14	0.233	34	0.566	54	0.900	14	0.00388	34	0.00944	54	0.01500
15	0.250	35	0.583	55	0.916	15	0.00416	35	0.00972	55	0.01527
16	0.266	36	0.600	56	0.933	16	0.00444	36	0.01000	56	0.01555
17	0.283	37	0.616	57	0.950	17	0.00472	37	0.01027	57	0.01583
18	0.300	38	0.633	58	0.966	18	0.00500	38	0.01055	58	0.01611
19	0.316	39	0.650	59	0.983	19	0.00527	39	0.01083	59	0.01638
20	0.333	40	0.666	60	1.000	20	0.00555	40	0.01111	60	0.01666

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1,000.

(Calculated at Compound Interest.)

YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
5.....	4,580	4,452	4,390	4,329	4,212	35.....	21,487	18,664	17,461	16,374	14,498
10.....	8,530	8,111	7,913	7,722	7,360	40.....	23,115	19,793	18,401	17,159	15,046
15.....	11,938	11,118	10,740	10,380	9,712	45.....	24,519	20,720	19,156	17,774	15,456
20.....	14,877	13,590	13,008	12,462	11,470	50.....	25,730	21,482	19,762	18,256	15,762
25.....	17,413	15,622	14,828	14,094	12,783	100.....	31,599	24,505	21,950	19,848	16,618
30.....	19,600	17,292	16,289	15,372	13,765						

CUB FOOT AND CAL. CONTENTS OF PIPES AND CYLINDERS 1 FT. LONG.

TABLE NO. 1.

Diam., Ins.	Diam., Feet.	Square Feet.	Gallons.	Diam., Ins.	Diam., Feet.	Square Feet.	Gallons.	Diam., Ins.	Diam., Feet.	Square Feet.	Gallons.
5-16.	.026	.000	.004	7¾....	.645	.327	2.45	21½....	1.792	2.521	18.86
⅜....	.031	.000	.005	8	.666	.349	2.61	22	1.833	2.640	19.75
7-16.	.036	.001	.008	8¼....	.687	.371	2.77	22½....	1.875	2.761	20.66
½....	.041	.001	.010	8½....	.729	.417	3.12	23	1.917	2.885	21.68
9-16.	.046	.001	.013	9	.750	.441	3.30	23½....	1.958	3.012	22.53
⅝....	.052	.002	.016	9¼....	.770	.466	3.49	24	2.000	3.142	23.50
11-16.	.057	.002	.019	9½....	.791	.492	3.68	25	2.083	3.409	25.50
¾....	.062	.003	.023	10	.833	.545	4.08	26	2.167	3.687	27.58
13-16.	.067	.003	.027	10¼....	.854	.573	4.28	27	2.250	3.976	29.74
⅞....	.072	.004	.031	10½....	.895	.630	4.71	28	2.333	4.276	31.99
15-16.	.078	.004	.036	11	.916	.660	4.93	29	2.417	4.587	34.31
1	.083	.005	.041	11¼....	.958	.721	5.39	30	2.500	4.909	36.72
1¼....	.104	.008	.064	12	1.000	.785	5.87	31	2.583	5.241	39.21
1½....	.125	.012	.092	12½....	1.042	.852	6.37	32	2.667	5.585	41.88
2	.166	.021	.163	13	1.083	.921	6.89	33	2.750	5.940	44.43
2½....	.208	.034	.255	13½....	1.125	.994	7.43	34	2.833	6.305	47.16
2¾....	.229	.041	.308	14	1.167	1.069	7.99	35	2.917	6.681	49.98
3	.250	.049	.367	14½....	1.208	1.147	8.58	36	3.000	7.069	52.98
3¼....	.270	.057	.431	15	1.250	1.227	9.18	37	3.083	7.467	55.86
3¾....	.312	.076	.574	15½....	1.292	1.310	9.80	38	3.167	7.876	58.92
4	.333	.087	.653	16	1.333	1.396	10.44	39	3.250	8.296	62.06
4½....	.375	.110	.826	16½....	1.375	1.485	11.11	40	3.333	8.727	65.38
4¾....	.395	.123	.920	17	1.417	1.576	11.89	41	3.417	9.168	68.68
5	.416	.136	1.02	17½....	1.458	1.670	12.50	42	3.500	9.621	71.97
5¼....	.437	.150	1.12	18	1.500	1.767	13.22	43	3.583	10.085	75.44
5¾....	.479	.180	1.35	18½....	1.542	1.867	13.96	44	3.667	10.559	78.99
6	.500	.196	1.47	19	1.583	1.969	14.73	45	3.750	11.045	82.62
6¼....	.520	.213	1.59	19½....	1.625	2.074	15.51	46	3.833	11.541	86.33
6½....	.541	.230	1.72	20	1.667	2.182	16.32	47	3.917	12.048	90.13
7	.583	.267	1.99	20½....	1.708	2.292	17.15	48	4.000	12.566	94.00
7½....	.625	.306	2.29	21	1.750	2.405	17.99				

TABLE NO. 2.

Diam., Feet.	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals.	Diam., Feet.	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals.	Diam., Feet.	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals.	Diam., Feet.	Cubic Feet.	U. S. Gals.
4	12.5	94	7	38.4	288	12.....	113.1	846	24.....	452.4	3384
4¼....	14.1	106	7¼....	41.2	309	13.....	132.7	993	25.....	490.9	3672
4½....	15.9	119	7½....	44.1	330	14.....	153.9	1152	26.....	530.9	3972
4¾....	17.7	132	7¾....	47.1	353	15.....	176.7	1322	27.....	572.6	4283
5	19.6	147	8	50.3	376	16.....	201.1	1504	28.....	615.8	4606
5¼....	21.6	162	8½....	56.7	424	17.....	227.0	1698	29.....	660.5	4941
5½....	23.7	177	9	63.6	476	18.....	254.5	1904	30.....	706.9	5288
5¾....	25.9	194	9½....	70.8	530	19.....	283.5	2121	31.....	754.8	5646
6	28.2	211	10	78.5	587	20.....	314.2	2350	32.....	804.2	6016
6¼....	30.6	229	10½....	86.5	647	21.....	346.4	2591	33.....	855.3	6398
6½....	33.1	248	11	95.0	711	22.....	380.1	2844	34.....	907.9	6792
6¾....	35.7	267	11½....	103.8	777	23.....	415.5	3108	35.....	962.1	7197

AMOUNT OF WEIGHT IRON PILLARS 10 FEET LONG BEAR.

(From Penn's Tables, London.)

Diam. of Pillar Outside	Solid.	Hollow, 1 Inch.	Hollow, 2 Inches	Diam. of Pillar Outside	Solid.	Hollow, 1 Inch.	Hollow, 2 Inches	Diam. of Pillar Outside	Solid.	Hollow, 1 Inch.	Hollow, 2 Inches
Inches.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
2	0.77	.....	.....	4¾....	16.56	13.21	.....	7½....	66.36	37.46	57.38
2¼....	1.17	.....	.....	5	19.46	15.03	19.20	7¾....	72.99	40.02	62.03
2½....	1.71	.....	.....	5¼....	22.65	16.95	22.18	8	79.99	42.61	66.79
2¾....	2.40	.....	.....	5½....	26.16	18.95	25.37	8¼....	87.37	45.24	71.65
3	3.26	.....	.....	5¾....	29.99	21.03	28.77	8½....	95.12	47.91	76.61
3¼....	4.34	4.19	.....	6	34.15	23.20	32.37	8¾....	103.26	50.60	81.66
3½....	5.64	5.36	.....	6¼....	38.64	25.43	36.14	9	111.78	53.33	86.79
3¾....	7.21	6.72	.....	6½....	43.48	27.72	40.09	9¼....	120.68	56.08	91.99
4	9.06	8.29	.....	6¾....	48.66	30.08	44.20	9½....	129.98	58.85	97.27
4¼....	11.63	9.87	.....	7	54.20	32.49	48.45	9¾....	139.66	61.65	102.60
4½....	13.95	11.49	.....	7¼....	60.10	34.95	52.85	10	149.73	64.47	108.00

QUANTITY OF WATER IN ONE HUNDRED FEET OF PIPE.

(From Penn's Tables, London.)

Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.	Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.	Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.	Diameter of Pipe.	Quantity in 100 Feet in Length.
Inch.	*Gallons.*	*Inch.*	*Gallons.*	*Inch.*	*Gallons.*	*Inch.*	*Gallons.*
½.....	.84	1	3.39	2½.....	21.22	5	84.90
⅝.....	1.30	1½.....	7.64	3	30.56	6	122.26
⅞.....	2.56	2	13.58	4	54.33		

WHAT A SAVING OF $1 A YEAR AMOUNTS TO AT COMP. INTEREST.

End of Year.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	End of Year.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	26	39.71	46.08	49.71	53.66	62.70
2	2.09	2.12	2.13	2.15	2.18	27	41.93	48.96	52.99	57.40	67.52
3	3.18	3.24	3.27	3.31	3.37	28	44.21	51.96	56.42	61.32	72.64
4	4.30	4.41	4.47	4.52	4.63	29	46.57	55.08	60.00	65.43	78.05
5	5.46	5.63	5.71	5.80	5.97	30	49.00	58.32	63.75	69.76	83.80
6	6.66	6.89	7.01	7.14	7.39	31	51.50	61.70	67.66	74.29	89.89
7	7.89	8.21	8.38	8.54	8.89	32	54.07	65.21	71.75	79.06	96.34
8	9.15	9.58	9.80	10.02	10.49	33	56.73	68.85	76.03	84.06	103.18
9	10.46	11.00	11.28	11.57	12.18	34	59.46	72.65	80.49	89.32	110.43
10	11.80	12.48	12.84	13.20	13.97	35	62.27	76.59	85.16	94.83	118.12
11	13.19	14.02	14.46	14.91	15.87	36	65.17	80.70	90.04	100.62	126.26
12	14.61	15.62	16.16	16.71	17.88	37	68.15	84.97	95.13	106.71	134.90
13	16.08	17.29	17.93	18.59	20.01	38	71.23	89.40	100.46	113.09	144.05
14	17.59	19.02	19.78	20.57	22.27	39	74.40	94.02	106.03	119.80	153.76
15	19.15	20.82	21.71	22.65	24.67	40	77.66	98.82	111.84	126.84	164.04
16	20.76	22.69	23.74	24.84	27.21	41	81.02	103.82	117.92	134.23	174.95
17	22.41	24.64	25.85	27.13	29.90	42	84.48	109.01	124.27	141.99	186.50
18	24.11	26.67	28.06	29.53	32.76	43	88.04	114.41	130.91	150.14	198.75
19	25.87	28.77	30.37	32.06	35.78	44	91.72	120.02	137.85	158.70	211.74
20	27.67	30.96	32.78	34.71	38.99	45	95.50	125.87	145.09	167.68	225.50
21	29.53	33.24	35.30	37.50	42.39	46	99.39	131.94	152.67	177.11	240.09
22	31.45	35.61	37.93	40.43	45.99	47	103.40	138.26	160.58	187.02	255.56
23	33.42	38.08	40.68	43.50	49.81	48	107.54	144.83	168.85	197.42	271.95
24	35.45	40.64	43 56	46.72	53.86	49	111.79	151.66	177.50	208.34	289.33
25	37.55	43.31	46.57	50.11	58.15	50	116.18	158.77	186.53	219.81	307.75

PRESENT VALUE OF $1 A YEAR, PAYABLE EACH DEC. 31, AT COMP. INT.

Years.	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.94	26	17.87	16.89	15.98	15.14	14.37	13.00
2	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.85	1.83	27	18.32	17.28	16.32	15.45	14.64	13.21
3	2.82	2.80	2.77	2.74	2.72	2.67	28	18.76	17.66	16.66	15.74	14.89	13.40
4	3.71	3.67	3.62	3.58	3.54	3.46	29	19.18	18.03	16.98	16.02	15.14	13.59
5	4.57	4.51	4.45	4.39	4.32	4.21	30	19.60	18.39	17.29	16.28	15.37	13.76
6	5.41	5.32	5.24	5.15	5.07	4.91	31	20.00	18.73	17.58	16.54	15.59	13.92
7	6.23	6.11	6.00	5.89	5.78	5.58	32	20.38	19.06	17.87	16.78	15.80	14.08
8	7.01	6.87	6.73	6.59	6.46	6.20	33	20.76	19.39	18.14	17.02	16.00	14.23
9	7.78	7.60	7.43	7.26	7.10	6.80	34	21.13	19.70	18.41	17.24	16.19	14.36
10	8.53	8.31	8.11	7.91	7.72	7.36	35	21.48	20.00	18.66	17.46	16.37	14.49
11	9.25	9.00	8.76	8.52	8.30	7.88	36	21.83	20.29	18.90	17.66	16.54	14.62
12	9.95	9.66	9.38	9.11	8.86	8.38	37	22.16	20.57	19.14	17.86	16.71	14.73
13	10.63	10.30	9.98	9.68	9.39	8.85	38	22.49	20.84	19.36	18.05	16.86	14.84
14	11.29	10.92	10.56	10.22	9.89	9.29	39	22.80	21.10	19.58	18.22	17.01	14.94
15	11.93	11.51	11.11	10.73	10.37	9.71	40	23.11	21.35	19.79	18.40	17.15	15.04
16	12.56	12.09	11.65	11.23	10.83	10.10	41	23.41	21.59	19.99	18.56	17.29	15.13
17	13.16	12.65	12.16	11.70	11.27	10.47	42	23.70	21.83	20.18	18.72	17.42	15.22
18	13.75	13.18	12.65	12.16	11.68	10.82	43	23.98	22.06	20.37	18.87	17.54	15.30
19	14.32	13.70	13.13	12.59	12.08	11.15	44	24.25	22.28	20.54	19.01	17.66	15.38
20	14.87	14.21	13.59	13.00	12.46	11.46	45	24.51	22.49	20.72	19.15	17.77	15.45
21	15.41	14.69	14.02	13.40	12.82	11.76	46	24.77	22.70	20.88	19.28	17.88	15.52
22	15.93	15.16	14.45	13.78	13.16	12.04	47	25.02	22.89	21.04	19.41	17.98	15.58
23	16.44	15.62	14.85	14.14	13.48	12.30	48	25.26	23.09	21.19	19.53	18.07	15.65
24	16.93	16.05	15.24	14.49	13.79	12.55	49	25.50	23.27	21.34	19.65	18.16	15.70
25	17.41	16.48	15.62	14.82	14.09	12.78	50	25.72	23.45	21.48	19.76	18.25	15.76

AMOUNT OF ONE DOLLAR AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	Years.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	19	1.75	2.10	2.30	2.52	3.02
2	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.12	20	1.80	2.19	2.41	2.65	3.20
3	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.19						
4	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.26	21	1.86	2.27	2.52	2.78	3.40
5	1.15	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.33	22	1.91	2.37	2.63	2.92	3.60
						23	1.97	2.46	2.75	3.07	3.82
6	1.19	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.41	24	2.03	2.56	2.87	3.22	4.04
7	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.40	1.50	25	2.09	2.66	3.00	3.38	4.29
8	1.26	1.36	1.42	1.47	1.59						
9	1.30	1.42	1.48	1.55	1.68	26	2.15	2.77	3.14	3.55	4.54
10	1.34	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.79	27	2.22	2.88	3.28	3.73	4.82
						28	2.28	2.99	3.43	3.92	5.11
11	1.38	1.53	1.62	1.71	1.89	29	2.35	3.11	3.58	4.11	5.41
12	1.42	1.60	1.69	1.79	2.01	30	2.42	3.24	3.74	4.32	5.74
13	1.46	1.66	1.77	1.88	2.13						
14	1.51	1.73	1.85	1.98	2.26	31	2.50	3.37	3.91	4.53	6.08
15	1.55	1.80	1.93	2.07	2.39	32	2.57	3.50	4.09	4.76	6.45
						33	2.65	3.64	4.27	5.00	6.84
16	1.60	1.87	2.02	2.18	2.54	34	2.73	3.79	4.45	5.25	7.25
17	1.65	1.94	2.11	2.29	2.69	35	2.81	3.94	4.66	5.51	7.68
18	1.70	2.02	2.20	2.40	2.85	100	19.21	50.50	81.58	131.50	339.30

SQUARES, SQ. ROOTS, CUBES AND CU. ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100.

No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
0.1	0.01	0.001	0.316	0.464	23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	63	3969	260047	7.937	3.979
.15	0.022	0.003	0.387	0.531	24	576	13824	4.899	2.884	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000
.2	0.04	0.008	0.447	0.585	25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020
.25	0.062	0.015	0.500	0.630	26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041
.3	0.09	0.027	0.548	0.669	27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061
.35	0.122	0.042	0.592	0.705	28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	68	4624	314432	8.246	4.081
.4	0.16	0.064	0.633	0.737	29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	69	4761	328509	8.306	4.101
.45	0.202	0.091	0.671	0.766	30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	70	4900	343000	8.366	4.121
.5	0.25	0.125	0.707	0.794	31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	71	5041	357911	8.426	4.140
.55	0.302	0.166	0.742	0.819	32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	72	5184	373248	8.485	4.160
.6	0.36	0.216	0.775	0.843	33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	73	5320	389017	8.544	4.179
.65	0.422	0.274	0.806	0.866	34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
.7	0.49	0.343	0.837	0.888	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	75	5625	421875	8.660	4.217
.75	0.562	0.421	0.866	0.909	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	76	5776	438976	8.717	4.235
.8	0.64	0.512	0.894	0.928	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	77	5929	456533	8.775	4.254
.85	0.722	0.614	0.922	0.947	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	78	6084	474552	8.831	4.272
.9	0.81	0.729	0.949	0.965	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	79	6241	493039	8.888	4.290
.95	0.902	0.857	0.975	0.983	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	80	6400	512000	8.944	4.308
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.448	81	6561	531441	9.000	4.326
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	82	6724	551368	9.055	4.344
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	83	6889	571787	9.110	4.362
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	84	7056	592704	9.165	4.379
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	85	7225	614125	9.219	4.396
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	86	7396	636056	9.273	4.414
7	49	343	2.645	1.912	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	87	7569	658503	9.327	4.431
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	88	7744	681472	9.380	4.448
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	89	7921	704969	9.434	4.464
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	90	8100	729000	9.486	4.481
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	91	8281	753571	9.539	4.497
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	52	2704	140608	7.211	3.732	92	8464	778688	9.591	4.514
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	93	8649	804357	9.643	4.530
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	94	8836	830584	9.695	4.546
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	95	9025	857375	9 746	4.562
16	256	4096	4.000	2.519	56	3136	175616	7.483	3.825	96	9216	884736	9.798	4.578
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
18	324	5832	4.246	2.620	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	99	9801	970299	9.949	4.626
20	400	8000	4.472	2 714	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000.

Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
1000	31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.09
1005	31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42.07	12.10
1010	31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
1020	31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42.25	12.13
1025	32.02	10.08	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
1030	32.09	10.10	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42.37	12.15
1035	32.17	10.12	1290	35.92	10.89	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42.43	12.16
1045	32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1555	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
1050	32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1560	39.50	11.60	1815	42.60	12.20
1060	32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1570	39.62	11.62	1825	42.72	12.22
1065	32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1830	42.78	12.23
1075	32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42.90	12.25
1080	32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1845	42.95	12.26
1085	32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1850	43.01	12.28
1090	33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1855	43.07	12.29
1095	33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
1100	33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
1105	33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
1110	33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1620	40.25	11.74	1875	43.30	12.33
1115	33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1625	40.31	11.76	1880	43.36	12.34
1120	33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1630	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
1125	33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1635	40.44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
1130	33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1640	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
1135	33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1645	40.56	11.80	1900	43.59	12.39
1140	33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1650	40.62	11.82	1905	43.65	12.40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1655	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
1150	33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1660	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
1155	33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1665	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
1160	34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1670	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
1165	34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1675	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
1170	34.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1680	40.99	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
1175	34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1685	41.05	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
1180	34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1690	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
1185	34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1695	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
1190	34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1700	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
1195	34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1705	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
1200	34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1710	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
1205	34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1715	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
1210	34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1720	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
1215	34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1725	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
1220	34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1730	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1735	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

WATER MEASURES.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	Imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	11.2	Imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	Imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

EXPRESSED IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings	15,000	Cast iron	20,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Poplar	7,000
" sheets	24,000	Cast " steel	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100	Redwood	8,500
" wire	50,000	Wrought iron	50,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Spruce	14,500
" bars	28,000	Soft steel	58,000	Manganese steel (rolled)	140,000	White pine	15,000
Nickel aluminum	40,000	Carbon steel (not anuealed)	75,000	WOODS.		Yellow "	11,000
Aluminum bronze	70,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000	Ash	14,000	Red fir	10,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel oil tempered	85,000	Black walnut	12,000	Yellow fir	12,000
Phosphor "	46,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000	Beech	14,500	Teak	14,000
Tobin "	66,000	Nickel steel oil tempered	90,000	Cedar	10,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bronze gun metal	35,000	Rivet steel	53,000	Chestnut	10,000	Blue Stone	1,400
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000	Steel for bridges	60,000	Elm	13,400	Granite	600
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000	Medium steel	65,000	Hemlock	8,700	Limestone	1,000
Tin	3,500	Vanadium steel (cast)	70,000	Hickory	15,000	Marble	700
Gold (cast)	20,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Locust	22,000	Sandstone	100
Silver (cast)	40,000	Chromium vanadium steel	100,000	Lignum vitæ	11,000	Bricks (common)	200
Lead	2,000			Maple	10,500	" (best hand pressed)	400
Zinc	5,400			White oak	14,500	Ordinary single leather belting	3,000
Brass (cast)	24,000			Live "	13,000	Ordinary double leather belting	6,000
Copper (cast)	24,000					Cotton belting	6,000
Soft copper wire	35,000						
Hard " "	60,000						

Tensile Strength is resistance to separation. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb.

THE ENGLISH MILE.

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m." The basis of measurement adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point	18 ems	5½ Point	16 ems	7 Point	14 ems	9 Point	13 ems	11 Point	13 ems
5 Point	17 ems	6 Point	15 ems	8 Point	14 ems	10 Point	13 ems	12 Point	13 ems

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year.)

Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Time.	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
$1.00 1 month	$.003	$.004	$.005	$.005	$.006	$100.00 4 days	$.045	$.053	$.066	$.077	$.089
" 2 "	.007	.008	.010	.011	.013	" 5 "	.056	.069	.082	.097	.111
" 3 "	.011	.013	.015	.017	.020	" 6 "	.067	.083	.100	.116	.133
" 6 "	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040	" 1 month	.334	.416	.500	.583	.667
" 12 "	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080	" 2 "	.667	.832	1.000	1.166	1.333
$100.00 1 day	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	" 3 "	1.000	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000
" 2 "	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	" 6 "	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
" 3 "	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	" 12 "	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.	Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

THE CEREAL QUARTER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Compiled for the Chicago Board of Trade by G. J. S. Broomhall of the British Royal Statistical Society.)

In the United Kingdom the quarter comprises among others the following conventional weights:

	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.
Wheat and corn from the Atlantic and Gulf ports of America, from Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand	480	Russian barley from Black Sea and Azoff	400	Chilian barley	448
American and Canadian oats	320	Russian oats	304 / 320	Chilian wheat	500
Wheat from Pacific Coast of U. S. A	500	Russian rye	320	New Zealand oats cif. 320 lbs.; on Mark Lane	320 / 336
Californian and Oregon barley	448	Danubian wheat	480	Argentine oats	304
Russian wheat from Black Sea and Azoff, always	492	Danubian corn—large berry	480	Linseed, American	424
Russian wheat from Baltic	496	Danubian corn—small berry	480	Linseed, Russian	424
*Russian corn from Black Sea	492	Danubian barley	492	Linseed, Argentine	416
		Danubian rye	400	Linseed, Bombay	416
		German wheat—from Dantzig, 500 lbs.; all others	480	Linseed, Calcutta	410
			504		

* If shipped from Potl, 480 pounds.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16	XXX	30	LXXX or XXC	80
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17	XL	40	XC	90
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18	L	50	C	100
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	19	LX	60	CC	200
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	20	LXX	70	CCC	300
CCCC	400	DCCC	800								
CCCCC	400	CM	900								
D	500	M	1000								
DC	600	MM	2000								
DCC	700										

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

GRADED AVERAGE WEIGHT FOR MEN AND WOMEN, COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND THE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The weights are for persons with shoes on, and without coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds, depending on height of individual and season of year.

MEN.

AGE GROUP.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.
	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″
15-19	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136
20-24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142
25-29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146
30-34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149
35-39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152
40-44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154
45-49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156
50-54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3″
15-19	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173
20-24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178
25-29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187
30-34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192
35-39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197
40-44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201
45-49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204
50-54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205

WOMEN.

	4′ 11″	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	
15-19	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	.....
20-24	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	.....
25-29	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	.....
30-34	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	.....
35-39	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	.....
40-44	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	.....
45-49	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	.....
50-54	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	.....
	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	.....
15-19	130	134	138	141	145	150	155	.....
20-24	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	.....
25-29	136	140	144	148	152	155	159	.....
30-34	140	144	148	152	155	158	162	.....
35-39	144	148	152	156	159	162	165	.....
40-44	147	151	155	159	162	166	169	.....
45-49	151	155	159	163	166	170	173	.....
50-54	152	157	162	166	170	174	177	.....

UNITED STATES STANDARD CONTAINER ACT.

THE act, approved by the President August 31, 1916, and in effect November 1, 1917, provides the following dimensions: (a) The standard 2-qt. Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, 9½ ins.; width of bottom piece, 3½ ins.; thickness of bottom piece, 3-8 ins.; height of basket, 3 7-8 ins., outside measurement; top of basket, length 11 ins. and width 5 ins., outside measurement. Basket to have a cover 5 by 11 ins., when a cover is used.

(b) The standard 4-qt. Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, 12 ins.; width of bottom piece, 4½ ins.; thickness of bottom piece, 3-8 ins.; height of basket, 4 11-16 ins., outside measurement; top of basket, length 14 ins., width 6¼ ins., outside measurement. Basket to have cover 6¼ ins. by 14 ins., when cover is used.

(c) The standard 12-qt. Climax basket shall be of the following dimensions: Length of bottom piece, 16 ins.; width of bottom piece, 6½ ins.; thickness of bottom piece, 7-16 ins.; height of basket, 7 1-16 ins., outside measurement; top of basket, length 19 ins., width 9 ins., outside measurement. Basket to have cover 9 ins. by 19 ins., when cover is used.

The standard basket or other container for small fruits, berries, and vegetables shall be of the following capacities, namely, dry ½ pint, dry pint, dry quart, or multiples of the dry quart. (a) The dry ½ pint shall contain 16 8-10 cu. ins. (b) The dry pint shall contain 33 6-10 cu. ins. (c) The dry quart shall contain 67 2-10 cu. ins.

STANDARD CAPACITY.	Excess Tolerances. Cu. Ins.	Deficiency Tol'nces Cu. Ins.	STANDARD CAPACITY.	Excess Tolerances. Cu. Ins.	Deficiency Tol'nces Cu. Ins.	STANDARD CAPACITY.	Excess Tolerances. Cu. Ins.	Deficiency Tol'nces Cu. Ins.
1 bushel.....	50	30	1 peck.....	16	10	1 quart.....	3	2
½ bushel.....	30	18	½ peck.....	10	6½	1 pint.....	2	1½
12 quarts.....	23	15	2 quarts.....	5	3¼	½ pint.....	1	¾

DIMENSIONS OF BASKET.	Excess Tolerances.	Deficiency Toler.	DIMENSIONS OF BASKET.	Excess Tolerances.	Deficiency Toler.
	Inches.	*Inches.*		*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Length of bottom piece of 2-qt, 4-qt or 12-qt.....	1-8	1-8	Length of cover of 2-qt., 4-qt or 12-qt.	1-8	1-8
Width of bottom piece of 2-qt, 4-qt, or 12-qt.....	1-8	1-8	Width of cover of 2-qt., 4-qt. or 12-qt.	1-8	1-8
Thickness of bottom piece of 2-qt., 4-qt. or 12-qt.....	1-32	1-32	Combined length and width of top of 2-qt., outside measurement.....	1-2	1-4
Height of 2-qt., 4-qt. or 12-qt., outside measurement.....	1-8	1-8	Combined length and width of top of 4-qt., outside measurement.....	5-8	3-8
			Combined length and width of top of 12-qt., outside measurement.....	3-4	1-2

GRAIN AND SEED BUSHEL MEASURE.

SHOWING THE LEGAL NUMBER OF POUNDS PER BUSHEL.

	Illinois.	Indiana.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Ohio.	Minnesota.	North Dakota.	South Dakota.	Iowa.	Missouri.	Nebraska.	Kansas.	Oklahoma.	Texas.	Arkansas.	New York.	Maryland.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Corn—shelled	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn—in ear	70	68	70	70	68	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Oats	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Barley	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Kafir corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	56	56	56	56	...	...	...	...
Malt	38	38	38	34	34	34	34	36	38	30	32	38	34	34	34	34	38	34	
Timothy seed	45	45	45	45	45	45	42	42	45	45	45	42	45	60	44	45	45	45	
Clover seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Hungarian grass seed	48	48	50	48	50	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	48	48	48	44	48	48	
Blue grass seed	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	
Hemp seed	44	44	44	44	44	50	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	
Millet seed	50	50	50	50	50	48	48	48	48	48	50	50	48	48	48	50	50	48	
Flax seed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	
Alfalfa seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
Buckwheat	52	50	48	50	50	50	42	42	52	52	52	50	42	42	52	48	48	52	

MINNESOTA WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

Produce.	lbs.	Produce.	lbs.	Produce.	lbs.	Produce.	lbs.
Apples, green	50	Shelled corn	56	Millet	48	Rape seed	50
Apples, dried	28	Unshelled corn	70	Oats	32	Red top seed	14
Beans	60	Clover seed	60	Onions	52	Rutabagas	52
Barley	48	Carrots	45	Orchard grass seed	14	Rye	56
Buckwheat	50	Cranberries	36	Peas	60	Sorghum seed	57
Beets	50	Currants	40	Potatoes, Irish	60	Timothy seed	45
Blue grass seed	14	Gooseberries	40	Potatoes, sweet	55	Wheat	60
Blueberries	42	Hemp seed	50	Parsnips	42		
Broom corn seed	57	Hungarian grass	48	Peaches, dried	28		

LEGAL WEIGHT PER BUSHEL IN KENTUCKY ON VARIOUS ARTICLES.

Section 4821 of the Kentucky Statutes provides that the following shall be the legal weights in Kentucky and said weights shall constitute a bushel of each article named:

Produce.	lbs.	Produce.	lbs.	Produce.	lbs.	Produce.	lbs.
Wheat	60	White beans	60	Dried apples	24	Unslaked lime	35
Shelled corn	56	Castor beans	45	Dried peaches	33	Corn meal	50
Corn in the ear	*70	Clover seed	60	Onions	57	Fine salt	55
Corn	†68	Timothy seed	45	Bottom onion sets	36	Hungarian grass sd.	50
Rye	56	Flax seed	56	Salt	50	Ground peas	24
Oats, shelled	32	Millet seed	50	‡Stone coal	76	Orchard grass seed	14
Barley	47	Peas	60	Bran	20	English bluegrass sd.	14
Irish potatoes	60	Blnegrass seed	14	Plastering nair	8	Hemp seed	44
Sweet potatoes	55	Buckwheat	56	Turnips	60		

*November 1 to May 1. †May 1 to November 1. ‡Coal includes anthracite, cannel, bituminous and other mined coal.

DISTANCE TO PLANT TREES, ETC.

The convenient and common distances are given herewith:

	Feet.		Feet.		Feet.
Apples	30 to 50	Peaches	16 to 20	Currants	4 to 5
Apples, dwarf (Pdse. stk.)	8 to 10	Cherries	16 to 25	Gooseberries	4 to 5
Apples, dwarf (D'cin stk.)	12 to 25	Apricots	16 to 20	Raspberries, black	3 to 6
Pears	20 to 30	Quinces	8 to 14	Raspberries, red	3 to 5
Pears, dwarf	10 to 15	Pecans	35 to 40	Blackberries	4 to 7
Plums	16 to 20	Grapes	8 to 10	Strawberries	1 to 2

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

1½ feet apart each way	19,360	5 feet apart each way	1,742	25 feet apart each way	70
1½ feet by 2 feet	14,520	6 feet apart each way	1,210	30 feet apart each way	50
2 feet apart each way	10,890	8 feet apart each way	680		
2 feet by 3 feet	7,260	10 feet apart each way	435	Rows 6 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	7,260
2 feet by 4 feet	5,445	12 feet apart each way	302	Rows 8 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	5,445
3 feet apart each way	4,840	15 feet apart each way	200	Rows 10 ft. apart and trees 1 ft. apart in the row	4,356
3 feet by 4 feet	3,630	18 feet apart each way	135		
4 feet apart each way	2,722	20 feet apart each way	110		
		22 feet apart each way	90		

TRANSPOSED NUMBERS IN BOOKKEEPING.

Differences.	Numbers.	Differences.	Numbers.	Differences.	Numbers.	Differences.	Nos.
9	10 21 32 43 54 65 76 87 98	36	40 51 62 73 84 95	63	70 81 92	90	100
	01 12 23 34 45 56 67 78 89		04 15 26 37 48 59		07 18 29		010
18	20 31 42 53 64 75 86 97	45	50 61 72 83 94	72	80 91	99	110
	02 13 24 35 46 57 68 79		05 16 27 38 49		08 19		011
27	30 41 52 63 74 85 96	54	60 71 82 93	81	90		
	03 14 25 36 47 58 69		06 17 28 39		09		

CAPACITY OF SILOS IN TONS.

Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.						Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.						Inside Height of Silo.	Inside Diameter of Silo, Feet.					
	10	12	14	16	18	20		10	14	14	16	18	20		10	12	14	16	18	20
Feet.							*Feet.*							*Feet.*						
20	26	38	51	67	...	...	31	49	70	96	125	158	196	41	72	105	143	187	236	291
21	28	41	55	72	...	...	32	51	74	100	131	166	205	42	74	109	148	193	244	300
22	30	43	59	77	...	...	33	53	77	105	137	174	215	43	...	113	154	201	252	310
23	32	46	63	81	103	...	34	56	80	109	143	191	224	44	...	117	159	207	261	320
24	34	49	67	86	110	...	35	58	84	114	149	189	234	45	...	...	165	215	269	330
25	36	52	71	91	116	143	36	61	87	118	155	196	243	46	...	...	170	222	227	340
26	38	55	75	97	123	152	37	63	90	123	161	204	252	47	...	...	...	229	285	350
27	40	58	79	102	130	160	38	66	94	128	167	212	262	48	...	...	...	236	293	361
28	42	61	83	109	137	169	39	68	97	133	173	220	272	49	...	...	...	...	301	371
29	44	64	87	114	144	178	40	70	101	138	180	228	282	50	...	...	...	...	310	382
30	47	67	91	119	151	187														

CEMENT, SAND AND STONE REQUIRED FOR WALLS OF SILOS.

(Thickness of walls, 6 inches. Doors, 26 inches wide. Proportions for concrete, 1:2½:4.)

Height of Silo, Feet.	Bbls. of Cement Required For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.						Cu. Yds. of Sand Required For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.						Cu. Yds. of Gravel Req'd For Given Inside Diameter in Feet.					
	10	12	14	16	18	20	10	12	14	16	18	20	10	12	14	16	18	20
20	16.0	19.0	22.6	25.4	...	...	5.8	7.0	8.4	9.3	...	...	9.4	11.2	13.3	15.2	...	...
22	17.7	21.0	24.9	28.0	32.0	...	6.5	7.7	9.0	10.2	11.6	...	10.4	12.4	14.8	16.5	18.8	...
24	19.2	22.8	27.1	30.7	35.0	38.5	7.0	8.6	9.9	11.2	12.7	14.1	11.4	13.5	16.0	18.2	20.6	22.8
26	21.0	24.8	29.3	33.0	37.8	41.8	7.7	9.1	10.7	12.1	13.7	15.3	12.4	14.7	17.4	19.6	22.2	24.8
28	22.3	26.6	31.5	35.5	40.6	44.9	8.2	9.7	11.6	13.0	14.8	16.4	13.3	15.8	18.7	21.0	24.0	26 5
30	24.0	28.8	33.8	38.2	43.4	48.0	8.7	10.5	12.3	14.0	15.8	17.5	14.2	17.0	19.8	22.8	25.5	28.5
32	25.7	30.7	36.0	40.5	46.0	51.4	9.4	11.2	13.1	14.8	16.9	18.7	15.0	18.0	21.3	24.0	27 3	30.3
34	27.1	32.3	38.3	43.4	49.0	54.3	10.0	11.8	14.0	15.8	17.9	19.9	16.1	19.2	22.5	25.5	29.0	32.0
36	28.7	34.2	40.4	45.8	52.0	57.5	10.5	12.5	14.8	16.8	19.0	21.0	17.0	20.3	24.0	27.2	30.6	34.0
38	30.3	36.2	42.8	48.7	55.0	60.8	11.1	13.3	15.7	17.8	20.1	22.2	18.0	21.5	25.4	28.7	32.5	35.9
40	31.7	37.8	44.5	50.6	57.5	64.0	11.6	14.0	16.4	18.6	21.2	23.6	18.8	22.4	26.4	30.0	34.0	38.0
42	33.5	40.0	47.4	53.7	60.5	67.5	12.3	14.7	17.3	19.5	22.1	24.6	19.9	23.8	28.0	31.7	35.6	40.0
44	....	41.8	49.6	55.8	65.3	71.0	....	15.3	18.1	20.4	23.9	26.0	....	24.8	29.2	33.0	38.4	41.8
46	....	....	51.8	58.6	66.5	74.0	....	....	18.9	21.4	24.4	27.0	....	....	30.6	34.7	39.3	43.5
48	....	....	....	61.2	69.8	76.6	....	....	....	22.3	25.5	28.0	....	....	....	36.0	41.0	45.0
50	....	....	....	....	71.6	80.0	....	....	....	....	26.3	29.6	....	....	....	....	42.3	47.2

HEAT TRANSMITTED THROUGH ROOFING MATERIAL.

Material.	100 Sq. ft. Per h.	Thickness, In.	Pound Per Sq. ft.	Material.	100 Sq. ft. Per h.	Thickness, In.	Pound Per Sq. ft.
Bright galvanized iron sheet.	111	0.040	1.60	Gal. corrugated iron painted black above	472	0.033	1.28
Gal. iron, blackened below	168	0.040	1.60	Roofing glass, serrated	453	0.220	2.25
Gal. iron, blackened above	385	0.040	1.60	Welsh slate	337	0.170	2.90
Gal. Iron, blackened above and below	581	0.040	1.60	Westmoreland slate	248	0.250	4.80
Gal. corrugated iron after one month's exposure to weather	310	0.033	1.28	⅛-in. T. G. deal covered with asphalted felt	124	1.000	2.60
Gal. corrugated iron after one year's exposure	422	0.033	1.28				

COMMON FRACTIONS REDUCED TO DECIMALS.

8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths	
			1	.015625				23	.359375				45	.703125
		1	2	.03125	3	6	12	24	.375			23	46	.71875
			3	.046875				25	.390625				47	.734375
	1	2	4	.0625			13	26	.40625	6	12	24	48	.75
			5	.078125				27	.421875				49	.765625
		3	6	.09375		7	14	28	.4375			25	50	.78125
			7	.109375				29	.453125				51	.796875
1	2	4	8	.125			15	30	.46875		13	26	52	.8125
			9	.140625				31	.484375				53	.828125
		5	10	.15625	4	8	16	32	.5			27	54	.84375
			11	.171875				33	.515625				55	.859375
	3	6	12	.1875			17	34	.53125	7	14	28	56	.875
			13	.203125				35	.546875				57	.890625
		7	14	.21875		9	18	36	.5625			29	58	.90625
			15	.234375				37	.578125				59	.921875
2	4	8	16	.25			19	38	.59375		15	30	60	.9375
			17	.265625				39	.609375				61	.953125
		9	18	.28125	5	10	20	40	.625			31	62	.96875
			19	.296875				41	.640625				63	.984375
	5	10	20	.3125			21	42	.65625	8	16	32	64	1.
			21	.328125				43	.671875					
		11	22	.34375		11	22	44	.6875					

BOILER EXPLOSION STATISTICS.

(From a paper read by F. S. Crum, at the First Industrial Safety Congress, Syracuse, N. Y.)

EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1868-1915.

Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.	Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
1868	101	226	185	411	1894	362	331	472	803
1869	96	147	268	415	1895	355	374	519	893
1870	109	213	272	485	1896	346	382	529	911
1871	89	383	225	608	1897	369	398	528	926
1872	98	232	235	467	1898	383	324	577	901
1873	92	130	215	345	1899	383	298	456	754
1874	96	175	160	335	1900	373	268	520	788
1875	102	134	195	329	1901	423	312	646	958
1876	75	147	145	292	1902	391	304	529	833
1877	83	157	201	358	1903	383	293	522	815
1878	97	178	216	394	1904	391	220	394	614
1879	132	208	213	421	1905	450	383	585	968
1880	170	259	555	814	1906	431	235	467	702
1881	159	251	313	564	1907	471	300	420	720
1882	172	271	359	630	1908	470	281	531	812
1883	184	263	412	675	1909	550	227	422	649
1884	152	254	251	505	1910	533	280	506	786
1885	155	220	278	498	1911	490	222	416	638
1886	185	254	314	568	1912	537	278	392	670
1887	198	264	388	652	1913	499	180	369	549
1888	246	331	505	836	1914	467	148	315	463
1889	180	304	433	737	1915	403	132	236	368
1890	226	244	351	595					
1891	257	263	371	634	1868-1915	13,508	12,303	18,238	30,541
1892	269	298	442	740	Annual average	281	256	380	636
1893	316	327	385	712					

EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1883-1915.

Year Ending June 30.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.	Year Ending June 30.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
1883	45	35	33	68	1901	72	33	60	93
1884	41	18	62	80	1902	68	30	55	85
1885	43	40	62	102	1903	69	22	67	89
1886	57	33	79	112	1904	60	19	45	64
1887	37	24	44	68	1905	57	14	40	54
1888	61	31	52	83	1906	54	25	21	46
1889	67	33	79	112	1907	77	28	65	93
1890	77	21	76	97	1908	73	23	50	73
1891	72	32	61	93	1909	93	12	53	65
1892	88	23	82	105	1910	103	14	62	76
1893	72	20	37	57	1911	100	13	61	74
1894	104	24	54	78	1912	106	30	75	105
1895	114	43	85	128	1913	80	31	42	73
1896	79	20	48	73	1914	68	22	74	96
1897	80	27	75	102	1915	61	22	55	77
1898	84	37	46	83					
1899	68	36	67	103	1883-1915	2,389	864	1,932	2,796
1900	59	24	65	89	Annual average	72	26	58	84

EXPLOSIONS IN GERMANY, 1877-1914.

Year Ending December 31.	Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Seriously Inj'd	Slightly Injured.	Year Ending December 31.	Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Seriously Inj'd	Slightly Injured.
1877	20	21	14	23	1898	18	3	7	21
1878	18	7	4	9	1899	14	13	11	11
1879	18	36	10	32	1900	13	6	1	17
1880	20	10	5	14	1901	17	10	3	14
1881	11	8	18	21	1902	17	7	7	10
1882	11	19	14	15	1903	10	6	.....	5
1883	14	23	8	24	1904	15	5	5	8
1884	14	12	11	22	1905	9	4	2	3
1885	13	11	2	9	1906	15	5	.....	3
1886	16	10	5	8	1907	16	7	4	5
1887	14	17	5	61	1908	11	3	2	8
1888	15	4	3	4	1909	9	5	8	23
1889	16	6	5	17	1910	8	3	2	2
1890	16	9	1	11	1911	8	15	5	10
1891	10	.....	3	7	1912	11	10	13	10
1892	18	12	11	18	1913	9	8	6	12
1893	10	6	5	10	1914	8	2	3	7
1894	35	12	9	13					
1895	23	20	23	31	1877-1914	562	382	239	550
1896	21	10	2	13	Annual average	15	10	6	14
1897	21	17	3	19					

BOILER EXPLOSION STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

DISASTROUS BOILER EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1865-1916.

Date.	Location.	Kind of Structure.	No. Kil'd	Date.	Location.	Kind of Structure.	No. Kil'd
April 27, 1865	Near Memphis on Mississippi River..	Steamboat	1,238	Sept. 26, 1907	Pleasant Hill, Mo...	Greenhouse	.....
				Nov. 30, 1907	Brunswick, Me.....	RR. stat'n.	2
1871.....	New York.....	Ferryboat	106	Dec. 12, 1907	East Greenwich, R. I.	School.....	.....
Oct. 29, 1880	East River, N. Y....	Tugboat...	2	Feb. 14, 1908	Adrian, Mo.....	School.....	2
Mar. 11, 1880	Frankfort, Ind.....	Plant.....	10	Dec. 9, 1908	Allentown, Pa.....	Plant.....	3
July 6, 1880	Dunkirk, Ohio.....	Plant.....	9	Feb. 3, 1908	Northumberland, Pa.	Mill.....	8
Feb. 18, 1889	Hartford, Conn.....	Hotel.....	23	June 5, 1908	Point Hueneme, Cal.	U. S. S.	
Mar. 6, 1895	Detroit, Mich.....	Building...	37			Tennessee	7
Aug. 19, 1895	Denver, Colo.....	Hotel.....	22	Aug. 10, 1908	York, Pa.....	Plant.....	10
Sept. 1, 1899	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Iron Wks..	8	Dec. 1, 1909	Shelton, Conn.....	Mill.....	1
Jan. 3, 1899	Shreveport, La....	Mill.....	4	Dec. 6, 1909	Kansas City, Mo....	Building...	2
Aug. 22, 1899	Appleton, Wis.....	Mill.....	4	Oct. 25, 1909	Milwaukee, Wis....	Brewery...	1
July 22, 1899	Helena, Ark.....	Plant.....	1	June 15, 1909	Denver, Col.....	Plant.....	4
Aug. 19, 1899	Pittsburg, Kan.....	Brick Wks.	3	Nov. 21, 1909	Plaquemine, La.....	Ship.....	7
1902.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Plant.....	15	April 27, 1909	Kerrick, Minn.....	Sawmill...	5
Nov. —, 1902	Lebanon, Pa.....	Plant.....	12	Aug. 28, 1909	Haynevilie, Ala.....	Cotton gin.	3
Dec. 21, 1903	St. Louis, Mo.....	Barn.....	8	Oct. 20, 1910	Greenpoint, L. I....	Plant.....	6
Nov. 6, 1904	Columbus, Ohio.....	Plant.....	2	Jan. 17, 1911	At sea.....	U. S. S.	
May 26, 1904	Louisville, Ky.....	Steamboat.	11			Delaware..	8
Aug. 25, 1904	Green Bay, nr. Lake-land, Fla.....	Plant.....	4	Dec. 2, 1911	Reader, Ark.....	Mill.....	3
				Dec. 15, 1911	Fredonia, N. Y.....	Plant.....	1
Dec. 28, 1904	Walville, Wash.....	Mill.....	4	Oct. 29, 1912	Salem, Ore.....	Bank.....	3
Jan. 4, 1905	Hunting, W. Va.....	Towboat..	8	Dec. 5, 1912	Wilsondale, W. Va...	Mill.....	5
Mar. 20, 1905	Campello, Brockton, Mass.....	Factory...	58	Feb. 19, 1912	Bond, Miss.....	Mill.....	4
				Jan. 14, 1913	Saylesville, R. I.....	Plant.....	2
July 21, 1906	San Diego, Cal.....	U. S. S. Bennington	62	Dec. 28, 1913	Raleigh, N. C.....	R'ndhouse	9
				Nov. 15, 1916	Stroudsburg, N. J....	Locom'tve	4
Dec. 6, 1906	West Lynn, Mass....	Factory...	.....	Nov. 20, 1916	Greenpoint, L. I.....	Tugboat...	4

INTEREST TABLES FOR FARMERS WHO BORROW.

(By the Federal Farm Loan Board.)

Below is a table showing the comparative cost on a $1,000 basis of a loan made on the thirty-six-year amortization plan, 5 per cent. interest, semi-annual payment, and a loan on the simple-interest plan at 5, 5½, 6, 6½, or 7 per cent., for any number of years from five to thirty-six, inclusive. In order to find the difference in cost of a loan in any sum on the above amortization plan and a loan of like sum on the simple-interest plan, (1) using the accompanying table, subtract the cost of a $1,000 Federal land bank loan for the time the desired loan will run from the cost of a $1,000 simple-interest loan at the specified rate for the same number of years; (2) multiply this difference by the number of times 1,000 is contained in the face of the desired loan.

Time, in Years.	Amount required to cancel loan on—					
	The Amortization Plan.	The Simple Interest Plan.				
		5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	6 per cent.	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.
5.....	$1,243.99	$1,250.00	$1,275.00	$1,300.00	$1,325.00	$1,350.00
6.....	1,291.03	1,300.00	1,330.00	1,360.00	1,390.00	1,420.00
7.....	1,337.41	1,350.00	1,385.00	1,420.00	1,455.00	1,490.00
8.....	1,383.10	1,400.00	1,440.00	1,480.00	1,520.00	1,560.00
9.....	1,428.07	1,450.00	1,495.00	1,540.00	1,585.00	1,630.00
10.....	1,472.28	1,500.00	1,550.00	1,600.00	1,650.00	1,700.00
11.....	1,515.69	1,550.00	1,605.00	1,660.00	1,715.00	1,770.00
12.....	1,558.26	1,600.00	1,660.00	1,720.00	1,780.00	1,840.00
13.....	1,599.95	1,650.00	1,715.00	1,780.00	1,845.00	1,910.00
14.....	1,640.71	1,700.00	1,770.00	1,840.00	1,910.00	1,980.00
15.....	1,680.49	1,750.00	1,825.00	1,900.00	1,975.00	2,050.00
16.....	1,719.25	1,800.00	1,880.00	1,960.00	2,040.00	2,120.00
17.....	1,756.94	1,850.00	1,935.00	2,020.00	2,105.00	2,190.00
18.....	1,793.49	1,900.00	1,990.00	2,080.00	2,170.00	2,260.00
19.....	1,828.86	1,950.00	2,045.00	2,140.00	2,235.00	2,330.00
20.....	1,862.99	2,000.00	2,100.00	2,200.00	2,300.00	2,400.00
21.....	1,895.80	2,050.00	2,155.00	2,260.00	2,365.00	2,470.00
22.....	1,927.24	2,100.00	2,210.00	2,320.00	2,430.00	2,540.00
23.....	1,957.23	2,150.00	2,265.00	2,380.00	2,495.00	2,610.00
24.....	1,985.70	2,200.00	2,320.00	2,440.00	2,560.00	2,680.00
25.....	2,012.58	2,250.00	2,375.00	2,500.00	2,625.00	2,750.00
26.....	2,037.78	2,300.00	2,430.00	2,560.00	2,690.00	2,820.00
27.....	2,061.21	2,350.00	2,485.00	2,620.00	2,755.00	2,890.00
28.....	2,082.80	2,400.00	2,540.00	2,680.00	2,820.00	2,960.00
29.....	2,102.44	2,450.00	2,595.00	2,740.00	2,885.00	3,030.00
30.....	2,120.04	2,500.00	2,650.00	2,800.00	2,950.00	3,100.00
31.....	2,135.49	2,550.00	2,705.00	2,860.00	3,015.00	3,170.00
32.....	2,148.69	2,600.00	2,760.00	2,920.00	3,080.00	3,240.00
33.....	2,159.52	2,650.00	2,815.00	2,980.00	3,145.00	3,310.00
34.....	2,167.86	2,700.00	2,870.00	3,040.00	3,210.00	3,380.00
35.....	2,173.58	2,750.00	2,925.00	3,100.00	3,275.00	3,450.00
36.....	2,176.56	2,800.00	2,980.00	3,160.00	3,340.00	3,520.00

The above table shows the relative advantages of the various plans for buying land on instalments.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gals.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bu.; and, at Cairo, it equals 4.92 Imp. bu., or 5.07 Winch'r bu.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 lbs.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 lbs.
"	Brazil	32.38 lbs.
"	Cuba	25.3664 lbs.
"	Portugal	32.38 lbs.
"	Spain	25.36 lbs.
"	Venezuela	25.4024 lbs.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela	4.263 gals.
Arshine	Russia	28 in.
Arshine (sq.)	"	5.44 sq. ft.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 lbs.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gals.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gals.
"	Spain (raisins)	100 lbs.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 lbs.
Boll, or Bole	Scotland, Ireland	4 Winch'r bu.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouw	Sumatra	7,096.5 sq.meters
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gals.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gals.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 lbs.
"	India (Madras)	500 lbs.
Cantar	Egypt	99.05 lbs. av.
"	Morocco	113 lbs.
"	Syria (Damascus)	575 lbs.
"	Turkey	124.7036 lbs.
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 lbs.
Carga	Mexico, Salvador	300 lbs.
Catty	China	1.333⅓ lbs.; at treaty ports, 1.33⅓ lbs.
"	Japan	1.31 lbs.
"	Java, Siam, Malacca	1.35 lbs.
"	Sumatra	2.12 lbs.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gals.
Centner	Bremen, Brunswick	117.5 lbs.
"	Darmstadt	110.24 lbs.
"	Denmark, Norway	110.11 lbs.
"	Nuremberg	112.43 lbs.
"	Prussia	113.44 lbs.
"	Sweden	93.7 lbs.
"	Vienna	123.5 lbs.
"	Zollverein	110.24 lbs.
"	Double or metric	220.46 lbs.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bu.
Chih	China	14 inches.
Cho	Japan	2.4507 acres.
Comb	England	4 bu.
Coyan	Sarawak	3,098 lbs.
"	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 lbs.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
"	Paraguay	78.9 yds.
"	Paraguay (sq.)	8.077 sq. ft.
"	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cu. ft.
Cwt. (hundredweight)	British	112 lbs.
Dessiatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
"	Spain	1.599 bu.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bu.
"	Chili	2.575 bu.
"	Cuba	1.599 bu.
"	Mexico	1.54728 bu.
"	Morocco	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.; full fanega, 118 lbs.
"	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bu.
"	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bu.
"	Venezuela	1.599 bu.
Fanega (liquid)	Spain	16 gals.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lbs.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 qts.
"	Mexico	2.5 qts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 lbs.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gals.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 lb.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gal.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	"	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter: Dry	"	2.838 bu.
Liquid	"	26.417 gals.
Joch	Austria Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 lbs.
Kilometer	"	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cu. ft.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 Imp. bu.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bu.
Kwamzme	Japan	8.28 lbs.
Last	Belgium, Holland	85 134 bu.
"	England (dry malt)	82.52 bu.
"	Germany	2 metric tons (4.480 lbs.).
"	Prussia	112.29 bu.
"	Russian Poland	11⅜ bu.
"	Scotland, Ireland	10 quarters.
"	Spain (salt)	4.760 lbs.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Li	China	2.115 ft.
Libra (lb.)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 lbs.
"	Central America	1.043 lbs.
"	Chili	1.014 lbs.
"	Cuba	1.0161 lbs.
"	Mexico	1.01465 lbs.
"	Peru	1.0143 lbs.
"	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
"	Spain	1.0144 lbs.
"	Uruguay	1.0143 lbs.
"	Venezuela	1.0161 lbs.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (lb.)	Greece	1.1 lbs.
"	Gulana	1.0791 lbs.
Load	England (timber)	Sq., 50 cu. ft.; unhewn, 40 cu. ft.; inch planks, 600 superfic'l ft.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
"	Nicaragua, Salvad'r	1.727 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 lb.
Maund	India	82 2-7 lbs.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
Mil	Denmark (geog'cal)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua & Honduras	1.1493 miles.
Mna	Greece	3.3069 lbs. av.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre.
Ocque	Greece	2.84 lbs. av.
Oke	Egypt	2.8052 lbs.
"	Greece	2.84 lbs.
"	Hungary	3.0817 lbs.
"	Turkey	2.82838 lbs.
"	Hungary and Wallachia	2.5 pints.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo & Celebes	135.64 lbs.
"	China, Japan, & Sumatra	133⅓ lbs.
"	Java	135.1 lbs.
"	Philippine Islands	137.9 lbs.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
"	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 lbs.
Pund (lb.)	Denmark & Sweden	1.102 lbs.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bu.
"	London (coal)	36 bu.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 lbs.
"	Brazil	130.06 lbs.
"	Castile, Chili, Mexico and Peru	101.41 lbs.
"	Greece	123.2 lbs.
"	Newfoundl'd (fish)	112 lbs.
"	Paraguay	100 lbs.
"	Syria	125 lbs.
"	Metric	220.46 lbs.
Rottle	Palestine	6 lbs.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*Continued.*

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.	Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Rottle	Syria	5¾ lbs.	Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 Winch'r bu.
Sack	England	4 bu.; of flour, it is 480 lbs.	Tondeland	"	1.36 acres.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.	Tonne	France	2204.62 lbs. av.
Salma	Malta	490 lbs.	Tsubo	Japan	6 ft. sq.
Se	Japan	0.02451 acre.	Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Seer	India	1 lb. 13 ozs.	Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bu.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.	Tunnland	"	1.22 acres.
Sho	"	1.6 quarts.	Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Standard (Petrograd)	Lumber measure	165 cu. ft.	"	Central America	32.87 inches.
Stone	British	14 lbs.	"	Chili and Peru	33.367 inches.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuad. (see cuadra).	"	Cuba	33.384 inches.
			"	Curacao	33.375 inches.
			"	Mexico	33 inches.
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches.	"	Paraguay	34 inches.
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grs. (troy)	"	Spain	0.914117 yd.
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.	"	Venezuela	33.384 inches.
Tchetvert	Russia	5.77 Imper. bu., or 5.95 Winchester bu.	Vedro	Russia	2.707 gals.
			Vergees	Isle of Jersey	71.1 sq. rods.
			Verst	Russia	0.663 mile.
To	Japan	2 pecks.	Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.
Ton	Space measure	40 cu. ft.	Wey	Scotland & Ireland	5 quarters.

BIRD COUNT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By. E. W. Nelson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)

EARLY in the summer of 1914 the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture took initial steps toward a count of the birds of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the number and relative abundance of the different species. This preliminary count proved to be so satisfactory that the Survey repeated it on a larger scale in 1915 and extended it over a still greater area in 1916 and 1917. The results obtained in 1914 have been surprisingly corroborated by those of succeeding years, and the work gives promise of producing, after a series of years, results that, in view of the recognized value of birds to agriculture, cannot fail to be of great value. It has been ascertained through these counts that birds in the agricultural districts in the Northeastern United States average slightly more than a pair to the acre, though in parts of the arid West and on the treeless plains this number dwindles to an average of half a pair, or even less, to the acre.

By far the most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. The counts so far show that the most abundant bird on farms in the Northeastern States is the robin; next to this is the English sparrow, and following these are the catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, kingbird, and bluebird, in the order named. The densest bird population anywhere recorded is near Washington, D. C., where a careful count showed, in 1915, one hundred and thirty-five pairs of forty species on five acres. Two city blocks, well furnished with trees, in the city of Aiken, S. C., harbored sixty-five pairs on ten acres. These high figures show the important results which will follow from careful protection and encouragement of birds.

WATER DRAWN FROM GATUN LAKE BY EVAPORATION.

(From the Canal Record.)

EVAPORATION from the surface of Gatun Lake in March, 1918, was the highest recorded since the filling of the lake—8.475 inches, over an area of 165 square miles. The aggregate evaporated water amounted to 3,248,000,000 cubic feet, equivalent to 1,213 cubic feet for every second, day and night, in the month. The water drawn from the lake by evaporation in March exceeded slightly that used in operating the hydroelectric station at Gatun Spillway. The draft through the penstocks for the hydroelectric station was at the rate of 1,212 cubic feet per second. Had the water which the sun drew off been available for power it could have produced as much electricity as the hydroelectric station, the net output for which in March was 4,681,000 kilowatt-hours. Approximately 740 cubic feet of water are used for each kilowatt at the hydroelectric station, where the effective head is approximately 75 feet. Under average conditions about 2¼ times as much water is used by the hydroelectric station as is used in lockages. The water lost by evaporation in March would have served for 22 complete lockages each day. During March the elevation of the lake's surface was lowered from 86.26 to 85.20 feet above sea level, or 1 foot and 7-10 of an inch. It has been calculated that had there been no useful losses of water, as for lockages, production of electricity, municipal uses, &c., the surface would have remained practically stationary; that is, the inflow was just sufficient to equal the evaporation. During March 1.62 times as much water was lost by evaporation as flowed in through the Chagres River, as measured at Alhajuela. During the dry season the Chagres furnishes about 60 per cent of the lake inflow; for the year around it supplies about 40 per cent. Evaporation at the height of the dry season is much higher than in the rainy season. For the entire year the evaporation averages around 740 cubic feet per second. Hydroelectric consumption averaged 1,284 cubic feet per second in the calendar year 1917. The total evaporation in 1917 was 61 inches.

The current velocity of an average creek or small river in hilly or rolling country is normally two or three feet a second. At 2½ feet per second, 740 cubic feet per second would be the discharge of a stream as wide as lower Broadway in New York City (approximately 80 feet, including the sidewalks) and 3.7 feet in depth, assuming an even, flume-like channel. Evaporation was considered in calculations for the formation of the lake, and although the loss of water through this process seems enormous there is yet an ample supply for the needs of the Canal.

It has been suggested that the creation of an inland body of water the size of Gatun Lake might result in a slight increase in precipitation, especially in the dry season, at stations on the leeward side of the lake. From a study of the records at present available, the conclusion is reached that the creation of Gatun Lake has had no appreciable effect on Isthmian rainfall, or that it has had such a slight effect that it will require a much longer period of records than is at present available to disclose even slight local increases in precipitation resulting from the increase in atmospheric humidity, due to evaporation from the lake surface.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fifth—Wooden.
Seventh—Woolen.
Tenth—Tin.
Twelfth—Silk and fine linen.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS OF THE WORLD.

(By W. T. Hornaday, Director New York Zoological Gardens, Bronx Park.)

The dates are those when the collections were founded.

Africa—
Algiers, Jardin d'essai (Hamma), 1904.
Alexandria, Nouzha Garden, 1907.
Giza, Cairo, 1891.
Zagazig, 1911.
Bloemfontein.
Bulawayo, North Park, 1911.
Durban, Mitchell Park.
Johannesburg, Eckstein Park.
Matopo, S. Rhodesia, Rhodes Park, 1903.
Pretoria, Nat'l. Zoological Gardens, 1898.
Khartoum, 1901.
Merowe, Dongola, 1901.
Singa, 1907. Branch of Giza.

America, North—
Toronto, High Park.
Toronto, Riverdale Park, about 1900.
Vancouver Stanley Park.

United States—
Anaconda, Mon., Washoe Park.
Atlanta, Ga., Grant Park.
Auburndale, Mass., Norumbega Park, 1898.
Baltimore, Md., Druid Hill Park.
Boston, Mass., Franklin Park, 1912.
Brooklyn, Prospect Park.
Buffalo, N. Y., The Park, 1895.
Butte, Mon., The Gardens.
Cedar Rapids, Ia., City Park, 1908.
Cincinnati, 1875.
Chicago, Lincoln Park.
Cleveland, Wade Park, 1893.
Columbus, Ohio, Olantangy Park.
Davenport, Ia., Fizerary P'k., 1910.
Denver, Col., City Park.
Des Moines, Ia., Grandview Park.
Detroit, Mich., Belle Isle Park.
Kansas City, Mo., Swoper Pk., 1908
Lafayette, Ind., 1911.
Lexington, Mass., Lexington Park, 1903.
Los Angeles, Cal., Eastlake Park.
Memphis, Tenn., Overton Pk., 1908
Milwaukee, Wis., Wash. Pk., 1905.
Minneapolis, Longfellow Gardens.
Muncie, Ind., 1911.
New York, Central Park.
New York, Zoological Park (Bronx Park), 1898.
Oklahoma City, Okla., 1908.
Omaha, Neb., Riverview Park.
Philadelphia, Fairmount Pa., 1859.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Highland Park.
Portland, Ore., City Park, 1899.
Providence, Roger Williams Park.
Pueblo, Col., City Park.
Reading, Pa., 1911.
Rochester, N. Y., Seneca Park.
St. Joseph, Mo., Krug Park.
St. Louis, Mo., Forest Park.
St. Paul, Minn., Como Park.
Salt Lake City, Liberty Park.
San Francisco, Golden Gate Park.
Seattle, Woodland Park.
Spokane, Manito Park.
Springfield, Mass., Forest Park.
Tacoma, Point Defiance Park.
Toledo, Otway Park, 1900.
Troy, N. Y., Zoological Park.
Washington, Nat'l Zoological Park.
Wichita, Kan., Riverside Park.

West Indies—
Barbados, Government Park.

America, South—
Buenos Ayres, 1874.
La Plata, in Museum Garden.
Mendoza, about 1908.
Para, Museu Goeldi.
Rio de Janeiro.
San Paolo, near Santos.
Conception, small menagerie in Quinta.
Santiago, Quinta Normal.
Lima.
Montevideo, Villa Dolores.

Asia—
Afghanistan, Jellalabad.
Rangoon, Victoria Memorial, 1906.
Canton, 1911.
Peking, 1906.
Szechuen, Public Park, 1909.
Hanoi, Tonkin, Botanical Gardens.
Saigon, Cochin-China.
Bangalore, about 1855.
Baroda, State Garden.
Bombay, Victoria Gardens, 1870.
Burdwan, Bengal.
Calcutta, 1875.
Jaipur, 1875, kept up by Maharaja.
Jubbulpore.
Karachi.
Lahore.
Madras, 1858.
Mysore, 1892, kept up by Maharaja.
Nagpore.
Pershawer, 1909.
Secunderabad, Hyderabad.
Trivandrum, Travancore, 1859. Government.
Kyota, Okazaki Park, 1903.
Minomo, Osaka, 1910, Commercial.
Osaka, in Museum Grounds.
Tokyo, Uyeno Park, 1881, Imperial.
Vladivostok.

Australasia—
Adelaide, 1879.
Brisbane, Yaronga Park, 1912.
Hobart, Tasmania, Beaumaris.
Melbourne, 1857.
Perth, 1898.
Rockhampton, Queensland (Australian fauna).
Sydney, 1879.
Wellington, New Zealand, 1908.

Europe—
Cracow, Park Krakowski.
Schönbrunn, Vienna, 1752, Imperial Menagerie.
Antwerp, 1843.
Birmingham, botanical and menagerie, 1910.
Clifton, Bristol, 1835.
Halifax, Yorks, 1909.
London, Regent's Park, 1828.
Manchester, Belle Vue, 1836.
Southport, Lancashire, 1906.
Woburn, Beds, Duke of Bedford's.
Dublin, Phoenix Park, 1830.
Edinburgh, 1913.
Cardiff, Victoria Park, about 1903.
Bulgaria, Sofia.
Copenhagen, 1859.
Lyons, Parc de la Tete d'or, 1857.
Marseilles, 1855.
Paris, Jardin des Plantes, 1793.
Toulouse, in Jardin des Plantes.
Berlin, 1844.
Breslau, 1865.
Cologne, 1860.
Dresden, 1861.
Dusseldorf, 1874.
Elberfeld, 1879.
Frankfort-on-Main, 1858.
Halle-on-Saal, 1901.
Hamburg, 1863.
Hamburg, Stellingen, 1902.
Hanover, 1863.
Karlsruhe, 1864.
Königsberg, 1896.
Landau, small menagerie.
Leipsic, 1876.
Mulhausen, 1. E., 1868.
Munich, 1910, society.
Munster, 1, W., 1868.
Nuremberg, 1912.
Posen, 1875.
Stuttgart, Doggenburg, about 1907.
Athens.
Amsterdam, 1838.
Hague, 1863.
Hilversum.
Rotterdam, 1857.
Budapest, reopened 1912.
Rome, 1911.
Lisbon, Parquedes Laranjeiras, 1883.
Bucharest.
Ascania Nova, Taurisches, Govt.
Helsingfors, Finland, 1888.
Kieff.
Moscow, 1864.
Riga, 1912.
Petrograd.
Warsaw, Poland, 1911.
Barcelona, 1892.
Madrid, 1774.
Skansen, Stockholm, 1891.
Basel, 1874.
St. Gallen, Wildpark, 1892.

MORTALITY AMONG WILD ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY.

(From the 1917 report of the Philadelphia Zoo.)

Year Ending Feb. 26.	Animals Exhibited.	Deaths.	% Mortality.	Year Ending Feb. 26.	Animals Exhibited.	Deaths.	% Mortality.	Year Ending Feb. 26.	Animals Exhibited.	Deaths.	% Mortality.
1906.....	1439	373	25.9	1911.....	1467	316	21.5	1916.....	1630	381	23.3
1907.....	1343	350	26.0	1912.....	1513	358	23.6	1917.....	1798	337	18.1
1908.....	1439	275	19.1	1913.....	1511	309	20.4	1918.....	2019	451	22.8
1909.....	1439	269	18.6	1914.....	1543	290	18.7	1918,p.r..	1837	392	21.3
1910.....	1412	249	17.6	1915.....	1614	347	21.5				

Some wild animals are so fretful that captivity in zoological gardens shorten their lives materially. This is true of foxes and monkeys. The latter are liable to diseases of the respiratory organs. Turtles, elephants, and snakes do not seem to suffer from captivity, perhaps because they are so wonderfully inclined to long lives. There are great differences in the longevity of various kinds of fishes. Change of climatic conditions is chiefly responsible in many cases.

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Addison	993	Depew	689	Lyons	404	Rochester	518
Albion	540	Deposit	1,010	Macedon	469	Rome	445
Alfred	1,659	De Ruyter	1,284	Madison Barracks	266	Rotterdam	252
Amsterdam	277	Dryden	1,072	Mahopac	641	Roxbury	1,497
Arkville	1,344	Dunkirk	648	Malone	756	Sacumdaga Park	813
Attica	998	Earlville	1,122	Manlius	416	Sacket Harbor	265
Auburn	768	Ellenville	341	Marcellus	672	Salamanca	1,400
Aurora	418	Elmira	865	Marcy	587	Salem	490
Avon	585	Fairoaks	639	Mechanicstown	479	Saranac	1,488
Bainbridge	998	Fallsburg	1,225	Medina	543	Saratoga	276
Ballston	294	Fayetteville	543	Mexico	393	Savannah	409
Batavia	897	Florida	406	Middletown	564	Schenectady	246
Bath	1,105	Fonda	299	Millbrook	566	Scio	1,459
Bedford	291	Fort Hunter	295	Millerton	702	Scipio	1,204
Berlin	804	Fort Niagara	263	Mohawk	397	Seneca Falls	463
Bethel	505	Fort Plain	311	Moravia	725	Shandaken	1,068
Binghamton	868	Franklin	1,508	Mountaindale	1,018	Sharon	1,348
Bloomingburg	754	Fredonia	765	Nanuet	286	Sidney	985
Boonville	1,735	Fulton	355	Newark	430	Skaneateles	873
Boston Corners	738	Genesee	1,525	New Berlin	1,088	Smyrna	1,131
Boyd Corn's Res'voir	593	Geneseo	600	New Lebanon	698	Sodom	1,443
Brewsters	445	Geneva	453	New Lisbon	1,234	Sodus	679
Brookfield	1,315	Ghent	393	New Milford	454	Southfield	493
Buffalo	624	Glens Falls	343	New Paltz	267	Spring Valley	452
Cairo	346	Gloversville	874	Niagara Falls	571	Stamford	1,767
Callicoon	782	Goshen	433	Niles	1,623	Sterling	580
Cambridge	471	Graycourt	434	Nineveh	1,027	Suffern	300
Camillus	469	Groton	990	North Creek	1,002	Summitville	548
Canaan	869	Guilford	1,510	Northville	764	Sylvan Beach	275
Canajoharie	307	Haynes Corners	1,920	Norwich	987	Syracuse	418
Canandaigua	735	Halcottville	1,399	Nunda	1,336	Tanner	755
Canastota	433	Hales Eddy	981	Ogdensburg	348	Tannersville	1,862
Canisteo	1,134	Hamburg	634	Olean	1,437	Ticonderoga	277
Canton	375	Hamilton	920	Onelda	440	Tioga	805
Cape Vincent	253	Hammond	345	Oneida Castle	424	Tonawanda	576
Carmel	519	Hancock	927	Oneonta	1,083	Trenton	841
Catskill Mt. House	2,225	Herkimer	398	Oriskany	423	Tuscarora	769
Cayuga	421	Highland Mills	482	Orleans	721	Unadilla	1,015
Cazenovia	1,404	Hillsdale	671	Oswego	252	Union Springs	419
Chatham	461	Homer	1,136	Otisville	872	Utica	587
Chester	461	Hoosick Falls	425	Owego	822	Valis Gate	285
Chili	564	Hornellsville	1,161	Oxford	542	Vandalia	1,414
Chittenango	416	Horsehead	914	Palatine Bridge	304	Van Ettinville	1,013
Chittenango Falls	1,053	Houghton	1,212	Palenville	470	Vernon	394
Clifton Springs	567	Hunter	1,603	Palmyra	444	Voorheesville	326
Clinton	583	Hurleyville	1,317	Parksville	1,686	Warsaw	1,326
Clyde	393	Illon	400	Paul Smiths	1,729	Warwick	504
Cobleskill	898	Ithaca	389	Penn Yan	750	Waterloo	463
Cochecton	749	Jamestown	1,317	Peru	355	Watertown	448
Columbia	1,104	Johnstown	659	Phoenicia	801	Watkins	447
Cooperstown	1,250	Kaaterskill	2,145	Pine Island	408	Weedsport	426
Copake	537	Keene	529	Portage	1,314	Wells	1,012
Corfu	860	Kinderhook	318	Port Byron	403	Westfield	706
Corinth	635	Lebanon	1,341	Port Crane	1,036	White Plains	201
Corning	945	Leroy	868	Port Gibson	431	Wilmington	1,019
Cortland	1,122	Liberty	1,580	Port Jervis	442	Winterton	598
Cuba	1,541	Little Britain	441	Port Leyden	900	Worcester	1,306
Cuyler	1,226	Little Falls	384	Potsdam	397	Wurtsboro	720
Dannemora	1,356	Livingston Manor	1,432	Pulaski	395	Wyoming	965
Dansville	1,025	Lockport	614	Purdys	629	York	563
Delhi	1,363	Lowville	870	Ramapo	312	Yorktown	439

NEW YORK STATE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

(C.—Catskills; A.—Adirondacks.)

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Acra Point (C.)	3,085	Blue Hills (A.)	2,938	Devil Ear (A.)	3,903	Hayden (C.)	2,930
Allen (A.)	4,345	Blue (A.)	3,762	Dial (A.)	4,023	Hayden (A.)	2,740
Andrew (A.)	3,216		2,925	Dix (A.)	4,842	Haystack (A.)	4,918
Armstrong (A.)	4,455	Blue Ridge (A.)	2,673	Doubletop (C.)	3,875	Height of Land (A.)	3,050
Baldface (A.)	3,903	Bluff (A.)	2,956	Eagle Eyrie (A.)	2,656	Helsinger Noch (C.)	2,677
Bald	2,693	Boreas (A.)	3,815	E. Jewett Range (C.)	3,166	High Knob (C.)	2,654
Bald Peak	3,007	Buckhorn (A.)	2,860	East Kill (C.)	3,190	High Peak (C.)	3,660
Balm of Gilead	2,450	Bullhead (A.)	3,455	Eleventh (A.)	3,303	Hoffman	3,727
Balsam (C.)	3,601	Burnt Knob (C.)	3,160	Emmons (A.)	3,596	Holcomb (A.)	2,326
Barlow Hill (C)	2,651	Camels Hump (A.)	3,548	Erebus (A.)	2,533	Horseshoe (A.)	2,848
Bartlett (A.)	3,715	Cascade (A.)	4,092	Esther (A.)	4,270	Humphrey (A.)	2,925
Basin (A.)	4,825	Cedar (A.)	2,532	Evergreen (C.)	3,624	Hunter (C.)	4,025
Bear Den (A.)	3,423	Cheney Cobble (A.)	3,673	Giant (A.)	4,622	Hurricane (A.)	3,687
Beaver (A.)	2,906	Cherry Ridge (A.)	2,578	Giants of the Val-		Indian Head (C.)	3,585
Bee Line	3,300	Chimney (A.)	2,705	ley (A.)	4,530	Indian Pass (C.)	2,694
Bell Air	3,394	Clements (A.)	2,540	Ginseng (C.)	3,790	Indian Pass (A.)	2,937
Berlin	2,804	Colden (A.)	4,713	Goodnow (A.)	2,693	Jo (A.)	2,870
Big Crow (A.)	2,820	Colonel Chair (C.)	3,165	Gordan Hill (C.)	2,629	Kimball (C.)	3,960
Big Range (A.)	3,310	Colvin (A.)	4,074	Gore (A.)	3,595	Knoblock (A.)	3,184
Big Slide (A.)	4,255	Cornell (C.)	3,681	Gothic (A.)	4,744	Leonard Hill (C.)	2,649
Big Westkill	3,896	County Line (A.)	3,105	Graham	3,866	Lewey Lake	3,903
Black Dune (C.)	3,990	Crane (A.)	3,245	Gray (A.)	4,802	Lexington (C.)	2,930
Black Head (C.)	3,937	Deep Hollow (C.)	3,500	Halcott Gap (C.)	2,725	Limekiln (A.)	2,925
Black (A.)	2,725	Delong (C.)	2,540	Halcott (C.)	3,504	Little Crow (A.)	2,697

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE—*Continued.*

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Lockwood Gap (C.)	3,446
McComb (A.)	4,425
McIntye (A.)	5,112
McMartin	5,000
Macomb (A.)	4,371
Marcy (A.)	5,344
Mink (C.)	3,807
Moose (A.)	2,766
Niagara (A.)	3,000
Nippletop (A.)	4,620
Newmark (A.)	3,552
North (C.)	3,440
North River (A.)	3,890
Onteora (C.)	2,820
Ouluska Pass (A.)	3,086
Outlook (C.)	3,150
Overlook (C.)	3,150
Panther Kill (C.)	2,828
Peakamoose (C.)	3,875
Peak Ridge (A.)	4,375
Petersburg Pass	2,075
Pilot Knob	2,180
Pine Island (C.)	3,086
Pisgah (C.)	2,885
Pitchoff (A.)	3,450
Plaaterskill (C.)	3,135
Plateau (C.)	3,855
Porter (A.)	4,070
Prospect Center	2,591
Puffer (A.)	3,480
Ragged (A.)	4,163
Redfield (A.)	4,606
Red Rock (A.)	2,490
Rooster Comb (A.)	2,795
Round Hill (C.)	2,629
Round (A.)	3,145
Round Top (C.)	3,470
Rush (C.)	3,626
Saddlebuck (A.)	4,530
Saddle (A.)	4,536
Sand Pond (A.)	3,040
Santanoni (A.)	4,644
Sawteeth (A.)	4,138
Schoharie (C.)	3,650
Schoon (A.)	3,200
Sentinel (A.)	3,858
Seward, (A.)	4,384
Seymour (A.)	3,928
Sister Knob (C.)	3,002
Skylight (A.)	4,920
Sleeping Beauty (A.)	3,249
Slide (A.)	2,890
Slide (C.)	4,205
South McIntyre (A.)	4,937
South Pond (A.)	3,332
Speculator (A.)	3,041
Spotted (A.)	3,480
Spruce Top (C.)	3,567
Stony (C.)	3,844
Stoppel (C.)	3,435
Sugarloaf (C.)	3,782
Table (C.)	3,865
Tabletop (A.)	4,440
Taylor	4,500
Thomas Cole (C.)	3,935
Trypod (A.)	3,340
Twin (C.)	3,647
Vanderwhacker (A.)	3,385
Vlaye or Fly (C.)	3,531
Wallface (A.)	3,893
Wellington (A.)	3,458
West Jewett (C.)	3,025
Whiteface (A.)	4,872
Windham High (C.)	3,506
Wolf Janis (A.)	4,225
Wolf Pond (A.)	3,473

NEW YORK STATE LAKES, SPRINGS, AND WATERFALLS.

Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Ackerman	1,681
Ampersind	2,079
Averianche	2,663
Babcock	1,290
Balfour	1,786
Bartlett	1,200
Beach	1,914
Bear	1,547
Beaver Meadow	2,194
Beaver	1,574
Bennett's	1,985
Big Bad Luck	1,690
Bigsby	1,562
Bissell	2,090
Blue Mountain	1,822
Bog	1,755
Boreas	1,973
Botheration	2,015
Brant	801
Buck	2,029
Bullhead	1,872
Cascade	2,039
Cassadaga	1,309
Catskill	2,140
Cayuga	378
Cayuta	1,272
Cedar	2,530
Chain Lakes	1,598
Chain Ponds	1,736
Champiain	96
Chappel	1,602
Charley Lake	1,692
Charley Pond	1,777
Chautauqua	1,212
Cheney	1,720
China	770
Clear Lake	2,006
Clear Pond	1,629
Cod	1,524
Colden	2,764
Colvin	1,991
Como	1,306
Corner	1,610
Cranberry	1,690
Crane	1,091
Crooked	2,022
Croton	253
Cristal	1,663
Dryden	1,153
Dank	1,546
Elk	2,053
Featherstone	1,322
Fern	1,178
First	2,289
Fish	2,149
Fleming	1,004
Frank	1,694
George	323
Gilman	1,688
Goodnow	1,651
Greasy	2,037
Gull	2,019
Harrington	1,779
Harris	1,552
Henderson	1,889
Hewitt	1,692
Hitching	1,733
Honey	1,644
Horseshoe	1,763
Hour	2,096
Huntley	1,575
Indian	1,705
Jabe	1,265
Jackson	1,607
Kuskaqua	1,746
Lewey	1,738
Lila	1,836
Lincoln	1,050
Little Bad Luck	1,651
Little Tupper	1,529
Lonelake	1,614
Long Pond (Ren.)	1,499
Long Pond (Adir.)	1,960
Loon (Adir.)	866
Loon (Frank.)	1,774
Lost	1,761
Lower Ausable	1,961
Lower Saranac	1,527
Mahopac	660
Manaville	1,298
Mason	1,793
Mill Creek	1,457
Mink	1,670
Mohonk	1,245
Moose Lake	2,239
Moose Pond	2,086
Morse	4,312
Mud Lake	1,747
Mud Pond	1,596
Nate	2,010
Newcomb	1,734
Niagara (height falls)	164
Nichols	1,400
Oneida	370
Onondaga	362
Oscawana	545
Otisco	784
Otter Lake	1,565
Otter Pond	1,630
Oven	2,025
Owasco	706
Perch	1,775
Pine	1,592
Pine Mt	1,644
Placid	1,864
Pleasant	1,706
Puffer	2,083
Rainbow	1,733
Rice	1,547
Rich	1,564
Rogers	1,284
Round	1,880
Salmon	1,756
Sandford	1,722
Sand	3,040
Saranac	1,557
Scott (Adir.)	3,168
Scroon	807
Seneca	445
Siamese	2,128
Silver	1,983
Smith	1,726
South	2,322
Stony	1,536
Summit	7,745
Taylor	1,371
Tear of the Clouds	4,327
Thirteenth Lake	1,614
Thirteenth Pond	1,953
Thumb	1,677
Trout Brook	1,040
Trout Pond	1,899
Tupper	1,582
Twin	2,089
Upper Ausable	1,993
Upper Preston	2,170
White	1,428
Whortleberry Pond	1,700

ALTITUDES IN ASIA.

THE HIMALAYAS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mount Everest	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K2 or Dapsang)	28,278
Kinchinjinga	28,156
Makalu	27,790
Dhawalagiri	26,826
Nanga-Parbat	26,629
Nandadevi	25,700
Chumalhari	23,944
Trisul	23,400
Dunagiri	23,200
Kedarnath	22,900
Panch Chuli	22,705
Api	22,700
Nanda Kot	22,600
Badarinath	22,400
Yirnajang	21,300
Dhaola-dhar (White Mt.)	17,000

There are several hundred peaks in the Himalayas 20,000 feet or over in altitude. The Himalayan range is in places 500 miles wide, as against a width of 50 to 75 miles in the Alps.

OTHER ASIAN PEAKS.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Tiratch-Mir, Afghanistan	25,400
Ulug Mustagh, Tibet	25,300
Tengri Khan, China	24,132
Aling Gungri, Tibet	24,000
Kinting-Shan, China	18,000
Koh-i-Dena, Persia	17,000
Hong-Shan, China	16,400
Kliutchev, Kamtchatka	15,750
Biclukha ("White"), Siberia	14,800
Kinabalu, Borneo	13,690
Mount. Morrison, Formosa	13,595

CHIEF VOLCANIC PEAKS OF THE WORLD.

Peak and Country.	*Altitude.*
Sahama, Bolivia	21,000
Pomarape, Chile	20,500
Cotopaxi, Ecuador	19,550
Arequipa, Peru	19,200
Demavena, Persia	18,000
Popocatepeti, Mexico	17,540
Sangay, Ecuador	17,124
Ararat, Persia	17,000
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	13,675
Santa Maria, Guatemala	12,500
Fuego, Guatemala	12,500
Fujiyama, Japan	12,390
Erebus, South Pacific	12,365
Semeru, Java	12,000
Kirungu-Cha-Gungo, Central Africa	11,300
Irazu, Costa Rica	11,200
Turri Alba, Costa Rica	10,900
Terror, South Pacific	10,884
Etna, Italy	10,755
Ontake, Japan	10,000
Tateyama, Japan	10,000
Ruapehu, New Zealand	9,008
Hualalai, Hawaii	8,275
Coseguina, Nicaragua	5,830
Aso-San, Japan	5,600
La Pelee, Martinique, W. I.	5,200
Hecla, Iceland	5,110
Kilauea, Hawaii	4,400
Vesuvius, Italy	4,300
Soufriere, St. Vincent, W. I.	4,050
Stromboli, Mediterranean Isle	3,040
Skaptar Jokul, Iceland	2,790

ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALABAMA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Anniston	673	Fort Payne	879	Alpine	1,551	Laurel	1,576
Birmingham	598	Gadsden	524	Bald Rock	1,601	Oakey	1,960
Boaz	1,059	Huntsville	617	Branden	1,607	Oak	1,790
Carlisle	1,056	Montgomery	162	Calraba	1,551	Pulpit Rock	2,018
Cedar Bluff	598	Rock City	1,724	Chandler	1,560	Scraper	1,744
Davisville	753	Selma	126	Chimney	1,778	Turkey Heaven	1,618
Delta	1,065	Talladega	554	Coldwater	1,749	Weisner	1,928
Fort Mitchell	307	Tuscaloosa	177	Horn	1,919		

ARIZONA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Demotte Park	9,000	Cariso	9,280	San Francisco	12,794	Dear	5,981
Flagstaff	6,886	Colorado Plateau	8,000	Signal	9,330	Hapakavate	6,840
Fort Defiance	6,862	Escudilla	10,691	Sunset Gap	5,755	Iron	6,032
Fort Thomas	2,685	Graham	10,516	Thomas	11,496	Lau	6,870
Gila City	168	Greens	10,115	Washington Pass	8,825	Mineral	6,670
Phœnix	1,082	Hualpai	8,266			Oak	6,359
Prescott	5,320	Humphrey	12,562	*Lakes, Ponds, Falls, Springs.*	*Feet.*	Paral	6,896
Tucson	2,387	Kalbab Plateau	8,000			Peach Orchard	6,272
		Mazatzal	8,065	Antelope Springs	8,065	Rock	6,849
Mountains.	*Feet*	Ord	10,266	Blue	7,796	Silver	6,169
Baker Butte	8,182	Pastora	9,420	Cave	6,031	Summit	7,867
Bill Williams	9,264	Railroad Pass	4,391	Coyote	6,874	Truxton	3,885

ARKANSAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Arkadelphia	191	Pine Bluff	228	Fourche	2,800	Poteau	2,550
Arkansas City	247	St. Louis Landing	168	Huckleberry	2,000	Raspberry Knob	2,100
Clarksville	363	Texarkana	303	Iron Fork	2,250	Reeves Knob	2,050
Dallas	1,100	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Magazine	2,800	Rich	2,650
Fayetteville	1,342	Black Fork	2,650	Mulberry Knob	2,150	Round	2,450
Fort Smith	446	Buck Knob	2,350	Ouachita Pinnacle	2,000	Shutin	2,200
Garland	233	Chincapin Knob	2,100	Petit Jean	2,600	Walker	2,150
Hot Springs	700	Dry Creek	2,000	Potato Hill	2,200	White Oak	2,250

CALIFORNIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Berkeley	185	Antelope	10,200	Grizzly	11,723	Silver	10,934
Bodle	8,248	Arnot	10,036	Highland	10,955	Snow	10,933
Fleming	8,745	Bald	8,295	Hoffman (Sier. N.)	10,921	Sonora	11,429
Fordice Dam	6,500	Bidwell	8,551	Job's Sister	10,820	Stanislaus	11,202
Fort Bidwell	4,740	Black Crater	8,650	Kaweah	14,000	Stevens	10,011
Fort Jones	2,732	Breccia Pass	10,150	Lassen	10,437	Stevens Peak	10,100
Fort Tejan	3,245	Brewer	13,886	Lava Butte	9,329	Sunday	11,089
Hermit Valley	7,039	Buena Vista	9,777	Leavitt	11,575	Sweetwater	11,778
Los Angeles	338	Burst Rock	9,157	Lost Canyon	11,068	Tower	11,704
Miss'n Ind. Res've'n	3,836	Carsen Canyon	6,596	Lyell	13,042	Warren	12,270
Mt. Lowe Observ'y.	3,500	Castle Peak	12,500	McBride	13,441	Washington	10,802
Nevada City	3,520	Clark Peak	11,295	McGill	9,314	Wancoba	11,267
Paloma	879	Conners	12,553	Meadow	11,734	White Cliff	10,800
Pasadena	827	Corcoran	14,093	Merced	11,413	Whitney	14,898
Pomona	861	Dana	12,992	Mono Pass	10,765	Wood's	10,552
Riverside	997	Dick's Peak	10,015	Olancha	12,250		
San Bernardino	1,073	Disaster	10,022	Piute	10,489	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
San Fernando Pass	1,034	Dunderberg Peak	12,320	Pyramid	10,020	Alkali	4,600
San Gabrielle	406	Echo	11,231	Raymond	10,075	Emmergrants	8,708
San Jacinto	1,562	El Capitan	7,630	Red Slate	13,400	Grass	8,564
Sierra Valley	4,910	Elephant	10,418	Relief	10,788	Harden	7,575
Strong Canyon	6,318	Fish Valley	10,543	Round Top	10,430	Kennedy	7,520
Tehachapi Pass	3,332	Fisherman	14,448	San Bernardo	11,600	Little Klamath	4,175
Truckee	5,820	Freel	10,900	San Jacinto	10,987	Mono	6,730
Tuolumne Grove	5,794	Glass	11,127	Shasta	14,380	Tahoe	6,225
Yosemite Valley	4,050	Granite Dome	10,300	Shastina	12,433	Warm Springs	7,385

COLORADO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alpine Tunnel	11,608	Lake House (slope of Pike's Peak)	10,108	Arapahoe	13,520	Conejas	13,183
Aspen	7,935	Leadville	10,197	Argentine Pass	13,286	Crested Butte	12,172
Augusta	12,615	Lyon Fort	3,910	Arkansas	13,807	Crestone	14,233
Baker Mine	11,956	Manitou	6,426	Axtell	12,012	Culebra	14,069
Boulder	5,347	Mesa Verde	8,500	Bald	13,974	Cunningham Pass	12,090
Canyon City	5,329	Ophir	9,221	Baldy	14,176	Dallas Divide	8,974
Colorado City	4,046	Ouray	7,706	Bear Creek Pass	12,600	Daly	13,193
Comanche	11,929	Pueblo	4,690	Blaine	14,249	Del Norte	13,084
Como	9,787	Ralston Butte	10,953	Blanca	14,390	Dunn	13,502
Crane Park	10,184	Raynolds Fort	4,300	Boulder Pass	11,670	Elbert	14,421
Dayton	9,441	Reno	5,221	Boulder	12,417	Engineer	13,190
Denver	5,183	San Bernardo	11,845	Breckenridge Pass	11,503	Evans	14,330
Dillon	8,859	Silverton	9,285	Buckeye	12,873	Fremont Pass	11,313
Elk Park	8,868	Telluride	8,741	Buckskin	14,296	French Pass	12,044
Fort Collins	4,984	Trinidad	5,990	Buffalo	13,541	Frustum	13,893
Fort Crawford	6,168	Union Park	9,655	Byers	12,778	Galena	13,290
Fort Morgan	4,319	White River Agency	6,491	Calico	12,056	Garfield	12.136
Fremont Butte	4,288	Yuma	4,138	Comby	13,466	Gibson	13,729
Garland Fort	7,996	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Capitol	13,997	Gilpin	13,682
Georgetown	8,594	Altar	13,254	Carbon	12,000	Glacier	14,243
Greeley	4,649	Antelope Pass	8,050	Castle	14,259	Glacier Peak	12,654
Griffith	11,273	Antero	14,245	Chama	12,248	Grand Mesa	10,000
Gunnison	7,660			Clay	13,167	Gray's	14,341

COLORADO—*Continued.*

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Grizzly	13,956	McClelland	13,423	Pyramid	13,885	Trinchera	13,546
Gunnison	12,688	Macomb	13,154	Quandary	14,266	Uncompahgre	14,289
Guyot	13,565	Manitou	8,464	Raton Pass	7,893	Velie	13,456
Hague	13,832	Maroon	14,003	Red Cloud	14,092	Vermillion	13,870
Hamilton Pass	12,370	Marshall Pass	10,841	Rio Grande Pyr'd	13,773	Wasatch	13,551
Hancock Pass	12,263	Massive	14,424	Rolling	13,694	West Spanish	13,623
Handies	14.008	Meig's	13,394	Rosalie	14,340	Wetterhorn	14,069
Harvard	14,375	Mesquite Pass	13,308	Rowter	13,750	Whale	13,104
Hesperus	13,135	Mineral Point	12,541	San Francisco Pass.	8,560	White Rock	13,532
Holy Cross	14,006	Mosquito Pass	13,188	San Luis	14,100	Wilson	14,280
Homestake Pass	13,227	Mosquito	13,974	Shavano	14,239	Wood	13,640
Hoosier Pass	11,627	North Italian	13,225	Sherman	14,048	Yale	14,187
Horseshoe	13,912	Oso	13,640	Silesta Butte	13,699	Yellow Jacket Pass.	7,493
Hunchback	13,755	Ouray	13,956	Silverheels	13,855	Yellow	13,618
Hunt	14,055	Owen	13,102	Simpson	14,055	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Hurricane	13,565	Park View	12,433	Sneels	14,158	Brennan	10,325
Jacque	13,215	Parry	13,133	South Park	10,000	Chicago	11,500
James	13,283	Pearl	13,484	Spanish	13,620	Farnham	11,248
Jones	13,851	Pidgeon	13,928	Star	13,562	Hot	9,009
Kendall	13,480	Pike's Peak	14,108	Stewart	14,032	Moraine	10,268
Kit Carson	14,100	Pilot Knob	13,750	Summit	13,323	Mayo	10,174
Laplata	14,342	Pintado	13,176	Taylor	13,419	San Cristobal	9.000
Lillie	14,433	Pole Creek	13,400	Teocalil	13,220	San Miguel	9,720
Lincoln	14,297	Potosi	13,763	Tetons	14,198	Trout	9,700
Long's Canyon	8,402	Powell	13,398	Thunder Butte	9,779	Twin	9,013
Long's	14,271	Princeton	14,196	Tilton	12,633	Twin Sisters	13,438
Lookout	13,674	Ptarmigan	13,746	Torrey	14,336	Wilder	10,195

CONNECTICUT.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Abington	509	Farmington	238	Terryville	577	Gridley	2,200
Andover	340	Georgetown	310	Torrington	593	Ivy	1,640
Avon	199	Hartford	38	Washington	478	Lion's Head	1,760
Beacon Falls	136	Kent	395	Waterbury	300	Mohawk	1,570
Berlin	65	Lebanon	270	Wethersfield	38	Pisgah	1,460
Boardman Bridge	226	Litchfield	509	Winsted	724	Pine	1,560
Branchville	442	Mansfield	323	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Pond	1,425
Bristol	335	Middletown	37	Above All	1,456	Riga	2,000
Brookfield	285	Naugatuck	192	Bald Hill	1,300	Titus	1,500
Burnside	68	New Canaan	338	Ball	1,760	Tom	1,325
Chapinville	741	New Haven (E. Rock)	350	Bear	2,355	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Colebrook	1,000	Norfolk	1,240	Bradford	1,927	Ball Pond	778
Colchester	370	Pomfret	380	Bromica	1,380	Bantam	896
Collinsville	317	Putnam	288	Canaan	1,680	Long Meadow	895
Cornwall Bridge	437	Redding	410	Cream	1,503	Nichols	757
Danbury	371	Roxbury	316	Dutton	1.620	Spectacle	1,125
Danielsonville	326	Storr's	640	Ellsworth	1,580	Twin	734

DELAWARE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Carrcroft	221	Delmar	54	Harrington	61	Odessa	52
Center	263	Dover	40	Harvey	191	Porter	83
Cheswold	42	Dupont	282	Middletown	65	Smyrna	40
Clayton	45	Felton	63	Milford	16	Wilmington	132
Concord	154	Georgetown	54	Newark	112	Wyoming	41

FLORIDA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Fort Mason	66	Gainesville	185	Lake City Junction	51	Pensacola	30
Fort Meade	130	Jasper	155	Lakeland	206	Suwanee	152
Fort Ogden	37	Key West	22	Ocala	98	Tallahassee	183
Fort White	63	Kissimmee	63	Paradise	192		

GEORGIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Athens	705	Savannah	32	Blood	4,466	Mona	5,039
Atlanta	1,033	Thomasville	250	Burnt	3,251	Potato Patch	3,600
Augusta	143	Valdosta	220	Cowpen	4,165	Rock	3,505
Brunswick	14	Waco	1,325	Dome	4,042	Sitting Bull	5,046
Columbus	260	Waycross	138	Enota	4,798	Tallulah	3,172
Decatur	1,019	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Fodder Bald	4,821	Tray	4,389
Gainesville	1,227	Adam Knob	3,588	Frozen Knob	3,489	Yonah	3,025
Macon	334	Bear Den	4,072	Grassy	3.615	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Marietta	1,138	Bell Knob	3.457	Licklog	3,432	Dry	1,032
Rome	611	Big Bald	4,018	Little Bald	4,055		

IDAHO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Boise	2,880	Bloomington	9,354	North Soda	9,413	Soda	9,683
Fort Sherman	2,106	Cache	10,451	Oxford	9,386	Sohon Pass	5,100
Galena	7,294	Caribou	9,854	Paris	9,522	West Malade	9,220
Mormon Salt Works	6,589	Castle Rock	9,610	Pisgah (or Caribou)	9,695	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Paris	6,018	East Malade	9,332	Preuss	9,979	Coeur d'Alene	2,150
Pleasant Valley	6,499	Garfield	9,704	Sawtelle	10,013	Haley Hot Springs	5,419
Pocatello	4,471	Hyndman	12,978	Sedgwick	9,207	Henry	6,443
Mountains.	*Feet.*	Lone Cone	9,246	Sherman	9,572	Punch Bowl	6,011
Black Pine	9,386	Meade	10,541	Snow	9,269	Upper Hot Springs	6,286

ILLINOIS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alton	436	Decatur	678	Kankakee	638	Rockford	724
Batavia	719	DeKalb	886	Mattoon	726	Rock Island	570
Belleville	527	Delavan	602	Moline	574	Shelbyville	601
Bloomington	855	East St. Louis	418	Mound City	323	Springfield	592
Blue Island	603	Elgin	716	North Chicago	590	Streator	625
Cairo	379	Elkhart	595	North Evanston	608	Urbana	725
Champaign	740	Evanston	603	Oak Park	630	Wadham	1,023
Chicago	631	Fort Sheridan	693	Pekin	480	Warren	1,010
Chillicothe	515	Galena	606	Peoria	459	Waukegan	596
Clifton	668	Galesburg	756	Peru	462	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Danville	605	Joliet	540	Quincy	491	River Falls	885

INDIANA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Angola	1,060	Greensburg	941	Muncie	950	Collett Hill	1,032
Ashland	1,090	Hammond	591	New Castle	997	Jackson Hill	1,069
Crete	1,181	Indianapolis	739	Peru	649	Snow Hill	1,174
Decatur	803	Jeffersonville	454	Richmond	971	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Elkhart	757	Kokomo	821	Shelbyville	768	Sparta	894
Evansville	400	Lafayette	583	Terre Haute	485	Sulphur Springs	1,053
Fort Wayne	788	Laporte	810	Tipton	872	Turkey	860
Goshen	796	Logansport	724	Valparaiso	814	Twin	807
Greencastle	827	Marion	812	Vincennes	431		

IOWA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Burlington	542	Fort Dodge	1,032	Oscaloosa	833	Cedar Falls	854
Calumet	1,430	Fort Madison	536	Sioux City	1,103	Cedar Rapids	733
Council Bluffs	1,033	Iowa City	671	Waneta	1,562	Clear	1,241
Davenport	590	Keokuk	505	Waterloo	841	East Okovoji	1,397
Des Moines	799	Mason City	1,132	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Rock Rapids	1,349
Dubuque	619	Muscatine	544	Sargents Bluff	1,091	Spirits	1,414
Fort Atkinson	1,022	Nebraska City	1,020	Tara	1,126	Staub	1,440

KANSAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Abilene	1,154	Galena	870	Parsons	898	Conway	1,358
Astor	3,753	Hutchinson	1,533	Salina	1,224	Cottonwood Falls	1,191
Burlingame	1,049	Iola	971	Scott	2,971	Diamond	1,341
Chanute	940	Kansas City	760	Wichita	1,302	Eureka	1,023
Concordia	1,361	Lawrence	828	Winfield	1,123	Gueda	1,146
Crosby	4,440	Lawrenceburg	1,325	Winona	3,322	Kansas Falls	1,090
Emporia	1,134	Leavenworth	786	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lost	1,476
Enterprise	1,144	Newton	1,456	Blue Hill, Ellis Co	2,120	Neosho Rapids	1,092
Eureka	1,093	Osage	1,084	Cedar Bluffs	2,546	Sharon	3,440
Fort Riley	1,064	Osawatomie	853	Hog Back	2,060	Solomon Rapids	1,393
Fort Scott	803	Ottawa	891	Round Mound	2,340		

KENTUCKY.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Bowling Green	468	Lexington	948	Paris	826	Cumberland Falls	1,256
Danville	955	Louisville	484	Richmond	926	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Fort Jefferson	322	Newport	515	Summit	1,263	Brushy	1,535
Frankfort	560	Owensboro	444	Versailles	910	Frazier Knob	1,540
Gethsemane	458	Paducah	341	Waynesburg	1,215	Sutton Knob	1,515

LOUISIANA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alexandria	77	Crowley	29	Lee Bayou	47	New Orleans	15
Baton Rouge	35	Donaldsonville	33	Monroe	82	Opelousas	59
Bee Bayou	88	Lafayette	48	Mount Airy	19	Plaquemine	31
Choctaw Bayou	23	Lake Charles	22	New Iberia	22	Shreveport	180

MAINE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Auburn	183	Lewiston	199	Abraham	3,388	Churchill	914
Augusta	47	Mechanic Falls	295	Bigelow	3,600	Cobbosseecontee	930
Bangor	28	Oldtown	95	East Royce	3,125	Long	1,112
Biddeford	72	Oxford	323	Katahdin	5,200	Moosehead	1,023
Brewer	41	Poland Springs	324	Pleasant	2,021	Mooselookmeguntic	1,486
Brunswick	63	Rumford Falls	578	Webb Rowe	1,372	Pomgocwaham	914
Bucksport	12	Saco	36	Wiggin	1,275	Rangeley	1,511
Buxton	275	Sanford	626	York	1,190	Richardson	1,456
Cornish	296	Vanceboro	401	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	Rippogonus	878
Farmington	367	Waterville	112	Alleguash	950	Umbagog	1,256
Gardiner	22	Westbrook Junction	99	Atteau	1,094	Wood	1,094
Houlton	450	Yarmouth	93	Chamberlain	926		

MARYLAND.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Altamont	2,620	Frostburg	1,920	Oakland	380	Western Port	1,000
Antietam Creek	460	Gaithersburg	516	Patapsco	360	Westminster	700
Carrollton	550	Hagerstown	567	Pen Mar	1,200	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Claysville	1,637	Hampstead	880	Rockville	429	Cranberry Summit	2,452
Cockeysville	778	Lonaconing	1,560	Sabillasville	1,120	Dan's Peak	2,882
Cumberland	855	Lutherville	326	Sharpsburg	442	Federal Hill	2,106
Deer Park	2,441	Mechanicstown	520	Smithsburg	750	Little Allegheny	2,262
Edgemont	910	Mount Hope	440	Sunnyside	2,440	Piney	2,410
Emory Grove	652	Mt. St. Mary's Col	720	Swanton	2,282	St. John Rock	2,930
Fairview	2,680	Newmarket	550	Sykesville	410	Sampson Rock	2,942
Frederick	336	New Windsor	440	Taneytown	493	Wolf Rock	2,796

MASSACHUSETTS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Adams	798	Lawrence	65	Wellesley	140	Greylock	3,535
Amherst	258	Lowell	85	Westfield	147	Hazen	2,272
Andover	85	Natick	170	Wilcox	2,155	Perry	2,089
Athol	550	New Bedford	88	Winchendon	933	Potter	2,400
Attleboro	129	Newburyport	44	Williamstown	602	Race	2,395
Ayer	237	Newton Centre	165	Worcester	477	Remington	2,146
Boston	13	North Adams	704	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	South	2,200
Brookfield	606	Northampton	145	Adams	2,140	Spruce Hill	2,588
Bunker Hill Monument (ground)	83	Pepperell	205	Ashley	2,400	Tower	2,186
Concord	139	Pittsfield	1,013	Bald	2,624	Undine	2,195
Dorchester	73	Roxbury	20	Becket	2,200	Wachusett	2,108
Fall River	200	Somerville	26	Bryant	2,145	Wilcox	2,159
Fitchburg	433	Springfield	204	Darby	2,020	Williams	3,040
Framingham	185	Stockbridge Bowl	900	East	2,660	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Gardner	1,034	Swampscott	42	Everett	2,624	Onota	1,100
Holyoke	79	Taunton	40	French	2,239	Otis Reservoir	1,422
		Turner's Falls	180	Frissell	2,420	Signal	1,680

MICHIGAN.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Adrian	810	Grand Island	990	Pontiac	935	Huron	1,532
Ann Arbor	878	Grand Rapids	642	Port Huron	596	Ive's Hill	1,632
Battle Creek	827	Houghton	606	Saginaw	589	McKay	1,627
Bay City	592	Ishpeming	1,402	Sault Ste. Marie	617	Parapine	2,023
Bessemer	1,486	Jackson	939	Summit	1,750	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Cadillac	1,293	Kalamazoo	769	Tecumseh	809	Beaver	1,250
Cheboygan	598	Lansing	847	Wolverine	773	Crystal Falls	1,344
Detroit	602	Marquette	628	Ypsilanti	713	Gozebic	1,327
Dowagiac	758	Menominee	598	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Little	1,331
Fort Gratiot	590	Mount Clemens	603	Balsam	1,503	Otsego	1,280
Grand Haven	692	Niles	709	Haughton	1,511	Three	1,604

MINNESOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Albert Lea	1,230	Rochester	991	Clubfoot	1,756	Owl	1,731
Avoca	1,956	St. Cloud	1,027	Cross	1,810	Poplar	1,804
Clearwater	960	St. Paul	911	Dead	3,050	Portage	1,817
Coteau des Prairies	1,960	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Iron	1,796	Rat	1,802
Faribault	1,003	Brule	2,044	Itaska	1,462	Rice	1,737
Fond du Lac	607	Giants Range	2,200	Little Lake	1,824	Round	1,791
Fort Ridgley	782	Mesabi Range	2,400	Little Pine	1,737	Rove	1,649
Fort Ripley	1,169	Misquah Hills	2,400	Little Trout	1,855	Sioux Falls	1,637
Fort Snelling	722	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*	Mayhew	1,796	Smoke	1,754
La Prairie	1,284	Abita	1,933	Mesabi	1,681	Spotted Rock	1,853
Mendota	722	Benton	1,754	Minn. Falls	1,041	Square	1,787
Minneapolis	828	Burntwood	1,782	Minnewashta	945	Sunrise	1,742
New Ulm	837	Camp	1,758	Meranda	1,733	Tamarack	1,715
Nicolette	980	Caribou	1,821	Misquah	1,855	Temperance River	1,760
Red Wing	685	Clearwater	1,661	Mount	1,652	Wing	1,816

MISSISSIPPI.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Brookhaven	486	Enterprise	248	Holly Springs	592	Scooba	193
Columbus	191	Fayette	292	Jackson	291	Tupelo	270
Corinth	450	Greenwood	143	Laurel	241	Vicksburg	192
De Soto	210	Hattiesburg	146	Meridian	345	West Point	241

MISSOURI.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Carthage	1,007	Independence	951	Missouri City	716	Springfield	1,350
Chillicothe	773	Jefferson City	555	Ozark	1,113	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Columbia	783	Joplin	979	Republic	1,316	Dean	859
Exeter	1,560	Kansas City	782	St. Joseph	874	Lone	896
Fayette	650	Liberty	853	St. Louis	455	Mineral Springs	1,475
Hannibal	473	Marshall	804	Sedalia	892	Willow Springs	1,254

MONTANA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Assiniboine	2,595	Missoula	3,197	Emigrant	10,969	Columbia Falls	3,101
Benton	2,869	Needles	10,933	Gallatin	10,697	Como	4,167
Billings	3,117	Pyramid	10,720	Gordon Pass	7,400	Great Falls	3,331
Boulder	4,919	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Haskell Pass	4,149	Holland	3,950
Butte	5,484	Blackmore	10,196	Haystack	10,990	Kootenai Falls	1,987
Custer	2,727	Boulder Pass	5,662	Lewis & Clark Pass	6,323	Moss Agate	5,106
Fort Assiniboine	2,650	Conical	10,737	Lone	11,194	Rainy	4,000
Fort Custer	2,899	Cowen	11,190	Madison Pass	6,911	Tahwah	6,700
Fort Harrison	4,004	Crazy	11,178	Sphinx	10,844	Thermal	4,027
Helena	4,157	Delano	10,200	Twin Peaks	10,246	Waterton	4,245
Holland	10,400	Douglas	11,300	Ward	10,267	Wilder	5,741
Maginnis Fort	4,310	Electric	11,155	Wedge	10,508	Wildhorse	2,850

NEBRASKA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cody	3,095	Marsland	4,156	Funnel Rock	4,502	Signal Butte	4,583
Fort Kearney	2,119	Venango	3,588	Gape Rock	5,006	White River Summit	4,848
Fort Robinson	3,758	Weir	3,459	Hogback	5,084	Wildcat	5,038
Fort Sidney	5,086	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Niobrara Summit	5,323	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Harrison	4,849	Bald	4,420	Round Top	4,419	Bruce	1,200
Kearney	2,146	Bighorn	4,718	Scott's Bluff	4,662	Hay	3,824
Lincoln	1,154	Dome Rock	4,560	Sheep	4,507	Wood	2,687

NEVADA.

Places.	*Feet.*
Birchin	10,345
Chalk Well	7,604
Fort Churchill	4,319
Golconda	4,389
Humboldt	4,241
Paradise Valley	4,500
Reno	4,499
San Juan	10,982
Silver City	4,940
Truckee	5,100
Mountains.	*Feet*
Big Creek Pass	8,922
Bonneville	11,200
Bonpland	11,321
Bunker Hill,	11,405
Callahan	10,208
Charleston	10,874
Curtis	9,000
Dalton	9,232

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Davies	11,756
Desatoya	9,921
Desert Creek	9,020
Diamond	10,634
Egan Pass	7,546
Emigrant Pass	7,876
French	10,779
Geneva Pass	11,077
Genoa	9,173
Gibson Crest	11,000
Globe	11,237
Gosinte	10,491
Grafton	10,964
Grant	11,247
Hahn	11,298
Hot Springs	7,692
Indian Pass	9,057
Inyo	11,337
Ives Pass	6,672

Mountains.	*Feet.*
McKinney Pass	5,592
Mickey Pass	5,806
Mineral Pass	6,969
Monument	10,085
Oreana	9,380
Pilot Knob	10,758
Pinon Pass	6,533
Poston	11,977
Roberts	10,132
Rose	10,800
Shell Creek Range	11,200
Shoshone	9,760
Silliman	11,623
Slide	9,720
Snow Valley	9,274
Spruce	11,041
Telescope	10,938
Toyahe Dome	11,779
Wheeler	13,058

Mountains.	*Feet.*
White Pine	11,277
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Antelope	7,201
Carson Hot Springs	4,592
Cold	6,137
Crystal	5,782
Custer	5,843
Hot	4,075
Keyser	5,400
Miller	6,220
Mud Springs	4,900
Pinto	5,683
Spring Valley	7,768
Summit	6,327
Tahoe	6,225
Twin Lakes	7,843
Washoe	5,046
Winnemucca	3,875

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Places.	*Feet.*
Bethlehem	1,187
Cheshire	1,140
Colebrook	1,016
Crawford	1,892
Fabyans	1,573
Franconia	990
Halfway House	3,840
Hanover	603
Keene	470
Lebanon	510
Littleton	817
North Conway	521
Peterboro	724
Plymouth	473
Sandwich Notch, Campton	1,754
Shelburne	701
Sunapee	956
Swanzey	212
White River Junction	369
Woodstock	749
Zealand Notch, Bethlehem	3,385
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Adams	5,805
" J. Q.	5,384
Anderson	3,725
Bald Face, N	3,608
" Mountain	3,572
Bemis	3,709

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Black	3,587
" Sand'h Dome	4,071
Boott Sput	5,520
Cannon	4,107
Carter Dome	4,860
Cherry	3,600
Clay	5,554
Clinton	4,275
Dartmouth	3,768
Deception	3,700
Eagle Head	4,216
Eastman	3,559
Field	4,355
Flume	4,340
Franklin	5,028
Garfield	4,519
Green	3,547
Guyot	4,509
Hale	4,102
Hancock	4,430
Hight	4,710
Huntington	3,730
Imp	3,735
Ingalls	3,570
Isolation	3,970
Jackson	4,012
Jefferson	5,725
Kancauragus	3,700
Kearsarge	3,260
Kinsman	4,200

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Lafayette	5,269
Liberty	4,472
Lincoln	5,098
Little Monroe	5,204
Madison	5,380
Mad River	4,397
Middle Carter	4,775
Middle Moriah	3,775
Mitten	3,080
Monadnock	3,186
Monroe	5,396
Moosilauke	4,810
Morian	4,065
Nancy	3,810
Nelson Crag	5,000
Newell Pk	5,313
North Bald Face	3,605
" Carter	4,565
" Twin	4,783
Osceola	4,352
Passaconaway	4,116
Pemigewasset	4,420
Pleasant Dome	4,775
Pliny	3,625
Profile	4,114
Round	3,890
Sable	3,540
Sam Adams	5,585
Sandwich Dome	3,969
Scar Ridge	3,816

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Shelburne Moriah	3,750
South Bald Face	3,585
" Carter	4,645
" Twin	4,922
Star King	3,915
Tecumseh	4,008
Terrace	3,670
Tom	4,040
Tri Pyramid	4,189
Vose Spur	4,235
Washington	6,293
" Lion's Head	5,016
" Nelson's Crag	5,615
Waumbek	4,020
Webster	3,876
White Face	4,057
Wild Cat	4,415
Willey	4,260
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Chesham	1,149
Echo	1,926
Mountain	1,505
Pierce's Mill Pond	1,218
Profile	1,747
Ronnsevel	1,430
Sawyer	1,790
Silver	1,321
Starr	4,890
Stone	1,295
Zealand	2,460

NEW JERSEY.

Places.	*Feet.*
Afton	130
Allamuchy	637
Allen	897
Allendale	272
Andover	640
Arcola	50
Arlington	62
Asbury	436
Baptistown	514
Basking Ridge	375
Beacon Hill	373
Bedminster	177
Belvidere	264
Belle Mead	100
Beemerville	755
Blairstown	348
Boonton	413
Brick Church	184
Caldwell	411
Califon	484
Camden	21
Camp Gaw	381
Cedar Grove	270
Chapel Hill	68
Charlotteburg	719
Chatham	234
Chester	845
Clayton	123
Clifton	124
Clinton	347
Deckertown	441
Delaware	288
Denville	523
Dingman	356
Dover	570
Egg Harbor	60

Places.	*Feet*
East Orange	173
Essex	129
Flemington	195
Ford	1,146
Fort Lee	314
Franklin Furnace	535
Frenchtown	132
Freehold	164
German Valley	545
Glen Gardner	413
Hackettstown	566
Hibernia	551
Highlands, Navesink	200
Hohokus	192
Hopatcong	912
Lakewood	55
Little Falls	190
Madison	248
Manunka Chunk	334
Middletown	535
Milburn	162
Montclair	241
Morristown	69
Mount Hope	829
Navesink, Highlands	200
Newfoundland	772
Newton	600
Orange	187
Park Ridge	150
Parsippany	331
Paterson	193
Peapack	242
Pennington	210
Phillipsburg	221
Pitman Grove	135
Plainfield	103

Places.	*Feet.*
Pompton	214
Port Jervis	441
Princeton	209
Ramsey	347
Ridgefield	140
Ringoes	252
Ringwood	339
Rockaway	557
Saddle River	269
Scotch Plains	154
Snake Hill	203
Somerville	67
Sparta	633
Stanhope	873
Stockholm	966
Succasunna	707
Summit	1,015
Trenton	56
Two Bridges	956
Uniontown	376
Upper Macopin	1,067
" Montclair	342
Verona	356
Washington	506
Westfield	128
Whippany	205
Whitehouse	176
Wortendyke	268
Wyckoff	343
Mountains.	*Feet.*
Allamuchy	1,229
Bald Pate	1,192
Blue	1,527
Catswamp	1,061
Cobb	1,169
Coperas	1,243

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Culver Gap	1,319
Delaware Wat. Gap	1,456
Fern	1,003
Green Pond	1,300
Hamburg	1,469
High Knob	1,799
High (Passaic Co.)	879
Hook	456
Jenny Jump	1,130
Mohepinoke	1,140
Olive	1,150
Pimple	1,088
Pochuck	1,176
Schooley	1,208
Winbeam	1,023
Lakes, Etc.	*Feet.*
Budd	993
Cedar	1,113
Decker	806
Dixonis	560
Drake	581
Dunker	1,010
Green	1,045
Greenwood	618
Hanks	1,030
High Knob	1,574
Hopatcong	976
Hopewell	1,160
Marcia	1,570
Land	1,500
Mashipacong	1,124
Mud	1,244
Round	1,359
Sand	1,244
Wawayanda	1,150

NEW MEXICO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Alameda	4,996	Abiquin	11,240	Osha	10,223	Bacon	7,189
Albuquerque	4,950	Agua Fria	10,965	Pelado	11,260	Beranda	7,494
Canon City	5,321	Baldy	12,623	Ponil Pass	9,848	Coyote	7,202
Cerro Blanco	14,269	Capitan Pass	7,398	San Antonio	10,833	Elk	7,415
Cimarron	6,385	Capitan Peak	10,023	Sandia	10,609	Galinls	7,673
Conrad (Fort)	4,576	Cone	12,690	Santa Clara	11,507	Gallo	7,587
Continental Divide	7,243	Costilla Pass	10,188	Santa Fé Baldy	12,661	Hedionda	7,149
Cummings (Fort)	4,778	Costilla	12,634	Taos Pass	9,282	Hot Springs	5,065
Defiance (Fort)	7,042	Elizabeth	12,491	Taos	13,145	Kiowa	7,226
Deming	4,331	Lake	12,380	Taylor	11,389	Las Vegas Hot S	6,726
Fort Bayard	6,040	Las Truncas	13,150	Thomas	11,275	Luera	7,585
Fort Craig	4,448	Magdalena	10,798	Thompson	10,546	Monica	7,602
Fort Union	6,750	Manzano	10,086	Thunder	9,122	Oak	7,204
Fort Wingate	6,649	Miembres	10,061	Truchas	13,275	Silver Springs	7,638
Marcy (Fort)	6,846	Nacimiento	10,045	United States	10,734	Thompson	7,607
Mescalero Agency	6,475	New York	10,594	Ute	10,151	Winter	7,182

NORTH CAROLINA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Asheville	1,986	Weldon	105	Cold Spring	5,915	Mitchell	6,711
Biltmore	1,996	Wilmington	29	Craggy Pinnacle	5,945	Pickens Nose	4,822
Charlotte	747	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Deer	6,233	Pisgah	5,713
Durham	406	Alexander	6,447	Gibbs	6,591	Potato Top	6,393
Elizabeth City	8	Amos Plott's Balsam	6,278	Grandfather	5,964	Richland Balsam	6,370
Fayetteville	101	Balsam Cone	6,671	Grassy Ridge Bald	6,226	Rich Bald	5,368
Goldsboro	111	Big Craggy	6,068	Hairy Bear	6,681	Roan High Bluff	6,287
Greensboro	837	Black Brother	6,619	Hallback	6,403	Rockstand Knob	6,092
Henderson	505	Bowlen Pyramid	6,348	Hardy	6,102	Rocky Face	6,031
Raleigh	363	Brother Plott	6,246	Jones Knob	6,209	Rocky Trail Peak	6,488
Salem	878	Buckley	6,599	Junaleska	6,223	Spruce Ridge Top	6,076
Salisbury	765	Cattail Peak	6,611	Lickstone	5,707	Water Rock Knob	6,399
Skyuka	3,200	Chimney Peak	6,234	Lone Balsam	5,898	Yeates Knob	5,975

NORTH DAKOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Beach	2,756	Minot	1,557	Antelope	2,411	Beaver Lake	1,970
Belfield	2,579	Sentinel Butte	2,709	Bear Butte	2,200	Cold Spring	1,984
Bismarck	1,672	Wahpeton	965	Butte St. Paul	2,300	Crystal	1,792
Fargo	903	Williston	1,854	Fryburg	2,768	Pleasant	1,603
Grand Forks	836			Sentinel Butte	2,709	Sully	2,575

OHIO.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Akron	1,004	Dayton	745	Mentor	652	Washington	670
Alliance	1,081	Defiance	695	Mount Vernon	991	Welkton	731
Ashland	1,076	Delaware	927	Newark	872	Wellsville	687
Ashtabula	703	Elyria	755	Niles	912	Wilmington	1,033
Athens	656	Findlay	786	Palestine	880	Wooster	901
Bangorville	1,380	Fostoria	779	Portsmouth	525	Xenia	925
Bellaire	701	Fremont	630	Ravenna	1,138	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bellefontaine	1,216	Gallipolis	561	Sandusky	632	Church	1,016
Bucyrus	1,006	Hamilton	600	Scioto	981	Claridon	1,366
Canal Dover	880	Hiram	1,260	Springfield	988	Little	1,248
Canton	1,031	Lancaster	841	Tiffin	756	Long's	1,103
Chillicothe	638	Lima	879	Toledo	590	Monroe	1,045
Cincinnati	722	Lorain	609	Urbana	1,031	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Circleville	707	Mansfield	1,158	Van Wert	782	Brush	1,129
Cleveland	636	Marietta	628	Wapakoneta	870	Geauga	1,039
Columbus	759	Marion	979	Warren	904	Monroe Falls	1,024
Conneaut	650	Massillon	952	Warrensville	1,214	Yellow Springs	1,017

OKLAHOMA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alston	1,857	Enid	1,269	Marlo	1,288	Wayne	1,100
Hamlin	488	Fort Gibson	536	Minco	1,294	Whitehead	2,095
Chickaska	1,091	Gage	2,165	Ninnekah	1,077	Woodward	1,888
Clairmore	611	Goodwin	2,528	Oklahoma City	1,197	Yukon	
Duncan	1,126	Guthrie	939	Purcell	1,092	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Earlboro	1,025	Hardom	2,124	Shattuck	2,231	Rush	1,288
Elreno	1,357	Hartshorne	704	Shawnee	1,041	Willow	1,109

OREGON.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Baker	3,441	Cathedral Rock	8,175	Red Cone	7,577	Albert	4,209
Drew Valley	4,951	Cedarville	8,301	Scott	7,123	Big	4,553
Fort Klamath	4,200	Crater	7,425	Scott Peak	9,122	Corral	4,569
Fort Lane	1,207	Diamond	8,807	Siskiyou	7,662	Cottage	5,718
Lake View	5,060	Dutton Cliff	8,223	Sterling	7,377	Crater	6,229
Medford	1,397	Glacier	8,227	Sugarloaf	8,415	Curry	4,273
Pleasant Valley	3,751	Granite	8,990	Timber Crater	7,642	Harney	4,150
Roseburg	482	Hood	11,225	Timber	7,519	Mule	4,729
Siskiyou	4,135	Llao Rock	8,148	Union	7,881	Multnomah Falls	44
Umatilla	247	Lalochewis	7,957	Vidal Cliff	8,228	North Twin	5,117
Warner Camp	5,730	Pauline	7,387	Yamax Butte	7,277	Silver	4,300
Watchman	8,125	Pitt	9,760	Yamsay	8,248	Stampede	4,196

PENNSYLVANIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Alleghany Tunnel	2,126	Greensburg	1,091	Oil City	1,006	Titusville	1,184
Allegrippus	1,936	Harrisburg	318	Paoli	541	Towanda	754
Allentown	259	Haverford	389	Penn Yan	713	Tunkhannock	613
Altoona	1,192	Hazelton	837	Phillipsburg	854	Tyrone	911
Bedford	1,060	Holldaysburg	953	Phoenixville	131	Uniontown	990
Berlin	2,176	Honesdale	986	Pittsburgh	759	Villa Nova	430
Berwick	505	Howard Hill	2,336	Pittston	768	Washington	485
Bethlehem	228	Huntington	650	Pocono Summit	1,859	Water Gap	296
Braddock	828	Johnstown	1,170	Pond Eddy	571	Waynesburg	728
Bradford	1,429	Kennett Square	260	Port Carbon	636	West Chester	420
Bryn Mawr	413	Lackawanna	635	Pottstown	147	Wheatland	834
Butler	1,012	Lackawaxen	649	Pottsville	611	White Haven	1,145
Carbondale	1,080	Lafayette	2,075	Reading	265	Wilkes-Barre	545
Carlisle	473	Lancaster	371	Renova	668	Williamsport	531
Chambersburg	620	Lansdale	359	Sandpatch Tunnel	2,284	Wyoming	557
Chestnut Hill	416	Lehigh	1,883	Sayre	776	York	381
Clearfield	1,107	Lewisburg	466	Schuylkill Haven	526	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Coatesville	379	Little Conemaugh	1,563	Scranton	744	Ararat	2,024
Columbia	257	Lockport	1,055	Sewickley	880	Bad	2,226
Corry	1,434	McKeesport	753	Sharon	855	Big Shiney	2,320
Crawford	2,097	Manunka Chunk	345	Shenandoah	1,268	Boar's Head	2,100
Cresco	1,202	Mauch Chunk	546	Shenango	987	Clarion Summit	2,020
Cresson	2,022	Meadville	1,078	Shickshinny	519	East	2,300
Devon	466	Media	210	Shippensburg	654	Miller	2,227
Doylestown	338	Mifflinburg	565	Shonola	649	Moosic	2,124
Easton	364	Milford	1,933	Shoo Fly Tunnel	1,622	North Knob	2,684
Erie	703	Montrose	1,658	Somerset	2,129	Pocahontas	2,660
Franklin	988	Mount Pocono	1,656	Starrucca	1,471	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Gallitzin	2,165	Nanticoke	540	Susquehanna	531	Harney	1,226
Glen Onoko	593	Nay Aug	1,183	Tamaqua	787	Sandy	1,158
Greencastle	585	Newcastle	814	Tioga	1,055	Sulphur Springs	1,184

RHODE ISLAND.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Hills.*	*Feet.*	*Hills.*	*Feet.*
Coventry	305	Quidnick	214	Bennett	662	Jerimoth	799
Cranston	78	Slocumville	136	Biscuit	608	Pine (Glocester)	760
Greene	427	Smithfield	263	Bowen	610	Pray (Glocester)	693
Kingston	250	Stillwater	186	Buck	728	Raccoon (W.Gr'nwich)	601
Nipmuc	275	Woonsocket	187	Chopmist	730	Rounds (Foster)	625
Olneysville	45	*Hills.*	*Feet.*	Durfee	805	Tourtellotte	684
Pascoag	392	Absalina	635	Howard	687	Weaver	601
Pawtucket	79	Bald (W. Greenwich)	630	Hygeia	700	Weeks	600

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Aiken	527	Florence	135	Newberry	502	Port Royal	3,436
Anderson	764	Furman University	1,074	Orangeburg	264	Spartanburg	693
Columbia	190	Greenville	966	Pickens	1,162	Sumter	169

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aberdeen	1,300	Mitchell	1,312	Crownhill	6,153	Terry	6,165
Blackhawk	3,494	Perry	5,400	Custer	6,812	Warren	6,900
Chamberlain	1,363	Pierre	1,441	Elk	6,423	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Custer	5,303	Portland	6,430	Harney	7,216	Hot	3,462
Deadwood	4,545	Silver City	4,592	Inyankara Black Hills	6,870	Lone Tree	1,882
Dumont	6,195	Vermillion	1,150			Sioux Falls	1,400
Lead City	5,089	Watertown	1,735	Richmond Hill	6,060	Whitewood	1,694

TENNESSEE.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Athens	976	Nashville	435	Hangover	5,600	Saffard	6,535
Bristol	1,678	Sewanee	1,864	Henry	6,373	Silver Bald	5,594
Charlotte	650	Tennessee City	822	Hump	5,622	Snaky	5,795
Chattanooga	690	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Laurel	5,922	Thermometer	6,157
Chickamauga	691	Big Stone	5,614	Leconte	6,612	Three Brothers	5,907
Clarksville	394	Chimzy Knob	5,588	Love	6,443	Thunder Knob	5,682
Fairmount	1,950	Clingman Dome	6,619	Luftee Knob	6,232	Thunder Head	5,520
Henderson	429	Collins	6,188	Master Knob	6,013	Tricorner Knob	6,188
Hillsboro	1,055	Cross Knob	5,931	Mingus	5,694	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Jackson	425	Curtiss	6,568	Oconee	6,135	Beersheba	1,838
Jonesboro	1,734	Forney Ridge Park	5,087	Peck Peak	6,232	Blue	904
Knoxville	933	Great Bald	4,922	Raven Knob	6,230	Estell	937
Mountain City	2,481	Guyot	6,636	Roan	6,313	Sulphur	913

TEXAS.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Abilene	1,718	Marathon	4,040	West Point	305	Cienga	5,227
Amarillo	3,615	Marion	652	Wichita Falls	943	Eagle	7,516
Austin	510	Painted Cave	4,003	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Major	5,822
Blodgett	5,805	Pecos City	2,581	Aguza	5,981	North Franklin	7,140
Cameron	402	Proctor	1,209	Baldy	8,382	Quitman	5,902
Carrollton	486	Rio Grande	3,461	Black	7,550	Sawtooth	7,748
Corsicana	427	Ryan	4,743	Blue	7,330	Timber	6,442
Dallas	422	San Angelo	1,847	Capote	6,185	Vilga	6,467
Denison	736	Talpa	1,948	Casket	6,180	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
El Paso	503	Texarkana	295	Cathedral	6,860	Arthur	3,371
Fort Worth	719	Texline	4,694	Chinati	7,730	McMillan's	3,309
Guadalupe	7,844	Wendell	4,221	Chispa	5,215	South	3,574

UTAH.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alta	9,265	Summit Valley	7,200	Hilgard	11,460	Tingley	10,260
Aspen	8,927	Three Lakes	5,380	Hillers	10,650	Tockewanna	13,458
Bowi Valley	7,600	Timpanogas	11,957	Hodges	13,500	Tomasaki	12,271
Cameron Fort	6,058	Tit Mesa	7,650	Horn Head	10,920	Tooele	10,396
Cisco	4,385	Utah Valley	5,200	Ibepah	12,101	Tokuhnikivatz	12,004
Cove Creek Fort	6,000	Wasatch	5,815	Johnson Pass	6,237	Tushar	12,146
Croyden	5,245	Waterpocket Fold	7,500	Lamotte	12,892	Twin	11,563
Deseret	4,541	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lewiston	10,623	Waas	12,319
Echo Park	5,080	Abajo	11,445	Leidy	12,250	Wasatch	11,147
Emma Park	7,570	Adams Head	10,360	Little Creek	10,010	Wasatch Plateau	11,000
Escalante Desert	5,000	Anderson	10,710	Logan	10,004	Wilson	13,300
Fort Duchesne	4,941	Aquarius Plateau	10,500	Lone	11,295	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Frisco	7,318	Baldy	11,730	Marsh	12,410	Antelope	5,390
Gooseberry Valley	8,600	Wasatch Plateau	10,250	Marolne	11,600	Bean	9,230
Grass Valley	7,500	Bartels	10,050	Marysville	10,359	Bear	5,911
Hell's Kitchen	7,641	Bear Valley	10,500	Midget Crest	11,414	Buckhorn	5,770
Logan	4,507	Beaver	12,085	Monroe	11,240	Cedar	5,100
Moraine Valley	10,000	Belknap	12,200	Musinla	19,940	Desert Springs	5,610
Ogden	4,310	Blue	11,071	Navajo	10,416	Ellen	5,940
Panguitch	7,000	Briems Head	11,260	Nebo	11,887	Fish Lake	8,790
Hayfields	7,500	Bruins Point	10,150	North Logan	10,004	Fish Spring	6,269
Pine Valley	6,000	Burro	12,834	Observatory	9,589	Great Salt Lake	4,218
Pleasant Valley	8,200	Clayton	11,889	Ogden	9,592	Hague	5,450
Potato Valley	7,000	Dalton	10,480	Peale	13,089	Hot Springs	4,238
Provo	4,532	Delano	12,240	Pennell	11,320	Indian	5,284
Rabbit Valley	7,500	Deseret	11,047	Pilot	10,720	Iron	5,420
Round Lake Valley	6,000	Desert	8,175	Pine Valley	10,250	Johnson	5,470
Salt Lake Desert	5,000	Dutton	10,800	Point Carbon	11,443	Kanab	5,310
San Pete Valley	6,200	Ellen	11,485	Provo	11,000	Mountain	5,741
San Rafael	4,200	Emmons	13,624	Sevier Pass	4,768	Odoriferous	6,610
Schofield	7,635	Fish Lake	11,578	Spanish Fort	9,970	Panguytch	8,130
Sevier Desert	5,400	Flaming Gorge	5,820	Stevenson	10,840	Salt Lake	4,345
Skull Valley	4,356	Frances	10,430	Table Cliff	10,070	San Francisco	6,527
Skumpah	6,142	Gilbert	13,687	Tantalus Point	10,670	Three Lakes	5,380
South Tent	11,240	Gunnison Butte	5,250	Terrell Ridge	11,380	Utah Lake	4,505
Spanish Valley	5,300	Hansel Pass	5,138	Terrell	11,600	White	7,950
Strawberry Valley	8,000	Harry	11,300	Thousand Lake	11,240	White Rock	5,542

VERMONT.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bellows Falls	305	Randolph	698	Camel's Hump	4,088	Pico	3,967
Bennington	682	Roxbury	1,016	Eolus	3,148	Potato Hill	3,986
Brattleboro	228	Rutland	562	Equinox	3,816	Saltash	3,278
Burlington	109	St. Albans	390	Glastonbury	3,764	Shrewsbury	3,737
Colchester	326	St. Johnsbury	572	Green	3,436	Smith's	3,226
Enosburg Falls	436	Vergennes	176	Hogsback	3,648	Spruce	3,060
Guilford	410	Westminster	264	Haystack	3,462	Sterling	3,700
Halifax	1,600	Windsor	331	Jay	4,018	Stratton	3,859
Ludlow	1,080	Woodstock	680	Killington	4,241	Styles	3,404
Montpelier	488	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Lincoln	4,078	Tabor	3,584
Northfield	739	Ascutney	3,320	Little Killington	3,951	Woodlawn	3,072
Norwich	400	Bald	3,124	Little Pico	3,134	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Poultney	430	Bear	3,320	Ludlow	3,372	Grout	2,225
Pownal	550	Blue Ridge	3,293	Mansfield	4,364	Little Winhall	2,390
Purchase-Tinmouth	2,544	Bromley	3,260	Mendon	3,837	Wallingford	2,157

VIRGINIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Apple Orchard	4,246	Luray	819	Winchester	717	Pleasant	4,098
Bethel	548	Lynchburg	796	Woodstock	820	Point Lookout	4,523
Bristol	1,676	Martinsville	963	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Priest	4,080
Charlottesville	485	Paddy	4,477	Bald Knob	4,245	Rocky Knob	4,010
Clifton Forge	1,052	Powhatan	320	Buck	4,630	Roger's	5,719
Culpeper	512	Radford	1,773	Butt	4,135	Stony Mass	4,031
Danville	413	Rappahannock	275	Clinch	4,223	The Priest	4,080
Fairfax	382	Redrock	4,456	Corner Rock	4,113	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Front Royal	546	Roanoke	907	Elliott Knob	4,473	Barren Springs	1,908
Gordonsville	499	Salem	1,006	Flat Top	4,001	Big Springs	1,250
Harrisonburg	1,338	Sharon Springs	2,760	High Knob	4,188	Eggleston Springs	1,644
Hawksbill	4,066	Shenandoah	937	Hutchin's Rock	4,724	Foster Falls	1,960
Hot Springs	2,195	Staunton	1,387	Morris Knob	4,510	Glade Springs	2,074
Leesburg	321	Tazewell	2,513	Peak	4,230	Hot Springs	2,195
Lexington	946	Weyer's Cave	1,152	Peaks of Otter	4,001	Sharon	2,760

WASHINGTON.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cascade Tunnel	3,350	Adams	12,470	Constance	7,777	Table	6,243
Chelan City	1,238	Alks	7,623	Ellinor	6,500	Tacoma Pass	3,430
Chealum	1,916	Angeles	6,000	Fitz Henry	8,088	Tchopalik	7,200
Davenport	2,420	Baker	10,827	Green River Pass	4,894	Yakima Pass	3,625
East Spokane	2,030	Bonaparte	6,000	Meadow Pass	3,248	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Ellensburg	1,513	Brothers	6,920	Miller	6,460	Calsisbell	2,110
Ephrata	1,268	Cadet	6,859	Olympus	8,150	Goat Lake	3,154
Fort Spokane	1,400	Cady Pass	6,147	Rainier	14,526	Kachess	2,236
Pomeroy	1,897	Callspell	6,905	Saint Helen's	10,000	Kitchelas	2,458
Snoqualmie	6,386	Carlton	6,080	Skalahum	7,400	Loon	2,440
Spokane	1,910	Cascade Pass	5,423	Skomegan	8,400	Medical	2,435
Waitsburg	1,270	Cascade Summit	4,030	Stampede Pass	3,980	Ratcheen	2,214
Winona	1,489	Chewelah	5,748	Stinger	6,299	Sister	2,449
Yakima	1,069	Cispus Pass	3,950	Stuart	9,470	Walts	1,316

WEST VIRGINIA.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Bluefield	2,557	Martinsburg	459	Bayard	4,150	Gregg Knob	4,310
Blue Sulphur Springs	598	Morgantown	963	Bear Wallow	4,030	Haines' Knob	4,130
Charleston	603	Moundsville	640	Beech Wallow	4,161	High Knob	4,710
Clarksburg	1,034	Parkersburg	616	Bickle Wallow	4,020	Hutton Knob	4,260
Fairmont	888	Piedmont	928	Big Spruce	4,652	Job Knob	4,359
Grafton	997	Princeton	2,469	Buck Knob	4,356	Little Spruce	4,360
Greenbrier	1,530	Roanoke	1,053	Cold Knob	4,318	Mike Knob	4,276
Harper's Ferry	277	Wheeling	645	Cunningham Knob	4,481	Sharp Knob	4,545
Huntington	567	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	Gibson Knob	4,360	Spruce Knob	4,860
Kanawha Falls	669	Bald Knob	4,242	Grassy Knob	4,391	Yocum Knob	4,330

WISCONSIN.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Appleton	709	Fond du Lac	780	Park Falls	1,497	Blue Mounds	1,390
Ashland	674	Gagen	1,645	Plum Lake	1,678	Garland Spur	1,438,
Baraboo	861	Green Bay	591	Portage	813	Gibraltar Rock	1,240
Bessemer	1,492	Hixon	1,630	Prairie du Chien	659	Little Black	1,411
Cable	1,428	Hurley	1,592	Racine	627	Mount Horeb	1,226
Casnovia	1,520	Irma	1,509	Ripon	942	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Chelsea	1,528	Janesville	802	St. Croix Falls	921	Nebagen	1,137
Chippewa Falls	925	Kenosha	611	Sheboygan	589	Park Falls	1,497
Commonwealth	1,315	La Crosse	674	Spooner	1,093	Pelican	1,612
Curtis	1,375	Madison	867	Star Lake	1,683	Plum	1,678
Deer Brook	1,536	Manitowoc	592	Summit Lake	1,729	Rice	1,144
Dodgeville	1,249	Marinette	611	Superior	641	Shell	1,240
Dorchester	1,424	Menominee	807	Taylor's Falls	890	Solon Springs	1,236
Drummond	1,305	Milwaukee	742	Waukesha	825	Star	1,683
Eau Claire	840	Osceola	810	Wausau	1,219	Three	1,664
Elcho	1,639	Oshkosh	765	Worcester	1,608	Turtle	1,255

WYOMING.

Places.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Cheyenne	6,054	Cedar	10,026	Joseph	10,300	Union	11,593
Cody	5,018	Chauvenet	13,000	Langford	10,779	Virginia	10,444
Encamp'nt Mead's	8,171	Cheyenne Pass	8,791	Leidy	11,177	Volcanic Cone	10,583
Fort Bridger	6,753	Chimney Rock	11,853	McDougall Pass	9,300	Washakie Needle	12,000
Fort Laramie	4,263	Chittenden	10,190	Medicine Butte	8,769	Washburne	10,346
Fort Russell	6,165	Coffin	11,376	Medicine	12,231	West Atlantic	12,634
Fort Sanders	7,175	Coulter	10,500	Mill	10,506	Whiskey	9,273
Fort Steele	6,510	Dead Indian	12,253	Moran	12,800	Wind River	13,499
Geyser Basin	7,400	Delham	11,524	Needle	12,130	Windy	10,275
Hooker	12,900	Doane	10,713	Norris	10,019	Wyoming	11,490
Laramie	7,152	Elk	11,511	Pollux	11,081	Yount	11,700
Medicine Bow	6,566	Evans Pass	8,424	Quadrant	10,127	*Lakes, Etc.*	*Feet.*
Needles	9,700	Fawn Pass	9,000	Saddle	10,678	Beaver	7,415
Piedmont	7,077	Fremont	13,790	Sailor	10,046	Beaulah	7,530
Piney Fort	7,580	Front	12,259	Schurtz	10,900	Dome	8,822
Sheridan	3,738	Genie	12,546	Sheridan	10,385	Gibbon	7,838
Shoshone Geyser Basin	7,837	Grand Encamp'nt	11,003	Silver Tip	10,400	Heart	7,475
Sidney Fort	4,106	Grand Teton	13,671	Smoothface	10,500	Hering	7,530
Tie Siding	7,894	Gray	10,200	South Pass	7,397	Lewis	7,720
Mountains.	*Feet.*	Grosventre	11,570	Stevenson	10,420	Madison	8,300
Abiathar	10,700	Hancock	10,235	Sunlight	11,977	Mammoth Hot S	6,387
Atkins	10,700	Hoback	10,818	Table	10,800	Mary	8,336
Atlantic	12,794	Holmes	10,528	Taghu Pass	7,063	Mud Geyser	7,725
Bald	10,760	Humphreys	11,000	Temple	13,249	Riddle	8,000
Bannock	10,300	Index	11,740	Teton Pass	8,464	Rock Springs	6,265
Baronette	10,459	Indian	10,929	Thompson Pass	8,686	Shoshone	7,740
Black Butte	8,170	Ishawooa Cone	11,840	Thorofare Buttes	11,417	Sulphur Springs	7,008
Cathedral	10,600	Ishawooa Pass	9,870	Thunderer	10,300	Walbach Springs	6,927
		Jones Pass	9,400	Turret	11,142	Yellow Stone	7,741

CANADIAN PEAKS.

IN THE ROCKY AND SELKIRK RANGES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Goodwin	11,600	Lefroy	11,400	Dawson	10,800	Bonney	10,625
Victoria	11,500	Balfour	10,875	Sir Donald	10,645	Stephen	10,425

Greenland's only high Peak is Peterman, 9,000 feet.

MEXICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Citlaltepetl (Peak of Orizaba, or "Star Mountain")	18,250	Ixtaccihuatl ("White Woman")	16,960	Nauhcampatepetl (Cofre de Perote)	13,400	Tancitaro	12,650
Popocatepetl ("Smoky Mt.")	17,540	Nevado de Toluca	14,950	Nevado de Colima	14,100	GUATEMALA.	
		Malinche	13,460	Volcan de Colima	12,750	Tajamulco	13,800
						Tacana	13,300

SOUTH AMERICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aconcagua	23,290	Illimani	21,181	Cayambe	19,534	Huila	18,000
Tupungato	23,000	Veladeres	21,000	Licancaur	19,521	Aconquija	17,740
Seehama	22,349	Chuquibamba	21,000	Cotopaxi	19,500	Malpo	17,421
Cerro del Merced'lo	22,000	Parinacota	20,950	Chimborazo	20,498	Ruiz	17,400
Llullayaco	21,500	Antofalla	20,900	Chipicani	18,898	Sangay	17,124
Chimborazo	21,424	Nevado de Famantina	20,700	Arequipa	18,373	Santa Isabel	16,760
Incanguassi	21,400	Juncal	20,500	Herveo	18,350	Concha	15,400
Nevado de Sorata	21,286	Azupe de Copiapo	19,700	Tolima	18,320	Coluna	15,400
Huascan	21,250			El Potra	18,045		

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND PASSES.

MARITIME ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Aiguille de Chambeyron	11,155
Grand Rioburent	11,142
Rocca dell' Argentera	10,617
Pointe Haute de Mary	10,537
Cimi del Gelas	10,433

The lowest carriage-road pass is from Albenga to Garessio (Col di San Bernardo), at an altitude of 3,301 feet. The highest pass is from Val Tinea to Vaidieri (Col di Fremo Morta), a bridle path.

COTTIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Viso	12,605
Monte Chardonnet	12,373
Ciamarella	12,081
Mont Albaron	12,014
Roche Melon	11,621
Mont Tabor	10,436

The lowest pass, a footpath, is from Bardonneche to Briancon, at an altitude of 5,873 feet. The highest pass that is a footpath is from Crissola to Abries, 9,827 feet high. The Mont Canis Pass, where there is a railroad and also a carriage road, is from Susa to Lansle-bourg, 6,772 feet up.

DAUPHINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Pic des Ecrins	13,462
La Meije	13,081
Pic d' Allefrode	13,000
Mont Pelvoux	12,973
Pic d' Olan	11,739

The highest footpath across, 9,154 feet up, is by the Col de Galiber, from Briancon to St. Michel. The only carriage road, 6,791 feet high, is from Monestier to Bourg d' Oisans, by the Col de Lautaret.

GRAIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Grand Parodis	13,300
La Grivola	13,028
Grand Casse	12,780
Mont Pourri	12,491
Dent Parassee	12,137

There is a carriage road (7,192 feet up), through the Pass of Little St. Bernard, from Bourg St. Maurice to Aosta. The highest bridle-path pass (9,500 feet up) is through the Col de Lauzon, from Cogne to Val Savaranche.

PENNINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mont Blanc (Calotte)	15,781
Mte. Rosa	15,217
Mischabelhorner (Dom.)	14,935
Lys Kamm	14,889
Weisshorn	14,804
Matterhorn	14,780
Dent Blanche	14,318
Grand Combin	14,164
Rothhorn (Moming)	13,855
Grandes Jorasses	13,799
Strahlhorn	13,750
Dent d' Herens	13,714
Breithorn	13,685
Aiguille Verte	13,527
Gobelhorn	13,363
Aguille de Bionnassay	13,324
Weissmles	13,225
Fletschhorn	13,176
Grand Cornier	13,022

There is a bridle path through Great St. Bernard Pass (8,120 feet up), from Orsieres to Aosta; also one through the Augstbord Pass (9,515 feet up), from Gruben to St. Niklaus. There is a carriage road as well as a railroad through the Simplon Pass (6,595 feet up), from Brieg to Domo d' Ossola. In this, as in other ranges of the Alps, most of the high passes are glaciers.

BERNESE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Finsteraarhorn	14,026
Aletschhorn	13,803
Jungfrau	13,671
Monch	13,438
Bletschhorn	12,969
Wetterhorn (Mittelhorn)	12,166
Balmhorn	12,100
Blumlisalp	12,041
Doldenhorn	11,965
Galenstock	11,956
Sustenhorn	11,519

There is a bridle-path through the Surenen Pass (7,562 feet up), from Engelberg to Altdorf, and one through the Susten Pass (7,440 feet up), from Meyringen to Wasen.

NORTH SWISS ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Todi	11,887
Bifertenstock	11,237
Scheerhorn	11,142
Oberalpstock	10,925
Segneshorn	10,870
Claridenstock	10,709
Piz Tumbif	10,663
Haussstock	10,355

There is a carriage road through the Oberalp Pass (6,732 feet up), from Dissentis to Andermatt, and a bridle path through the Panixer Pass (7,907 feet up), from Ilanz to Elm.

LEPONTINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Leone	11,696
Piz Valrhein	11,148
Blinnenhorn	10,932
Monte Basodine	10,748
Tambohorn	10,748
Ofenhorn	10,728
Wasenborn	10,628

The highest footpath (8,165 feet up), is through the Lochilberg Pass, from Reichenau to Spiugen. There is a carriage road through the Furka Pass (7,992 feet up), from Obergestelen to Hospenthal. There is a carriage road and a railroad through the St. Gothard Pass (6,936 feet up), from Hospenthal to Airolo.

RHAETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Piz Bernina	13,294
Piz Roseg	12,936
Orteler Spitze	12,814
Konigs Spitze	12,646
Monte Cevalde	12,505
Monte della Disgrazia	12,074
Pallon della Mare	12,038

The highest bridle-path is through the Septimer Pass (7,582 feet up), from Casaccia to Molins. The highest footpath is through the Sertig Pass (9,062 feet up), from Scanfs to Bergun. The highest carriage road is through the Bernina Pass (7,658 feet up), from Pontresina to Poschiabo.

LOMBARD ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Adamello	11,832
Presanella (Cima di Nardis)	11,688
Care Alto	11,352
Crozzon di Laris	10,889

There is a carriage road through the Tonale Pass (6,483 feet up), from Edolo to Val di Sole. There is a footpath (7,500 feet up), from Sondrio to Val Seriana, through the Paso del Salto.

VINDELICIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Zugspitz	9,716
Lavatscherspitz	9,081

There is a carriage road through the Arlberg Pass (5,902 feet up), from Bludenz to Landeck.

NORTHERN NORIC ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Dachstein	9,845
Thorstein	9,677
Uebergossenealp	9,643
Watzmann	8,988

A carriage road runs through the Thurn Pass (4,371 feet up), from Kitzbuhel to Mittersill.

CENTRAL TYROL ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Gross Glockner	12,405
Wild Spitz	12,390
Weiskugel	12,277
Gross Venediger	12,053

There is a carriage road through the Reschen Scheideck Pass (4,596 feet up), from Landeck to Meran.

STYRIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Hafnereck	10,044
Hoch Goling	9,383
Markkahrspitz	9,245
Faschauner Nock	9,130

There is a carriage road through the Turrach Pass (5,825 feet up), from Feldkirchen to Tansweg.

S. TYROL & VENETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Marmolata	11,045
Cimon della Pala	11,000
Sorapis	10 798
Monte Tofana	10.724

There is a carriage road through the Passo di Tresassi (7,073 feet up), from Andraz to Cortina.

SOUTHEASTERN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Kellerwand	9,500
Terglou	9,371
Monte Paralba	9,097
Job di Montaslo	9,000

There is a carriage road through the Cartischer Joch Pass (5,363 feet up), from Sillian to Tilliach.

THE PYRENEES.

Mountains.	*Feet*
Maladetta	11,165
Pic des Possets	11,045
Mont Perdu	10,994
Pic de Vignemale	10,792
Pic Long	10,478
Pic d' Estats	10,305
Pic d' Oo	10,220
Pic de Maupas	10,200
Pic de Montcalm	10,103

THE CAUCASUS RANGE (EUROPE—ASIA).

Mountains.	*Feet.*
El Bruz	18,470
Koshtan-tau	17,096
Dykh-tau	17,052
Shkara	17,038
Yanga	16,880
Kasbek	16,546
Mizhirgi-tau	15,932
Tetnuld	15,918
Ushba	15,409
Adaikhokh	15,274
Alagoz	13,500

ALTITUDES IN AFRICA.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Ruwenzori	20,150
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks): 1—Kibo; 2—Mawenzi, Ger. E. Africa	19,710 17,570
Ras Dashan, Abyssinia	15,150
Ala Goz, Abyssinia	14,277
Jabel Ayashi, Morocco	14,000
Pico de Telde, Teneriffe (Canary Islands)	12,200

AUSTRALASIA.

Mountain and Country.	*Feet.*
Charles Louis, New Guinea	18,000
Cook, New Zealand	12,350

(UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776, AT PHILADELPHIA.)

WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. (REVISED BY SIMON NEWTON, U. S. A.)

NAME.	Delegate From.	Occupation.	Order of Birth.	Birthplace.	Date of Birth.	Order of Death.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	35	Braintree, Mass.	Oct. 31, 1735	54	Braintree, Mass.	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	11	Boston, Mass.	Sept. 27, 1722	38	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 2, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	New Hamp.	Physician	20	Amesbury, Mass.	Nov. 21, 1729	27	....., N. H.	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	36	Newington, Va.	Sept. 10, 1736	30	Richmond, Va.	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	38	Annapolis, Md.	Sept. 20, 1737	56	Baltimore, Md.	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	45	Somerset County, Md.	April 17, 1741	45	.....	June 19, 1811	71
Clark Abraham	New Jersey	Lawyer	14	Elizabethtown, N. J.	Feb. 15, 1726	26	Rahway, N. J.	Sept. 15, 1794	69
Clymer, George	Pennsylvania	Merchant	41	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 24, 1739	47	Morrisville, Pa.	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Island	Lawyer	18	Newport, R. I.	Dec. 22, 1727	52	Newport, R. I.	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	34	Brookhaven, N. Y.	Dec 17, 1734	53	Weston, N. Y.	Aug. 4, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Printer	1	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 17, 1706	17	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	52	Marblehead, Mass.	July 17, 1744	50	Washington, D. C.	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	29	....., England	(About) 1732	2	....., Ga.	May 27, 1777	45
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	13	....., Ct.	1725	18	Burke County, Ga.	Oct. 19, 1790	65
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	37	Quincy, Mass.	Jan. 12, 1737	23	Quincy, Mass.	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Harrison, Benjamin	Virginia	Farmer	44	Berkeley, Va.	(About) 1740	20	.....	April 1791	51
Hart, John	New Jersey	Farmer	3	Hopewell, N. J.	1708	7	Hopewell, N. J.	1780	72
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	23	Kingston, N. J.	1730	5	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thomas	S. Carolina	Lawyer	54	St. Luke's Parish, S. C.	1746	44	St. Luke's Parish, S. C.	Mar. 6, 1809	63
Hooper, William	N. Carolina	Lawyer	47	Boston, Mass.	June 17, 1742	19	Hillsborough, N. C.	Oct. 1790	49
Hopkins, Stephen	Rhode Island	Farmer	2	Scituate, R. I.	Mar. 7, 1707	11	Providence, R. I.	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	New Jersey	Lawyer	39	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 21, 1737	21	.....	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Samuel	Connecticut	Lawyer	27	Windham, Ct.	July 3, 1731	28	Norwich, Ct.	Jan. 5, 1796	65
Jefferson, Thomas	Virginia	Lawyer	50	Shadwell, Va.	April 2, 1743	55	Monticello, Va.	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	28	Stratford, Va.	Jan. 20, 1732	24	Chantilly, Va.	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	33	Stratford, Va.	Oct. 14, 1734	29	Richmond, Va.	April 3, 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	4	Llandaff, Wales	Mar. 1713	39	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 19, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	6	Albany, N. Y.	Jan. 15, 1716	3	York, Pa.	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thomas	S. Carolina	Lawyer	55	Prince George Parish, S. C.	Aug. 5, 1749	6	At sea	1779	30
McKean, Thomas	Delaware	Lawyer	32	New London, Pa.	Mar. 19, 1734	51	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	48	Middleton Place, S. C.	June 26, 1742	13	Goose Creek, S. C.	Jan. 1, 1787	44
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	16	Morrisania, N. Y.	1726	32	Morrisania, N. Y.	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Pennsylvania	Merchant	31	Liverpool, England	Jan. 20, 1734	41	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John	Pennsylvania	Surveyor	12	Ridley, Pa.	1724	1	Chester County, Pa.	April 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thomas	Virginia	Statesman	40	Yorktown, Va.	Dec. 26, 1738	16	Hanover County, Va.	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	42	Wyehall, Md.	Oct. 31, 1740	35	Wyehall, Md.	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass Bay	Lawyer	25	Boston, Mass.	Mar. 11, 1731	49	Boston, Mass.	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina	Lawyer	46	Caroline County, Va.	May 17, 1741	15	....., N. C.	Sept. 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	30	Cecil County, Md.	Sept. 17, 1733	34	Newcastle, Del.	Sept. 21, 1798	65
Rodney, Caesar	Delaware	General	19	Dover, Del.	Oct. 7, 1728	10	Dover, Del.	June 29, 1784	56
Ross, George	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	24	Newcastle, Del.	1730	4	Lancaster, Pa.	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Physician	53	Byberry Township, Pa.	Dec. 24, 1745	48	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina	Lawyer	56	Charleston, S. C.	Nov. 23, 1749	36	Charleston, S. C.	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Connecticut	Shoemaker	9	Newton, Mass.	April 19, 1721	22	New Haven, Ct.	July 23, 1793	73
Smith, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	8	....., Ireland	(About) 1720	43	York, Pa.	July 11, 1806	86
Stockton, Richard	New Jersey	Lawyer	22	Near Princeton, N. J.	Oct. 1, 1730	9	Near Princeton, N. J.	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thomas	Maryland	Lawyer	51	Charles County, Md.	1743	14	Alexandria, Va.	Oct. 5, 1787	46
Taylor, George	Pennsylvania	Physician	7	....., Ireland	1716	8	Easton, Pa.	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	New Hamp.	Physician	5	....., Ireland	(About) 1714	37	Newburyport, Mass.	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	43	Frederick County, Va.	1740	40	Augusta, Ga.	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Connecticut	Sailor	21	Kittery, Me.	Jan. 14, 1730	12	Portsmouth, N. H.	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Connecticut	Statesman	26	Lebanon, Ct.	April 18, 1731	46	Lebanon, Ct.	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James	Pennsylvania	Lawyer	49	Near St. Andrews, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	33	Edenton, N. C.	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	New Jersey	Minister	10	Gifford, Had'ngtonshire, Scot.	Feb. 5, 1722	25	Near Princeton, N. J.	Sept. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Connecticut	Physician	15	Windsor, Ct.	Nov. 26, 1726	31	Litchfield, Ct.	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	17	Elizabeth City County, Va.	1726	42	Richmond, Va.	June 8, 1806	80

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.)

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches. The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons. The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore. The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

(Address at the Dedication of the National Cemetery, November 19, 1863.)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [An accurate version of the Gettysburg Address as revised by Mr. Lincoln and printed in "Autographs of Our Country's Authors," Baltimore, 1864.]

STATE FLOWERS.

NAME OF STATE.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.	NAME OF STATE.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.	NAME OF STATE.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.
Ala.	Golden Rod	Schools.	Me.	Pine Cone & T'sl.	Schools.	Ohio	Scarlet Carnat'n	Legisl.
Ariz.	Sahuaro or G. C.	Legisl.	Md.	Blackeyed Susan	Legisl.	Okla.	Mistletoe	Legisl.
Ark.	Apple Blossom	Legisl.	Mass.	May Flower	Legisl.	Ore.	Oregon Grape	Legisl.
Cal.	Golden Poppy	Legisl.	Mich.	Apple Blossom	Legisl.	Penn.	No choice	.....
Col.	Columbine	Schools.	Minn.	Moccasin Flower	Legisl.	R. I.	Violet	Schools.
Ct.	Mountain Laurel	Legisl.	Miss.	Magnolia	Schools.	S. C.	No choice	.....
Del.	Peach Blossom	Legisl.	Mo.	No choice	.....	S. Dak.	Pasque Flower	Legisl.
D. of C.	No choice	.....	Mont.	Bitter Root	Legisl.	Tenn.	No choice	.....
Fla.	Orange Blossom	Legisl.	Neb.	Goldenrod	Legisl.	Texas	Bluebonnet	Legisl.
Ga.	Cherokee Rose	Legisl.	Nev.	Sagebrush	People.	Utah	Sego Lily	Legisl.
Idaho	Syringa	People.	N. H.	No choice	.....	Vt.	Red Clover	Legisl.
Ill.	Violet	Legisl.	N. J.	No choice	.....	Va.	Dogwood	Legisl.
Ind.	Carnation	Legisl.	N. Mex.	Cactus	Schools.	Wash.	Rhododendron	People.
Ia.	Wild Rose	People.	N. Y.	Rose	Schools.	W. Va.	Rhododendron	Legisl.
Kan.	Sunflower	Legisl.	N. C.	Daisy	People.	Wis.	Violet	Schools.
Ky.	Trumpet Vine	People.	N. Dak.	Wild Prairie Rose	Legisl.	Wym.	Indian Paintb'sh	Legisl.
La.	Magnolia	Legisl.						

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385	Seven Falls, Colorado	266	Vettis, Norway	950
Grand, Labrador	2,000	Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530	Victoria, Africa	400
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50	Shoshone, Idaho	210	Voringfos, Norway	600
Missouri, Montana	90	Snoqualmie, Washington	268	Yellowstone (upper) Montana.	110
Montmorenci, Quebec	265	Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000	Yellowstone (lower) Montana.	310
Multnomah, Oregon	850	Stirling, New Zealand	500	Ygnassu, Brazil	210
Murchison, Africa	120	Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904	Yosemite (upper) California	1,436
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Takkakaw, Brit'h Columbia	1,200	Yosemite (middle), California.	626
Rjukan, Norway	780	Twin, Idaho	180	Yosemite (lower), California	400
Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100				

HEIGHT OF YOSEMITE WATERFALLS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

The height in feet above sea level of the waterfalls in Yosemite Valley is as follows—Upper Yosemite, 6,525; Lower Yosemite, 4,420; Nevada, 5,907; Vernal, 5,044; Illilouette, 5,816; Bridalveil, 4,787; Ribbon, 7,008; Widows Tears, 6,466.

Constitution of the United States.

THE Constitution originally consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was "Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth." The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constitution, by virtue of their membership in Congress, were:

Go. WASHINGTON, *Presidt. and deputy from Virginia.* NEW HAMPSHIRE—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. CONNECTICUT—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton. NEW JERSEY—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton. PENNSYLVANIA—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris. DELAWARE—Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford jun, Richard Bassett. MARYLAND—James McHenry, Danl. Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer. VIRGINIA—John Blair, James Madison, Jr. NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight. SOUTH CAROLINA—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. GEORGIA—William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers; in whom vested.)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of Impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose,

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One Session in each year.)

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership. Quorum. Adjournments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualification in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles

square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President; his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union. but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following amendments to the Constitution, Articles I. to X. inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

"The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:"

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.

(They were declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use, Without Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial

jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Right of Trial By Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishments Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial Powers Construed.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

ARTICLE XII.

Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery Abolished.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the 10 Southern States.

ARTICLE XIV.

Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any

law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870.

ARTICLE XV.

Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVI.

Income Taxes Authorized.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913. It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

ARTICLE XVII.

United States Senators to Be Elected By Direct Popular Vote.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THERE is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000, and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at $75,000 a year.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Monroe Doctrine dates from a declaration of December 2, 1823, by James Monroe, President of the United States, in his seventh annual message to Congress. Brazil had declared its independence of Portugal the year before. Troubles in the latter country had caused a modification of the Constitution. In Spain a revolution had occurred, and the dominion of Peru was lost. The Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Russia, Austria and Prussia, was threatening, so it was alleged, to help Spain recover its control in South America. Russia and the United States were in controversy over their Pacific Coast boundaries. Mr. Monroe in his message took up the Russian matter first, saying:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The President then spoke of Spain and Portugal in this wise:

"Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political syatem of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

CLEVELAND'S DECLARATION IN 1895.

When President Grover Cleveland, in 1895, urged Great Britain to arbitrate her dispute over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, he said (December 17) in a message to Congress:

"The doctrine "(Monroe) "upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government. * * * If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise. * * * The Monroe Doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced."

OLNEY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, Richard Olney, had said (July 20, 1895) in a despatch to the American Ambassador at London, Thomas F. Bayard, regarding the Monroe Doctrine: "That America is in no part open to colonization, though the proposition was not universally admitted at the time of its first enunciation, has long been universally conceded. We are now concerned, therefore, only with that other practical application of the Monroe Doctrine the disregard of which by an European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness towards the United States. The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not estabilish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WORDS IN 1915.

President Wilson said of the Monroe Doctrine (December 7, 1915) in an address to a joint session of Congress: "There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the Government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a rôle without offence to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south.

"Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our Government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the Governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

	FULL NAME.	Paternal Ancestry	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1.	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2.	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4.	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5.	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6.	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7.	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9.	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10.	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11.	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12.	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13.	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14.	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15.	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16.	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17.	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20.	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21.	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24.	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23.	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25.	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27.	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28.	Woodrow Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.

	PRESIDENT.	(Time).	BIRTH.	(Place).	VOCATION. In Early Life.	VOCATION. When Elected.	College.	Yr. Grad.‡
1.	Washington	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va		Surveyor	Planter	None	
2.	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass		Teacher	Lawyer	Harvard	1755
3.	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va		Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary	1762
4.	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va		Lawyer	Lawyer	Princeton	1771
5.	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Lawyer	St'sman*	William and Mary	1776
6.	J. Q. Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass		Lawyer	Lawyer	Harvard	1787
7.	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.		Lawyer	Lawyer	None	
8.	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y		Lawyer	Lawyer	None	
9.	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va		Soldier	Farmer	Hampden-Sidney	1790
10.	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va		Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary	1807
11.	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C		Lawyer	Lawyer	Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12.	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va		Soldier	Soldier	None	
13.	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y		Tailor	Lawyer	None	
14.	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H		Lawyer	Lawyer	Bowdoin	1824
15.	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa		Lawyer	Lawyer	Dickinson	1809
16.	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky		Farmhand	Lawyer	None	
17.	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C		Tailor	Statesman	None	
18.	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O		Soldier	Soldier	West Point	1843
19.	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	Kenyon	1842
20.	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O		Teacher	Lawyer	Williams	1856
21.	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt		Teacher	Lawyer	Union	1848
22, 24.	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J		Teacher	Lawyer	None	
23.	B. Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	Miami University	1853
25.	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	None	
26.	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y		Publicist	Pub. official	Harvard	1880
27.	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, O		Lawyer	Lawyer	Yale	1878
28.	Wilson	December 28, 1856	Staunton, Va		Teacher	Statesman	Princeton	1879

No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1..	Washington.	1759..	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§....	1732.	1802.	.....	.....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams....	1764..	Abigail Smith.....	1744.	1818.	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	1772..	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§.....	1748.	1782.	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4..	Madison....	1794..	Dolly (Payne) Todd§.....	1772.	1849.	.....	.....	Montpelier, Va.
5..	Monroe.....	1786..	Eliza Kortwright.....	1768	1830.	.....	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	1797..	Louisa Catherine Johnson.....	1775.	1852.	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson....	1791..	Rachel (Donelson) Robards¶...	1767.	1828.	.....	.....	Hermitage, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren..	1807..	Hannah Hoes.....	1783.	1819.	4	.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	1795..	Anna Symmes.....	1775.	1864.	6	4	North Bend, O.
10..	Tyler.....	1813..	Letitia Christian.....	1790.	1842.	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844..	Julia Gardiner.....	1820.	1889.	5	2	
11..	Polk.....	1824..	Sarah Childress.....	1803.	1891.	.....	.....	Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	1810..	Margaret Smith.....	1788.	1852.	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13..	Fillmore....	1826..	Abigail Powers.....	1798.	1853.	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858..	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§	1813.	1881.	.....	.....	
14..	Pierce.....	1834..	Jane Means Appleton.....	1806.	1863.	3	.....	Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wheatland, Pa.
16..	Lincoln....	1842..	Mary Todd.....	1818.	1882.	4	.....	Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	1827..	Eliza McCardle.....	1810.	1876.	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	1848..	Julia Dent.....	1826.	1902.	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19..	Hayes.....	1852..	Lucy Ware Webb.....	1831.	1889.	7	1	Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	1858..	Lucretia Rudolph.....	1833.	1918.	4	1	Mentor, O.
21..	Arthur.....	1859..	Ellen Lewis Herndon.....	1837.	1880.	1	1	New York City.
22,24..	Cleveland..	1886..	Frances Folsom.....	1864.	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23..	B. Harrison.	1853..	Caroline Lavinia Scott.....	1832.	1892.	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896..	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§...	1858.	.....	.....	1	
25..	McKinley...	1871..	Ida Saxton.....	1844.	1907.	.....	2	Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt...	1883..	Alice Lee.....	.....	1884.	.....	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886..	Edith Kermit Carow.....	1861.	.....	4	1	
27..	Taft.....	1886..	Helen Herron.....	1861.	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28..	Wilson.....	1885..	Ellen Louise Axson.....	1860.	1914.	.....	3	Princeton, N. J.
		1915..	Edith (Bolling) Galt§.....	1872.	.....	.....	.....	Washington, D. C.

No.	President.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age.	Years Served.	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1..	Washington.	Federalist....	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian....	December 14, 1799.	67
2..	J. Adams...	Federalist....	1797	61	4	Unitarian.....	July 4, 1826.....	90
3..	Jefferson...	Republican (a)	1801	57	8	Liberal (c).....	July 4, 1826.....	83
4..	Madison....	Republican...	1809	57	8	Episcopalian....	June 28, 1836.....	85
5..	Monroe.....	Republican...	1817	58	8	Episcopalian....	July 4, 1831.....	73
6..	J. Q. Adams	Republican (b)	1825	57	4	Unitarian.....	February 23, 1848..	80
7..	Jackson....	Democrat....	1829	61	8	Presbyterian....	June 8, 1845.....	78
8..	Van Buren..	Democrat....	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch	July 24, 1862.....	79
9..	Harrison...	Whig.....	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian....	April 4, 1841.....	68
10..	Tyler.....	Democrat....	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian....	January 17, 1862..	71
11..	Polk.....	Democrat....	1845	49	4	Presbyterian....	June 15, 1849.....	53
12..	Taylor.....	Whig.....	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian....	July 9, 1850.....	65
13..	Fillmore....	Whig.....	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian.....	March 8, 1874.....	74
14..	Pierce.....	Democrat....	1853	48	4	Episcopalian....	October 8, 1869...	64
15..	Buchanan..	Democrat....	1857	65	4	Presbyterian....	June 1, 1868.....	77
16..	Lincoln....	Republican...	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian....	April 15, 1865.....	56
17..	Johnson....	Republican...	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.	Methodist (d)...	July 31, 1875.....	66
18..	Grant.....	Republican...	1869	46	8	Methodist.....	July 23, 1885.....	63
19..	Hayes.....	Republican...	1877	54	4	Methodist.....	January 17, 1893..	70
20..	Garfield....	Republican...	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples.....	September 19, 1881	49
21..	Arthur.....	Republican...	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian....	November 18, 1886	56
22..	Cleveland...	Democrat....	1885	47	4	Presbyterian....	June 24, 1908.....	71
23..	B. Harrison.	Republican...	1889	55	4	Presbyterian....	March 13, 1901....	67
24..	Cleveland...	Democrat....	1893	55	4	Presbyterian....	June 24, 1908.....	71
25..	McKinley...	Republican...	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist.....	September 14, 1901	58
26..	Roosevelt...	Republican...	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch	.....	....
27..	Taft.....	Republican...	1909	51	4	Unitarian.....	.....	....
28..	Wilson.....	Democrat....	1913	56	.....	Presbyterian....	.....	....

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1..	Washington.	Pneumonia.....	Mount Vernon, Va...	Mount Vernon, Va.
2..	J. Adams...	Debility.....	Quincy, Mass.....	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
3..	Jefferson...	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Monticello, Va.....	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4..	Madison....	Debility.....	Montpelier, Va.....	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5..	Monroe.....	Debility.....	New York City.....	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6..	J. Q. Adams	Paralysis.....	Washington, D. C...	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
7..	Jackson....	Consumption.....	Hermitage, Tenn....	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8..	Van Buren..	Asthmatic Catarrh.....	Lindenwold, N. Y...	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9..	Harrison...	Bilious Pleurisy.....	Washington, D. C...	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10..	Tyler.....	Bilious Attack.....	Richmond, Va.....	Hollywood, Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11..	Polk.....	Chronic Diarrhœa.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12..	Taylor.....	Bilious Fever.....	Washington, D. C...	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13..	Fillmore....	Debility.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14..	Pierce.....	Inflammation of Stomach	Concord, N. H.....	Minot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N. H.
15..	Buchanan..	Rheumatic Gout.....	Wheatland, Pa.....	Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
16..	Lincoln....	Assassination.....	Washington, D. C...	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17..	Johnson....	Paralysis.....	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18..	Grant.....	Cancer.....	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
19..	Hayes.....	Paralysis of the Heart...	Fremont, O.....	Private ground, Fremont, O.
20..	Garfield....	Assassination.....	Long Branch, N. J...	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

No.	PRESIDENT.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
21..	Arthur.....	Bright's Disease.....	New York City.....	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22,24..	Cleveland...	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23..	B. Harrison.	Pneumonia.....	Indianapolis, Ind....	Crown Hill Cem., Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley..	Assassination.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS,

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open Bible, his lips touching Psalm cxii., verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk war of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs. Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs. McAdoo) were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler, Benjamin Harrison, and Wilson died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, and Taft, were Ohioans by birth.

THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.

CENSUS YEAR.	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	From Point to Point in Direct Line.†
1790.....	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md.....	.....
1800.....	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md.....	40.6
1810.....	40 miles Northwest by West of Washington, D. C.....	36.9
1820.....	16 miles North of Woodstock, Va.....	50.5
1830.....	19 miles West-Southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.*.....	40.4
1840.....	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*.....	55.0
1850.....	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*.....	54.8
1860.....	20 miles South of Chillicothe, Ohio.....	80.6
1870.....	48 miles East by North of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	44.1
1880.....	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio.....	58.1
1890.....	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind.....	48.6
1900.....	6 miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.....	14.6
1910.....	In the City of Bloomington, Ind.....	39.0

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1860. †Movement in miles during preceding decade

SUMMARY OF ELECTORAL VOTE, 1856-1916.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican 50 Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

1828. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 178; John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, National Republican, 83. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Democrat. 171; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 83; William Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, 7.

1832. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, National Republican, 49; John Floyd, of Georgia, Independent, 11; William Wirt, of Maryland, Anti-Mason, 7. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 189; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 49; Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, Independent, 11; Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Mason, 7; William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania Democrat, 30.

1836. For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 170; Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 73; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Whig, 26; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Whig, 14; Wm P. Mangum, of North Carolina, Whig, 11. For Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Democrat, 147; F. Granger, of New York, Whig, 77; John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 47; Wm. Smith, of Alabama, Democrat, 23.

1840. For President, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 234; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 60. For Vice-President, John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 234; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky Democrat, 48; Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, Democrat, 11; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 1.

1844. For President, J. K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 170; H. Clay, of Kentucky, Whig, 105. For Vice-President, G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 170; T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Whig, 105.

1848. For President, Zach. Taylor, of Louisiana, Whig, 163; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democrat 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Whig, 163; Wm. O Butler, of Kentucky, Democrat, 127.

1852. For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Democrat, 254; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, Whig, 42. For Vice-President, William R. King of Alabama, Democrat, 254; William A. Graham, of North Carolina, Whig, 42.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote
1856..	James Buchanan*..	Pa....	Dem...	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky...	Dem...	174
	John C. Fremont...	Cal...	Rep....	1,341,264	.....	114	William L. Dayton.	N. J..	Rep....	114
	Millard Fillmore...	N. Y..	Amer..	874,538	.....	8	A. J. Donelson....	Tenn..	Amer..	8
1860..	Abraham Lincoln*.	Ill....	Rep....	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*.	Me...	Rep...	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill....	Dem...	1,375,157	.....	12	H. V. Johnson.....	Ga....	Dem...	12
	J. C. Breckinridge..	Ky...	Dem...	845,763	.....	72	Joseph Lane.....	Ore...	Dem...	72
	John Bell.....	Tenn..	Union..	589,581	.....	39	Edward Everett...	Mass..	Union..	39
1864..	Abraham Lincoln*.	Ill....	Rep....	2,216,067	407,342	212	Andrew Johnson*..	Tenn..	Rep....	212
	Geo. B. McClellan.	N. J..	Dem...	1,808,725	.....	21	Geo. H. Pendleton.	O.....	Dem...	21
1868..	Ulysses S. Grant*..	Ill....	Rep....	3,015,071	305,456	214	Schuyler Colfax*...	Ind...	Rep....	214
	Horatio Seymour..	N. Y..	Dem...	2,709,615	.....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.....	Mo...	Dem...	80

Year Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote
1872..	Ulysses S. Grant*..	Ill....	Rep....	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*....	Mass..	Rep....	286
	Horace Greeley....	N. Y..	D. & L.	2,834,079	.....	....	B. Gratz Brown...	Mo...	D. & L.	47
	Charles O'Conor...	N. Y..	Dem...	29,408	.....	....	John Q. Adams....	Mass..	Dem....	....
	James Black.....	Pa....	Temp..	5,608	.....	....	John Russell.....	Mich..	Temp...	....
	Thos. A. Hendricks	Ind...	Dem...	.....	.....	42	George W. Julian..	Ind...	Lib....	5
	B. Gratz Brown...	Mo...	Dem...	.....	.....	18	A. H. Colquitt....	Ga....	Dem...	5
	Charles J. Jenkins..	Ga....	Dem...	.....	.....	2	John M. Palmer...	Ill....	Dem...	3
	David Davis.....	Ill....	Ind....	.....	.....	1	T. E. Bramlette...	Ky...	Dem...	3
							W. S. Groesbeck..	O.....	Dem...	1
							Willis B. Machen..	Ky...	Dem...	1
							N. P. Banks.....	Mass..	Lib....	1
1876..	Samuel J. Tilden...	N. Y..	Dem...	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks...	Ind...	Dem...	184
	Ruth'f'd B. Hayes*	O.....	Rep....	4,033,950	.....	185	Wm. A. Wheeler*..	N. Y..	Rep....	185
	Peter Cooper.....	N. Y..	Gre'nb.	81,740	.....	....	Samuel F. Cary....	O.....	Gre'nb.	....
	Green Clay Smith..	Ky...	Proh...	9,522	.....	....	Gideon T. Stewart.	O.....	Proh...	....
	James B. Walker...	Ill....	Amer..	2,636	.....	....	D. Kirkpatrick....	N. Y..	Amer...	....
1880..	James A. Garfield*.	O.....	Rep....	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y..	Rep....	214
	W. S. Hancock....	Pa....	Dem...	4,442,035	.....	155	William H. English	Ind...	Dem...	155
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa..	Gre'nb.	307,306	.....	....	B. J. Chambers....	Tex...	Gre'nb.	....
	Neal Dow.....	Me....	Proh...	10,305	.....	....	H. A. Thompson...	O.....	Proh...	....
	John W. Phelps...	Vt....	Amer..	707	.....	....	S. C. Pomeroy.....	Kan..	Amer...	....
1884..	Grover Cleveland*.	N. Y..	Dem...	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*..	Ind...	Dem...	219
	James G. Blaine...	Me...	Rep....	4,848,334	.....	182	John A. Logan....	Ill....	Rep....	182
	John P. St. John...	Kan..	Proh...	151,809	.....	....	William Daniel....	Md...	Proh...	....
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass..	Gre'nb.	133,825	.....	....	A. M. West.....	Miss..	Gre'nb.	....
	P. D. Wigginton...	Cal...	Amer..	.....	.....	....				
1888..	Grover Cleveland..	N. Y..	Dem...	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman.	O.....	Dem...	168
	Benj. Harrison*...	Ind...	Rep....	5,440,216	.....	233	Levi P. Morton*...	N. Y..	Rep....	233
	Clinton B. Fisk....	N. J..	Proh...	249,907	.....	....	John A. Brooks....	Mo...	Proh...	....
	Alson J. Streeter...	Ill....	U. L...	148,105	.....	....	C. E. Cunningham..	Ark...	U. L...	....
	R. H. Cowdry.....	Ill....	U'd L..	2,808	.....	....	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan..	U'd L..	....
	James L. Curtis...	N. Y..	Amer..	1,591	.....	....	James B. Greer....	Tenn..	Amer...	....
1892..	Grover Cleveland*.	N. Y..	Dem...	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill....	Dem...	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind...	Rep....	5,176,108	.....	145	Whitelaw Reid....	N. Y..	Rep....	145
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa..	Peop...	1,041,028	.....	22	James G. Field....	Va....	Peop...	22
	John Bidwell.....	Cal....	Proh...	264,133	.....	....	James B. Cranfill..	Tex...	Proh...	....
	Simon Wing.....	Mass..	Soc. L..	21,164	.....	....	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	....
1896..	Wm. McKinley*...	O.....	Rep....	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*.	N. J..	Rep....	271
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem.}	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall.....	Me....	Dem...	149
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Peop.}		.....	....	Thomas E. Watson	Ga....	Peop...	27
	Joshua Levering...	Md...	Proh...	132,007	.....	....	Hale Johnson.....	Ill....	Proh...	....
	John M. Palmer...	Ill....	N.Dem.	133,148	.....	....	Simon B. Buckner.	Ky...	N.Dem.	....
	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	36,274	.....	....	Matthew Maguire..	N. J..	Soc. L..	....
	Charles E. Bentley.	Neb...	Nat....	13,969	.....	....	James H. Southgate	N. C..	Nat....	....
1900..	Wm. McKinley*...	O.....	Rep....	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theo. Roosevelt*..	N. Y..	Rep....	292
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem. P.	6,358,133	.....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson.	Ill....	Dem.P.	155
	John G. Woolley...	Ill....	Proh...	208,914	.....	....	Henry B. Metcalf..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Wharton Barker...	Pa....	MP ..	50,373	.....	....	Ignatius Donnelly..	Minn..	MP....	....
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc. D.	87,814	.....	....	Job Harriman.....	Cal...	Soc. D.	....
	Jos. F. Malloney...	Mass..	Soc. L..	39,739	.....	....	Valentine Remmel..	Pa....	Soc. L..	....
	J. F. R. Leonard...	Iowa..	U C....	1,059	.....	....	John G. Woolley...	Ill....	U C....	....
	Seth H. Ellis.....	O.....	U R....	5,698	.....	....	Sam. T. Nicholson..	Pa....	U R....	....
1904..	Theo. Roosevelt*..	N. Y..	Rep....	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Chas.W.Fairbanks*	Ind...	Rep....	336
	Alton B. Parker...	N. Y..	Dem...	5,077,911	.....	140	Henry G. Davis...	W. Va.	Dem...	140
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	402,283	.....	....	Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y..	Soc....	....
	Silas C. Swallow...	Pa....	Proh...	258,536	.....	....	George W. Carroll.	Tex...	Proh...	....
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga....	Peop...	117,183	.....	....	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb...	Peop...	....
	Chas. H. Corrigan.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	31,249	.....	....	William W. Cox...	Ill....	Soc. L..	....
1908..	William H. Taft*..	O.....	Rep....	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y..	Rep....	321
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem...	6,409,104	.....	162	John W. Kern.....	Ind...	Dem...	162
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	420,793	.....	....	Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y..	Soc....	....
	Eugene W. Chafin..	Ariz..	Proh...	253,840	.....	....	Aaron S. Watkins..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Thos. E. Watson..	Ga....	Peop...	29,100	.....	....	Samuel Williams..	Ind...	Peop...	....
	August Gillhaus...	N. Y..	Soc. L..	13,825	.....	....	Donald L. Munro..	Va....	Soc. L..	....
	Thos L. Hisgen....	Mass..	Ind....	82,872	.....	....	Jno. Temple Graves	Ga....	Ind....	....
1912..	Woodrow Wilson*..	N. J..	Dem...	6,293,019	2,173,512	435	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind...	Dem...	435
	William H. Taft...	O.....	Rep....	3,484,956	.....	8	Nicholas M. Butler	N. Y..	Rep....	8
	Theo. Roosevelt...	N. Y..	Prog...	4,119,507	.....	88	Hiram W. Johnson.	Cal...	Prog...	88
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	901,873	.....	....	Emil Seidel.....	Wis...	Soc....	....
	Eugene W. Chafin..	Ariz..	Proh...	207,928	.....	....	Aaron S. Watkins..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Arthur E. Reimer..	Mass..	Soc. L..	29,259	.....	....	August Gillhaus...	N. Y..	Soc. L..	....
1916..	Woodrow Wilson*..	N. J..	Dem...	9,129,269	581,941	277	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind...	Dem...	277
	Charles E. Hughes.	N. Y..	Rep....	8,547,328	.....	254	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Ind...	Rep....	254
	Allan J. Benson...	N. Y..	Soc....	590,579	.....	....	Geo. R. Kirkpatrick	N. J..	Soc....	....
	J. Frank Hanly....	Ind...	Proh...	221,329	.....	....	Ira Landrith.....	Mass..	Proh...	....
	Arthur E. Reimer..	Mass..	Soc. L..	14,180	.....	....	Caleb Harrison....	Ill....	Soc. L..	....

* The candidates starred were elected.

OHIO VOTE ON PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE 1917.

COUNTIES.	PROHIBITION.		WOMAN SUFFRAGE.		COUNTIES.	PROHIBITION.		WOMAN SUFFRAGE.		COUNTIES.	PROHIBITION.		WOMAN SUFFRAGE.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.		Yes.	No.	Yes	No.		Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Adams	2,872	1,659	1,830	2,447	Hamilton	26,307	33,288	20,892	32,399	Musking'm	6,649	5,859	4,972	6,884
Allen	6,982	5,311	6,289	6,518	Hancock	5,371	3,456	4,198	4,278	Noble	2,289	1,397	1,624	1,861
Ashland	2,742	2,222	2,845	2,899	Hardin	4,149	3,045	3,021	3,925	Ottawa	2,279	2,305	1,557	2,765
Ashtabula	7,211	3,699	6,311	3,991	Harrison	3,000	820	1,932	1,449	Pauiding	2,414	1,791	1,696	2,387
Athens	5,696	3,698	4,334	4,116	Henry	2,741	2,710	2,613	3,201	Perry	4,250	2,940	3,388	3,416
Auglaize	2,830	3,477	2,080	3,847	Highland	4,047	2,343	2,620	3,253	Pickaway	3,254	2,235	2,341	2,785
Belmont	8,556	6,813	6,798	7,703	Hocking	2,728	1,861	1,945	2,359	Pike	1,296	1,234	828	1,474
Brown	2,767	2,473	1,398	3,054	Holmes	1,785	1,229	1,171	1,693	Portage	3,948	2,948	3,186	3,357
Butler	6,871	10,692	5,737	10,854	Huron	4,140	3,598	3,416	3,967	Preble	3,049	2,377	2,068	3,027
Carroll	2,422	1,069	1,824	1,496	Jackson	3,063	2,134	2,253	2,501	Putnam	3,048	3,046	2,255	3,682
Champaign	3,677	2,449	2,561	3,085	Jefferson	7,132	4,658	5,424	5,577	Richland	6,484	4,964	4,682	6,227
Clark	8,390	7,794	6,667	8,706	Knox	4,289	2,816	3,197	3,631	Ross	3,813	3,495	2,733	3,888
Clermont	3,412	3,096	2,252	3,761	Lake	3,068	1,700	2,649	1,826	Sandusky	4,036	4,379	3,360	4,658
Clinton	3,378	2,072	2,357	2,860	Lawrence	3,972	2,484	2,388	3,217	Scioto	4,939	4,999	3,248	5,637
Col'mbiana	9,454	5,979	7,868	6,699	Licking	6,684	5,758	5,447	6,626	Seneca	5,241	5,090	4,290	5,619
Coshocton	3,984	2,839	3,087	3,316	Logan	4,651	2,206	3,069	3,362	Shelby	2,835	2,960	2,116	3,255
Crawford	4,476	4,096	3,648	4,598	Lorain	7,813	6,068	6,529	6,740	Stark	16,084	12,680	12,438	15,221
Cuyahoga	49,585	77,555	52,613	68,390	Lucas	21,088	27,843	21,308	24,963	Summit	17,324	13,106	14,052	14,772
Darke	5,497	4,388	3,659	5,697	Madison	2,773	1,915	2,137	2,247	Trumbull	7,895	4,454	6,659	6,040
Defiance	3,040	2,726	2,473	3,016	Mahoning	13,716	10,805	11,760	11,336	Tuscarawas	7,642	5,224	5,715	6,503
Delaware	3,883	2,082	2,961	2,692	Marion	4,767	3,375	3,598	4,293	Union	3,414	1,820	2,605	2,430
Erie	3,196	5,376	2,957	5,203	Madina	3,112	2,041	2,311	2,473	Van Wert	3,806	2,769	2,497	3,752
Fairfield	5,061	3,578	3,767	4,382	Meigs	3,369	2,136	2,445	2,499	Vinton	1,444	727	933	1,021
Fayette	2,593	1,769	1,819	2,275	Mercer	2,766	3,058	2,119	3,444	Warren	3,214	2,612	2,061	3,399
Franklin	25,506	23,317	23,374	25,035	Miami	6,336	4,605	4,647	5,647	Wash'gton	4,868	3,546	3,130	4,448
Fulton	2,822	1,788	2,237	2,063	Monroe	2,193	2,006	1,386	2,416	Wayne	5,232	3,312	3,609	4,528
Gallia	2,764	1,420	1,825	2,016	Montgom'y	19,130	22,662	14,426	24,727	Williams	3,457	2,367	2,639	2,938
Geauga	1,580	796	1,320	919	Morgan	2,255	1,039	1,670	1,430	Wood	5,404	4,058	4,328	4,753
Greene	3,813	2,692	2,879	3,330	Morrow	2,591	1,245	1,955	1,723	Wyandot	2,606	2,372	2,038	2,716
Guernsey	5,375	2,840	4,018	3,769										

The total vote on Prohibition, 1914—Yes, 504,177; No, 588,329. 1915—Yes, 484,969; No, 540,377. 1917—Yes, 522,590; No, 523,727. The total Woman Suffrage vote in 1914 was—Yes, 335,390; No, 518,295. 1917—Yes, 422,262; No, 568,382.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN CONGRESS AND IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Compiled by James Hodgson, Sub-Librarian Legislative Reference Section, N. Y. State Library.)

No.	SHORT TITLE.	Date Passed by Congress	Vote in U. S. House.	Vote in U. S. Senate.	Date received in N. Y.	Date approv'd in N. Y.	Vote in. N. Y. As'mbly.	Vote in N. Y. Senate.	Date promul. by Sec. of State of U. S.
1–10	Bill of rights	25 Sept., 1789	Passed	Passed	12 Jan., 1790	27 Feb., 1790	Passed	Passed	30 Dec., 1791 and 18 Jan., 1792
—	N. of Reps. in Congress	Adopted	by New	York wit	h other t	en amen	dments.		
—	Compensation of Congressmen						Failed	Failed	
11	Restraining Federal judicial power	12 Mar., 1794	81 to 9	23 to 2	27 Mar., 1794	27 Mar., 1794	49 to 2	Passed	8 Jan., 1798
12	Reform in taking electoral votes	12 Dec., 1803	83 to 42	22 to 10	31 Jan., 1804	11 Feb., 1804	79 to 14	24 to 4	25 Sept., 1804
—	Forbidding taking titles of nobility	1 May 1810	83 to 3	19 to 5	4 Mar., 1811	12 Mar., 1812	No vote	Rejected	
—	Restricting power of Congress to interfere in local institutions such as slavery.	2 Mar., 1861	133 to 65	24 to 12	21 Mar., 1861	Did not c	ome up		
13	Slavery prohibited	1 Feb., 1865	112 to 57	38 to 6	1 Feb., 1865	28 April, 1865	90 to 22	18 to 3	18 Dec., 1865
14	Making negroes citizens and taking action against insurrection.	16 June, 1866	120 to 32	33 to 11	1 Jan., 1867	10 Jan., 1867	See notes .71 to 36	See notes 23 to 5	28 July, 1868
15	Prohibiting color restrictions for voting.	27 Feb., 1869	145 to 44	39 to 13	10 Mar., 1869	14 April, 1869	72 to 47	17 to 15	30 Mar. 1870
16	Income tax	31 July, 1909	318 to 14	77 to 0	5 Jan., 1910	12 July, 1911	See notes 81 to 42	See notes 35 to 16	25 Feb., 1913
17	Popular election of Senators.	15 May, 1912	238 to 39	64 to 24	1 Jan., 1913	15 Jan., 1913	128 to 4	43 to 4	31 May, 1913
—	Prohibition	18 Dec., 1917	282to128	47 to 8					

NOTES—Twelve amendments were proposed in 1789, of which New York ratified 11, but only 10 were adopted by three-fourths of the States. An attempt was made to have the amendments ratified by resolution, but the motion failed, 49 to 2.

On February 4, 1818, the President reported to Congress that 12 States had ratified the amendment, forbidding titles, while 3 had rejected it and 2 were undecided.

A resolution to ratify the amendment of 1865 passed the Senate on February 2, and the Assembly on February 3, 1865, in the Senate, 18 to 8, and in the Assembly, 72 to 40.

The fourteenth amendment was the first ratified in New York by resolution. Others were ratified by statute.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY PARTIES AND STATES.

(Source: Journal of the United States Senate.)

STATE.	1888.		1892.			1896.		1900.		1904.		1908.		1912.				1916.	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	R.	D.P	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	T'l.	R.	D.
Alabama	....	10	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	12	....	12
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3
Arkansas	....	7	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9
California	8	....	1	8	....	8	1	9	....	10	....	10	....	....	2	11	13	....	13
Colorado	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	5	....	....	5	....	6	....	6	....	6
Connecticut	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	7	....
Delaware	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	3	....
Florida	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	5	....	5	....	6	....	6	....	6
Georgia	....	12	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	14	....	14	....	14
Idaho	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	4
Illinois	22	....	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	27	....	27	....	....	29	....	29	29	....
Indiana	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	15	....
Iowa	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....
Kansas	9	....	....	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10
Kentucky	....	13	....	13	....	12	1	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13
Louisiana	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	10	....	10
Maine	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	6	....
Maryland	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	2	6	....	8	....	8	....	8
Massachus'ts	14	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	....	18	....	18	18	....
Michigan	13	....	9	5	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	15	15	15	....
Minnesota	7	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	12	12	12	....
Mississippi	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	10
Missouri	....	16	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	18	....	18
Montana	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	4	....	4	....	4
Nebraska	5	....	8	....	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
Nevada	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3
N. Hampshire	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4
New Jersey	....	9	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	12	....	12	....	....	14	....	14	14	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3
New York	36	....	....	36	....	36	....	36	....	39	....	39	....	....	45	....	45	45	....
No. Carolina	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
No. Dakota	....	....	1	1	1	3	....	3	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5
Ohio	23	....	22	1	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	....	24	....	24	....	24
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	10	....	10	....	10
Oregon	3	....	3	....	1	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
Pennsylvania	30	....	32	....	....	32	....	32	....	34	....	34	....	....	....	38	38	38	....
Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	5	....
So. Carolina	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9
South Dakota	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	5	5	5	....
Tennessee	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
Texas	....	13	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	18	....	18	....	20	....	20	....	20
Utah	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	4	4	....	4
Vermont	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	4	....
Virginia	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12
Washington	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	7	7	....	7
West Virginia	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	8	....	8	7	1
Wisconsin	11	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....
Wyoming	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3
Total	233	168	145	277	22	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162	8	435	88	531	254	277
Plurality	65	....	....	132	....	95	....	137	....	196	....	159	....	....	347	....	....	....	23

Arizona became a State February 14, 1912. New Mexico was admitted January 6, 1912.
The electoral vote for Vice President in 1896 was: Republican, 271; Democratic, 149; Populist, 27.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION,

THE ratio under the Constitution was one Representative in Congress for each 30,000 of population. Thereafter, the ratios, as determined by the decennial censuses, were as follows: 1790 and 1800, one to each 33,000; 1810, one in each 35,000; 1820, one in each 40,000; 1830, one in each 47,700; 1840, one in each 70,680; 1850, one in each 93,423; 1860, one in each 127,381; 1870, one in each 131,425; 1880, one in each 151,911; 1890, one in each 173,901; 1900, one in each 194,182; 1910, one in each 211,877.

In 1910, and lasting until the new apportionment under the 1920 Census, each State's quota of Representatives was and is as follows: Alabama, 10; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 7; California, 11; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 16; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 12; New Mexico, 1; New York, 43; North Carolina, 10; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 22; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 36; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 18; Utah, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1; total, 435.

Of the thirteen Original States the present quotas are the same as under the Constitution in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The original quotas in the other Original States were as follows: Georgia, 3; Massachusetts, 8; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 4; New York, 6; North Carolina, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Rhode Island, 1; and South Carolina, 5.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Offices of the society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. The objects of the society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief city of the United States, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852. Membership 3,800. *President*—John Greenough. *Director*—Isaiah Bowman.

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

(From reports of State officials on file in the Department of State, Washington, D. C.)

STATE.	1888.	1892.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	1916.
Alabama	174,100	232,757	194,574	158,942	108,845	103,809	117,879	131,177
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,722	58,021
Arkansas	158,248	146,769	148,508	127,444	116,421	152,126	124,029	168,310
California	248,306	269,543	297,496	302,399	331,545	386,597	673,527	999,551
Colorado	91,799	93,891	189,819	220,665	243,687	263,877	266,880	293,966
Connecticut	153,984	164,262	174,402	180,140	191,117	189,999	190,398	213,874
Delaware	29,787	37,222	31,538	42,001	43,875	48,024	48,693	51,810
Florida	66,728	35,556	46,456	39,226	39,307	49,360	51,891	80,803
Georgia	142,869	221,616	163,262	122,736	130,992	132,794	121,420	158,690
Idaho	.....	19,609	29,621	57,701	72,578	97,288	105,755	134,615
Illinois	747,683	873,646	1,089,008	1,130,873	1,075,669	1,154,751	1,146,173	2,192,707
Indiana	536,949	553,613	637,124	663,840	681,934	721,126	654,474	718,848
Iowa	404,130	443,159	521,617	530,189	485,902	494,770	492,356	516,495
Kansas	330,216	324,905	335,787	353,766	328,557	375,946	366,497	629,813
Kentucky	344,159	340,844	445,956	467,600	435,765	490,687	453,698	519,947
Louisiana	115,899	115,565	101,046	67,904	53,908	75,146	79,377	92,982
Maine	128,133	116,009	118,504	105,721	96,037	106,336	129,640	136,407
Maryland	210,921	213,275	250,877	264,288	224,224	238,531	231,981	262,039
Massachusetts	344,498	390,672	417,367	414,697	445,146	456,926	488,056	531,817
Michigan	475,356	465,792	544,958	544,375	525,099	541,749	550,976	648,507
Minnesota	263,285	267,238	338,540	316,311	292,959	331,304	334,219	387,364
Mississippi	116,845	52,727	70,472	59,103	58,377	66,904	64,528	86,159
Missouri	521,353	540,650	558,329	683,656	643,861	716,874	698,562	786,762
Montana	.....	44,315	53,217	63,693	64,444	68,822	79,826	177,675
Nebraska	202,622	200,206	224,174	241,430	225,732	266,799	249,208	286,177
Nevada	12,278	10,878	10,314	10,196	12,115	24,526	20,115	33,316
New Hampshire	90,819	89,329	83,567	92,348	90,097	89,592	87,960	89,123
New Jersey	303,801	336,269	371,047	401,206	432,548	467,198	424,622	495,536
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,245	66,967
New York	1,317,160	1,318,988	1,424,140	1,548,006	1,617,770	1,638,350	1,587,983	1,706,354
North Carolina	285,956	281,025	330,990	292,672	208,110	252,310	244,455	289,912
North Dakota	.....	36,105	47,379	57,795	70,290	94,582	86,680	108,677
Ohio	840,361	850,165	1,014,295	1,035,789	1,004,668	1,121,588	1,037,094	1,165,086
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,228	253,801	292,416
Oregon	61,853	78,491	97,414	84,216	90,154	110,889	137,040	261,340
Pennsylvania	998,115	1,002,112	1,194,358	1,173,214	1,236,738	1,267,443	1,217,502	1,297,097
Rhode Island	40,750	53,193	54,781	56,548	68,656	72,317	77,894	87,816
South Carolina	79,565	70,492	68,938	50,862	55,140	66,398	50,350	63,531
South Dakota	.....	70,513	82,950	96,124	101,395	114,775	116,325	128,942
Tennessee	303,744	264,974	323,796	274,153	242,788	257,515	247,821	272,194
Texas	357,371	422,175	526,693	423,706	234,008	292,472	301,788	372,461
Utah	.....	.....	78,119	93,130	101,626	108,611	112,385	142,915
Vermont	63,440	55,785	63,831	55,785	51,887	52,654	62,841	64,465
Virginia	304,110	292,306	294,959	264,470	130,544	137,066	136,976	153,990
Washington	.....	87,962	93,583	107,524	145,251	183,879	322,799	381,030
West Virginia	159,441	171,071	201,768	220,815	240,026	258,151	268,560	289,842
Wisconsin	354,774	371,222	447,063	442,613	443,014	454,435	399,972	449,377
Wyoming	.....	16,706	20,606	24,646	30,713	37,609	42,296	51,840
Total	11,381,408	12,043,603	13,813,243	13,964,618	13,523,519	14,887,133	15,031,169	18,528,743
Plurality:								
Republican	.....	.....	567,692	861,459	2,544,343	1,269,900	.....	.....
Democratic	.....	363,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160,194	591,385

Figures do not include blank or void ballots or votes cast for names not appearing on any of the electoral tickets specified in the preceding table.

INDIANA SUPREME COURT'S DECISION AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Article 2 of Section 2 of the Constitution of Indiana provides as follows: "In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in the State during the six months and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States, on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law."

The Legislature had passed in 1917 an act granting partial suffrage to women, including the right to vote at municipal elections, but not specifically including elections for national officials, such as presidential electors, and members of Congress. The constitutionality of the law was attacked in Marion County, where the Superior Court held that the "male citizen provision of the Indiana Constitution permitted only male inhabitants to vote and therefore this statutory enactment of the Legislature providing for partial suffrage was unconstitutional. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana and the decision of the Superior Court of Marion County was affirmed.

The Indiana Supreme Court in its opinion said: "The question is primarily one for the consideration of the people in the capacity as creators of the Constitution and is never one for the consideration of the Legislature, except in so far as that instrument clearly sanctions an extension of the elective franchise or permits a regulation of its mode of exercise." This was rendered in 1917.

The conclusion of the Court was: (1) "That Article 2 of Section 2 of the Constitution, in itself, defines the electorate which shall participate in every State, County, Township and local election of political officers," and (2) "That the General Assembly has no authority to extend the right of franchise to persons not included within that definition." The decision was rendered by Chief Justice John W. Spencer and concurred in by Justices B. Lairy and David A. Myers. Justice Lawson M. Harvey dissented.

POLITICAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

(For Presidential Conventions prior to 1908, see 1912 ALMANAC.)

1908.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE Democratic National Convention was held at Denver, Col., July 7-10. Nominations were made July 10. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated on the first ballot the vote being: Bryan, 892½; John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, 46.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 16. One ballot was cast, July 19, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	979	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill	58
Necessary to a choice	490	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind	40
		Robert M. LaFollette, Wis	25
William H. Taft, Ohio	702	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio	16
Philander C. Knox, Pa	68	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y	3
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y	67		

1912.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 25-July 2. Balloting for a candidate for President began June 28 and a nomination was reached July 2. There were forty-six ballots taken. The first, tenth, twenty-fifth, forty-second and final ballots were as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	10th Ballot.	25th Ballot.	42d Ballot.	46th Ballot.
Total vote	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,087½	1,086
Necessary to a choice	724	725½	725½	725	724
Champ Clark, Missouri	440½	556	469	430	84
Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey	324	350½	405	494	990
Judson Harmon, Ohio	148	31	29	27	12
Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama	117½	117½	108	104	..
Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana	31	31	30	..	..
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut	22	..	..	..	..
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts	..	..	43	28	..
William J. Bryan, Nebraska	1	1	1	½	..
William Sulzer, New York	2	..	..	..	..
John W. Kern, Indiana	..	1	..	1	..
William J. Gaynor, New York	..	..	..	1	..
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois	..	..	..	1	..
Ollie M. James, Kentucky	..	..	3	1	..

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., June 18-22. One ballot for the candidate for President was cast June 22, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	1,078	Theodore Roosevelt, New York	107
Necessary to a choice	540	Robert M. La Follette, Wis	41
Actual vote	728*	Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	17
		Charles E. Hughes, New York	2
William H. Taft, Ohio	561		

* 344 delegates withheld their votes and 6 delegates were absent.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Progressive party met at Chicago August 5 and on August 7 unanimously nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President on the first ballot.

1916.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., June 14-16. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were renominated by acclamation, June 15.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, June 9. Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks were nominated, respectively, for President and Vice-President. The third and final ballot for the Presidential nomination was taken June 10.

CANDIDATES	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Hughes	253½	328½	949½	La Follette	25	25	3
Weeks	105	79	3	Taft	14	.....	.....
Root	103	98½	.....	Du Pont	12	13	5
Cummins	85	85	.....	Willis	4	1	.....
Burton	77½	76½	.....	Borah	2	.....	.....
Fairbanks	74½	83½	.....	McCall	1	1	.....
Sherman	66	65	.....	Wanamaker	.....	5	.....
Roosevelt	65	81	18½	Wood	.....	1	.....
Knox	36	36	.....	Harding	.....	1	.....
Ford	32	.....	.....	Lodge	.....	.....	7
Brumbaugh	29	.....	.....	Not voting	.....	2	1

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, BY STATES—1856-1908.

1856.

STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.	STATE.	Buchanan, Dem.	Fremont, Rep.	Fillmore, Amer.
Alabama	46,739	.....	28,552	Missouri	58,164	.....	48,524
Arkansas	21,910	.....	10,787	New Hampshire	31,891	37,473	410
California	53,365	20,691	36,165	New Jersey	46,943	28,338	24,115
Connecticut	34,495	42,715	2,615	New York	195,878	276,007	124,604
Delaware	8,004	310	6,275	North Carolina	48,246	.....	36,886
Florida	6,358	.....	4,833	Ohio	170,874	187,497	28,126
Georgia	56,578	.....	42,228	Pennsylvania	230,686	147,286	82,189
Illinois	105,528	96,278	37,551	Rhode Island	6,680	11,467	1,675
Indiana	118,670	94,375	22,386	South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	36,568	45,073	9,669	Tennessee	73,638	.....	66,178
Kentucky	74,642	314	67,416	Texas	31,169	.....	15,639
Louisiana	22,164	.....	20,709	Vermont	10,569	291	60,310
Maine	67,379	39,080	3,325	Virginia	89,826	291	60,278
Maryland	39,115	281	47,460	Wisconsin	52,843	66,090	579
Massachusetts	39,240	108,190	19,726				
Michigan	52,139	71,762	1,660	Total	1,927,995	1,391,555	934,816
Mississippi	35,446	.....	24,195				

1860.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckenridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	Breckenridge, Dem.	Bell, Union.
Ala	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825	Mo	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
Ark	.....	5,228	28,732	20,094	N. H	37,519	25,883	2,125	441
Cal	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	N. J	58,234	62,801	.....	.....
Conn	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291	N. Y	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
Del	3,888	1,066	7,339	3,822	N. C	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Fla	.....	367	8,543	5,437	Ohio	221,610	187,232	11,303	12,193
Ga	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886	Ore	5,345	4,131	5,075	213
Ill	172,171	160,205	2,332	4,913	Pa	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Ind	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	R. I	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Iowa	70,118	55,639	1,034	1,763	S. C	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ky	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058	Tenn	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
La	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204	Tex	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Me	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	Vt	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Md	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	Va	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Mass	106,533	34,372	5,939	22,331	Wis	86,110	65,021	888	161
Mich	88,480	65,057	805	405					
Minn	22,069	11,920	748	62	Total	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581
Miss	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040					

1864.

STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	STATE.	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.
Alabama	.....	.....	Maine	61,503	44,211	Oregon	9,888	8,457
Arkansas	.....	.....	Maryland	40,153	32,737	Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316
California	62,134	43 841	Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	Rhode Island	13,692	8,470
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	Michigan	85,352	67,370	S. Carolina	.....	.....
Delaware	8,155	8,767	Minnesota	25,060	17,375	Tennessee	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	Mississippi	.....	.....	Texas	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	Missouri	72,750	31,678	Vermont	42,419	13,321
Illinois	189,519	158,724	Nevada	9,826	6,594	Virginia	.....	.....
Indiana	150,422	130,233	N. Hampshire	36,596	33,034	West Virginia	23,152	10,438
Iowa	88,500	49,525	New Jersey	60,723	68,024	Wisconsin	83,458	65,884
Kansas	16,814	3,691	New York	368,735	361,986			
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	N. Carolina	.....	.....	Total	2,216,067	1,808,725
Louisiana	.....	.....	Ohio	265,654	205,599			

In South Carolina in 1848, 1852, 1856, and 1860 the Presidential Electors were chosen by the Legislature; In 1864 the States of Tennessee and Louisiana also held elections and were carried for Lincoln; "but," says A. K. McClure, in his book, "Our Presidents," "their votes were not necessary to the election of the Republican ticket, and although Lincoln earnestly desired that these States should be recognized and the votes counted, Congress, by joint resolution, that Lincoln signed with great reluctance, declared that they should not be recognized, and they were omitted." Nor was there any count in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, or Texas.

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1868.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.
Alabama	76,366	72,088	Maine	70,493	42,460	Ohio	280,167	238,621
Arkansas	22,112	19,078	Maryland	30,438	62,537	Oregon	10,961	11,125
California	54,583	54,077	Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382
Connecticut	50,995	47,952	Michigan	113,229	82,364	Rhode Island	12,993	6,548
Delaware	7,614	10,957	Minnesota	43,545	28,075	S. Carolina	62,301	45,237
Florida			Mississippi			Tennessee	56,628	26,129
Georgia	57,134	102,722	Missouri	86,860	65,628	Texas		
Illinois	250,293	199,143	Nebraska	9,729	5,439	Vermont	44,167	12,045
Indiana	176,548	166,980	Nevada	6,480	5,218	Virginia		
Iowa	120,399	74,040	N. Hampshire	37,718	30,575	West Virginia	28,638	108,857
Kansas	30,028	13,620	New Jersey	80,131	83,001	Wisconsin	108,857	84,710
Kentucky	39,566	115,890	New York	419,883	429,883			
Louisiana	33,263	88,225	N. Carolina	96,769	84,601	Total	3,015,071	2,709,615

1872.

STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.	STATE.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.&L.
Alabama	90,272	79,444	Maine	61,422	29,087	Ohio	281,852	244,321
Arkansas	41,373	37,927	Maryland	66,760	67,687	Oregon	11,818	7,742
California	54,020	40,718	Massachusetts	133,472	59,260	Pennsylvania	349,589	212,041
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	Michigan	136,199	77,020	Rhode Island	13,665	5,329
Delaware	11,115	10,208	Minnesota	55,117	34,423	S. Carolina	72,290	22,703
Florida	17,763	15,427	Mississippi	82,175	47,288	Tennessee	84,930	94,218
Georgia	62,550	76,356	Missouri	119,116	151,434	Texas	47,406	66,500
Illinois	241,237	184,772	Nebraska	18,329	7,812	Vermont	41,451	10,927
Indiana	186,147	163,632	Nevada	8,413	6,236	Virginia	93,468	91,654
Iowa	131,566	71,179	N. Hampshire	37,168	31,425	West Virginia	32,323	29,533
Kansas	67,048	32,970	New Jersey	91,656	76,456	Wisconsin	104,992	86,477
Kentucky	88,766	99,995	New York	440,736	387,281			
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	N. Carolina	94,769	70,094	Total	3,597,070	2,834,079

1876.

STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	STATE.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama	68,230	102,002	Maine	66,300	49,823	Ohio	330,698	323,182
Arkansas	38,669	58,071	Maryland	71,981	91,780	Oregon	15,214	14,157
California	78,614	75,845	Massachusetts	150,063	108,777	Pennsylvania	384,142	366,158
Colorado			Michigan	166,534	141,095	Rhode Island	15,787	10,712
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	Minnesota	72,962	48,799	S. Carolina	91,870	90,496
Delaware	10,752	13,381	Mississippi	52,605	112,173	Tennessee	89,596	133,166
Florida	23,849	22,923	Missouri	145,029	203,077	Texas	44,800	104,755
Georgia	50,446	130,088	Nebraska	31,916	17,554	Vermont	44,092	20,254
Illinois	278,232	258,601	Nevada	10,383	9,308	Virginia	95,558	139,670
Indiana	208,011	213,526	N. Hampshire	41,540	38,510	West Virginia	41,392	55,584
Iowa	171,326	112,121	New Jersey	103,517	115,962	Wisconsin	130,068	123,927
Kansas	78,354	37,902	New York	489,207	521,949			
Kentucky	97,156	159,690	N. Carolina	108,417	125,427	Total	4,033,950	4,284,885
Louisiana	75,135	70,636						

1880.

STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k	STATE.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Weaver, Greenb'k
Alabama	56,221	91,185	4,642	Missouri	153,567	208,609	35,135
Arkansas	42,436	60,775	4,079	Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,950
California	80,348	80,426	3,392	Nevada	7,878	8,619	
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	New Hampshire	44,856	40,797	528
Connecticut	67,071	64,415	868	New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617
Delaware	14,138	15,181	121	New York	555,544	534,511	12,373
Florida	23,654	27,964		North Carolina	115,874	124,208	1,126
Georgia	54,086	102,470	969	Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	Oregon	20,619	19,955	245
Indiana	232,164	225,522	12,986	Pennsylvania	444,713	407,502	20,648
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236
Kansas	121,549	59,801	19,851	South Carolina	58,071	112,312	566
Kentucky	106,306	149,068	11,499	Tennessee	98,760	130,381	5,465
Louisiana	38,637	65,067	439	Texas	57,893	156,428	27,405
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	Vermont	45,567	18,316	1,215
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	Virginia	84,020	128,586	
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079
Michigan	185,190	131,301	34,895	Wisconsin	144,897	114,634	7,980
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267				
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	Total	4,449,053	4,442,030	307,306

In 1868 the Florida electors were chosen by the Legislature. Under a joint resolution of Congress, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia were excluded from voting because they had no representation in Congress under the Reconstruction laws. The other Southern States had representation in Congress, except Georgia. There was a dispute in both Senate and House over Georgia, but Mr. Wade, President of the Senate, decided that Georgia's vote be counted.

In 1876 the Colorado electors were chosen by the Legislature.

1884.

STATE.	Cleveland, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,	STATE.	Cleveland, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	St. John, Proh.	Butler, G'nback,
Ala.	93,951	59,591	612	873	Mo.	235,988	202,929	2,153	.....
Ark.	72,927	50,895	.....	1,847	Neb.	54,391	76,912	2,899	.....
Cal.	89,288	102,416	2,920	2,017	Nev.	5,578	7,193	.....	26
Col.	27,723	36,290	761	1,958	N. H.	39,198	43,254	1,571	552
Conn.	67,199	65,923	2,305	1,688	N. J.	127,778	123,366	6,153	3,456
Del.	16,976	13,053	64	10	N. Y.	563,154	562,005	25,006	17,004
Fla.	31,766	28,031	72	.....	N. C.	142,592	125,068	454	.....
Ga.	94,667	48,603	195	145	Ohio	368,280	400,082	11,069	5,179
Ill.	312,351	337,469	12,074	10,776	Ore.	24,604	26,860	492	726
Ind.	244,990	238,463	3,028	8,293	Penn.	392,785	473,804	15,283	16,992
Iowa.	177,316	197,088	1,472	.....	R. I.	12,391	19,030	928	432
Kan.	90,132	154,406	4,495	16,341	S. C.	69,890	21,733	.....	.....
Ky.	152,961	118,122	3,139	1,691	Tenn.	133,324	124,093	1,176	956
La.	62,540	46,347	.....	.....	Tex.	225,309	93,141	3,534	3,321
Me.	52,140	72,209	2,160	3,953	Vt.	17,331	39,514	1,752	785
Md.	96,932	85,699	2,794	531	Va.	145,497	139,356	138	.....
Mass.	122,481	146,724	10,026	24,433	W. Va.	67,331	63,913	939	810
Mich.	149,835	192,669	18,403	42,243	Wis.	146,453	161,135	7,649	4,598
Minn.	70,144	111,923	4,684	3,583					
Miss.	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	Total.	4,911,017	4,848,334	151,809	133,825

1888.

STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Fish, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.	STATE.	Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Fish, Proh.	Streeter, U. Lab.
Ala.	57,597	117,320	593	.....	Mo.	236,253	261,954	4,540	18,589
Ark.	58,752	85,962	614	10,613	Neb.	108,425	80,552	9,429	4,226
Cal.	124,816	117,729	5,761	.....	Nev.	7,038	5,149	41	.....
Col.	50,774	37,567	2,191	1,266	N. H.	45,724	43,382	1,566	42
Conn.	74,584	74,920	4,234	240	N. J.	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
Del.	12,973	16,414	400	.....	N. Y.	650,338	635,965	30,231	626
Fla.	26,659	39,561	403	.....	N. C.	134,784	147,902	2,789	47
Ga.	40,446	100,449	1,808	.....	Ohio.	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,496
Ill.	370,475	348,371	21,703	7,534	Ore.	33,291	26,522	1,677	363
Ind.	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694	Penn.	526,091	446,633	20,947	3,873
Iowa.	211,603	179,877	3,550	9,105	R. I.	21,969	17,530	1,251	.....
Kan.	182,904	102,745	6,779	37,788	S. C.	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Ky.	155,134	183,800	5,225	.....	Tenn.	138,988	158,779	5,969	48
La.	30,701	85,026	127	39	Tex.	88,280	234,883	4,749	29,459
Me.	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345	Vt.	45,192	16,788	1,459	.....
Md.	99,986	106,168	4,767	.....	Va.	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
Mass.	183,892	151,855	8,701	.....	W. Va.	78,171	78,677	1,085	1,508
Mich.	236,387	213,469	20,495	4,555	Wis.	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,552
Minn.	142,492	104,385	15,311	1,097					
Miss.	30,096	85,471	218	222	Total.	5,440,216	5,538,233	249,907	148,105

1892.

STATE.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.	STATE.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.
Ala.	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	Neb.	24,983	87,227	83,134	4,902
Ark.	87,752	46,974	11,831	113	Nev.	714	2,811	7,264	89
Cal.	118,151	118,027	25,311	8,096	N. H.	42,081	45,658	293	1,297
Col.	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	N. J.	171,042	156,068	969	8,131
Conn.	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	N. Y.	654,868	609,350	16,429	38,190
Del.	18,581	18,077	.....	564	N. C.	132,591	100,346	44,732	2,636
Fla.	30,143	.....	4,843	570	N. Dak.	.....	17,159	17,650	899
Ga.	129,386	48,305	42,939	988	Ohio.	404,115	405,187	14,850	26,012
Idaho.	2	8,599	10,520	288	Ore.	14,243	35,002	26,875	2,281
Ill.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,871	Penn.	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Ind.	262,740	255,615	22,198	13,044	R. I.	24,336	26,975	228	1,654
Iowa.	196,366	219,795	20,595	6,402	S. C.	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....
Kan.	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	S. Dak.	9,081	34,880	26,512	.....
Ky.	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	Tenn.	136,490	99,849	23,730	4,799
La.	87,922	13,331	13,332	.....	Tex.	239,148	81,444	99,638	2,165
Me.	48,024	62,878	2,045	3,062	Vt.	16,325	37,992	43	1,415
Md.	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	Va.	163,977	113,526	12,274	2,681
Mass.	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539	Wash.	29,844	36,470	19,105	2,553
Mich.	202,296	222,708	19,931	20,857	W. Va.	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
Minn.	100,579	122,736	30,398	14,182	Wis.	177,325	171,101	10,019	13,136
Miss.	40,237	1,406	10,259	610	Wyo.	8,454	7,722	530	.....
Mo.	268,628	226,762	41,183	4,298					
Mont.	17,534	18,838	7,259	517	Total.	5,556,918	5,176,108	1,041,028	264,133

It was in the Presidential campaign of 1884 that the Rev. Dr. Burchard, heading a delegation of ministers who called on Mr. Blaine, at New York City, to congratulate him, made the much-lamented reference to "rum, Romanism, and rebellion," which was held largely responsible for Blaine's defeat. The defeat of Cleveland in 1888 was attributed by Democratic politicians to his message to Congress, delivered a year before, making the tariff and revenue question the sole issue before the country. In 1892 Simon Wing, the Socialist-Labor candidate, polled 21,164 votes, which is included in the total. Both Republicans and Democrats fused with the Weaver, or People's Party, in different States. This is why no votes were cast for Cleveland in Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, and Wyoming; none for Harrison in Florida, and only a nominal vote in Alabama and Mississippi.

1896.

STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Livering, Proh.	Palmer, Nat.-D.	STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Livering, Proh.	Palmer, Nat.-D.
Ala.	54,737	131,226	2,147	6,462	Nev.	1,939	7,802	.....	.....
Ark.	37,512	110,103	839	.....	N. H.	57,444	21,271	776	3,520
Cal.	146,588	166,496	2,573	2,006	N. J.	221,367	133,675	5,614	6,373
Col.	26,279	161,269	1,724	1	N. Y.	819,838	551,369	16,052	18,950
Conn.	110,285	56,740	1,806	4,336	N. C.	155,222	174,488	635	578
Del.	20,452	16,615	602	966	N. Dak.	26,355	20,686	358	.....
Fla.	11,257	31,958	644	1,772	Ohio.	525,991	474,882	5,068	1,858
Ga.	60,091	94,632	5,716	2,708	Ore.	48,779	46,739	919	977
Idaho.	6,314	23,135	172	.....	Penn.	728,300	433,228	19,274	11,000
Ill.	607,130	464,523	9,796	6,307	R. I.	37,437	14,459	1,160	1,166
Ind.	323,748	306,206	2,973	2,146	S. C.	9,313	58,801	.....	824
Iowa.	289,293	223,741	3,192	4,516	S. Dak.	41,042	41,225	604	.....
Kan.	159,345	171,695	1,698	1,209	Tenn.	149,403	168,878	3,140	2,106
Ky.	218,171	217,890	.....	4,781	Texas.	162,506	368,289	5,030	4,853
La.	22,037	77,175	.....	1,834	Utah.	13,461	67,053	.....	.....
Me.	80,465	34,588	1,570	1,870	Vt.	50,991	10,607	728	1,329
Md.	136,978	104,746	5,922	2,507	Va.	135,388	154,985	2,344	2,127
Mass.	278,976	105,711	2,998	11,749	Wash.	39,153	51,646	968	1,668
Mich.	293,072	236,994	4,938	6,905	W. Va.	105,379	94,488	1,223	678
Minn.	193,503	139,735	4,338	32,316	Wis.	268,135	165,523	7,507	4,584
Miss.	5,123	53,800	390	1,017	Wyo.	10,072	10,861	159	.....
Mo.	304,940	363,667	2,160	2,355					
Mont.	10,494	42,537	186	.....	Total.	7,104,779	6,502,925	132,007	133,148
Neb.	102,564	115,624	1,196	2,797					

1900.

STATE.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wool-ley, Proh.	Baker, A. F. Peop.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	STATE.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wool-ley, Proh.	Baker, A. F. Peop.	Debs, Soc. Dem.
Ala.	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,796	928	Nev.	3,849	6,347	.....	.....	.....
Ark.	44,800	81,142	584	972	27	N. H.	54,799	35,489	1,270	.....	790
Cal.	164,755	124,985	5,024	387	7,572	N. J.	219,391	165,908	7,144	669	4,221
Col.	93,067	122,733	3,790	389	684	N. Y.	822,013	678,462	22,077	.....	12,869
Conn.	102,572	74,014	1,617	.....	1,029	N. C.	132,997	157,733	990	737	.....
Del.	22,535	18,863	546	.....	57	N. Dak.	35,898	20,531	731	110	518
Fla.	7,604	28,261	2,234	1,070	603	Ohio.	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847
Ga.	34,028	77,353	1,396	4,548	.....	Ore.	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494
Idaho.	27,198	29,646	857	213	.....	Penn.	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831
Ill.	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	R. I.	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	.....
Ind.	336,063	309,581	13,717	1,438	2,374	S. C.	33,580	47,236	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	S. Dak.	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169
Kan.	185,955	162,601	3,605	.....	1,605	Tenn.	123,180	145,356	3,882	1,322	413
Ky.	226,205	234,879	2,262	1,662	770	Tex.	120,483	267,543	2,644	20,961	1,846
La.	13,928	53,671	.....	.....	.....	Utah.	47,089	44,949	205	.....	717
Me.	65,475	36,822	2,585	.....	878	Vt.	51,127	10,179	368	.....	371
Md.	136,212	122,271	4,502	.....	908	Va.	115,687	146,079	2,153	.....	145
Mass.	238,866	156,977	6,202	.....	9,716	Wash.	57,456	44,833	2,363	.....	2,006
Mich.	316,269	211,685	11,859	837	2,826	W. Va.	119,829	98,807	1,692	219	268
Minn.	190,461	112,901	8,555	.....	3,065	Wis.	265,760	159,163	10,027	.....	7,048
Miss.	5,753	51,706	.....	1,642	.....	Wyo.	14,482	10,164	.....	.....	.....
Mo.	314,092	351,922	5,965	4,244	6,128						
Mont.	25,373	37,146	298	.....	708	Total.	7,207,923	6,358,133	208,914	50,373	96,116
Neb.	121,835	113,163	3,685	1,103	823						

1904.

STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Swallow, Proh.	Watson, Peop.	STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Swallow, Proh.	Watson, Peop.
Ala.	22,472	79,857	853	612	5,051	Nev.	6,864	3,982	925	.....	344
Ark.	46,860	64,434	1,816	993	2,318	N. H.	54,163	34,074	1,090	750	82
Cal.	205,226	89,294	29,533	7,380	.....	N. J.	245,151	164,562	9,588	6,839	3,800
Col.	134,687	100 105	4,304	3,438	824	N. Y.	859,533	683,981	36,883	20,787	7,459
Conn.	111,089	72,909	4,543	1,506	495	N. C.	82,442	124,121	124	361	819
Del.	23,712	19,347	146	607	51	N. Dak.	52,595	14,273	2,017	1,140	165
Fla.	8,314	27,046	2,337	5	1,605	Ohio.	600,095	344,674	36,260	19,339	1,392
Ga.	24,003	83,472	197	684	21,511	Ore.	60,455	17,521	7,619	3,806	746
Idaho.	47,783	18,480	4,954	1,013	353	Penn.	840,949	335,430	21,863	33,717	.....
Ill.	632,645	327,606	69,225	34,770	6,725	R. I.	41,605	24,839	956	768	.....
Ind.	368,289	274,345	12,013	23,496	2,444	S. C.	2,254	54,635	22	.....	1
Iowa.	307,907	149,141	14,847	11,601	2,207	S. Dak.	72,683	21,969	3,138	2,965	1,240
Kan.	212,955	86,174	15,849	7,306	6,253	Tenn.	105,369	131,232	1,354	1,906	2,506
Ky.	205,277	217,170	3,602	6,609	2,511	Tex.	51,242	167,200	2,791	3,905	8,062
La.	5,205	47,708	995	.....	.....	Utah.	62,446	33,413	5,767	.....	.....
Me.	64,438	27,648	2,106	1,510	338	Vt.	40,456	9,777	844	792	.....
Md.	109,497	109,446	2,247	3,034	.....	Va.	46,450	80,638	218	1,382	359
Mass.	257,822	165,746	13,604	4,279	1,294	Wash.	101,540	28,098	10,023	3,229	669
Mich.	364,957	125,332	9,042	13,441	1,159	W. Va.	132,628	100,881	1,574	4,604	339
Minn.	216,651	55,187	11,692	6,253	2,103	Wis.	280,164	124,107	28,220	9,770	530
Miss.	3,189	53,376	393	.....	1,425	Wyo.	20,489	8,930	1,077	207	.....
Mo.	321,449	296,312	13,009	7,191	4,226						
Mont.	34,932	21,773	5,676	335	1,520	Total.	7,623,486	5,077,971	402,321	258,536	117,183
Neb.	138,558	51,876	7,412	6,323	20,518						

Bryan got the nomination in 1896 by his "crown of thorns" speech at the convention. Democrats and Silver Republicans fused in many States at the election; Democrats and Populists also fused. In 1904, in Illinois, the Continental Party cast 830 votes.

1908.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Chaffin, Proh.	Hisgen, Ind	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Chaffin, Proh.	Hisgen, Ind.
Ala	26,283	74,374	1,399	665	495	Nev	10,775	11,212	2,103	.....	436
Ark	56,679	87,015	5,842	1,194	289	N. H	53,149	33,655	1,299	905	594
Cal	214,398	127,492	28,659	11,770	4,278	N. J	265,298	182,522	10,249	4,930	2,916
Col	123,700	126,644	7,974	5,559	.....	N. Y	870,070	667,468	38,451	22,667	35,817
Conn	112,815	68,255	5,113	2,380	728	N. C	114,887	136,928	345	.....	.....
Del	25,014	22,071	239	670	30	N. Dak	57,680	32,885	2,421	1,496	43
Fla	10,654	31,104	3,747	1,356	553	Ohio	572,312	502,721	33,795	11,402	439
Ga	41,692	72,350	584	1,059	77	Okla	110,558	122,406	21,779	.....	244
Idaho	52,621	36,162	6,400	1,968	119	Ore	62,530	38,049	7,339	2,682	289
Ill	629,932	450,810	34,711	29,364	7,724	Penn	745,779	448,778	33,913	36,694	1,057
Ind	348,993	338,262	13,476	18,045	514	R. I	43,942	24,706	1,365	1,016	1,105
Iowa	275,209	200,771	8,287	9,837	404	S. C	3,963	62,288	101	.....	42
Kan	197,216	161,209	12,420	5,033	68	S. Dak	67,466	40,266	2,846	4,039	88
Ky	235,711	244,092	4,185	5,887	200	Tenn	118,324	135,638	1,870	300	332
La	8,958	63,568	2,538	.....	79	Tex	65,666	217,302	7,870	1,634	115
Me	66,987	35,403	1,758	1,487	700	Utah	61,165	42,601	4,890	.....	92
Md	116,513	115,908	2,323	3,302	485	Vt	39,558	11,500	.....	802	804
Mass	265,966	155,543	10,781	4,781	19,239	Va	52,573	82,946	255	1,111	51
Mich	335,580	175,771	11,586	16,974	760	Wash	106,062	58,691	14,177	4,700	249
Minn	195,843	109,401	14,527	11,107	426	W. Va	137,863	111,418	3,679	5,139	46
Miss	4,363	58,286	976	.....	.....	Wis	247,747	166,632	28,164	11,564	.....
Mo	347,203	346,574	15,431	4,284	402	Wyo	20,846	14,918	1,715	66	64
Mont	32,333	29,326	5,855	827	443						
Neb	126,997	131,099	3,524	5,179	.....	Total	7,678,908	6,409,104	420,973	253,840	82,872

1912.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Chaffin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Chaffin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala	9,732	82,438	22,680	.....	3,029	N. H	32,927	34,724	17,794	535	1,980
Ariz	3,021	10,324	6,949	265	3,163	N. J	88,834	170,282	145,409	2,875	15,900
Ark	24,467	68,838	21,673	898	8,153	N. M	17,900	22,139	8,347	.....	2,859
Cal	3,914	283,436	283,610	23,366	79,201	N. Y	455,428	655,475	390,021	19,427	63,381
Col	58,386	114,232	72,306	5,063	16,418	N. C	29,139	144,507	69,667	1,025	117
Conn	68,324	74,561	34,129	2,068	10,056	N. D	23,090	29,555	25,726	1,243	6,966
Del	15,997	22,631	8,886	623	556	Ohio	278,168	424,834	229,807	11,511	90,144
Fla	4,279	36,417	4,535	1,854	4,806	Okla	90,786	119,156	.....	2,185	41,674
Ga	5,191	93,076	21,980	147	1,026	Ore	34,673	47,064	37,600	4,360	13,343
Idaho	32,810	33,921	25,527	1,537	11,960	Penn	273,305	395,619	447,426	19,533	80,915
Ill	253,593	405,048	386,478	15,710	81,278	R. I	27,703	30,412	16,878	616	2,049
Ind	151,267	281,890	162,007	19,249	36,931	S. C	536	48,357	1,293	.....	164
Iowa	119,805	185,325	161,819	8,440	16,967	S. D	.....	48,942	58,811	3,910	4,662
Kan	74,845	143,663	120,210	.....	26,779	Tenn	59,444	130,335	53,725	825	3,492
Ky	115,512	219,584	102,766	3,233	11,647	Tex	26,745	219,489	28,530	1,698	24,896
La	3,834	60,971	9,323	.....	5,249	Utah	42,100	36,579	24,174	.....	9,023
Me	26,545	51,113	48,495	946	2,541	Vt	23,332	15,354	22,132	1,095	928
Md	54,956	112,674	57,789	2,244	3,996	Va	23,288	90,332	21,777	709	820
Mass	155,948	173,408	142,228	2,754	12,616	Wash	70,445	86,840	113,698	9,810	40,134
Mich	152,244	150,751	214,584	8,934	23,211	W. Va	56,667	113,046	78,977	4,534	15,336
Minn	64,334	106,426	125,856	7,886	27,505	Wis	130,695	164,228	62,460	8,586	33,481
Miss	1,595	57,227	3,645	.....	2,061	Wyo	14,560	15,310	9,232	434	2,760
Mo	207,821	330,746	124,371	5,380	28,466						
Mont	18,512	27,941	22,456	32	10,885	Total	3,483,922	6,286,214	4,126,020	208,923	897,011
Neb	54,029	109,008	72,614	3,383	10,174						
Nev	3,196	7,986	5,620	.....	3,313	Plurality	.....	2,160,194	.....	.....	.....

1916.

STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Prog.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.
Ala	22,809	99,409	.....	1,034	1,925	N. H	43,723	43,779	.....	303	1,318
Ariz	20,524	33,170	.....	1,153	3,174	N. J	269,352	211,645	.....	3,187	10,462
Ark	47,148	112,148	.....	2,015	6,999	N. M	31,163	33,693	.....	112	1,999
Cal	462,394	466,200	.....	27,698	43,259	N. Y	869,115	759,426	10,172	19,031	45,944
Col	102,308	178,816	.....	2,793	10,049	N. C	120,988	168,383	.....	51	490
Conn	106,514	99,786	.....	1,789	5,179	N. D	53,471	55,206	.....	.....	.....
Del	26,011	24,753	.....	566	430	Ohio	514,753	604,161	.....	8,080	38,092
Fla	14,611	55,984	.....	4,855	5,353	Okla	97,233	148,113	234	1,646	45,190
Ga	11,225	125,845	20,653	.....	967	Ore	126,813	120,087	.....	4,729	9,711
Idaho	55,368	70,054	.....	1,127	8,066	Penn	703,734	521,784	.....	28,525	42,637
Ill	1,152,549	950,229	.....	26,047	61,394	R. I	44,858	40,394	.....	470	1,914
Ind	341,005	334,063	3,898	16,368	21,855	S. C	1,550	61,946	.....	.....	135
Iowa	280,449	221,699	.....	3,371	10,976	S. D	64,217	59,191	.....	1,774	3,760
Kan	277,658	314,588	.....	12,882	24,685	Tenn	116,223	153,282	.....	147	2,542
Ky	241,854	269,990	.....	3,036	4,734	Tex	64,999	286,514	.....	1,985	18,963
La	6,466	79,875	6,349	.....	292	Utah	54,137	84,025	.....	149	4,460
Me	69,506	64,127	.....	597	2,177	Vt	40,250	22,708	.....	709	798
Md	117,347	138,359	.....	2,903	2,674	Va	49,356	102,824	.....	783	1,060
Mass	268,784	247,885	.....	2,993	11,058	Wash	167,244	183,388	.....	6,868	22,800
Mich	339,097	285,151	.....	8,139	16,120	W. Va	143,124	140,403	.....	175	6,140
Minn	179,544	179,152	290	7,793	20,117	Wis	221,323	193,042	.....	7,166	27,846
Miss	4,253	80,422	.....	.....	1,484	Wyo	21,698	28,316	.....	373	1,453
Mo	369,339	398,025	.....	3,884	14,612						
Mont	66,750	101,063	298	.....	9,564	Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	41,894	220,506	585,113
Neb	117,257	158,827	.....	2,952	7,141						
Nev	12,127	17,776	.....	348	3,065	Plurality	.....	591,385	.....	.....	.....

WHITE HOUSE RULES.

THE following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1918-19: The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays at 2.30 P. M. During the continuance of the war the White House and grounds will be closed to visitors.—JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, *Secretary to the President.*

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DISMISSED FROM UNITED STATES.

THE recall of the French Minister, Marquis de Moustier, sent here by Louis XVI., was requested on November 25, 1788, because his conduct was considered objectionable by our Government. In 1789 President John Adams revoked all exequaturs of French Consuls in the United States.

CITIZEN GENET, sent here in 1793, after the execution of Louis XVI. by the French Committee of Safety, tried to commission privateers here to prey on British commerce, besides making inflammatory speeches. Thomas Jefferson asked for his recall.

The Marquis of Casa Yrujo, Spanish Minister in 1805, attempted to bribe a Philadelphia editor to favor Spain in a controversy with the United States. He was handed his passports.

F. J. Jackson, British Minister, was recalled because he tried to arouse feeling against the United States by circularizing British Consuls, in which he accused the American Government of bad faith in 1809.

In 1849 M. Poussin, French Minister, because of insolence to the American Secretary of State, was recalled.

José de Marcoleta, Minister from Nicaragua, was dismissed December 30, 1852, for meddling in the Interoceanic Isthmian canal controversy.

For enlisting soldiers for the Crimean War in 1855 British Minister Crampton was recalled and the exequaturs of three British Consuls were cancelled.

For refusing to appear as a witness in a trial in the United States for homicide the Dutch Minister, H. C. Du Bois, was recalled at Washington's request on November 18, 1856. In the same year the British Consul, Anthony Barclay, at New York, was sent home, as were the British Consuls at Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

Henry Segur, Minister from Salvador, was recalled on September 26, 1863, for having attempted to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

In 1866 Esteban Rogers, Chilean Consul at New York, was sent home.

Constantine Catacazy, Russian Minister, interfered in the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, and his recall was demanded, June 16, 1871, when he became abusive of the President and Cabinet.

In 1888 passports were handed Lord Sackville-West, who, in response to a decoy letter, advised Americans of British birth to vote for Grover Cleveland for President.

On February 21, 1895, the United States Government requested the recall of Lorin A. Thurston, Hawaiian Minister, for publishing an article reflecting upon the administration of President Cleveland.

The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley to a friend in Cuba, for which he was dismissed in 1898.

During President Taft's term passports were handed to the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Rodrigues, to protest against the judicial murder in Nicaragua of two Americans.

The Turkish Ambassador, Rustem Bey, whose criticisms of the United States aroused so much discussion in 1914, left this country in October of that year "on leave of absence."

Recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian Ambassador, was requested by United States in September, 1915, as a result of his attempts to cripple American industries.

Formal announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing on December 3, 1915, that Germany had been requested to immediately recall Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the Naval and Military Attachés respectively, on account of what the United States Government considered improper activities in military and naval matters.

CHIEF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881; Guiteau hanged, June 30, 1882.
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Ulisses Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901; Leon Czolgosz executed, October 29, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Gov.-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Soisalon Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland, February 6, 1905.
Delyannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Russia, July 11, 1905.
Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Idaho, December 30, 1905.
Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff, Russia, August 26, 1906.
Gen. Pavlov, St. Petersburg, January 9, 1907.
Premier Mirza Ali Hzam, Persia, August 31, 1907.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Premier Pasha Ghali, Egypt, February 21, 1910.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, November 19, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Araujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti, July 28, 1915.
General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese revolutionary party, May 19, 1916.
General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, at Moscow, July 5, 1918.
German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine, July 31, 1918.

STATISTICS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

(For names of the Governors and other State officials see Election Tables.)

STATE.	Entered the Union.	Area.	Year Set-tled.	Ex-treme Len'th	Ex-treme Br'dth	Capital.	Sal'ry, Gov-ernor.	Term	Next Term Begins.	Next Legisla-ture Begins.	Limit of Ses-sion.	Budget.	Net Debt.	Assessed Valu-ation, Realty and Personal.
		Sq.Mls.		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Dols.*	*Years*			*Days.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala.	1819, Dec. 14	51,279	1702	330	200	Montgomery	7,500	4	1919, Jan. 19	1919, Jan. 14	Q. 50	5,913,740	9,057,000	670,167,632
Alaska	1868, July 27	590,884	.....	1,100	800	Juneau	7,000	4	1922, May 25	1919, Mar. 3	B, 60	606,700	None	No estimate.
Ariz	1912, Feb. 14	113,956	1580	390	335	Phœnix	6,500	2	1919, Jan. 1	1919, Jan. 13	B, 60	3,981,858	897,972	697,526,619
Ark	1836, June 15	53,335	1685	275	240	Little Rock	4,000	2	1919, Jan. 8	1919, Jan. 6	B, 60	4,000,000	750,000	524,000,000
Cal	1850, Sept. 9	158,297	1769	770	375	Sacramento	10,000	4	1919, Jan. 5	1919, Jan. 5	B,none	43,800,663	39,367,500	3,722,606,407
Col	1876, Aug. 1	103,925	1858	390	270	Denver	5,000	2	1919, Jan. 14	1919, Jan. 1	B, 90	4,072,000	4,529,800	1,305,286,409
Conn	1788, Jan. 9	5,004	1635	90	75	Hartford	5,000	2	1918, Jan. 8	1919, Jan. 8	B, 155	10,212,175	8,255,589	1,269,324,554
Del	1787, Dec. 7	2,370	1627	110	35	Dover	4,000	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Jan. 7	B,	1,052,950	991,785	Not estimated
Fla	1845, Mar. 3	58,666	1559	460	400	Tallahassee	6,000	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Apr. 8	B, 60	4,725,997	None	322,216,072
Ga	1788, Jan. 2	59,475	1733	315	250	Atlanta	5,000	2	1919, June	1919, June 26	A, 50	991,661	6,027,202	834,362,010
Hawaii	.....	6,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	1922, Apr. 18	1919, Feb. 19	B, 60	6,573,704	7,874,000	231,920,000
Idaho	1890, July 3	83,888	1842	490	305	Boisé	5,000	2	1919, Jan. 1	1919, Jan. 6	B, 60	1,870,000	2,818,750	444,857,675
Ill	1818, Dec. 3	56,665	1720	380	205	Springfield	12,000	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Jan. 8	B,none	25,326,837	None	3,905,321,075
Ind	1816, Dec. 11	36,354	1733	265	160	Indianapolis	8,000	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Jan. 9	B, 60	11,937,416	345,615	2,199,523,803
Iowa	1846, Dec. 28	56,147	1788	300	210	Des Moines	5,000	2	1919, Jan. 1	1919, Jan. 13	B,none	9,432,432	130,000	1,417,289,249
Kan	1861, Jan. 29	82,158	1727	400	200	Topeka	5,000	2	1919, Jan. 6	1919, Jan. 7	B, 50	.....	None	3,075,385,183
Ky	1792, June 1	40,400	1765	350	175	Frankfort	6,500	4	1920, Jan.	1920, Jan.	B, 60	1,100,000	4,974,351	Not estimated
La	1812, Apr. 30	45,167	1699	280	275	Baton Rouge	7,500	4	1920, May	1920, May	B, 60	6,993,527	11,108,300	1,412,552,191
Maine	1820, Mar. 15	33,040	1624	235	205	Augusta	5,000	2	1919, Jan.	.....	B,none	7,237,320	2,517,800	472,384,389
Md	1788, Apr. 28	12,327	1634	200	120	Annapolis	4,500	4	1920, Jan. 8	1920, Jan. 1	B, 90	11,450,662	18,655,982	1,189,992,331
Mass	1788, Feb. 6	8,266	1620	190	110	Boston	10,000	1	1919, Jan. 2	1919, Jan. 1	A,	27,488,488	33,658,551	4,538,998,071
Mich	1837, Jan. 26	58,915	1650	400	310	Lansing	5,000	2	1919, Jan. 1	1919, Jan. 1	B,none	1,320,825	2,500,000	3,633,832,010
Minn	1858, May 11	83,365	1805	400	350	St. Paul	7,500	2	1919, Jan. 7	1919, Jan. 7	B, 100	7,250,000	None	1,929,581,750
Miss	1817, Dec. 10	46,750	1716	340	180	Jackson	5,000	4	1920, Jan.	1920, Jan.	B,none	6,934,065	2,517,800	534,716,276
Mo	1821, Aug. 10	69,420	1764	300	280	Jefferson City	5,000	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Jan. 8	B,	5,500,000	6,507,839	1,874,085,630
Mont	1889, Nov. 8	147,182	1809	580	315	Helena	7,500	4	1921, Jan.	1919, Jan. 6	B, 60	8,882,950	1,738,137	582,286,527
Neb	1867, Mar. 1	76,895	1847	415	205	Lincoln	2,500	2	1919, Jan.	1919, Jan.	B, 60	.....	None	528,891,424
Nev	1864, Oct. 31	110,690	1850	485	315	Carson City	7,000	4	1919, Jan.	1919, Jan. 20	B, 60	1,400,000	735,500	200,000,000
N. Hamp.	1788, June 21	9,031	1623	185	90	Concord	3,000	2	1919, Jan. 1	1919, Jan. 1	B,none	1,900,000	1,068,954	428,107,097
N. J	1787, Dec. 18	8,224	1664	160	70	Trenton	10,000	3	1920, Jan. 19	1919, Jan. 14	A,none	9,471,165	None	2,888,793,393
N. Mex	1912, Jan. 6	122,634	1537	390	350	Santa Fe	5,000	2	1919, Jan. 1	1919, Jan. 14	B, 60	2,200,000	3,335,500	360,000,000
N. Y	1788, July 26	50,326	1614	320	310	Albany	10,000	2	1919, Jan	1919, Jan. 1	A,	73,392,123	187,620,331	12,587,285,059
N. Car	1789, Nov. 21	52,426	1650	520	200	Raleigh	6,500	4	1921, Jan. 1	1919, Jan. 8	B,	5,582,596	9,345,150	655,175,056
N. Dak	1889, Nov. 2	70,837	1780	360	210	Bismarck	5,000	2	1919, Jan.	1919, Jan. 7	B, 60	4,123,854	412,000	394,723,308
Ohio	1803, Feb. 19	41,240	1788	230	205	Columbus	10,000	2	1919, Jan. 13	1919, Jan.	B,none	22,827,295	None	7,697,630,232
Okla	1907, Nov. 16	70,057	1889	585	210	Oklahoma City	4,500	4	1919, Jan.	1919, Jan. 7	B,none	6,500,000	6,842,000	1,052,131,074
Ore	1859, Feb. 14	96,699	1838	375	290	Salem	5,000	4	1919, Jan.	1919, Jan. 6	B, 40	3,180,000	2,350,000	928,605,570
Penn	1787, Dec. 12	45,126	1682	300	180	Harrisburg	10,000	4	1919, Jan. 21	1919, Jan. 7	B,none	40,269,280	None	8,021,904,539
Porto Rico	1899, Apr. 11	3,606	1509	100	30	Manila	10,000	Indef	.....	1919, Feb. 10	90	5,455,409	.....	243,900,612
R. I	1790, May 29	1,250	1636	50	35	Providence	3,000	2	1919, Jan. 7	1919, Jan. 7	A, 60	3,150,893	6,437,226	33,835,869
S. Car	1788, May 23	30,495	1670	285	215	Columbia	3,000	2	1919, Jan.	1919, Jan. 14	A,none	4,383,000	5,587,000	319,637,972
S. Dak	1889, Nov. 2	77,615	1794	380	245	Pierre	3,000	2	1919, Jan. 7	1919, Jan. 7	B, 60	2,858,747	204,356	1,441,475,255
Tenn	1796, June 1	42,000	1757	430	120	Nashville	4,000	2	1919, Jan. 15	1919, Jan. 6	B, 75	5,041,000	14,000,000	565,632,944
Texas	1845, Dec. 29	265,896	1686	760	620	Austin	4,000	2	1919, Jan. 21	1919, Jan. 14	B, 60	17,770,415	4,024,000	2,890,351,356
Utah	1896, Jan. 4	84,990	1847	345	275	Salt Lake City	5,000	4	1920, Dec. 31	1919, Jan. 13	B, 90	6,186,387	2,710,000	592,979,899
Vt	1791, Mar. 4	9,564	1724	155	90	Montpelier	3,000	2	1919, Jan.	1919, Jan. 8	B,none	2,528,517	761,532	236,650,205
Va	1788, June 26	42,627	1607	425	205	Richmond	5,000	4	1922, Feb. 1	1920, Jan. 2	B, 60	10,500,000	20,323,109	1,270,149,000
Wash	1889, Nov. 11	69,127	1811	340	240	Olympia	6,000	4	1921, Jan. 15	1919, Jan. 13	B, 60	12,600,000	None	866,454,519
W. Va	1863, June 20	24,170	1727	225	200	Charleston	5,000	4	1921, Mar. 4	1919, Jan. 8	B, 45	2,949,510	12,393,929	1,366,139,828
Wis	1848, May 29	54,450	1670	300	290	Madison	5,000	2	1919, Jan. 6	1919, Jan. 8	B,none	15,534,943	2,051,000	3,607,470,442
Wyo	1890, July 11	97,914	1834	365	275	Cheyenne	4,000	4	1919, Jan. 6	1919, Jan. 14	B, 40	1,331,672	99,000	247,896,464

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

(Revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor.)

THE following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts in the States and Territories; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits of the respective courts.

Any alien, white, or of African nativity or descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of a court having jurisdiction, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

The widow, and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the Judge or Judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

MILITARY SERVICE A SHORT-CUT TO UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION.

(Amendment to Naturalization Laws, passed by Congress and approved by the President, May 9, 1918.)

Any native Filipino who has declared his intention to be a citizen may become one after three years' service in the United States Navy, Marine Corps, or Naval Auxiliary Service. Any alien or Porto Rican not a United States citizen, desiring to be a citizen, may have three years' service with the United States military or naval forces taken as a substitute for five years of continuous residence and may become a citizen upon presentation of the required declaration of intention. The Philippine Islands, Panama Canal Zone, and places of United States military or naval service are, for purpose of naturalization, accepted as places of United States residence. Any alien serving in the military or naval service of the United States during the oresent war may file a petition for naturalization without preliminary declaration and without proof of five years' residence. Any alien, if applying while still in the service, or within six months after honorable discharge or separation therefrom, may become a citizen after three years of service with United States military or naval forces, or the National Guard or Naval Militia of any State without filing preliminary declaration or proving five years' residence.

In cases of applicants in military or naval service petitions may be filed in the most convenient court without proof of residence within its jurisdiction. Honorable discharges or certificates of service are deemed *prima facie* proof as to residence and character, and the petition of a person in actual service may be heard immediately even though within thirty days of an election. Aliens in the military or naval service of the United States abroad (i. e., "not within the jurisdiction of any court authorized to naturalize aliens" —wording of statute), may file petitions without appearing in person, and may take the oath of allegiance by written verification. Service by aliens on vessels of other than American registry is not accepted as residence within the United States.

Alien seamen who have sailed three years on United States merchant or fishing vessels are protected as American citizens after declaring intention of becoming such. (This means that aliens who have sailed three years or more on American vessels may claim protection as American citizens by simply asking for it and, at the same time, declaring their intention of becoming citizens.) Aliens honorably discharged on account of disability in performance of duty while in military or naval service during the war or at its termination, may be relieved of the necessity of proving continuous five years' residence. Citizens having lost citizenship by entering the service of the Allies may resume citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance

An alien who is a native, citizen, subject, or denizen of any country with which the United States is at war, shall not be admitted to citizenship unless he had made his declaration of intention not less than two nor more than seven years prior to the entrance of the United States into the war—with certain exceptions. The wording of the statute as to these exceptions is elaborate and confusing, but the substance is to permit of applications for citizenship by those serving the United States in a military or naval capacity who might otherwise be excluded, certain safeguards being provided of notice to the Government Bureau of Naturalization, and giving the Government authority to hold up the granting of naturalization indefinitely, and further giving the President discretion, upon investigation and report by the Department of Justice establishing loyalty, to grant the privilege of applying for naturalization. The law prohibits any alien from making a declaration of intention within thirty days of any election.

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

(By Anthony Caminetti, U. S. Commissioner of Immigration. Figures denoting immigration for the years 1832, 1843, 1850, and 1857 represent respectively 15 month, 9 month, 15 month, and 6 month periods.)

TOTAL, FROM ALL COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1820	8,385	1846	154,416	1872	404,806	1897	230,832
1821	9,127	1847	234,968	1873	459,803	1898	229,299
1822	6,911	1848	226,527	1874	313,339	1899	311,715
1823	6,354	1849	297,024	1875	227,498	1900	448,572
1824	7,912	1850	369,980	1876	169,986	1901	487,918
1825	10,199	1851	379,466	1877	141,857	1902	648,743
1826	10,837	1852	371,603	1878	138,469	1903	857,046
1827	18,875	1853	368,645	1879	177,826	1904	812,870
1828	27,382	1854	427,833	1880	457,257	1905	1,026,499
1829	22,520	1855	200,877	1881	669,431	1906	1,100,735
1830	23,322	1856	195,857	1882	788,992	1907	1,285,349
1831	22,633	1857	112,123	1883	603,322	1908	782,870
1832	60,482	1858	191,942	1884	518,592	1909	751,786
1833	58,640	1859	129,571	1885	395,346	1910	1,041,570
1834	65,365	1860	133,143	1886	334,203	1911	878,587
1835	45,374	1861	142,877	1887	490,109	1912	838,172
1836	76,242	1862	72,183	1888	546,889	1913	1,197,892
1837	79,340	1863	132,925	1889	444,427	1914	1,218,480
1838	38,914	1864	191,114	1890	455,302	1915	326,700
1839	68,069	1865	180,339	1891	560,319	1916	298,826
1840	84,066	1866	332,577	1892	579,663	1917	295,403
1841	80,289	1867	303,104	1893	439,730	1918	110,618
1842	104,565	1868	282,189	1894	285,631		
1843	52,496	1869	352,768	1895	258,536	Total	33,058,971
1844	78,615	1870	387,203	1896	343,267		
1845	114,371	1871	321,350				

FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1861	13	1876	6,276	1891	71,042	1906	265,138
1862	78	1877	-5,396	1892	76,937	1907	338,452
1863	93	1878	5,150	1893	57,420	1908	168,509
1864	136	1879	5,963	1894	38,638	1909	170,191
1865	518	1880	17,267	1895	33,401	1910	258,737
1866	87	1881	27,935	1896	65,103	1911	159,057
1867	392	1882	29,150	1897	33,031	1912	178,882
1868	553	1883	27,625	1898	39,797	1913	254,325
1869	1,499	1884	36,571	1899	62,491	1914	278,152
1870	4,425	1885	27,309	1900	114,847	1915	18,511
1871	4,887	1886	28,680	1901	113,390	1916	5,191
1872	4,410	1887	40,265	1902	171,989	1917	1,258
1873	7,112	1888	45,814	1903	206,011	1918	61
1874	8,850	1889	34,174	1904	177,156		
1875	7,658	1890	56,199	1905	275,693	Total	4,068,395

FROM BELGIUM.

1894	1,709	1901	1,579	1908	4,162	1915	2,399
1895	1,058	1902	2,577	1909	3,692	1916	986
1896	1,261	1903	3,450	1910	5,402	1917	393
1897	760	1904	3,976	1911	5,711	1918	73
1898	695	1905	5,302	1912	4,169		
1899	1,101	1906	5,099	1913	7,405	Total	76,319
1900	1,196	1907	6,396	1914	5,763		

FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (CANADA.)

The figures 1865-1885 represent what the United States Immigration authorities call "passing back and forth over the border."

1865	8,432	1877	28,689	1897	290	1909	51,941
1866	50,782	1878	30,164	1898	350	1910	56,555
1867	23,025	1879	36,571	1899	1,322	1911	56,830
1868	8,548	1880	105,669	1900	396	1912	55,990
1869	27,483	1881	132,652	1901	540	1913	73,802
1870	45,199	1882	104,774	1902	636	1914	86,139
1871	51,289	1883	76,271	1903	1,058	1915	82,215
1872	47,567	1884	69,466	1904	2,837	1916	101,551
1873	44,986	1885	50,531	1905	2,168	1917	105,399
1874	39,823	1894	194	1906	5,063	1918	32,452
1875	31,482	1895	239	1907	19,918		
1876	28,692	1896	273	1908	38,510	Total	776,668

FROM CHINA.

(The Exclusion Act operated after 1883.)

1853	42	1862	4,174	1870	15,740	1878	8,992
1854	13,100	1863	5,280	1871	7,135	1879	9,604
1855	3,526	1864	6,240	1872	7,788	1880	5,802
1856	4,733	1865	3,702	1873	20,291	1881	11,890
1857	2,580	1866	1,872	1874	13,776	1882	39,579
1858	7,183	1867	3,519	1875	16,437	1883	8,031
1859	3,215	1868	6,707	1876	22,781		
1860	6,117	1869	12,874	1877	10,594	Total	288,393
1861	6,094						

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

FROM DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN (SCANDINAVIA.)

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1820	23	1846	2,030	1871	22,132	1896	33,199
1821	24	1847	1,320	1872	28,575	1897	21,089
1822	28	1848	1,113	1873	35,481	1898	19,282
1823	7	1849	3,481	1874	19,178	1899	22,192
1824	20	1850	1,589	1875	14,322	1900	31,151
1825	18	1851	2,438	1876	12,323	1901	39,234
1826	26	1852	4,106	1877	11,274	1902	54,038
1827	28	1853	3,396	1878	12,254	1903	77,647
1828	60	1854	4,222	1879	21,820	1904	60,096
1829	30	1855	1,349	1880	65,657	1905	60,625
1830	19	1856	1,330	1881	81,582	1906	52,781
1831	36	1857	930	1882	105,326	1907	49,965
1832	334	1858	3,135	1883	71,994	1908	30,175
1833	189	1859	2,320	1884	52,728	1909	32,496
1834	66	1860	1,156	1885	40,704	1910	48,496
1835	68	1861	441	1886	46,735	1911	42,285
1836	473	1862	2,586	1887	67,629	1912	27,554
1837	399	1863	2,672	1888	81,924	1913	32,267
1833	112	1864	2,195	1889	57,504	1914	29,391
1839	380	1865	3,356	1890	50,368	1915	17,883
1840	207	1866	13,152	1891	60,107	1916	14,761
1841	226	1867	10,460	1892	66,295	1917	13,771
1842	588	1868	17,145	1893	58,945	1918	6,506
1843	1,777	1869	43,941	1894	32,400		
1844	1,336	1870	30,742	1895	26,851	Total	2,128,824
1845	982						

FROM FRANCE.

1820	371	1846	10,583	1871	3,137	1896	2,463
1821	370	1847	20,040	1872	9,317	1897	2,107
1822	351	1848	7,743	1873	14,789	1898	1,990
1823	460	1849	5,841	1874	9,643	1899	1,694
1824	377	1850	9,381	1875	8,321	1900	1,739
1825	515	1851	20,126	1876	8,002	1901	3,150
1826	545	1852	6,763	1877	5,856	1902	3,117
1827	1,280	1853	10,770	1878	4,159	1903	5,578
1828	2,843	1854	13,317	1879	4,655	1904	9,406
1829	582	1855	6,044	1880	4,313	1905	10,168
1830	1,174	1856	7,246	1881	5,227	1906	9,380
1831	2,038	1857	1,187	1882	6,003	1907	9,731
1832	5,361	1858	2,747	1883	4,821	1908	8,788
1833	4,682	1859	2,772	1884	3,608	1909	6,672
1834	2,989	1860	3,080	1885	3,495	1910	7,383
1835	2,696	1861	3,389	1886	3,318	1911	8,022
1836	4,443	1862	2,898	1887	5,034	1912	8,628
1837	5,074	1863	2,314	1888	6,454	1913	9,675
1838	3,675	1864	2,128	1889	5,918	1914	9,296
1839	7,198	1865	2,949	1890	6,585	1915	4,811
1840	7,419	1866	5,724	1891	6,770	1916	4,156
1841	5,006	1867	5,886	1892	4,678	1917	3,187
1842	4,504	1868	5,119	1893	3,621	1918	1,798
1843	3,346	1869	3,879	1894	3,080		
1844	3,155	1870	4,007	1895	2,628	Total	520.427
1845	7,663						

FROM GERMANY.

1820	968	1846	57,561	1871	82,554	1896	31,885
1821	383	1847	74,281	1872	141,109	1897	22,533
1822	148	1848	58,465	1873	149,671	1898	17,111
1823	183	1849	60,235	1874	87,291	1899	17,476
1824	230	1850	78,896	1875	47,769	1900	18,507
1825	450	1851	72,482	1876	31,937	1901	21,651
1826	511	1852	145,918	1877	29,298	1902	28,304
1827	432	1853	141,946	1878	29,313	1903	40,086
1828	1,851	1854	215,009	1879	34,602	1904	46,380
1829	597	1855	71,918	1880	84,638	1905	40,574
1830	1,976	1856	71,028	1881	210,485	1906	37,564
1831	2,413	1857	39,302	1882	250,630	1907	37,807
1832	10,194	1858	69,586	1883	194,786	1908	32,309
1833	6,988	1859	46,635	1884	179,676	1909	25,540
1834	17,686	1860	43,946	1885	124,443	1910	31,283
1835	8,311	1861	52,116	1886	84,403	1911	32,061
1836	20,707	1862	23,811	1887	106,865	1912	27,788
1837	23,740	1863	29,741	1888	109,717	1913	34,329
1838	11,683	1864	41,155	1889	99,538	1914	35,734
1839	21,028	1865	58,153	1890	92,427	1915	7,799
1840	29,704	1866	120,218	1891	113,554	1916	2,877
1841	15,291	1867	124,076	1892	119,168	1917	1,857
1842	26,370	1868	122,577	1893	78,756	1918	447
1843	14,441	1869	131,042	1894	53,989		
1844	20,731	1870	118,225	1895	32,173	Total	5,494,487
1845	34,355						

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

FROM GREECE.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1894	1,356	1901	5,910	1908	21,489	1915	12,592
1895	597	1902	8,104	1909	14,111	1916	27,034
1896	2,175	1903	14,090	1910	25,888	1917	23,974
1897	571	1904	11,345	1911	26,226	1918	1,910
1898	2,339	1905	10,515	1912	21,449		
1899	2,333	1906	19,489	1913	22,817	Total	352,497
1900	3,771	1907	36,580	1914	35,832		

FROM HOLLAND (NETHERLANDS.)

1820	49	1846	979	1871	993	1896	1,583
1821	56	1847	2,631	1872	1,909	1897	890
1822	51	1848	918	1873	3,811	1898	767
1823	19	1849	1,190	1874	2,444	1899	1,029
1824	40	1850	684	1875	1,237	1900	1,735
1825	37	1851	352	1876	855	1901	2,349
1826	176	1852	1,719	1877	591	1902	2,284
1827	245	1853	600	1878	608	1903	3,998
1828	263	1854	1,534	1879	753	1904	4,916
1829	169	1855	2,588	1880	3,340	1905	4,964
1830	22	1856	1,395	1881	8,597	1906	4,946
1831	175	1857	700	1882	9,517	1907	6,637
1832	205	1858	1,201	1883	5,249	1908	5,946
1833	39	1859	168	1884	4,198	1909	4,698
1834	87	1860	342	1885	2,689	1910	7,534
1835	124	1861	369	1886	2,314	1911	8,358
1836	301	1862	339	1887	4,506	1912	6,667
1837	312	1863	349	1888	5,845	1913	6,902
1838	27	1864	520	1889	6,460	1914	6,321
1839	85	1865	572	1890	4,326	1915	3,144
1840	57	1866	1,613	1891	5,206	1916	2,910
1841	214	1867	2,598	1892	6,141	1917	2,235
1842	330	1868	718	1893	6,199	1918	944
1843	330	1869	1,134	1894	1,820		
1844	184	1870	1,066	1895	1,388	Total	213,410
1845	791						

FROM ITALY.

1820	30	1846	151	1871	2,816	1896	68,060
1821	62	1847	164	1872	4,190	1897	59,431
1822	35	1848	241	1873	8,757	1898	58,613
1823	33	1849	209	1874	7,667	1899	77,419
1824	45	1850	431	1875	3,631	1900	100,135
1825	75	1851	447	1876	3,017	1901	135,996
1826	57	1852	351	1877	3,195	1902	178,375
1827	35	1853	555	1878	4,344	1903	230,622
1828	34	1854	1,263	1879	5,791	1904	193,296
1829	23	1855	1,052	1880	12,354	1905	221,479
1830	9	1856	1,365	1881	15,401	1906	273,120
1831	28	1857	329	1882	32,160	1907	285,731
1832	3	1858	1,414	1883	31,792	1908	128,503
1833	1,699	1859	1,051	1884	16,510	1909	183,218
1834	104	1860	920	1885	13,642	1910	215,537
1835	61	1861	954	1886	21,315	1911	182,882
1836	115	1862	621	1887	47,622	1912	157,134
1837	36	1863	514	1888	51,558	1913	265,542
1838	86	1864	694	1889	25,307	1914	283,738
1839	84	1865	594	1890	52,003	1915	49,688
1840	37	1866	1,318	1891	76,055	1916	33,665
1841	179	1867	1,585	1892	61,631	1917	34,596
1842	100	1868	1,549	1893	72,145	1918	5,250
1843	117	1869	1,489	1894	42,977		
1844	141	1870	2,893	1895	35,427	Total	4,098,856
1845	137						

FROM JAPAN.

1893	1,380	1900	12,635	1907	30,226	1914	8,929
1894	1,931	1901	5,269	1908	15,803	1915	8,613
1895	1,150	1902	14,270	1909	3,111	1916	8,680
1896	1,110	1903	19,968	1910	2,720	1917	8,991
1897	1,526	1904	14,264	1911	4,520	1918	10,213
1898	2,230	1905	10,331	1912	6,136		
1899	2,844	1906	13,835	1913	8,281	Total	214,966

FROM MEXICO.

1894	109	1901	347	1908	6,067	1915	12,340
1895	116	1902	709	1909	16,251	1916	18,425
1896	150	1903	528	1910	18,691	1917	17,867
1897	91	1904	1,009	1911	19,889	1918	18,524
1898	107	1905	2,637	1912	23,238		
1899	161	1906	1,997	1913	11,926	Total	187,436
1900	237	1907	1,406	1914	14,614		

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

FROM POLAND.

Tabulated separately from "countries not specified" only in these years.

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1886	12,294	1890	28,068	1894	4,875	1898	7,731
1887	20,464	1891	51,061	1895	2,142		
1888	22,155	1892	62,818	1896	2,751	Total	279,138
1889	21,003	1893	35,443	1897	8,333		

FROM PORTUGAL.

1894	2,196	1901	4,165	1908	7,307	1915	4,907
1895	1,452	1902	5,307	1909	4,956	1916	12,259
1896	2,766	1903	9,317	1910	8,229	1917	9,975
1897	1,874	1904	6,715	1911	8,374	1918	2,224
1898	1,717	1905	5,028	1912	10,230		
1899	2,054	1906	8,517	1913	14,171	Total	158,480
1900	4,234	1907	9,608	1914	10,898		

FROM ROUMANIA.

1894	729	1901	7,155	1908	5,228	1915	481
1895	523	1902	7,196	1909	1,590	1916	90
1896	785	1903	9,310	1910	2,145	1917	66
1897	791	1904	7,087	1911	2,522	1918	59
1898	900	1905	4,437	1912	1,997		
1899	1,606	1906	4,476	1913	2,155	Total	76,203
1900	6,459	1907	4,384	1914	4,032		

FROM RUSSIA.

1820	14	1846	248	1871	1,208	1896	51,445
1821	7	1847	5	1872	2,665	1897	25,816
1822	10	1848	1	1873	4,972	1898	29,828
1823	7	1849	44	1874	5,868	1899	60,982
1824	7	1850	31	1875	8,981	1900	90,787
1825	10	1851	1	1876	5,700	1901	85,257
1826	4	1852	2	1877	7,132	1902	107,347
1827	19	1853	3	1878	3,595	1903	136,093
1828	7	1854	2	1879	4,942	1904	145,141
1829	1	1855	13	1880	7,191	1905	184,897
1830	3	1856	9	1881	10,655	1906	215,665
1831	1	1857	59	1882	21,590	1907	258,943
1832	52	1858	108	1883	11,920	1908	156,711
1833	159	1859	314	1884	17,226	1909	120,460
1834	15	1860	156	1885	17,158	1910	186,792
1835	9	1861	129	1886	17,800	1911	158,721
1836	2	1862	134	1887	30,766	1912	162,395
1837	19	1863	135	1888	33,487	1913	291,040
1838	13	1864	385	1889	33,916	1914	255,660
1839	7	1865	217	1890	35,598	1915	26,187
1840	0	1866	999	1891	47,426	1916	7,842
1841	174	1867	618	1892	81,511	1917	12,716
1842	28	1868	376	1893	42,310	1918	4,242
1843	6	1869	527	1894	39,278		
1844	13	1870	1,130	1895	35,907	Total	3,310,003
1845	1						

FROM SWITZERLAND.

1820	31	1846	698	1871	2,269	1896	2,304
1821	93	1847	192	1872	3,650	1897	1,566
1822	110	1848	319	1873	3,107	1898	1,246
1823	47	1849	13	1874	3,093	1899	1,326
1824	253	1850	325	1875	1,814	1900	1,152
1825	166	1851	427	1876	1,549	1901	2,201
1826	245	1852	2,788	1877	1,686	1902	2,344
1827	297	1853	2,748	1878	1,808	1903	3,983
1828	1,592	1854	7,953	1879	3,161	1904	5,023
1829	314	1855	4,433	1880	6,156	1905	4,269
1830	109	1856	1,780	1881	11,293	1906	3,846
1831	63	1857	1,132	1882	10,844	1907	3,748
1832	129	1858	1,671	1883	12,751	1908	3,281
1833	634	1859	866	1884	9,386	1909	2,694
1834	1,389	1860	676	1885	5,895	1910	3,533
1835	548	1861	1,243	1886	4,805	1911	3,458
1836	445	1862	587	1887	5,214	1912	3,505
1837	383	1863	696	1888	7,737	1913	4,104
1838	123	1864	1,022	1889	7,070	1914	4,211
1839	607	1865	1,738	1890	6,993	1915	1,742
1840	500	1866	3,751	1891	6,811	1916	663
1841	751	1867	4,656	1892	6,886	1917	911
1842	483	1868	3,405	1893	4,744	1918	331
1843	553	1869	3,650	1894	2,905		
1844	839	1870	3,075	1895	2,239	Total	256,326
1845	471						

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

FROM TURKEY.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1894	1,517	1901	6,169	1908	21,043	1915	4,551
1895	3,012	1902	6,410	1909	16,521	1916	1,983
1896	4,308	1903	8,647	1910	33,617	1917	545
1897	4,884	1904	9,579	1911	24,667	1918	58
1898	4,451	1905	10,699	1912	27,269		
1899	4,516	1906	15,864	1913	38,083	Total	311,375
1900	4,247	1907	28,820	1914	29,915		

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).

1820	6,024	1846	73,932	1871	142,930	1896	64,818
1821	4,728	1847	128,838	1872	153,626	1897	41,148
1822	3,488	1848	148,093	1873	166,826	1898	38,021
1823	3,008	1849	214,530	1874	115,706	1899	45,123
1824	3,609	1850	215,089	1875	85,846	1900	48,237
1825	6,983	1851	272,740	1876	48,854	1901	45,546
1826	7,727	1852	200,247	1877	38,146	1902	46,036
1827	13,952	1853	200,225	1878	38,082	1903	68,947
1828	17,840	1854	160,253	1879	49,964	1904	87,590
1829	10,594	1855	97,199	1880	144,870	1905	137,134
1830	3,874	1856	99,007	1881	153,714	1906	102,193
1831	8,247	1857	53,508	1882	179,419	1907	113,567
1832	17,767	1858	83,030	1883	158,082	1908	93,380
1833	13,804	1859	63,732	1884	129,223	1909	71,826
1834	34,964	1860	68,560	1885	109,480	1910	98,796
1835	29,897	1861	72,127	1886	112,539	1911	102,496
1836	43,684	1862	32,610	1887	161,744	1912	82,979
1837	40,726	1863	85,178	1888	182,198	1913	88,204
1838	18,065	1864	131,724	1889	153,537	1914	73,417
1839	34,234	1865	100,108	1890	122,735	1915	41,422
1840	42,043	1866	133,061	1891	122,287	1916	24,702
1841	53,960	1867	126,289	1892	93,598	1917	16,141
1842	73,347	1868	115 392	1893	78,767	1918	2,847
1843	28,100	1869	125,250	1894	52,751		
1844	47,843	1870	160,701	1895	75,137	Total	8,198,404
1845	64,031						

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

1894	3,177	1901	3,176	1908	11,888	1915	11,598
1895	3,096	1902	4,711	1909	11,180	1916	12,027
1896	6,828	1903	8,170	1910	11,244	1917	15,507
1897	4,101	1904	10,193	1911	13,403	1918	8,879
1898	2,124	1905	16,641	1912	12,467		
1899	2,585	1906	13,656	1913	12,458	Total	234,905
1900	4,656	1907	16,689	1914	14,451		

FROM COUNTRIES NOT SPECIFIED.

1820	875	1837	8,651	1854	11,180	1904	16,861
1821	3,404	1838	5,130	1855	12,755	1905	18,948
1822	2,690	1839	4,446	1856	7,964	1906	48,100
1823	2,590	1840	4,099	1857	12,396	1907	26,741
1824	3,331	1841	4,488	1858	21,867	1908	23,771
1825	1,945	1842	4,815	1859	8,447	1909	10,638
1826	1,546	1843	3,826	1860	8,190	1910	19,217
1827	2,587	1844	4,373	1861	6,002	1911	19,155
1828	2,892	1845	5,940	1862	4,345	1912	19,695
1829	10,210	1846	8,234	1863	5,953	1913	19,906
1830	16,136	1847	7,497	1864	5,915	1914	31,987
1831	9,632	1848	9,634			1915	15,817
1832	26,437	1849	11,481	1899	3,461	1916	19,024
1833	30,686	1850	63,554	1900	2,451	1917	26,009
1834	8,065	1851	10,453	1901	4,834	1918	13,700
1835	3,660	1852	9,709	1902	4,989		
1836	6,072	1853	8,360	1903	9,543	Total	2,088,492

"Countries not specified" includes Poland, 1886-1898. Immigration in the year ended June 30, 1918, included: From China, 1,795; India, 130; Australasia, 925; Central America, 2,220; South America, 3,343; Spain, 4,295.

LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

Organized in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1917. Purpose: "To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds, and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

The officers: *Honorary Chairmen*—His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Frank Mason North, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America. *Chairman*—Theodore N. Vail, President American Telephone and Telegraph Company. *Vice-Chairmen*—Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; Charles S. Barrett, President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America. *Chairman Literary Bureau*—Talcott Williams, Director School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York. *Chairman Next of Kin Division*—Wheeler P. Bloodgood, Member Executive Council, Wisconsin Loyalty Legion, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. *Director*—Ralph M. Easley, Chairman National Civic Federation. *Secretary*—D. L. Cease, editor "The Railroad Trainman." *Treasurer*—Otto H. Kahn, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION, BY SEX AND AGE.

Year (Fiscal).	Total Immigrants.	Male.	Female.	Under 14 Yrs.	14 to 45 Years.	45 Yrs. and Over.	Debarred.	Deported Within 1 Year.	Deported Within 3 Yrs.	Read, But Not Write.	Can't Read or Write.
1892.....	623,084	385,781	237,303	89,167	491,839	42,078	2,164	637	.....	.....	.....
1893.....	502,917	315,845	187,072	57,392	419,701	25,824	1,053	577	.....	59,582	61,038
1894.....	314,467	186,247	128,220	41,755	258,162	14,550	2,389	417	.....	16,784	41,614
1895.....	279,948	159,924	120,024	33,289	233,543	13,116	2,394	189	.....	2,612	42,302
1896.....	343,267	212,466	130,801	52,741	254,519	36,007	2,799	238	.....	5,066	78,130
1897.....	230,832	135,107	95,725	38,627	165,181	27,024	1,617	263	.....	1,572	43,908
1898.....	229,299	135,775	93,524	38,267	164,905	26,127	3,030	199	.....	1,416	43,057
1899.....	311,715	195,277	116,438	43,983	248,187	19,545	3,798	263	.....	1,022	60,446
1900.....	448,572	304,148	144,424	54,624	370,382	23,566	4,246	356	.....	2,097	93,576
1901.....	487,918	331,055	156,863	62,562	396,516	28,840	3,516	363	.....	3,058	117,587
1902.....	648,743	466,369	182,374	74,063	539,254	35,426	4,974	465	.....	2,917	162,188
1903.....	857,046	613,146	243,900	102,431	714,053	40,562	8,769	547	.....	3,341	185,667
1904.....	812,870	549,100	263,770	109,150	657,155	46,565	7,994	300	479	3,953	168,903
1905.....	1,026,499	724,914	301,585	114,668	855,419	56,412	11,879	98	747	8,209	230,882
1906.....	1,100,735	764,463	336,272	136,273	913,955	50,507	12,432	61	615	4,755	265,068
1907.....	1,285,349	929,976	355,373	138,344	1,100,771	46,234	13,064	70	925	5,829	337,573
1908.....	782,870	506,912	275,958	112,148	630,671	40,051	10,902	114	1,955	2,310	172,293
1909.....	751,786	519,969	231,817	88,393	624,876	38,517	10,411	58	2,066	2,431	191,049
1910.....	1,041,570	736,038	305,532	120,509	868,310	52,751	24,270	23	2,672	4,571	253,569
1911.....	878,587	570,057	308,530	117,837	714,709	46,041	22,349	9	2,779	2,930	182,273
1912.....	838,172	529,931	308,241	113,700	678,480	45,992	16,057	16	2,440	3,024	177,284
1913.....	1,197,892	808,144	389,748	147,158	986,355	64,379	19,938	8	3,453	5,326	269,988
1914.....	1,218,480	798,747	419,733	158,621	981,692	78,167	33,041	30	4,580	3,074	260,152
1915.....	326,700	187,021	139,679	52,982	244,472	29,246	24,111	25	2,539	392	35,057
1916.....	298,826	182,229	116,597	47,070	220,821	30,935	18,867	7	2,776	307	40,138
1917.....	295,403	174,479	120,924	47,467	214,616	33,320	16,028	1	1,852	295	35,215
1918.....	110,618	61,880	[48] 48,738	.....	.....	.....	7,297	.....	.....	.....	.....

The second deported column, after 1910, includes persons deported without time limit; 1911, 71; 1912, 54; 1913, 79; 1914, 215; 1915, 196; 1916, 249. For the years prior to 1895 the figures in the last two columns are for persons over 16 years; for 1895 to date for persons 14 years of age and over. "Under 14 years" includes those under 15 until 1899; "14 to 45" means 15 to 50 until 1899; "45 and over" means 40 and over until 1899.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1913 TO 1917.

Month.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Month.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January.....	46,441	44,708	15,481	17,293	24,745	July.....	138,244	60,377	21,504	25,035	9,367
February.....	59,156	46,873	13,873	24,740	19,238	August.....	126,180	37,706	21,949	29,975	10,047
March.....	96,958	92,621	19,263	27,586	15,512	September....	136,247	29,143	24,513	36,398	9,228
April.....	136,371	119,885	24,532	30,560	20,523	October.....	134,440	30,416	25,450	37,056	9,285
May.....	137,262	107,796	26,069	31,021	10,487	November.....	104,671	26,293	24,545	34,437	6,446
June.....	176,261	71,728	22,598	30,764	11,095	December.....	95,387	20,944	18,901	30,902	6,987

IMMIGRATION, BY CHIEF PORTS, SINCE 1905.

Year (Fiscal).	New York.			Philadelphia.			Boston.		
	U. S. Citizens Returning	Non-Immigr'nt Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Return'g	Non-Immig. Aliens.	Immigrants.	U. S. Citizens Returning	Non-Immigr'nt Aliens.	Immigrants.
1905.....	123,618	27,667	788,219	3,779	326	23,824	17,243	715	65,107
1906.....	135,959	44,975	880,036	3,924	577	23,186	12,285	5,103	62,229
1907.....	146,747	111,539	1,004,756	3,258	1,008	30,501	12,420	12,558	70,164
1908.....	158,619	99,008	585,970	3,158	433	16,458	11,745	11,002	41,363
1909.....	169,820	144,140	580,617	3,252	789	14,294	11,284	11,577	36,318
1910.....	170,210	109,921	786,094	2,905	2,030	37,641	9,244	8,458	53,617
1911.....	182,724	100,059	637,003	3,527	1,271	45,023	11,019	8,423	45,865
1912.....	179,358	112,268	605,451	3,983	3,606	43,749	10,517	10,008	38,752
1913.....	166,686	139,937	892,653	3,999	4,271	59,456	11,894	11,649	54,740
1914.....	168,912	114,521	878,952	3,114	2,672	56,857	14,816	11,085	69,365
1915.....	132,983	62,738	178,416	1,868	1,108	7,114	10,634	5,385	15,983
1916.....	49,733	32,721	141,390	93	34	229	1,243	1,129	12,428
1917.....	39,958	29,100	129,446	125	42	274	790	528	11,828
1918.....	21,739	26,387	23,867	30	26	386	419	215	3,392

Year (Fiscal).	Baltimore.			San Francisco.			Total United States.		
1905.....	1,536	230	62,314	2,473	1,108	6,377	167,227	40,889	1,026,499
1906.....	1,367	290	54,064	4,641	1,767	4,138	177,488	65,618	1,100,735
1907.....	1,514	1,074	66,910	4,567	2,283	3,539	191,797	153,120	1,285,349
1908.....	1,484	653	31,489	5,303	2,976	3,608	200,447	141,825	782,870
1909.....	1,121	1,546	18,969	6,351	4,271	3,703	217,173	192,449	751,786
1910.....	1,030	682	30,563	5,818	4,387	4,233	243,191	156,467	1,041,570
1911.....	1,290	593	22,866	4,249	4,417	3,419	269,128	151,713	878,587
1912.....	1,136	814	21,667	5,567	4,168	3,958	280,801	178,983	838,172
1913.....	1,104	763	32,833	5,909	3,381	5,554	286,604	229,335	1,197,892
1914.....	1,071	956	39,048	5,404	3,084	6,716	286,586	184,601	1,218,480
1915.....	204	166	3,017	6,168	4,013	8,055	239,579	107,544	326,700
1916.....	52	[49] 52	124	6,254	3,674	7,955	121,930	67,922	298,826
1917.....	47	[49] 25	231	5,032	3,245	7,269	127,420	67,474	295,403
1918.....	49	22	268	4,547	8,116	9,812	72,867	101,235	110,618

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT. (Includes both permanent and temporary.)						OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT. (Includes both permanent and temporary.)				
	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.						YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.			
SEX.	Immigrant Aliens Adm'ed.	Non-Immigrant Aliens Adm'ed.	United States Citizens Arr'ed.	Aliens Debarred.	Grand Total.	SEX.	Emigrant Aliens Dep't'd.	Non-Emigrant Aliens Dep't'd.	United States Citizens Dep't'd.	Grand Total.
Male.....	61,880	81,231	52,175	4,683	199,969	Male.....	71,352	81,500	244,877	397,729
Female....	48,738	20,004	20,692	2,614	92,048	Female....	23,233	17,183	30,960	71,376
Total....	110,618	101,235	72,867	7,297	292,017	Total....	94,585	98,683	275,837	469,105

NOTE—Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as non-immigrant aliens on the inward journey and non-emigrant on the outward.

(Year Ended June 30, 1918.)

IMMIGRANTS, BY CHIEF OCCUPATIONS, were: Actors, 214; clergy, 404; electricians, 222; professional engineers, 520; musicians, 190; Government officials, 874; physicians, 182; teachers, 849; bakers, 260; barbers, 221; blacksmiths, 288; carpenters, 1,670; clerks, 3,908; dressmakers, 774; engineers, 527; iron and steel workers, 194; machinists, 815; mariners, 4,632; masons, 287; mechanics, 561; miners, 649; painters, 246; seamstresses, 1,268; shoemakers, 332; stokers, 744; tailors, 584; weavers, 212; farm laborers, 4,538; farmers, 2,583; fishermen, 378; laborers, 14,659; merchants, 2,659.

ADMISSIONS, IMMIGRANT ALIENS, BY MONTHS: (1917)—July, 9,367; August, 10,047; September, 9,228; October, 9,284; November, 6,446; December, 6,987. (1918)—January, 6,356; February, 7,388; March, 6,510; April, 9,541; May, 15,217; June, 14,247.

DEPARTURES, EMIGRANT ALIENS, BY MONTHS: (1917)—July, 8,594; August, 7,659; September, 7,227; October, 4,861; November, 8,136; December, 5,602. (1918)—January, 6,661; February, 14,935; March, 4,082; April, 9,437; May, 12,517; June, 4,964.

DESTINATION, BY STATES, OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS—Ala., 182; Alaska, 151; Ariz., 2,430; Ark., 74; Cal., 12,098; Col. 573; Conn., 1,795; Del., 64; Dist. of Col., 858; Fla., 1,459; Ga., 146; Hawaii, 3,100; Idaho, 425; Ill., 2,748; Ind., 433; Iowa, 530; Kan., 249; Ky., 65; La., 1,742; Maine, 1,733; Md., 588; Mass., 9,638; Mich., 5,895; Minn., 1,627; Miss., 74; Mo., 489; Mont., 725; Neb., 304; Nev., 160; N. H., 1,008; N. J., 2,637; N. M., 644; N. Y., 27,384; N. C., 69; N. D., 510; Ohio, 1,755; Okla., 111; Ore., 962; Pa., 3,514; Philippine Isls., 27; Porto Rico, 327; R. I., 1,027; S. C., 50; S. D., 143; Tenn., 93; Tex., 12,288; Utah, 513; Vt., 1,001; Va., 1,554; Virgin Isls., 7; Wash., 3,652; W. Va., 292; Wis., 571; Wyo., 124; total, 110,618.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS, BY CHIEF RACES—African (black), 5,706; Armenian, 221; Bohemian and Moravian, 74; Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin, 150; Chinese, 1,576; Croatian and Slovenian, 33; Cuban, 1,179; Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, 15; Dutch and Flemish, 2,200; East Indian, 61; English, 12,980; Finnish, 1,867; French, 6,840; German, 1,992; Greek, 2,602; Hebrew, 3,672; Irish, 4,657; Italian (north), 1,074; Italian (south), 5,234; Japanese, 10,168; Korean, 149; Lithuanian, 135; Magyar, 32; Mexican, 17,602; Pacific Islander, 17; Polish, 668; Portuguese, 2,319; Roumanian, 155; Russian, 1,513; Ruthenian (Russniak), 49; Scandinavian, 8,741; Scotch, 5,204; Slovak, 35; Spanish, 7,909; Spanish-American, 2,231; Syrian, 210; Turkish, 24; Welsh, 278; West Indian (except Cuban), 732; other peoples, 314; total, 110,618.

DEBARRED, BY CHIEF CAUSES—Pauper, 2,810; unable to read (over sixteen years), 1,598; loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 469; contract laborers, 474; chronic alcoholism, 305; under sixteen years, unaccompanied, 205; Chinese, 261; stowaways, 161; criminals, 160; disorderly women, 161.

DEBARRED, BY CHIEF RACES—African, 476; Chinese, 308; English, 859; French, 750; German, 257; Hebrew, 222; Irish, 390; Italian, 316; Japanese, 201; Mexican, 1,687; Polish, 183; Russian, 170; Scandinavian, 139; Scotch, 309; Spanish, 315.

ADMISSIONS, BY PORTS.
(Year ended June 30, 1918.)

PORTS.	Admitted Immigrant Aliens.	Admitted Non-Immigrant Aliens.	United States Citizens.	Departed Emigrant Aliens.	Departed Non-Emigr'nt Aliens.	Departed U. S. Citizens.
Atlantic ports: New York, N. Y..	28,867	26,387	21,739	30,536	32,018	208,421
Boston, Mass.....	3,392	215	419	2	4	34
Philadelphia, Pa.....	386	26	30	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	268	22	49	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Atlantic ports.....	129	144	88	722	41	8
Portland, Me.....	22	30	.....	2	18	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	427	23	10	148	.....	3
Providence, R. I.....	1,351	35	82	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	687	90	86	.....	5	260
Norfolk, Va.....	701	17	8	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	94	.....	177	.....	.....	.....
Miami, Fla.....	558	988	117	475	542	99
Key West, Fla.....	921	5,374	6,135	1,136	7,226	6,197
Other Atlantic.....	187	101	190	.....	25,300	2
Ports, Gulf of Mex.: Tampa, Fla..	2,466	893	649	3	2,309	5
Pensacola, Fla.....	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	35	34	67	2	1	6
New Orleans, La.....	2,296	2,305	4,429	792	2,676	3,650
Galveston, Tex.....	78	15	181	14	5	135
Other Gulf.....	35	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports: San Francisco, Cal.	9,812	8,116	4,547	3,710	8,711	4,282
Portland, Ore.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.....	4,236	2,520	489	2,160	2,055	788
Canadian Pacific ports.....	425	774	1,275	1,646	1,591	1,781
Alaska.....	259	78	518	.....	.....	.....
Border stations: Canadian border.	32,176	34,692	27,733	27,016	7,462	34,873
Mexican border.....	17,238	14,899	377	24,931	3,310	8,816
Ins'r possess's: Honolulu, Hawaii.	3,162	1,655	676	675	3,780	2,398
Porto Rico.....	365	1,797	2,792	615	1,629	4,079
Total.....	110,618	101,235	72,867	94,585	98,683	275,837

IMMIGRATION 1820-60 BY COUNTRIES.

THE United States Census Bureau estimated in 1860 that 3,250,000 natives of Great Britain and Ireland had settled in the United States since 1814, of whom 55,000 came between 1815 and 1819. From 1776 to 1820 the total immigration is now estimated at 250,000. Thousands, in former days, entered the United States by way of Canada, and so were not included in the custom-house returns. The official returns in 1860 were as follows:

BIRTH PLACE OF IMMIGRANT.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.
England	15,837	7,611	32,092	247,125
Ireland	27,106	29,188	162,332	748,740
Scotland	3,180	2,667	3,712	38,331
Wales	170	185	1,261	6,319
Great Brit.. Ireland	35,534	243,540	848,366	297,578
Tot. Unit. Kingdom	81,827	283,191	1,047,763	1,338,093
France	8,868	45,575	77,262	76,358
Spain	2,616	2,125	2,209	9,298
Portugal	180	829	550	1,055
Belgium	28	22	5,074	4,738
Prussia	146	4,250	12,149	43,887
Germany	7,583	148,204	422,477	907,780
Holland	1,127	1,412	8,251	10,789
Denmark	189	1,063	539	3,749
Norway and Sweden	94	1,201	13,903	20,931
Poland	21	369	105	1,164
Russia	89	277	551	457
Turkey	21	7	59	83
Switzerland	3,257	4,821	4,644	25,011
Italy	389	2,211	1,590	7,012
Greece	20	49	16	31
Sicily	17	35	79	429
Sardinia	32	7	201	1,790
Corsica	2	5	2	.....
Malta	1	35	78	5
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	10
Europe	2	.....	51	473
British America	2,486	13,624	41,723	59,309
South America	542	856	3,579	1,224
Central America	107	44	368	449

BIRTH PLACE OF IMMIGRANT.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.
Mexico	4,818	6,599	3,271	3,078
West Indies	3,998	12,301	13,528	10,660
China	3	8	35	41,397
East Indies	9	39	36	43
Persia	.....	.....	7	15
Asia	3	1	4	19
Liberia	1	8	5	5
Egypt	.....	4	.....	.....
Morocco	.....	4	1	.....
Algiers	.....	.....	2	.....
Barbary States	4	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	2	.....	.....	.....
Africa	10	36	47	186
Azores	13	29	327	2,873
Canary Islands	271	6	1	8
Madeira Islands	70	52	3	189
Cape Verde Islands	4	15	3	7
Sandwich Islands	1	6	28	44
Society Islands	.....	.....	1	6
Australia	2	3	.....	104
St. Helena	.....	1	3	13
Isle of France	.....	2	1	.....
South Sea Islands	79	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	.....	.....	.....	4
Not stated	32,892	69,799	52,725	25,438
Total Aliens	151,824	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214
United States	24,649	40,961	54,924	276,473
Total	176,473	640,086	1,768,175	2,874,687

THE SINGLE TAX.

THE following is from a statement of the single tax principle, by Henry George.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require use of common ways.

ALABAMA.

COUNTIES. (67.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.				U. S. SENATOR, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Underwood, Dem.	Birch, Rep.
Autauga	773	99	11	5	525	15
Baldwin	767	216	148	10	539	27
Barbour	1,235	45	13	12	707	10
Bibb	1,247	217	106	17	742	18
Blount	1,488	1,229	26	6	1,159	1,062
Bullock	743	4	2	.....	472	.....
Butler	1,162	78	6	3	694	9
Calhoun	2,232	442	23	25	1,000	35
Chambers	1,683	168	7	14	1,679	10
Cherokee	1,136	508	27	5	803	361
Chilton	884	1,363	40	14	823	108
Choctaw	765	21	12	2	473	.....
Clarke	1,397	25	12	.....	763	5
Clay	1,198	677	1	3	1,100	135
Cleburne	762	576	5	9	626	341
Coffee	2,029	426	17	4	821	56
Colbert	1,132	352	44	1	687	87
Conecuh	1,032	42	17	2	503	8
Coosa	872	485	34	3	800	139
Covington	1,747	305	107	24	1,041	40
Crenshaw	1,429	139	6	7	797	9
Cullman	1,396	1,351	9	7	1,373	961
Dale	1,260	597	4	9	1,535	283
Dallas	1,575	23	7	4	860	2
De Kalb	1,787	1,190	33	14	1,352	966
Elmore	1,631	.....	.....	.....	1,053	26
Escambia	985	108	3	.....	581	14
Etowah	1,887	862	73	7	1,755	655
Fayette	1,031	697	18	15	852	497
Franklin	1,044	984	39	7	831	846
Geneva	1,265	713	23	12	696	116
Greene	383	9	.....	.....	296	1
Hale	795	15	1	2	505	.....
Henry	865	143	27	5	506	15
Houston	1,678	466	46	14	1,736	47
Jackson	1,909	567	32	16	925	.....
Jefferson	10,679	2,052	296	95	4,873	255
Lamar	1,299	303	4	29	741	120
Lauderdale	1,678	369	47	13	862	130
Lawrence	995	43	4	416	520	138
Lee	1,369	42	30	5	657	5
Limestone	1,450	92	19	13	513	7
Lowndes	540	9	1	1	421	1
Macon	575	13	2	1	697	2
Madison	2,206	215	45	8	1,234	28
Marengo	1,191	19	1	1	904	.....
Marion	1,328	807	1	8	857	456
Marshall	1,944	1,183	33	10	1,340	1,066
Mobile	3,026	832	75	21	1,508	9
Monroe	1,029	17	2	1	628	2
Montgomery	3,316	106	19	11	1,576	6
Morgan	2,120	364	44	38	1,225	147
Perry	897	20	12	1	508	.....
Pickens	1,179	218	18	4	639	8
Pike	1,791	50	11	6	1,088	8
Randolph	1,328	652	4	5	697	220
Russell	752	3	4	.....	553	1
Shelby	1,311	1,423	8	9	1,202	222
St. Clair	990	851	53	8	784	389
Sumter	770	8	6	.....	440	1
Talladega	1,541	447	4	6	925	71
Tallapoosa	1,892	129	33	3	1,142	22
Tuscaloosa	2,437	218	41	12	1,075	41
Walker	2,314	1,360	107	20	2,721	1,150
Washington	500	32	2	4	316	2
Wilcox	866	1	.....	.....	603	.....
Winston	726	1,107	6	7	530	909
Total	99,516	28,662	1,916	1,034	63,389	12,320

ALASKA.

Governor, Thomas Riggs, Jr.; Secretary of Territory, Charles E. Davidson; Treasurer, Walstein G. Smith. Legislature consists of 24 members—8 in Senate and 16 in the House.

Alaska is divided into four judicial divisions, with a District Judge for each, to wit: First Division, Juneau, Robert W. Jennings; Second Division, Nome, William A. Holzheimer; Third Division, Valdez, Frederick M. Brown; Fourth Division, Fairbanks, Charles E. Bunnell. The term of each Judge is four years.

ARIZONA.

COUNTIES. (14.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR. 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Ashhurst, Dem.	Kibbey, Rep.	Colter, Dem.	Campbell. Rep.
Apache	648	311	477	234	528	409
Cochise	6,115	3,203	5,542	3,472	4,898	4,110
Coconino	1,171	802	962	662	867	935
Gila	3,686	1,495	3,187	1,533	2,876	2,117
Graham	1,597	497	1,478	609	1,252	822
Greenlee	1,492	672	1,408	601	1,159	786
Maricopa	7,634	5,747	6,293	7,113	4,977	7,779
Mohave	1,335	643	1,360	540	899	527
Navajo	1,240	574	1,059	645	812	780
Pima	2,079	2,616	2,168	2,099	1,842	2,485
Pinal	1,232	855	1,189	851	1,079	1,169
Santa Cruz	726	666	738	575	683	609
Yavapai	2,893	1,716	2,699	1,689	2,590	2,615
Yuma	1,322	727	1,313	638	1,126	804
Total	33,170	20,524	29,873	21,261	25,588	25,927

ARKANSAS.

COUNTIES. (75.)	PRES., 1916.		U.S.SEN.1916		GOV., 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Kirby, Dem.	Remmel, Rep.	Br'gh Dem.	Townsend, Rep.
Arkansas	1,119	613	1,101	665	1,313	618
Ashley	1,519	463	1,594	542	1,548	436
Baxter	914	318	814	310	929	335
Benton	3,106	1,293	3,093	1,453	3,524	1,374
Boone	1,413	598	1,431	611	1,595	677
Bradley	1,159	314	1,182	322	1,291	315
Calhoun	933	275	975	270	963	273
Carroll	1,512	1,034	1,429	1,021	1,585	1,062
Chicot	570	474	524	394	594	341
Clark	1,975	678	1,956	752	2,102	693
Clay	1,950	973	1,993	981	2,192	949
Cleburne	865	271	991	332	973	303
Cleveland	1,128	230	1,144	358	1,146	285
Columbia	2,074	721	1,998	696	2,160	688
Conway	1,401	1,032	1,380	1,053	1,511	944
Craighead	1,957	543	2,047	590	2,354	490
Crawford	1,622	1,195	1,649	1,339	1,758	1,240
Crittenden	563	91	528	93	570	75
Cross	927	252	832	307	980	225
Dallas	1,150	527	1,162	544	1,259	451
Desha	960	369	1,061	314	1,137	219
Drew	1,627	838	1,615	822	1,731	739
Faulkner	2,031	817	2,116	922	2,030	808
Franklin	1,679	532	1,781	701	1,747	613
Fulton	1,096	392	1,064	412	1,054	369
Garland	1,678	1,057	1,952	962	2,226	744
Grant	957	190	994	198	1,078	164
Greene	2,292	533	2,216	608	2,396	535
Hempstead	2,103	1,238	1,958	1,320	2,163	1,287
Hot Spring	1,429	645	1,651	718	1,674	577
Howard	1,317	545	1,451	528	1,470	452
Independ'ce	1,987	762	1,909	861	2,080	717
Izard	1,267	285	1,033	309	1,250	349
Jackson	1,351	476	1,303	546	1,355	441
Jefferson	2,173	923	2,161	969	2,448	811
Johnson	1,479	571	1,560	694	1,699	602
Lafayette	891	365	844	403	1,002	355
Lawrence	1,706	298	1,678	336	1,751	276
Lee	848	353	806	335	886	339
Lincoln	889	477	856	407	1,013	331
Little River	842	364	796	332	911	370
Logan	2,018	1,183	2,344	1,389	2,402	1,181
Lonoke	2,180	515	2,060	561	2,995	464
Madison	1,456	1,332	1,484	1,426	1,475	1,396
Marion	781	274	874	304	874	277
Miller	1,418	402	1,309	367	1,460	367
Mississippi	1,249	417	1,130	349	1,372	316
Monroe	741	508	641	485	812	325
Montgomery	939	432	913	458	933	404
Nevada	1,376	657	1,248	641	1,417	621
Newton	559	675	597	843	556	679
Ouachita	1,405	970	1,320	1,080	1,473	994
Perry	975	439	849	388	1,072	390
Phillips	1,466	552	1,375	423	1,546	372
Pike	1,178	605	1,219	633	1,204	597
Poinsett	1,174	511	1,033	425	1,276	337
Polk	1,242	448	1,074	457	1,217	434
Pope	2,148	783	2,067	821	2,320	864
Prairie	1,061	655	1,091	671	1,128	476
Pulaski	6,008	2,593	5,687	2,381	6,853	1,605

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U.S.Sen.1916 Kirby, Dem.	Remmel, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Br'gh Dem.	Townsend, Rep.
Randolph	1,553	458	1,473	446	1,742	416
Saline	1,567	231	1,376	226	1,745	200
Scott	1,369	514	1,290	519	1,422	483
Searcy	629	919	622	947	693	1,038
Sebastian	3,719	1,366	2,971	1,195	3,898	1,328
Sevier	1,265	244	1,213	265	1,291	207
Sharp	972	251	1,078	293	1,047	252
St. Francis	960	395	1,012	391	1,023	336
Stone	682	298	553	281	680	319
Union	1,691	273	1,927	301	1,978	245
Van Buren	1,272	743	1,228	802	1,263	750
Washington	2,922	1,625	2,858	1,628	3,254	1,508
White	2,823	673	2,591	745	2,876	677
Woodruff	935	438	946	504	1,015	421
Yell	2,099	781	2,179	927	2,281	811
Total	112,282	47,135	110,293	48,922	122,041	43,963

CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (58.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	U.S.Sen.1916 Patton, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.*
Alameda	43,748	51,417	5 439	1,544	22,207	65,963
Alpine	23	60	.....	.....	15	56
Amador	1,766	1,209	136	38	1,129	1,536
Butte	4,888	3,956	445	389	3,029	4,972
Calaveras	1,524	1,175	136	38	1,008	1,506
Colusa	1,998	1,011	129	45	1,525	1,238
Contra Costa	6,092	5,731	912	302	2,863	8,464
Del Norte	171	499	141	25	301	542
El Dorado	1,755	1,068	186	33	1,303	1,316
Fresno	14,241	11,707	1,675	912	8,119	15,441
Glenn	1,797	1,342	109	91	1,138	1,657
Humboldt	4,103	5,786	1,070	361	2,426	7,068
Imperial	3,273	2,694	368	329	2,045	3,162
Inyo	966	846	153	52	521	922
Kern	9,566	5,611	567	251	6,915	7,149
Kings	2,905	2,221	259	229	2,048	2,279
Lake	1,164	791	182	96	613	1,049
Lassen	1,323	877	146	30	759	1,109
Los Angeles	114,070	135,554	8,097	10,061	81,149	142,280
Madera	1,380	1,323	187	89	1,111	1,757
Marin	3,789	4,328	425	106	1,757	5,963
Mariposa	802	451	93	29	501	591
Mendocino	3,371	3,494	456	150	2,254	3,995
Merced	2,637	2,132	293	182	1,195	2,635
Modoc	1,222	768	84	29	828	745
Mono	158	137	27	5	87	147
Monterey	3,878	3,599	371	191	2,448	4,237
Napa	3,088	3,914	308	155	2,164	4,051
Nevada	2,548	1,586	286	90	1,320	2,589
Orange	6,474	10,609	618	1,920	4,898	9,676
Placer	3,375	1,954	322	118	1,875	3,148
Plumas	1,025	663	106	21	561	924
Riverside	4,561	7,152	785	836	3,218	7,593
Sacramento	14,538	10,696	853	646	8,177	16,368
San Benito	1,688	1,440	94	40	1,197	1,417
S.Bernardino	9,398	11,932	809	1,410	6 213	12,103
San Diego	16,815	16,978	1,627	1,132	8,813	20,767
S. Francisco	78,225	63,093	6,358	1,404	31,986	101,574
San Joaquin	11,454	7,861	801	557	7,092	10,437
S. Luis Ob'po	3,639	2,854	565	159	2,045	3,659
San Mateo	4,485	5,207	551	179	1,721	7,666
S'ta Barbara	5,198	4,153	479	347	3,182	4,796
Santa Clara	14,185	16,592	1,023	887	7,825	20,802
Santa Cruz	4,511	4,228	386	324	2,763	4,827
Shasta	2,828	2,008	452	113	1,813	2,491
Sierra	594	360	56	9	351	482
Siskiyou	3,447	2,059	432	109	2,076	2,806
Solano	5,678	3,536	330	192	2,328	6,807
Sonoma	8,377	9,733	937	293	5,131	11,195
Stanislaus	5,190	4,401	743	1,067	2,863	6,293
Sutter	1,543	1,211	81	49	1,185	1,276
Tehama	2,531	1,739	345	181	1,658	2,152
Trinity	661	424	104	17	411	537
Tulare	7,299	6,845	913	533	4,934	7,754
Tuolumne	1,584	1,057	242	44	969	1,359
Ventura	2,835	3,980	266	138	2,623	3,360
Yolo	2,922	2,334	170	78	2,383	2,534
Yuba	1,980	1,530	102	31	1,157	2,188
Total	466,289	462,516	43,263	27,713	277,852	574,667

* And Progressive.

COLORADO.

Counties. (63.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Gunter, Dem.	Carlson, Rep.	Goddard, Soc.
Adams	2,120	1,165	125	1,861	1,203	139
Alamosa	1,308	488	64	1,076	626	77
Arapahoe	2,652	1,444	129	2,396	1,659	185
Archuleta	830	473	11	589	472	33
Baca	1,294	826	208	934	953	251
Bent	1,473	833	55	1,219	1,020	49
Boulder	7,419	3,986	282	6,356	4,902	616
Chaffee	2,546	861	78	2,027	1,163	100
Cheyenne	802	558	82	653	628	97
Clear Creek	1,289	474	32	1,124	565	46
Conejos	1,721	928	6	913	1,098	18
Costilla	1,028	579	25	908	588	31
Crowley	1,160	847	51	1,002	1,001	63
Custer	539	403	35	482	377	41
Delta	2,317	1,612	282	2,089	2,113	335
Denver	43,029	23,185	1,826	40,739	24,427	2,379
Dolores	251	46	30	195	69	37
Douglas	820	612	13	689	616	26
Eagle	1,136	397	36	936	503	59
Elbert	1,230	951	90	1,120	1,008	106
El Paso	8,381	7,159	552	7,126	7,884	724
Fremont	3,395	2,257	243	2,656	2,661	277
Garfield	2,479	1,139	161	1,983	1,451	201
Gilpin	763	407	15	542	119	29
Grand	624	378	11	625	374	25
Gunnison	1,618	736	115	1,364	842	145
Hinsdale	178	94	29	161	101	42
Huerfano	2,632	2,027	25	2,344	2,196	32
Jackson	331	157	5	297	185	8
Jefferson	3,368	2,040	139	2,942	2,254	173
Kiowa	936	723	141	719	858	125
Kit Carson	1,571	1,030	147	1,071	1,320	173
Lake	2,672	993	38	2,374	1,207	201
La Plata	2,590	1,029	158	2,249	1,212	189
Larimer	4,868	2,797	417	4,002	3,353	495
Las Animas	5,300	3,511	152	4,564	3,232	175
Lincoln	1,702	1,129	119	1,420	1,365	122
Logan	2,679	1,422	111	2,116	1,860	181
Mesa	4,394	2,223	544	3,314	3,106	659
Mineral	278	135	8	270	146	45
Moffat	740	512	31	617	601	35
Montezuma	1,458	425	76	1,164	593	90
Montrose	2,571	1,315	252	1,932	1,903	237
Morgan	2,371	1,541	111	1,839	1,836	164
Otero	3,963	2,678	167	3,240	3,130	163
Ouray	961	399	56	781	519	78
Park	674	372	28	602	377	40
Phillips	795	532	56	496	770	91
Pitkin	915	263	100	733	371	110
Prowers	2,168	1,683	244	1,644	2,135	235
Pueblo	10,710	6,545	731	8,987	7,097	910
Rio Blanco	702	468	12	585	511	16
Rio Grande	1,756	886	47	1,388	1,072	49
Routt	1,972	819	111	1,613	1,027	134
Saguache	1,254	681	46	970	826	65
San Juan	692	214	74	547	291	84
San Miguel	1,325	578	71	1,116	724	70
Sedgwick	519	529	67	382	600	79
Summit	717	268	28	641	270	47
Teller	3,515	1,693	231	2,996	2,139	285
Washington	1,748	989	129	1,442	1,206	140
Weld	8,600	5,393	324	7,168	6,740	395
Yuma	2,466	1,436	231	1,732	1,902	249
Total	178,816	102,308	10,019	151,962	117,723	12,495

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Cummings Dem.	McLean, Rep.	Governor, 1918. Spellacy, Dem.	Holcomb. Rep.
Hartford	24,398	23,265	23,672	23,807	19,183	18,910
New Haven	30,416	30,175	30,074	30,306	24,250	24,209
New London	8,322	8,283	8,090	8,446	6,416	6,642
Fairfield	20,873	25,962	21,481	25,257	15,484	18,996
Windham	3,797	4,259	3,690	46,21	2,883	3,692
Litchfield	6,183	7,288	6,005	7,451	4,305	6,356
Middlesex	3,765	4,524	3,663	4,308	2,629	3,835
Tolland	2,032	2,758	1,974	2,824	1,623	2,251
Total	99,786	106,514	98,649	107,020	76,773	84,891

DELAWARE.

Counties. (3.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1918.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Saulsbury, Dem	Heist'r Ball, Rep	Hughes, Dem	Townsend, Rep.
Kent	14,894	16,166	3,754	3,500	14,496	16,547
New Castle	4,210	3,813	12,058	11,449	4,170	3,839
Sussex	5,649	6,032	4,301	5,570	5,387	6,262
Total	24,753	26,011	20,113	21,519	24,053	26,648

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Government of the District of Columbia is a municipality whose principal administrative agency is a board of three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States and must be citizens of the District of Columbia and have resided there for three years immediately preceding their appointment as such, and during that period have claimed residence nowhere else. Their appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is an officer of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army whose lineal rank is senior to that of Captain, or who is a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the army. He is detailed for duty as such.

FLORIDA.

Counties. (52.)	Pres. 1916.		U.S.Sen. 1916		Gov. 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep.	Trammell, Dem	O'N'l, Rep	Catts, Prohi	Knott Dem
Alachua	2,030	440	1,883	259	1,067	1,128
Baker	439	52	373	39	439	92
Bay	725	279	719	174	506	399
Bradford	1,302	153	1,368	93	1,007	515
Brevard	599	174	639	123	234	467
Broward	382	158	427	127	444	152
Calhoun	539	209	675	58	680	227
Citrus	601	46	576	28	435	224
Clay	380	79	426	41	329	158
Columbia	861	226	789	147	596	314
Dade	1,654	629	1,902	474	1,418	854
De Soto	1,755	385	1,860	218	1,644	598
Duval	5,456	1,339	5,530	526	2,896	3,834
Escambia	2,183	416	2,239	255	1,251	1,359
Franklin	312	81	330	59	233	180
Gadsden	875	57	932	24	482	530
Hamilton	675	113	610	60	509	274
Hernando	446	38	429	38	328	182
Hillsborough	4,627	691	4,916	463	3,633	3,079
Holmes	763	427	1,009	167	1,099	323
Jackson	1,975	410	2,125	158	1,307	1,068
Jefferson	646	104	622	60	357	314
La Fayette	849	45	772	14	619	290
Lake	886	330	963	204	512	494
Lee	751	167	782	101	694	261
Leon	875	191	955	150	386	629
Levy	712	216	723	103	608	240
Liberty	280	57	294	19	228	131
Madison	721	22	614	15	434	350
Manatee	1,033	289	1,100	189	789	428
Marion	1,567	462	1,635	368	808	975
Monroe	730	345	755	233	440	169
Nassau	420	94	444	29	228	372
Okaloosa	603	303	754	131	482	338
Orange	1,261	415	1,229	432	663	897
Osceola	511	453	512	265	563	159
Palm Beach	725	312	855	235	453	535
Pasco	779	223	819	164	693	328
Pinellas	1,503	555	1,708	301	1,009	726
Polk	2,574	575	2,670	315	1,875	1,070
Putnam	879	416	1,028	294	575	590
St. John's	1,133	326	1,083	306	658	800
St. Lucie	703	134	703	66	507	416
Santa Rosa	896	111	966	41	335	712
Seminole	706	155	706	146	436	364
Sumter	599	70	568	70	337	359
Suwanee	1,209	56	1,129	48	773	554
Taylor	547	51	553	30	358	255
Volusia	1,541	886	1,799	355	1,245	1,037
Wakulla	387	121	364	105	331	94
Walton	753	549	887	331	852	265
Washington	626	159	641	123	661	234
Total	55,948	14,594	58,391	8,774	39,546	39,343

GEORGIA.

Counties. (152)	President, 1916.			Governor, Dem. Primary, 1916.		
	Wilson, Dem	Hughes, Rep	Prog	Dorsey.	Hardman.	Harris.
Appling	413	44	117	600	192	553
Bacon	287	46		515	23	202
Baker	435		91	228	57	235
Baldwin	579	65	42	282	11	80
Banks	989	126	118	89	116	43
Barrow	712	148	102	1,226	550	162
Bartow	1,325	92	326	1,411	317	912
Ben Hill	627	8	131	511	54	111
Berrien	2,102	32	49	426	324	1,779
Bibb	2,018	201	58	619	99	1,893
Bleckley	362	6	14	435	56	362
Brooks	969	103	25	410	336	596
Bryan	295	17	9	238	39	252
Bulloch	1,410	29	87	1,169	298	992
Burke	673	19	14	311	57	556
Butts	595	52	27	747	88	448
Calhoun	265	9	2	174	44	417
Camden	251	4		149	5	288
Campbell	508	77	66	789	168	138
Candler	442		28	244	141	276
Carroll	1,621	118	413	2,112	804	432
Catoosa	624	32	210	253	134	235
Charlton	169	52	11	110	143	52
Chatham	3,797	368	616	1,794	83	2,636
Chattah'ch'e	156	5	4	91	54	133
Chattooga	1,006	20	210	593	75	849
Cherokee	855	292	461	2,113	136	562
Clarke	1,036	113	31	638	149	358
Clay	225	9	10	274	15	189
Clayton	517		75	764	71	161
Clinch	371	53	8	84	138	635
Cobb	1,750	137	434	2,630	286	683
Coffee	2,091	120	29	642	128	714
Colquitt	1,305	53	171	927	160	833
Columbia	521	6	18	173	19	253
Coweta	1,179	85	26	1,359	199	274
Crawford	111	2	4	113	13	214
Crisp	577	4	100	353	105	347
Dade	616	25	52	36	69	339
Dawson	410	273	29	284	158	69
Decatur	1,147	35	116	947	61	591
De Kalb	1,690	12	197	1,712	318	980
Dodge	788	64	35	681	65	831
Dooly	737		31	449	125	585
Dougherty	836	37	17	222	21	321
Douglas	416	64	78	1,017	59	142
Early	412	4	9	620	185	515
Echols	173			156	90	155
Effingham	450	8	64	365	89	384
Elbert	1,756		183	1,135	305	554
Emanuel	1,500	28	266	1,128	88	823
Evans	334	34	58	367	141	179
Fannin	720	166	933	387	142	91
Fayette	494	25	70	1,285	155	81
Floyd	2,137	50	386	1,892	330	984
Forsyth	1,116	166	236	1,157	416	360
Franklin	1,540	44	206	1,382	742	228
Fulton	8,915	1,311	1,040	6,751	623	4,499
Gilmer	712	258	560	614	397	10
Glascock	126	8	156	441	30	60
Glynn	477	45	36	173	146	326
Gordon	1,010	190	242	1,410	355	476
Grady	675	39	84	900	288	602
Greene	676	53	153	713	94	175
Gwinnett	1,528	222	270	2,583	881	237
Habersham	1,032	48	406	564	199	91
Hall	1,662	141	367	1,513	440	907
Hancock	562	30	22	476	74	183
Haralson	837	137	779	939	151	150
Harris	550	23	31	534	89	333
Hart	750	22	237	1,034	385	523
Heard	439	11	62	801	90	63
Henry	868	78	89	1,001	345	291
Houston	805	52	12	537	31	777
Irwin	503	31	24	510	200	126
Jackson	1,185	71	102	1,294	1,455	158
Jasper	537	14	6	348	66	220
Jeff Davis	299	11	56	433	14	409
Jefferson	588	63	145	539	59	387
Jenkins	402	7	20	259	36	321
Johnson	715	20	166	716	23	552
Jones	398	27	6	143	63	222
Laurens	1,269	64	143	973	70	1,249

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Governor, Dem. Primary, 1916. Dorsey.	Hardman.	Harris.
Lee	316	3	4	159	54	184
Liberty	245	26	103	401	32	29
Lincoln	333	5	56	518	65	186
Lowndes	1,870	60	88	581	460	583
Lumpkin	455	55	171	333	77	270
Macon	440	21	97	426	31	343
Madison	1,241	19	181	1,187	705	196
Marion	330	42	96	366	60	195
McDuffie	466	70	65	340	4	370
McIntosh	111	20	4	91	17	110
Meriwether	1,118	36	96	1,292	468	166
Miller	464	15	7	288	136	237
Milton	462	11	92	815	244	118
Mitchell	921	41	96	500	.....	.....
Monroe	721	52	65	563	326	375
Montgomery	1,002	21	66	743	30	660
Morgan	613	59	58	553	164	234
Murray	1,162	301	136	589	288	398
Muscogee	1,833	110	41	934	256	1,310
Newton	943	102	39	412	18	386
Oconee	497	.....	166	681	119	173
Oglethorpe	657	18	42	710	438	217
Paulding	670	10	783	1,410	111	140
Pickens	497	420	341	755	103	101
Pierce	489	85	25	444	61	691
Pike	766	65	106	731	261	402
Polk	1,172	.....	713	1,320	201	410
Pulaski	383	13	23	259	16	366
Putnam	462	8	.....	224	38	200
Quitman	125	2	15	155	42	20
Rabun	633	87	181	350	271	89
Randolph	645	13	23	419	111	386
Richmond	2,708	238	524	922	457	1,998
Rockdale	490	73	56	801	87	157
Schley	222	2	35	274	6	127
Screven	625	36	98	502	441	416
Spalding	835	11	152	524	320	376
Stephens	500	15	60	265	266	193
Stewart	471	23	14	300	118	245
Sumter	1,065	38	40	550	192	770
Talbot	511	17	14	302	65	378
Taliaferro	255	7	11	334	37	186
Tattnall	574	49	200	1,043	139	462
Taylor	405	57	113	308	39	173
Telfair	773	25	29	657	105	709
Terrell	677	10	13	673	32	519
Thomas	1,298	12	173	798	122	937
Tift	1,034	42	173	524	48	863
Toombs	425	33	86	247	59	196
Towns	358	481	6	162	166	68
Troup	1,227	38	240	1,379	144	579
Turner	400	145	172	606	102	384
Twiggs	365	20	15	264	13	361
Union	532	523	.....	174	55	174
Upson	734	18	259	537	32	486
Walker	1,883	439	300	764	164	1,058
Walton	1,305	83	91	1,774	139	461
Ware	1,066	133	59	499	65	826
Warren	292	47	89	532	35	147
Washington	954	18	156	862	9	1,183
Wayne	160	29	25	281	201	541
Webster	248	20	15	211	55	145
Wheeler	372	31	40	509	39	249
White	639	6	200	587	274	409
Whitfield	1,093	16	707	954	718	366
Wilcox	590	12	58	688	408	173
Wilkes	785	17	52	627	92	529
Wilkinson	371	28	20	407	181	308
Worth	690	31	68	829	136	712
Total	127,763	11,294	20,692	106,680	26,693	70,998

HAWAII.

Governor, Lucius E. Pinkham; Secretary of the Territory, C. P. Iaukea; Attorney-General, I. M. Stainback; Auditor, M. G. K. Hopkins; Treasurer, C. J. McCarthy; Superintendent of Public Works, C. R. Forbes; Commissioner of Public Lands, B. G. Rivenburgh; President of the Board of Health, J. S. B. Pratt; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. W. Kinney.

IDAHO.

Counties. (37.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson. Soc.	Governor. 1918. Samuels, Dem.	Davis Rep.
Ada	5,207	5,299	359	3,143	5,937
Adams	645	667	129	379	515
Bannock	4,084	2,950	302	1,385	2,718
Bear Lake	1,566	1,229	31	640	1,394
Benewah	1,374	935	337	641	1,078
Bingham	2,306	1,885	145	1,163	1,534
Blaine	1,830	1,239	173	594	708
Boise	1,048	1,231	113	242	418
Bonner	2,003	679	409	1,411	1,663
Bonneville	2,341	1,745	86	864	1,496
Boundary	653	601	100	316	639
Canyon	4,478	3,570	645	3,025	2,860
Cassia	1,629	1,331	291	1,378	1,935
Clearwater	678	839	242	533	693
Custer	879	154	64	308	631
Elmore	1,099	692	83	548	714
Franklin	1,432	1,089	30	344	1,170
Fremont	2,695	1,654	194	950	1,469
Gem	990	750	146	750	831
Gooding	1,089	1,093	100	916	1,178
Idaho	2,265	1,892	370	1,029	1,579
Jefferson	1,606	1,002	115	547	974
Kootenai	2,855	2,741	715	1,660	2,510
Latah	2,811	2,777	440	1,219	2,844
Lemhi	1,080	723	80	584	604
Lewis	1,255	901	118	559	718
Lincoln	1,084	1,139	96	871	1,077
Madison	1,371	1,132	21	560	894
Minidoka	1,135	965	540	1,325	1,120
Nez Perce	2,675	1,753	249	1,062	2,227
Oneida	1,326	1,014	29	536	1,037
Owyhee	775	602	84	627	716
Power	1,079	1,024	50	583	723
Shoshone	4,239	2,431	485	1,380	2,918
Teton	726	650	27	255	435
Twin Falls	3,974	3,083	593	3,106	3,503
Washington	1,802	1,547	109	1,070	1,452
Total	70,054	55,368	8,066	38,499	57,626

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Dunne, Dem.	Lowden, Rep.	Stedmann, Soc.
Adams	14,263	11,858	389	7,780	7,379	287
Alexander	3,940	5,395	116	2,243	3,138	84
Bond	2,652	3,626	38	1,342	2,265	30
Boone	1,211	5,181	190	637	2,921	141
Brown	2,856	1,679	17	1,525	1,020	15
Bureau	5,793	8,213	249	3,481	5,420	202
Calhoun	1,181	1,168	29	920	905	18
Carroll	1,980	4,496	94	1,104	3,169	70
Cass	4,485	3,193	152	2,335	2,188	105
Champaign	9,601	14,632	254	5,272	8,581	201
Christian	7,982	6,923	421	4,193	4,247	293
Clark	5,311	4,936	51	2,826	2,922	34
Clay	3,574	3,879	145	1,972	2,283	112
Clinton	4,201	3,423	302	2,879	2,064	228
Coles	7,772	8,314	88	4,147	4,814	75
Cook	379,438	435,695	32,471	241,249	258,051	30,530
Crawford	5,570	5,084	142	2,903	3,017	71
Cumberland	2,960	2,879	41	1,675	1,709	27
De Kalb	3,386	9,764	316	1,868	5,749	232
De Witt	4,460	4,380	99	2,275	2,573	79
Douglas	3,768	4,564	150	1,974	2,632	123
Du Page	4,816	9,610	378	2,740	5,828	236
Edgar	6,710	6,099	136	3,536	3,463	89
Edwards	1,389	2,885	5	708	1,739	9
Effingham	4,529	3,207	72	2,523	1,955	47
Fayette	5,669	5,316	221	3,038	3,177	159
Ford	2,054	4,670	125	1,104	2,719	75
Franklin	6,419	6,371	704	3,697	3,809	559
Fulton	8,686	9,735	1,175	4,845	5,740	876
Gallatin	2,920	1,985	85	1,717	1,279	67
Greene	6,150	3,400	.....	3,174	2,217	.....
Grundy	2,241	4,811	101	1,346	3,094	89
Hamilton	3,644	3,239	75	2,044	2,023	46
Hancock	7,711	6,472	166	3,622	3,648	131
Hardin	1,264	1,419	34	785	914	22

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Dunne, Dem.	Lowden, Rep.	Stedmann, Soc.
Henderson	1,611	2,528	60	845	1,630	46
Henry	5,220	11,406	520	2,807	6,810	391
Iroquois	4,977	8,503	87	2,868	5,264	66
Jackson	6,780	8,356	185	3,664	4,882	144
Jasper	3,881	3,110	57	2,118	1,841	31
Jefferson	6,685	6,028	101	3,565	3,318	80
Jersey	3,052	2,644	20	1,727	1,799	14
Jo Daviess	3,505	5,775	143	2,076	3,637	90
Johnson	1,822	3,273	69	1,062	1,991	55
Kane	9,875	23,868	906	5,257	14,373	680
Kankakee	6,096	10,594	92	3,592	6,199	95
Kendall	1,008	3,316	19	529	2,095	15
Knox	6,785	10,918	435	3,712	6,766	342
Lake	5,447	12,905	715	3,106	7,813	551
La Salle	14,625	20,662	851	8,814	11,927	598
Lawrence	5,052	4,481	190	2,772	2,706	134
Lee	4,087	7,985	144	2,226	4,731	118
Livingston	6,462	9,801	97	3,599	6,000	76
Logan	5,726	5,933	310	3,055	3,723	226
Macon	11,181	13,997	632	5,259	8,262	509
Macoupin	10,012	8,375	1,089	5,374	5,443	836
Madison	16,302	17,594	1,091	9,752	11,038	603
Marion	7,892	6,438	425	4,203	3,666	338
Marshall	2,593	3,579	110	1,627	2,163	74
Mason	3,886	3,029	53	2,182	2,095	42
Massac	1,236	3,926	38	731	2,401	33
McDonough	5,740	7,192	250	2,825	4,236	190
McHenry	3,278	9,024	58	1,967	5,931	38
McLean	11,699	14,983	450	6,190	9,136	353
Menard	2,689	2,693	60	1,379	1,769	35
Mercer	3,430	5,308	69	1,855	3,180	60
Monroe	2,104	2,825	27	1,401	1,944	18
Montgomery	7,903	7,065	607	4,169	4,409	465
Morgan	7,104	7,536	157	3,447	4,543	129
Moultrie	3,370	2,933	55	1,803	1,756	39
Ogle	3,297	8,639	69	1,517	5,577	57
Peoria	18,719	18,615	718	10,822	12,550	598
Perry	4,445	4,796	170	2,470	2,873	124
Platt	3,028	4,012	88	1,571	2,415	62
Pike	7,005	5,293	239	3,721	3,273	175
Pope	1,158	2,924	57	701	1,754	44
Pulaski	2,159	3,863	87	1,260	2,180	33
Putnam	785	1,444	42	523	1,006	37
Randolph	5,403	5,517	132	3,155	3,311	115
Richland	3,431	2,992	79	1,751	1,808	53
Rock Island	10,914	16,169	2,855	6,517	9,644	1,980
Saline	5,930	7,061	787	3,308	3,937	559
Sangamon	17,958	20,900	1,001	9,377	12,629	739
Schuyler	3,392	2,595	36	1,819	1,620	29
Scott	2,457	2,126	21	1,267	1,352	15
Shelby	7,515	5,911	83	3,823	3,473	78
Stark	1,390	2,887	31	782	1,713	19
St. Clair	22,622	22,134	1,152	14,573	14,406	955
Stephenson	5,463	8,620	433	2,813	5,798	305
Tazewell	6,743	6,672	341	3,778	4,550	277
Union	5,171	3,135	60	2,724	1,814	40
Vermilion	13,864	16,330	605	8,257	10,500	484
Wabash	3,264	2,600	86	1,754	1,608	67
Warren	4,498	6,294	154	2,236	3,508	112
Washington	2,794	4,657	105	1,664	2,642	85
Wayne	4,934	5,383	59	2,588	3,110	40
White	5,066	4,137	151	2,687	2,434	104
Whiteside	3,839	10,045	127	2,061	6,216	105
Will	11,378	19,881	317	6,504	11,713	241
Williamson	8,172	10,262	580	4,601	5,939	459
Winnebago	6,198	14,893	1,439	3,039	10,411	1,179
Woodford	3,619	4,273	87	1,968	2,642	67
Total	950,229	1152549	61,394	556,654	696,535	52,316

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles C. Craig; Associate Justices, James H. Cartwright, William M. Farmer, Orrin N. Carter, Frank H. Dunn, George A. Cooke, Warren W. Duncan; Clerk, Chas. W. Vail.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1904. Pres.	327,606	632,645	.....	69,225	34,770	305,039 R
1908. Gov.	526,912	550,076	.....	31,293	33,922	23,164 R
1910. Treas.	376,046	436,484	.....	49,687	20,113	60,438 R
1912. Gov.	443,120	318,469	303,401	78,679	15,231	124,651 D

INDIANA.

COUNTIES. (92.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Adair, Dem.	Goodrich, Rep.	SEC'Y OF STATE, 1918. Conter, Dem.	Roach, Rep.
Adams	2,875	1,796	2,807	1,776	2,119	1,623
Allen	9,470	10,169	9,478	10,001	8,560	9,148
Bartholom'w	3,441	3,287	3,383	3,304	2,791	2,976
Benton	1,502	1,872	1,455	1,823	1,029	1,693
Blackford	1,867	1,595	1,833	1,578	1,450	1,439
Boone	2,513	3,331	3,465	3,360	3,028	3,071
Brown	1,016	506	1,147	673	721	381
Carroll	2,401	3,468	2,350	2,480	1,788	2,427
Cass	5,140	4,879	5,078	4,847	4,091	4,382
Clark	3,572	3,173	3,484	3,163	3,240	2,680
Clay	3,435	3,102	3,254	3,084	3,178	2,932
Clinton	3,662	3,638	3,588	3,604	3,170	3,461
Crawford	1,508	1,201	1,446	1,194	1,213	1,066
Daviess	3,143	3,191	3,056	3,189	2,582	3,218
Dearborn	3,010	2,318	2,934	2,299	2,304	1,961
Decatur	2,374	2,717	2,355	2,658	1,922	2,511
De Kalb	3,372	2,898	3,232	2,857	2,741	2,917
Delaware	5,946	6,919	5,835	6,967	4,553	6,277
Dubois	3,072	1,492	3,028	1,438	2,312	1,426
Elkhart	5,723	5,850	5,572	5,814	4,207	5,515
Fayette	2,074	2,360	2,009	2,336	1,604	2,275
Floyd	3,850	3,200	3,711	3,144	3,262	3,027
Fountain	2,437	2,634	2,405	2,663	2,037	2,478
Franklin	2,426	1,495	2,360	1,455	1,895	1,301
Fulton	2,231	2,325	2,203	2,321	1,855	2,135
Gibson	3,765	3,576	3,637	3,490	3,100	3,393
Grant	5,827	6,059	5,626	6,049	4,401	6,180
Greene	3,990	3,878	3,843	3,887	3,530	3,937
Hamilton	2,799	3,951	2,732	3,859	1,929	3,593
Hancock	2,779	2,138	2,684	2,880	2,394	2,088
Harrison	2,373	2,086	2,270	2,322	1,959	2,164
Hendricks	2,453	3,046	2,367	3,014	1,979	2,927
Henry	3,560	4,386	3,496	4,364	2,416	3,827
Howard	3,934	4,777	3,818	4,657	2,249	3,937
Huntington	3,833	3,761	3,728	3,742	2,927	3,793
Jackson	3,312	2,422	3,164	2,389	2,492	2,428
Jasper	1,488	1,995	1,433	1,925	1,072	1,863
Jay	3,070	3,075	3,049	3,056	2,669	2,894
Jefferson	2,518	2,675	2,447	2,643	1,948	2,704
Jennings	1,686	1,791	1,607	1,759	1,353	1,701
Johnson	3,108	2,428	3,060	2,439	2,549	2,123
Knox	5,380	4,805	5,272	4,732	4,260	4,524
Kosciusko	3,447	4,025	3,277	3,858	2,592	3,919
La Grange	1,512	1,958	1,459	1,937	1,027	1,954
Lake	9,946	13,263	9,139	12,656	6,169	9,642
Laporte	5,276	5,726	5,175	5,584	3,758	4,737
Lawrence	3,108	3,813	3,004	3,694	2,035	3,080
Madison	8,106	7,449	7,719	7,463	5,912	6,575
Marion	35,013	40,699	33,918	40,677	20,126	29,806
Marshall	3,221	2,855	3,114	2,814	2,080	2,793
Martin	1,549	1,534	1,505	1,496	1,276	1,357
Miami	3,854	3,360	3,709	3,401	3,121	3,090
Monroe	2,796	3,033	2,671	3,005	2,197	2,590
Montgomery	4,107	4,300	4,022	4,346	3,287	3,831
Morgan	2,616	2,360	2,562	2,846	2,272	2,668
Newton	1,278	1,377	1,259	1,387	933	1,314
Noble	3,069	3,417	2,990	3,346	2,430	3,101
Ohio	632	597	614	585	625	564
Orange	2,091	2,481	2,043	2,442	1,617	2,145
Owen	1,812	1,585	1,756	1,555	1,504	1,467
Parke	2,329	2,598	2,148	2,135	1,820	2,478
Perry	2,089	1,762	1,996	1,721	1,714	1,761
Pike	2,212	2,172	2,148	2,135	1,771	1,970
Porter	1,871	2,913	1,776	2,784	1,184	2,673
Posey	2,722	2,291	2,626	2,240	2,287	2,103
Pulaski	1,387	1,474	1,361	1,450	1,130	1,411
Putnam	2,965	2,453	2,870	2,448	2,783	2,378
Randolph	2,682	4,045	2,756	3,906	1,875	3,992
Ripley	2,519	2,686	2,526	2,648	2,064	2,432
Rush	2,569	2,950	2,520	2,920	2,118	2,884
Scott	1,068	802	1,037	781	912	786
Shelby	3,900	3,201	3,639	3,150	3,222	2,765
Spencer	2,335	2,560	2,334	2,495	1,832	2,241
Starke	1,334	1,550	1,301	1,495	1,010	1,415
Steuben	1,427	2,418	1,361	2,403	1,032	2,320
St. Joseph	9,709	7,961	9,502	7,943	6,559	6,460
Sullivan	3,880	2,630	3,668	2,568	3,186	2,318
Switzerland	1,446	1,214	1,410	1,202	1,324	1,130
Tippecanoe	4,918	6,386	4,884	6,283	3,212	5,178
Tipton	2,337	2,166	2,311	2,148	1,958	3,086
Union	826	997	802	998	716	935
Vanderburg	10,028	9,966	10,122	9,921	7,413	8,528
Vermillon	2,343	2,616	2,223	2,519	1,884	1,947

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.		Governor, 1916.		Sec'y of State, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Adair, Dem.	Goodrich Rep	Conter, Dem.	Roach, Rep.
Vigo	11,165	8,934	10,421	9,178	7,581	7,187
Wabash	3,168	3,849	3,088	3,814	2,282	3,555
Warren	1,011	1,823	931	1,335	698	1,606
Warrick	2,244	2,396	2,226	2,405	2,028	2,303
Washington	2,414	1,871	2,318	1,842	2,174	1,695
Wayne	5,007	6,112	4,959	5,871	3,346	5,081
Wells	2,928	1,947	2,827	1,942	2,431	1,960
White	2,262	2,412	2,206	2,388	1,778	2,407
Whitley	2,510	2,191	2,454	2,175	2,030	2,173
Total	334,003	341,005	325,060	337,831	251,694	301,207

Proh.—J. N. Grisso, 8,409.
Soc.—J. W. Kelley, 11,297.

IOWA.

Counties. (99.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1914.		Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Connolly, Dem.	Cummins, Rep.	Harding, Dem.	Porter, Rep.
Adair	1,619	1,922	1,251	1,739	1,484	1,253
Adams	1,365	1,401	1,269	1,125	989	1,169
Allamakee	1,714	2,411	1,510	1,518	1,624	1,865
Appanoose	2,510	3,327	1,909	2,300	2,651	1,877
Audubon	1,247	1,581	946	1,216	789	1,401
Benton	2,556	3,189	2,011	2,312	1,907	1,869
Blackhawk	4,270	6,742	2,929	3,969	4,443	2,711
Boone	2,338	2,955	1,173	2,273	1,703	1,573
Bremer	1,132	2,684	1,337	1,694	1,247	1,997
Buchanan	1,808	3,000	7,524	2,479	1,886	1,170
Buena Vista	1,454	2,045	731	1,610	1,280	1,407
Butler	977	2,722	731	2,037	1,610	1,170
Calhoun	1,515	2,276	1,075	2,050	1,363	1,135
Carroll	2,085	2,408	2,402	1,416	1,185	2,419
Cass	1,801	2,763	1,341	2,333	2,124	1,357
Cedar	1,595	2,862	1,626	1,971	1,678	1,642
Cerro Gordo	2,289	3,556	978	2,161	2,017	1,849
Cherokee	1,646	1,578	916	1,512	1,218	1,153
Chickasaw	1,697	1,999	1,623	1,220	1,412	1,851
Clarke	1,175	1,507	973	1,133	989	1,170
Clay	1,234	1,649	626	1,392	1,149	796
Clayton	2,379	3,347	2,162	2,386	1,922	2,461
Clinton	3,903	5,576	3,938	3,917	3,785	3,392
Crawford	1,919	2,756	2,249	1,590	1,345	2,482
Dallas	2,495	2,900	1,499	2,141	2,336	1,509
Davis	1,811	1,476	1,666	1,198	1,345	1,530
Decatur	2,111	1,962	1,794	1,683	1,704	1,613
Delaware	1,332	2,837	1,343	1,735	700	.....
Des Moines	3,827	4,132	2,653	2,210	2,305	3,077
Dickinson	893	1,249	535	878	1,041	622
Dubuque	6,063	5,772	7,536	2,591	3,340	4,585
Emmet	809	1,409	432	1,196	171	.....
Fayette	2,311	3,872	1,574	2,529	2,262	2,082
Floyd	1,250	2,691	652	1,716	1,761	1,086
Franklin	691	2,464	453	1,463	1,484	1,147
Fremont	2,085	1,732	1,570	1,616	1,265	1,181
Greene	1,455	2,345	1,004	1,773	1,349	927
Grundy	1,015	2,127	826	1,790	1,229	1,497
Guthrie	1,805	2,316	1,255	1,828	1,852	1,320
Hamilton	1,125	3,037	755	2,362	1,624	1,154
Hancock	913	1,726	608	1,457	1,113	1,270
Hardin	1,481	3,335	913	2,246	1,915	1,389
Harrison	2,932	2,610	2,072	2,261	2,324	1,975
Henry	1,728	2,470	1,618	1,614	539	.....
Howard	1,560	1,562	1,245	1,322	1,056	1,265
Humboldt	809	1,676	575	1,254	896	971
Ida	1,244	1,412	1,119	1,226	907	1,193
Iowa	1,763	2,484	1,568	1,378	1,254	1,533
Jackson	2,186	2,533	2,002	1,697	1,923	1,718
Jasper	3,282	3,092	2,567	2,277	2,578	2,240
Jefferson	1,734	2,167	1,547	1,194	1,547	1,139
Johnson	3,650	2,704	2,814	2,265	1,376	2,249
Jones	1,966	2,848	1,942	2,029	200	.....
Keokuk	2,486	2,822	1,676	1,758	2,300	2,086
Kossuth	1,748	2,647	1,613	2,239	1,628	2,093
Lee	3,993	4,395	3,575	2,976	3,211	3,869
Linn	6,131	8,212	4,289	5,782	5,863	3,840
Louisa	1,081	1,876	960	1,451	1,243	692
Lucas	1,536	1,672	1,148	1,344	1,302	1,108
Lyon	1,137	1,760	870	1,155	841	1,231
Madison	1,711	1,871	1,349	1,390	1,563	1,223
Mahaska	3,151	3,143	1,822	2,533	2,351	1,882

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1914.		Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Connolly, Dem.	Cummins, Rep.	Harding, Dem.	Porter, Rep.
Marshall	2,414	4,172	1,629	3,058	3,068	1,707
Mills	1,600	1,707	1,075	1,441	700	.....
Mitchell	1,033	1,963	850	1,441	1,351	1,027
Monona	1,910	1,777	1,335	1,582	1,628	1,325
Monroe	2,095	2,144	1,657	1,970	2,036	1,982
Montgomery	1,431	2,333	1,079	1,437	1,215	1,693
Muscatine	2,694	3,929	2,142	3,141	2,926	1,927
O'Brien	1,787	2,021	1,113	1,517	1,394	1,583
Osceola	874	1,258	819	999	626	1,023
Page	1,747	2,993	1,176	2,232	2,033	1,540
Palo Alto	1,630	1,594	1,202	1,478	947	1,030
Plymouth	2,258	2,666	2,368	2,298	1,681	2,051
Pocahontas	1,658	1,808	1,294	1,706	1,217	1,395
Polk	12,327	11,295	5,173	8,056	6,178	6,447
Pottawat'ie	6,263	5,992	4,275	4,692	.....	174
Poweshiek	1,880	2,748	1,188	1,946	2,099	1,447
Ringgold	1,351	1,733	899	1,593	1,488	1,003
Sac	1,629	2,057	929	1,564	1,285	1,145
Scott	5,212	8,329	5,273	5,743	5,033	4,030
Shelby	2,060	1,898	1,548	1,431	1,044	2,166
Sioux	2,049	2,261	1,419	2,218	1,075	2,352
Story	1,772	3,722	780	2,363	1,924	1,616
Tama	2,572	3,061	2,156	2,712	1,912	2,470
Taylor	1,775	2,219	1,299	1,621	1,685	1,090
Union	1,985	2,050	1,587	1,746	1,634	1,592
Van Buren	1,735	1,994	1,483	1,344	1,768	1,260
Wapello	3,994	4,398	2,961	3,522	3,428	2,442
Warren	1,910	2,182	1,494	1,718	1,737	1,297
Washington	2,139	2,745	1,126	1,790	2,087	1,728
Wayne	1,935	1,936	1,561	1,827	1,747	1,978
Webster	3,196	3,917	2,207	2,987	2,329	2,082
Winnebago	584	1,713	313	1,218	740	1,115
Winneshiek	1,956	2,876	1,819	2,471	1,427	2,369
Woodbury	8,819	5,735	5,150	4,393	5,178	3,763
Worth	566	1,463	231	1,178	876	850
Wright	1,135	2,599	696	2,074	1,693	997
Total	220,597	279,341	167,251	205,832	175,568	161,451

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President, 1916.				Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Landon, Dem.	Allen, Rep.
Allen	4,043	4,120	354	105	1,363	3,815
Anderson	2,739	2,385	227	77	1,425	2,671
Atchison	4,634	4,624	101	153	1,783	4,320
Barber	2,061	1,632	172	118	910	1,973
Barton	2,281	2,883	211	106	1,289	2,709
Bourbon	5,209	3,370	302	86	2,315	3,627
Brown	3,503	4,282	190	125	1,315	4,032
Butler	4,248	3,614	296	215	2,091	4,346
Chase	1,583	1,356	80	51	708	1,775
Chautauqua	1,737	2,085	345	29	606	1,765
Cherokee	6,188	4,350	931	116	2,719	3,703
Cheyenne	787	498	177	105	346	780
Clark	1,102	653	59	85	323	758
Clay	2,631	2,691	227	93	1,103	2,636
Cloud	3,837	2,870	189	294	1,372	3,399
Coffey	3,121	2,799	161	61	1,418	2,959
Comanche	963	730	111	93	439	969
Cowley	5,943	5,282	612	204	2,528	5,661
Crawford	8,064	7,067	3,279	129	3,125	6,419
Decatur	2,431	1,007	146	47	1,168	1,198
Dickinson	4,971	4,322	180	116	1,683	4,609
Doniphan	1,916	2,826	91	35	733	2,762
Douglas	3,631	4,968	171	255	1,179	4,592
Edwards	1,431	1,157	90	159	494	1,549
Elk	2,051	1,769	163	41	843	1,730
Ellis	2,335	1,186	55	32	1,258	1,326
Ellsworth	1,936	1,944	74	69	990	1,813
Finney	1,370	1,234	185	103	443	1,310
Ford	3,043	2,336	185	235	1,185	2,584
Franklin	4,128	3,883	304	284	1,668	4,205
Geary	1,740	1,730	97	23	543	1,403
Gove	861	642	55	43	333	902
Graham	1,801	1,150	241	36	790	1,352
Grant	208	209	32	9	109	282
Gray	889	660	90	68	301	762
Greeley	168	210	69	35	51	283

KANSAS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	GOVERNOR, 1918. Landon, Dem.	Allen, Rep.
Greenwood	2,948	2,957	174	53	1,310	3,185
Hamilton	522	511	101	26	258	595
Harper	2,648	1,797	195	244	1,076	2,256
Harvey	3,129	3,468	332	161	1,613	3,660
Haskell	349	248	57	31	139	356
Hodgeman	761	564	45	136	341	786
Jackson	2,896	3,439	34	60	1,321	3,439
Jefferson	2,904	3,162	116	77	1,383	3,094
Jewell	4,180	3,021	135	248	1,966	3,552
Johnson	3,928	3,767	137	68	1,692	3,962
Kearny	488	538	109	51	232	617
Kingman	2,626	1,891	167	259	1,327	2,174
Kiowa	956	901	40	302	426	1,424
Labette	6,421	5,327	656	99	2,630	5,490
Lane	659	363	81	29	282	527
Leavenworth	6,002	5,534	536	104	2,675	4,666
Lincoln	2,106	1,716	54	64	977	2,009
Linn	2,930	2,699	256	51	1,189	2,501
Logan	709	590	70	37	278	705
Lyon	5,581	4,210	356	208	1,988	4,632
Marion	2,789	3,453	274	105	1,146	3,236
Marshall	4,275	4,581	185	106	1,988	4,474
McPherson	3,730	3,791	238	213	1,645	4,052
Meade	977	972	71	143	361	1,064
Miami	4,047	3,086	199	61	1,881	2,954
Mitchell	3,197	2,413	137	78	1,329	2,395
Montgomery	8,053	6,359	764	175	2,747	6,823
Morris	2,577	2,288	87	53	1,167	2,673
Morton	457	405	51	42	208	562
Nemaha	3,579	3,591	61	69	1,967	3,521
Neosho	4,990	4,052	238	57	2,549	4,304
Ness	1,213	927	177	147	499	1,310
Norton	2,876	1,616	173	49	1,099	1,896
Osage	4,276	3,770	287	103	2,067	4,198
Osborne	2,621	2,149	82	229	1,006	2,556
Ottawa	2,691	2,003	117	123	1,260	2,313
Pawnee	2,124	1,484	120	121	950	1,644
Phillips	2,912	2,271	149	96	1,265	2,293
Pottawatomie	2,834	3,698	61	43	1,457	3,687
Pratt	2,607	1,820	130	241	966	2,276
Rawlins	1,271	803	165	52	614	1,026
Reno	6,649	6,832	941	425	2,738	6,808
Republic	3,805	2,882	147	85	1,764	3,157
Rice	2,600	2,493	188	369	1,159	2,880
Riley	2,637	3,320	299	87	1,270	3,742
Rooks	2,394	1,621	111	108	995	1,853
Rush	1,478	1,223	173	62	819	1,209
Russell	1,934	2,011	79	90	696	1,725
Saline	4,846	3,976	225	143	2,144	2,574
Scott	684	415	110	45	356	600
Sedgwick	13,368	10,871	868	924	6,835	10,709
Seward	1,103	678	97	84	511	1,022
Shawnee	9,452	12,597	510	402	3,253	11,449
Sheridan	1,189	760	55	23	655	880
Sherman	1,196	582	87	23	597	850
Smith	3,431	2,605	175	131	1,437	2,847
Stafford	2,148	1,311	174	194	895	2,246
Stanton	170	180	22	32	89	241
Stevens	646	291	46	85	280	673
Sumner	5,518	4,078	458	305	2,463	4,639
Thomas	1,299	641	101	19	752	882
Trego	1,094	867	68	32	439	869
Wabaunsee	1,706	2,640	89	43	810	2,626
Wallace	497	381	79	8	196	553
Washington	3,316	3,765	127	73	1,643	3,756
Wichita	333	318	43	28	125	372
Wilson	3,493	2,970	553	87	1,283	3,125
Woodson	1,794	1,861	161	44	844	2,157
Wyandotte	17,850	12,863	1,028	380	5,223	11,214
Soldier vote	235	286	2	2	.....	.....
Total	314,588	277,658	24,685	12,882	132,444	286,424

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. A. Neeley, Dem., received 176,929 votes, Chas. Curtis, Rep., 180,823; Victor Murdock, Prog., 116,755; C. B. Hoffman, Soc., 24,502; Earle Delay, Proh., 9,885.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, Silas Porter, Judson S. West, John Marshall and John S. Dawson; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

KENTUCKY.

COUNTIES. (120.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. SENATOR, 1918. Stanley. Dem.	Bruner, Rep.
Adair	1,675	1,863	14	1	1,122	1,629
Allen	1,647	2,147	34	4	1,208	1,773
Anderson	1,521	1,065	26	1	985	763
Ballard	2,222	692	13	75	1,650	408
Barren	3,370	2,462	23	23	2,589	1,862
Bath	1,796	1,360	16	8	1,077	1,097
Bell	1,373	3,321	19	54	773	2,979
Boone	2,008	531	9	.....	1,466	403
Bourbon	2,715	2,167	31	7	1,870	1,576
Boyd	2,738	2,883	60	62	1,690	2,140
Boyle	2,052	1,494	23	3	1,548	1,123
Bracken	1,676	1,082	18	47	1,045	741
Breathitt	2,067	1,584	22	3	992	548
Breckinridge	2,172	2,549	55	13	1,711	2,138
Bullitt	1,508	826	7	1	1,060	562
Butler	1,158	2,456	23	10	849	1,835
Caldwell	1,605	1,672	17	49	1,167	1,277
Calloway	3,334	1,026	18	135	2,022	624
Campbell	7,290	5,696	96	513	4,173	3,921
Carlisle	1,646	494	12	32	1,100	278
Carroll	1,757	535	18	1	1,451	439
Carter	1,954	2,818	28	19	1,183	1,860
Casey	1,352	1,949	30	8	876	1,551
Christian	3,644	4,594	44	54	2,984	3,522
Clark	2,620	1,731	31	6	1,516	1,295
Clay	820	2,271	6	5	437	1,688
Clinton	379	1,260	14	.....	291	1,114
Crittenden	1,455	1,794	24	19	922	1,320
Cumberland	653	1,394	15	.....	569	1,247
Daviess	5,396	4,078	70	29	3,648	2,646
Edmonson	935	1,239	14	7	697	1,175
Elliott	1,151	525	10	1	710	295
Estill	1,180	1,524	21	.....	614	932
Fayette	6,348	5,472	70	19	3,384	3,478
Fleming	2,240	1,836	40	1	1,697	1,466
Floyd	2,217	1,823	10	16	1,022	1,038
Franklin	3,345	1,426	18	12	2,690	891
Fulton	2,200	747	28	17	1,503	389
Gallatin	1,060	283	4	.....	783	224
Garrard	1,375	1,628	20	4	1,114	1,338
Grant	1,841	1,078	36	3	1,330	882
Graves	5,197	1,930	17	131	3,521	1,289
Grayson	1,953	2,368	28	13	1,427	1,998
Green	1,239	1,412	19	.....	884	1,178
Greenup	1,820	1,821	32	92	1,026	1,160
Hancock	833	918	12	32	657	731
Hardin	3,272	1,887	12	16	2,295	1,455
Harlan	690	2,670	22	53	405	1,977
Harrison	2,778	1,409	52	7	2,134	1,068
Hart	2,049	2,031	20	36	1,471	1,719
Henderson	3,699	2,218	49	125	2,808	1,244
Henry	2,595	1,902	23	5	2,117	1,087
Hickman	1,982	539	15	24	1,297	279
Hopkins	3,757	3,615	31	102	3,129	3,017
Jackson	252	1,968	16	3	102	1,275
Jefferson	28,840	28,386	205	883	19,835	23,021
Jessamine	1,727	1,226	65	.....	1,240	1,120
Johnson	1,253	2,500	22	41	690	2,022
Kenton	10,402	5,267	103	411	6,452	3,371
Knott	1,454	571	4	.....	800	318
Knox	1,126	3,192	20	24	597	2,088
Larue	1,350	936	12	1	982	819
Laurel	1,171	2,383	18	78	604	1,932
Lawrence	1,910	1,928	26	18	1,206	1,341
Lee	793	1,135	12	1	434	729
Leslie	132	1,516	4	2	57	781
Letcher	1,121	2,220	11	12	521	1,427
Lewis	1,276	2,324	40	69	747	1,818
Lincoln	2,212	1,868	35	41	1,605	1,491
Livingston	1,287	923	12	83	940	779
Logan	3,373	2,501	43	31	3,084	1,858
Lyon	1,191	748	12	9	833	593
Madison	3,295	3,017	22	10	2,227	2,322
Magoffin	1,433	1,535	23	5	769	1,019
Marion	2,063	1,396	15	3	1,542	960
Marshall	2,263	1,201	20	46	1,496	873
Martin	280	1,100	8	15	133	753
Mason	2,820	2,127	46	7	2,011	1,580
McCracken	4,356	3,058	28	211	2,384	1,535
McCreary	224	1,630	5	22	200	1,051
McLean	1,589	1,429	24	41	1,253	1,126
Meade	1,317	803	8	36	1,034	648
Menifee	730	369	..	1	510	233

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. SENATOR, 1918. Stanley, Dem.	Bruner, Rep.
Mercer	2,093	1,531	31	4	1,607	1,208
Metcalfe	1,046	1,107	15	4	840	1,011
Monroe	832	2,008	7	1	637	1,669
Montgomery	1,705	1,195	11	12	1,091	900
Morgan	2,319	1,123	14	7	1,254	642
Muhlenberg	2,900	3,532	22	146	2,457	2,952
Nelson	2,639	1,546	31	4	1,994	1,036
Nicholas	1,329	964	29	6	1,345	845
Ohio	2,723	3,286	48	156	2,006	2,744
Oldham	1,455	642	14	5	1,110	475
Owen	2,911	663	23	10	2,256	575
Owsley	197	1,173	9	3	122	849
Pendleton	1,728	1,286	26	13	1,072	1,065
Perry	904	2,217	26	53	543	1,251
Pike	3,414	4,212	42	31	2,312	3,420
Powell	757	587	..	..	360	343
Pulaski	2,531	4,136	59	16	1,360	2,952
Robertson	663	415	5	..	451	345
Rockcastle	968	1,932	7	8	627	1,539
Rowan	881	941	12	5	497	575
Russell	859	1,298	24	5	517	1,078
Scott	2,611	1,486	21	7	1,887	1,100
Shelby	2,919	1,863	17	5	2,011	1,333
Simpson	1,887	955	11	5	1,541	799
Spencer	1,271	591	6	1	921	454
Taylor	1,360	1,332	19	5	1,016	1,149
Todd	2,051	1,671	31	28	1,535	1,294
Trigg	1,722	1,533	14	60	1,281	1,209
Trimble	1,319	259	21	5	1,030	205
Union	2,754	1,184	5	49	2,096	699
Warren	4,228	3,002	54	11	3,334	2,301
Washington	1,654	1,654	12	3	1,209	1,429
Wayne	1,373	1,638	22	1	770	1,286
Webster	2,673	2,082	28	20	1,971	1,473
Whitley	1,171	3,919	15	33	606	2,665
Wolfe	1,108	645	6	..	684	389
Woodford	1,786	1,300	11	9	1,238	946
Total	269,990	241,854	3,036	4,734	184,385	178,797

LOUISIANA.

PARISHES. (61.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Pleasant, Dem.	Parker, Prog.
Acadia	1,165	202	22	1	1,129	1,686
Allen	708	81	2	.....	766	280
Ascension	531	106	61	.....	686	627
Assumption	489	221	373	.....	772	1,140
Avoyelles	1,253	44	12	.....	1,705	1,098
Beauregard	965	59	2	.....	848	378
Bienville	1,229	20	5	11	1,337	97
Bossier	675	9	.....	.....	660	13
Caddo	3,109	151	4	1	2,877	418
Calcasieu	1,798	165	10	1	1,537	1,000
Caldwell	554	20	3	9	648	222
Cameron	163	10	.....	.....	182	126
Catahoula	459	20	1	.....	459	101
Claiborne	1,276	15	1	1	1,307	41
Concordia	264	10	3	.....	231	75
De Soto	1,104	17	.....	15	1,049	179
E. Baton R'ge	1,482	130	35	.....	1,562	1,113
E. Carroll	219	3	.....	.....	200	43
E. Feliciana	489	21	1	.....	517	149
Evangeline	808	26	37	28	825	1,069
Franklin	684	10	.....	.....	825	162
Grant	640	31	4	30	783	189
Iberia	802	134	850	.....	938	1,636
Iberville	471	160	23	.....	552	550
Jackson	980	27	2	.....	919	115
Jefferson	1,041	56	8	.....	1,409	330
Jeff'n Davis	656	200	17	15	892	964
Lafayette	1,066	73	476	.....	1,100	1,494
Lafourche	629	157	1,149	.....	722	1,776
La Salle	610	20	8	.....	573	176
Lincoln	932	42	4	2	1,098	175
Livingston	503	35	18	.....	654	492
Madison	187	1	.....	.....	212	19
Morehouse	564	3	1	3	545	84
Natchitoches	1,181	45	7	25	1,356	432

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

PARISHES.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Pleasant, Dem.	Parker, Prog.
Orleans	30,936	2,531	516	.....	25,827	14,340
Ouachita	1,215	35	3	2	1,253	339
Plaquemines	461	43	7	.....	562	222
Pte. Coupée	391	37	15	.....	385	684
Rapides	2,184	134	24	.....	2,224	890
Red River	567	4	.....	.....	676	168
Richland	650	7	.....	.....	706	48
Sabine	1,147	30	5	.....	981	244
St. Bernard	363	23	5	.....	446	138
St. Charles	297	30	3	.....	283	340
St. Helena	319	9	6	.....	332	136
St. James	620	185	22	.....	651	860
St. John Bap	289	115	8	.....	343	606
St. Landry	139	117	121	.....	1,168	1,809
St. Martin	971	36	392	.....	877	856
St. Mary	652	162	605	.....	671	1,475
St Tamm'y	782	95	15	.....	1,037	654
Tangipahoa	1,326	159	12	.....	1,537	763
Tensas	204	5	2	.....	216	18
Terrebonne	606	113	588	.....	670	1,166
Union	1,106	22	1	9	1,276	5
Vermilion	1,310	78	832	10	1,355	1,351
Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,391	392
Washington	1,094	66	14	.....	1,079	501
Webster	1,040	6	2	15	1,030	43
WBat'nR'ge	237	28	5	.....	242	298
W. Carroll	311	14	2	14	354	202
W. Feliciana	261	8	5	.....	232	179
Winn	868	50	.....	100	1,108	349
Total	79,875	6,466	6,349	292	80,807	48,068

MAINE.

COUNTIES. (16.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. SENATOR, 1916. Johnson, Dem.	Hale, Rep.	GOVERNOR, 1918. M'Intire, Dem.	Milliken, Rep.
Androscog'n	5,464	4,496	5,885	5,257	5,114	4,886
Aroostook	2,420	5,775	3,170	6,950	3,254	4,831
Cumberland	9,795	11,768	10,897	12,414	8,879	9,912
Franklin	1,908	1,988	1,893	2,392	1,471	2,324
Hancock	3,303	3,191	3,479	4,089	2,621	3,035
Kennebec	5,527	6,731	6,475	7,517	4,885	5,929
Knox	3,434	2,211	3,515	2,693	2,809	2,069
Lincoln	1,718	1,781	2,059	2,159	1,729	2,020
Oxford	3,615	4,026	3,559	4,599	3,058	3,882
Penobscot	7,395	7,322	7,946	8,275	7,021	5,896
Piscataquis	1,763	2,141	1,931	2,329	1,601	2,011
Sagadahoc	1,791	1,828	1,913	2,100	1,699	1,928
Somerset	3,134	3,567	3,495	4,352	3,073	3,919
Waldo	2,539	2,418	2,680	2,887	1,966	2,558
Washington	3,459	3,890	4,306	4,332	3,561	3,747
York	6,853	6,373	6,275	7,407	5,209	5,660
Soldier vote	.....	.....	.....	.....	968	462
Total	64,118	69,506	69,478	79,752	58,918	64,069

Maine—U. S. Senator, 1918: Bert M. Fernald, R.,, 67,431; Elmer E. Newbert, 54,289.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Carl E. Milliken; Secretary of State, Frank W. Ball; Treasurer, Joseph W. Simpson; Adjutant-General, George McL. Presson; Auditor, Roy L. Wardwell; Attorney-General, Guy H. Sturgis; Superintendent of Public Schools, Dr. A. O. Thomas, Insurance Commissioner, Erastus J. Carter; Commissioner of Agriculture, John A. Roberts.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	27,630	64,437	....	2,103	36,807 R
1906. Governor	61,477	69,315	....	1,553	7,838 R
1908. President	35,403	66,987	....	1,753	31,584 R
1908. Governor	66,075	73,728	....	1,430	7,653 R
1910. Governor	73,425	64,672	....	1,582	8,753 D
1912. Governor	67,748	71,043	....	2,110	3,295 R
1912. President	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	2,620 D
1914. Governor	62,039	58,862	18,225	1,872	3,177 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 2,585; 1904, 1,510; 1908, 1,487; 1912, 945.

MARYLAND.

Counties. (24.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	State Comptroller, 1917. McMullen, D.	Atwood, Rep.	Magee, Proh.
Allegany	4,859	5,760	147	3,854	3,467	167
Anne Arund'l	4,111	2,705	134	2,460	1,948	73
Baltimore	15,226	12,633	336	10,634	6,181	211
Baltimore*	60,226	49,805	836	30,171	33,110	434
Calvert	910	975	37	672	1,100	13
Caroline	1,965	1,666	55	1,588	1,625	75
Carroll	4,016	3,602	108	2,500	3,266	91
Cecil	2,587	1,959	42	2,019	1,628	89
Charles	1,363	1,374	80	985	1,266	70
Dorchester	2,750	2,468	76	2,128	2,427	65
Frederick	6,094	5,725	119	3,952	4,950	160
Garrett	1,031	1,808	35	614	1,260	62
Harford	3,345	2,302	60	2,620	2,040	94
Howard	1,913	1,346	35	1,617	1,025	63
Kent	1,886	1,673	20	1,473	1,541	34
Montgomery	3,805	2,913	85	2,828	2,318	118
Pr'e George's	3,493	3,058	76	1,782	1,727	130
Queen Anne's	2,206	1,242	43	1,832	1,255	70
St. Mary's	1,443	1,064	57	958	1,135	37
Somerset	1,885	2,364	105	1,244	2,086	120
Talbot	2,180	1,753	131	1,836	1,752	120
Washington	5,642	5,093	91	3,221	3,869	82
Wicomico	3,285	2,539	88	2,368	2,142	115
Worcester	2,138	1,520	107	2,012	1,381	128
Total	138,359	117,347	2,903	85,368	84,449	2,621

* City of Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Fitzg'ald, Dem.	Lodge Rep.	Governor, 1918. Long, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.
Barnstable	1,892	2,836	1,440	3,029	1,121	2,750
Berkshire	8,357	9,787	7,732	9,503	6,360	8,235
Bristol	18,065	22,578	16,651	22,095	13,668	18,553
Dukes	309	464	204	495	145	403
Essex	32,489	35,909	29,443	36,447	26,032	28,637
Franklin	3,054	4,353	2,440	4,376	2,010	3,869
Hampden	17,028	18,207	15,391	18,087	12,687	15,040
Hampshire	4,202	5,748	3,727	5,610	2,480	5,587
Middlesex	49,844	60,802	46,965	61,596	39,885	47,824
Nantucket	307	249	227	300	180	210
Norfolk	12,702	19,284	12,020	19,314	10,880	15,396
Plymouth	11,009	13,515	10,153	13,347	8,204	10,519
Suffolk	61,047	42,492	61,688	40,911	50,417	30,436
Worcester	27,540	32,541	26,118	32,047	23,337	26,720
Total	247,845	268,765	234,199	267,157	214,179	197,406
Soldier vote	40	19	39	20	422	684
Grand total	247,885	268,784	234,238	267,177	197,828	214,863

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (83.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Price, Dem.	Townsend, Rep.	Governor, 1918. Bailey, Dem.	Sleeper, Rep.
Alcona	453	573	354	661	215	434
Alger	650	687	488	781	277	571
Allegan	3,591	4,803	3,229	5,089	1,515	3,687
Alpena	1,392	2,020	1,325	2,102	631	1,213
Antrim	932	1,336	822	1,442	405	1,024
Arenac	938	911	838	1,019	452	707
Baraga	462	748	387	821	214	756
Barry	2,491	3,157	2,382	3,263	1,461	2,798
Bay	5,996	6,708	5,573	7,114	3,058	4,901
Benzie	770	900	674	985	335	657
Berrien	6,054	7,511	5,840	7,737	3,169	6,059
Branch	3,062	3,100	2,908	3,264	1,695	2,777
Calhoun	8,037	6,484	7,219	7,269	3,981	5,697
Cass	2,666	2,518	2,593	2,597	1,614	2,241
Charlevoix	1,152	1,877	1,051	1,998	476	1,213
Cheboygan	1,389	1,576	1,323	1,641	741	1,201
Chippewa	1,768	2,365	1,607	2,565	711	1,608
Clare	769	1,049	712	1,120	444	980
Clinton	2,094	3,381	1,965	3,532	1,067	2,443
Crawford	450	409	402	457	237	332
Delta	1,781	3,088	1,614	3,273	1,019	2,083

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Price, Dem.	Townsend, Rep.	Governor, 1918. Bailey, Dem.	Sleeper, Rep.
Dickinson	1,291	2,393	1,191	2,492	859	1,973
Eaton	3,461	3,802	3,153	4,105	2,042	3,483
Emmet	1,363	1,724	1,267	1,835	680	1,299
Genesee	9,311	9,353	8,629	10,010	3,366	6,185
Gladwin	729	935	636	1,054	286	913
Gogebic	1,510	2,204	1,410	2,342	784	1,808
G'd Traverse	1,848	1,917	1,683	2,082	786	1,607
Gratiot	2,960	3,434	2,791	3,581	1,354	2,941
Hillsdale	3,124	3,463	3,184	3,713	1,836	3,156
Houghton	4,615	8,013	4,263	8,291	2,422	5,780
Huron	1,816	4,743	1,610	4,981	926	2,750
Ingham	7,664	7,846	7,164	8,396	5,162	7,891
Ionia	3,911	3,950	3,724	4,160	2,325	3,572
Iosco	729	984	634	1,092	309	939
Iron	877	2,130	781	2,236	518	1,277
Isabella	2,113	2,700	1,980	2,893	1,245	2,518
Jackson	8,058	6,938	6,976	8,122	4,036	4,602
Kalamazoo	7,164	5,951	6,646	6,504	3,360	4,707
Kalkaska	430	724	379	787	161	481
Kent	20,364	16,095	18,106	18,022	10,530	16,919
Keweenaw	194	860	176	875	83	823
Lake	347	585	320	617	131	503
Lapeer	1,937	3,315	1,781	3,513	934	2,845
Leelanau	763	984	723	1,026	217	734
Lenawee	5,519	6,247	5,286	6,491	3,448	5,046
Livingston	2,297	2,460	2,228	2,549	1,674	2,244
Luce	257	527	225	563	95	459
Mackinac	908	1,082	880	1,122	569	758
Macomb	3,108	4,552	3,003	4,670	1,775	3,495
Manistee	2,177	2,360	2,016	2,459	1,303	1,832
Marquette	2,625	5,263	2,282	5,577	1,618	3,997
Mason	1,689	2,198	1,534	2,418	792	1,685
Mecosta	1,178	2,455	1,334	2,728	591	1,729
Menominee	1,854	2,671	1,713	2,837	1,443	2,145
Midland	1,454	2,104	1,286	2,382	239	1,850
Missaukee	917	1,160	786	1,295	247	790
Monroe	4,202	3,787	3,988	4,033	3,061	3,282
Montcalm	2,801	3,894	2,628	1,095	1,310	3,235
M'ntm'r'ncy	272	396	239	441	152	355
Muskegon	4,465	5,692	3,988	6,183	3,229	4,494
Newaygo	1,625	2,117	1,471	2,578	613	1,988
Oakland	6,659	7,730	6,141	8,276	3,965	6,079
Oceana	1,387	1,957	1,242	2,095	560	1,685
Ogemaw	743	878	653	975	334	829
Ontonagon	883	1,235	807	1,312	337	811
Osceola	1,285	2,193	1,116	2,383	475	1,763
Oscoda	175	245	140	288	72	209
Otsego	519	531	413	638	145	445
Ottawa	3,911	5,481	3,593	5,978	1,649	4,538
Presque Isle	806	1,407	676	1,536	348	1,050
Roscommon	239	311	207	355	144	299
Saginaw	8,434	9,544	8,064	9,975	4,999	7,523
Sanilac	1,867	3,639	1,548	4,974	824	3,235
Schoolcraft	623	994	537	1,081	321	806
Shiawassee	3,308	3,926	3,107	4,132	1,716	3,547
St. Clair	4,617	6,538	4,204	6,990	2,151	4,996
St. Joseph	3,567	3,132	3,454	3,241	1,888	2,521
Tuscola	2,329	4,461	2,113	4,682	915	3,220
Van Buren	3,225	4,302	3,023	4,527	1,346	3,624
Washtenaw	5,279	6,505	4,902	6,816	3,099	5,344
Wayne	60,935	70,056	52,979	78,081	41,424	50,171
Wexford	1,683	2,383	1,534	2,434	695	1,571
Total	283,993	337,952	257,954	364,657	158,142	266,738

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (86.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1918. Nelson, Rep.	C'lder wood, Nat'l	Governor. 1918. Burnquist, Rep.	Evans, F.-L.
Aitkin	877	1,122	1,127	633	943	546
Anoka	1,171	1,262	1,668	621	1,490	309
Becker	1,433	1,761	1,663	1,378	1,446	1,346
Beltrami	1,912	1,331	1,824	1,177	1,427	989
Benton	945	1,020	1,232	772	1,012	747
Big Stone	869	810	1,189	489	973	384
Blue Earth	2,211	2,864	3,163	1,775	2,618	1,524
Brown	1,101	2,078	1,541	2,085	960	2,296
Carlton	1,115	1,096	1,077	709	925	506
Carver	960	1,050	1,596	1,455	984	1,521

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1918.		GOVERNOR, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Nelson, Rep.	C'lderwood, Nat'l	Burnquist, Rep.	Evans, F.-L.
Cass	1,260	982	1,332	622	1,136	396
Chippewa	1,134	1,311	1,300	1,285	1,055	1,296
Chisago	944	1,749	1,546	1,142	1,350	1,078
Clay	1,716	1,549	1,906	1,206	1,346	1,400
Clearwater	544	493	561	557	463	554
Cook	162	125	276	78	231	57
Cottonwood	762	1,425	1,470	717	1,272	733
Crow Wing	1,568	1,715	1,853	1,240	1,443	1,016
Dakota	2,373	1,881	2,631	1,895	1,728	1,509
Dodge	895	1,260	1,432	544	1,235	340
Douglas	1,398	1,709	1,285	2,141	1,133	2,071
Faribault	1,123	2,184	2,546	1,101	2,425	698
Fillmore	1,313	2,945	3,589	1,049	3,197	770
Freeborn	1,347	2,418	2,925	1,009	2,447	698
Goodhue	1,875	3,471	3,765	1,692	3,124	1,562
Grant	778	878	990	763	890	695
Hennepin	36,395	27,957	37,504	21,752	30,919	13,638
Houston	744	1,783	1,796	712	1,663	434
Hubbard	799	685	862	340	702	278
Isanti	935	1,123	900	1,518	710	1,643
Itasca	1,504	1,163	1,874	950	1,627	436
Jackson	1,272	1,503	1,777	934	1,396	859
Kanabec	608	776	851	748	780	731
Kandiyohi	1,968	1,612	1,622	2,221	1,435	2,069
Kittson	749	709	753	807	624	777
Koochiching	1,089	474	1,064	616	781	584
Lac Qui Parle	1,047	1,614	1,756	1,062	1,481	958
Lake	506	401	611	587	466	248
Le Sueur	1,723	1,430	2,110	1,508	1,486	976
Lincoln	1,174	777	1,085	806	929	731
Lyon	1,893	1,389	1,954	1,083	1,788	1,032
McLeod	1,395	1,772	1,916	1,518	1,675	1,535
Mahnomen	411	262	450	408	367	364
Marshall	1,513	1,461	1,512	1,560	1,181	1,566
Martin	1,756	1,741	2,537	941	2,193	492
Meeker	1,475	1,780	1,841	1,469	1,547	1,449
Mille Lacs	1,113	1,127	1,203	1,045	1,095	918
Morrison	1,650	1,887	1,916	1,518	1,509	1,308
Mower	1,572	2,520	2,769	1,109	2,247	896
Murray	1,193	1,137	1,455	704	1,250	684
Nicollet	814	1,288	1,338	1,063	1,038	1,107
Nobles	1,280	1,413	1,742	882	1,497	791
Norman	1,076	1,046	1,220	1,150	1,087	1,123
Olmsted	1,926	2,101	2,692	1,513	2,376	1,288
Otter Tail	2,858	4,328	3,996	3,012	3,298	3,096
Pennington	1,004	868	884	1,163	565	1,138
Pine	1,507	1,531	1,622	1,311	1,398	1,008
Pipestone	732	1,010	1,150	708	1,103	659
Polk	3,498	2,471	2,961	2,363	2,360	2,106
Pope	1,121	1,321	1,498	916	1,312	856
Ramsey	22,291	13,317	15,125	13,632	10,067	9,963
Red Lake	694	463	475	568	292	546
Redwood	1,361	2,029	2,051	1,290	1,845	1,266
Renville	1,660	2,432	2,254	2,143	2,002	2,145
Rice	2,083	2,408	2,938	995	2,460	615
Rock	705	1,196	1,333	443	1,229	387
Roseau	834	821	634	1,110	499	1,040
St. Louis	12,056	10,834	13,131	7,532	10,661	3,571
Scott	1,361	972	1,357	1,131	807	970
Sherburne	731	965	1,146	483	1,025	383
Sibley	973	1,737	1,424	1,536	1,001	1,598
Stearns	3,350	4,312	3,951	2,962	2,647	3,454
Steele	1,497	1,734	2,041	936	1,615	517
Stevens	787	943	1,056	606	751	499
Swift	1,181	1,335	1,272	1,216	1,011	1,228
Todd	1,922	1,919	2,107	1,820	1,652	1,871
Traverse	779	774	794	592	619	493
Wabasha	1,449	1,787	1,951	1,263	1,525	1,003
Wadena	651	938	941	631	764	690
Waseca	1,178	1,522	1,656	872	1,297	721
Washington	1,610	2,167	2,158	1,349	1,603	924
Watonwan	891	1,300	1,408	691	1,164	676
Wilkin	808	690	903	470	669	375
Winona	2,907	2,916	3,466	1,818	2,631	1,377
Wright	2,262	2,683	2,736	1,699	2,377	1,312
Yellow Med.	1,238	1,501	1,489	1,354	1,159	1,505
Total	179,152	179,544	206,555	137,274	166,515	111,948

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Calvin L. Brown; Associate Justices, G. L. Bunn, Oscar Hallam, Andrew Holt, James H. Quinn; Clerk, I. A. Caswell.

MISSISSIPPI.

COUNTIES. (81.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.			U.S. SEN.	GOVERNOR, 1915.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Williams, Dem.	Bilbo, Dem.	Lester, Soc.
Adams	671	42	1	568	200	21
Alcorn	1,452	125	12	1,290	929	71
Amite	1,024	16	6	927	618	21
Attala	1,267	110	27	1,286	1,231	107
Benton	718	38	.....	677	783	45
Bolivar	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	14
Calhoun	1,225	45	34	1,013	1,279	82
Carroll	943	34	16	849	533	70
Chickasaw	1,215	47	40	1,143	614	41
Choctaw	872	53	28	732	845	35
Claiborne	435	5	1	384	182	7
Clarke	1,092	49	29	943	900	74
Clay	832	27	1	820	378	30
Coahoma	697	21	3	631	252	21
Copiah	1,486	20	7	1,341	846	41
Covington	836	63	71	809	1,015	147
De Soto	861	12	1	831	451	34
Forrest	1,146	54	62	1,105	598	143
Franklin	769	22	6	626	496	48
George	341	32	29	331	292	29
Greene	299	32	4	341	242	18
Grenada	649	28	7	628	185	17
Hancock	512	68	2	473	187	22
Harrison	1,395	197	55	1,254	461	57
Hinds	2,220	97	20	2,279	910	56
Holmes	1,070	21	14	1,017	474	15
Issaquena	94	8	3	83	106	8
Itawamba	1,407	184	1	1,343	777	48
Jackson	743	87	22	637	279	30
Jasper	1,040	58	37	998	677	33
Jefferson	456	3	1	420	223	4
Jeff. Davis	634	45	4	558	461	26
Jones	1,664	196	220	1,562	1,519	323
Kemper	939	71	18	853	1,099	59
Lafayette	1,370	47	13	1,245	659	37
Lamar	744	89	49	718	580	41
Lauderdale	3,058	157	85	2,748	1,250	155
Lawrence	725	18	3	606	464	26
Leake	1,434	31	28	1,366	1,302	52
Lee	1,683	91	5	1,636	1,350	75
Leflore	853	28	..	840	154	26
Lincoln	1,282	105	20	1,158	743	114
Lowndes	1,028	29	8	928	459	19
Madison	782	36	22	746	268	43
Marion	792	51	5	688	636	41
Marshall	1,017	8	1	956	560	51
Monroe	1,684	82	15	1,613	845	54
Montgomery	997	35	24	840	451	41
Neshoba	1,459	69	43	1,397	1,391	147
Newton	1,311	19	56	1,251	1,106	59
Noxubee	656	10	3	642	279	34
Oktibbeha	911	48	1	869	628	56
Panola	1,262	29	..	1,196	575	18
Pearl River	521	35	1	463	489	22
Perry	395	32	23	354	210	12
Pike	1,451	53	12	1,342	465	34
Pontotoc	1,314	110	3	1,230	1,020	34
Prentiss	1,342	164	32	1,308	1,024	131
Quitman	272	12	1	238	100	9
Rankin	1,104	8	12	904	625	31
Scott	1,106	25	18	1,012	746	13
Sharkey	246	6	2	232	290	23
Simpson	966	34	6	872	1,060	99
Smith	1,271	30	16	1,124	1,230	137
Stone	451	31	5	388	.....	.....
Sunflower	879	20	2	822	300	26
Tallahatchie	1 061	6	..	1,010	539	39
Tate	1,074	18	7	954	417	34
Tippah	1,547	82	11	1,465	1,238	54
Tishomingo	1,031	175	19	986	482	42
Tunica	173	..	..	168	113	9
Union	1,666	89	8	1,618	956	54
Walthall	665	12	11	690	468	14
Warren	1,204	73	5	1,087	321	27
Washington	836	47	3	784	241	35
Wayne	787	47	34	805	688	36
Webster	944	143	46	765	848	96
Wilkinson	460	8	4	417	411	31
Winston	1,152	47	27	1,055	905	78
Yalobusha	1,175	49	6	1,032	549	37
Yazoo	1,146	25	7	1,070	715	27
Total	80,422	4,253	1,484	74,290	50,541	4,064

MISSOURI.

COUNTIES. (115.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Reed, Dem.	Dickey, Rep.	Gardner, Dem.	La'm, Rep.
Adair	2,275	2,681	2,267	2,703	2,178	2,719
Andrew	1,853	2,087	1,822	2,120	1,654	2,237
Atchison	1,697	1,626	1,680	1,658	1,591	1,775
Audrain	3,572	1,741	3,578	1,732	3,525	1,774
Barry	2,752	2,683	2,752	2,694	2,672	2,716
Barton	2,217	1,597	2,196	1,628	2,123	1,625
Bates	3,255	2,597	3,230	2,642	3,127	2,651
Benton	1,285	1,842	1,277	1,858	1,229	1,891
Bollinger	1,538	1,624	1,530	1,631	1,511	1,628
Boone	5,601	2,180	5,570	2,295	5,433	2,302
Buchanan	10,973	7,761	10,745	8,036	7,979	10,715
Butler	2,135	2,717	2,139	2,693	2,124	2,690
Caldwell	1,683	2,069	1,647	2,095	1,532	2,065
Callaway	3,882	2,009	3,870	2,017	3,803	2,054
Camden	930	1,261	914	1,274	924	1,257
CapeGir'd'u	2,993	3,753	3,020	3,733	2,952	3,796
Carroll	2,822	2,978	2,789	3,012	2,709	3,035
Carter	586	469	584	471	588	465
Cass	3,337	2,104	3,289	2,143	3,215	2,147
Cedar	1,410	1,874	1,482	1,900	1,461	1,901
Charlton	3,135	2,183	3,151	2,169	3,052	2,195
Christian	938	1,978	916	2,005	892	2,005
Clark	1,692	1,782	1,671	1,805	1,610	1,826
Clay	3,902	1,307	3,830	1,365	3,749	1,362
Clinton	2,153	1,551	2,133	1,590	2,040	1,594
Cole	2,915	2,746	2,947	2,728	2,821	2,818
Cooper	2,537	2,830	2,539	2,821	2,496	2,823
Crawford	1,312	1,642	1,296	1,651	1,313	1,621
Dade	1,618	1,911	1,588	1,959	1,553	1,946
Dallas	1,022	1,428	1,003	1,442	1,020	1,420
Daviess	2,375	2,342	2,351	2,367	2,287	2,353
De Kalb	1,647	1,640	1,618	1,661	1,497	1,723
Dent	1,457	1,252	1,452	1,255	1,432	1,268
Douglas	737	1,730	742	1,759	749	1,755
Dunklin	3,723	1,924	3,683	1,934	3,679	1,939
Franklin	2,468	4,325	2,488	4,309	2,469	4,303
Gasconade	510	2,513	509	2,521	500	2,519
Gentry	2,704	1,823	2,384	1,845	2,241	1,899
Greene	7,191	7,543	7,074	7,587	6,687	7,697
Grundy	1,789	2,481	1,750	2,505	1,565	2,498
Harrison	2,205	2,741	2,182	2,794	2,054	2,759
Henry	3,653	2,727	3,591	2,790	3,556	2,789
Hickory	552	1,144	536	1,164	502	1,170
Holt	1,615	2,030	1,582	2,066	1 412	2,211
Howard	2,866	1,121	2,848	1,141	2,822	1,138
Howell	1,861	2,132	1,857	2,145	1,821	2,163
Iron	1,027	874	1,031	871	1,020	878
Jackson	44,556	32,943	43,668	33,774	40,934	36,072
Jasper	10,513	9,358	10,385	9,498	10,119	9,535
Jefferson	3,021	3,310	3,033	3,299	3,023	3,303
Johnson	3,701	2,966	3,665	2,990	3,590	3,020
Knox	1,657	1,460	1,662	1,456	1,623	1,474
Laclede	1,755	1,877	1,742	1,890	1,718	1,882
Lafayette	4,073	4,019	4,022	4,086	3,948	4,075
Lawrence	2,899	3,228	2,865	3,259	2,751	3,225
Lewis	2,357	1,429	2,357	1,427	2,295	1,442
Lincoln	2,468	1,612	2,610	1,672	2,563	1,692
Linn	3,441	2,801	3,408	2,834	3,091	2,999
Livingston	2,609	2,424	2,571	2,462	2,488	2,474
McDonald	1,631	1,414	1,622	1,426	1,609	1,424
Macon	3,805	3,034	3,741	3,083	3,685	3,084
Madison	1,310	1,230	1,325	1,258	1,305	1,251
Maries	1,319	725	1,321	728	1,272	751
Marion	4,534	2,759	4,542	2,772	4,405	2,869
Mercer	1,042	1,733	1,031	1,747	965	1,782
Miller	1,395	1,862	1,387	1,878	1,337	1,904
Mississippi	1,874	1,330	1,864	1,326	1,857	1,329
Moniteau	1,675	1,748	1,653	1,772	1,625	1,781
Monroe	3,738	742	3,743	738	3,703	745
Montgomery	1,988	2,079	2,001	2,080	1,967	2,077
Morgan	1,368	1,578	1,357	1,682	1,325	1,706
New Madrid	2,715	2,039	2,713	2,042	2,706	2,033
Newton	3,158	2,929	3,136	2,941	3,103	2,941
Nodaway	3,874	3,540	3,876	3,556	3,683	3,654
Oregon	1,799	660	1,789	663	1,780	665
Osage	1,383	1,769	1,457	1,755	1,444	1,749
Ozark	651	1,331	629	1,354	615	1,343
Pemiscot	2,417	2,076	2,418	2,053	2,404	2,081
Perry	1,396	1,988	1,401	1,988	1,407	1,982
Pettis	4,665	4,319	4,627	4,380	4,129	4,857
Phelps	1,887	1,487	1,873	1,500	1,874	1,499
Pike	3,344	2,322	3,355	2,308	3,308	2,338
Platte	2,974	921	2,954	936	2,911	966

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRES., 1916.		U.S.SEN.1916		GOV., 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Reed, Dem.	Dickey, Rep.	Gardner, Dem.	La'm, Rep.
Polk	2,149	2,613	2,126	2,641	2,079	2,624
Pulaski	1,339	1,003	1,340	1,007	1,320	1,008
Putnam	1,035	2,106	1,021	2,127	1,006	2,106
Ralls	1,994	826	1,988	818	1,989	823
Randolph	5,081	2,111	5,058	2,111	4,819	2,229
Ray	3,380	1,718	3,364	1,734	3,177	1,787
Reynolds	1,209	592	1,210	589	1,195	591
Ripley	1,325	1,053	1,317	1,055	1,302	1,051
St. Charles	1,914	3,518	1,978	3,469	1,921	3,512
St. Clair	1,881	1,718	1,846	1,756	1,817	1,766
St. Francois	3,675	3,015	2,663	2,991	3,590	3,044
Ste.Genev've	1,218	1,137	1,224	1,128	1,221	1,133
St. Louis	7,587	12,135	7,446	12,512	7,166	12,808
St. Louis City	74,059	83,798	74,723	83,172	73,742	83,939
Saline	4,503	2,966	4,475	2,997	4,370	3,059
Schuyler	1,341	995	1,335	1,001	1,315	1,011
Scotland	1,592	1,243	1,578	1,249	1,513	1,269
Scott	2,816	2,285	2,818	2,289	2,791	2,298
Shannon	1,213	788	1,210	802	1,202	806
Shelby	2,519	1,195	2,527	1,205	2,480	1,226
Stoddard	3,274	2,482	3,271	2,506	3,286	2,476
Stone	621	1,525	611	1,534	604	1,536
Sullivan	2,446	2,420	2,434	2,435	2,391	2,432
Taney	679	1,123	662	1,129	653	1,142
Texas	2,291	1,899	2,286	1,827	2,291	1,830
Vernon	3,776	2,211	3,755	2,230	3,637	2,277
Warren	187	1,752	509	1,733	470	1,743
Washington	1,394	1,657	1,373	1,675	1,374	1,672
Wayne	1,594	1,528	1,588	1,533	1,576	1,538
Webster	1,903	2,114	1,883	2,135	1,832	2,120
Worth	1,079	892	1,075	907	997	921
Wright	1,593	2,176	1,573	2,195	1,544	2,191
Total	398,032	369,339	396,166	371,710	382,355	380,092

MONTANA.

COUNTIES. (41)	PRES., 1916.		U.S.SEN.1916		GOV., 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Myers, Dem.	Pray, Rep.	Stewart, Dem.	Edwards Rep.
Beaverhead	1,463	1,455	1,355	1,166	1,498	1,345
Big Horn	740	497	727	470	689	546
Blaine	1,261	857	997	1,041	1,060	1,061
Broadwater	1,100	584	915	642	976	686
Carbon	1,926	1,708	1,618	1,869	1,813	1,730
Cascade	6,612	3,253	5,303	3,874	5,971	3,235
Chouteau	2,738	1,486	2,125	1,899	2,289	1,732
Custer	2,602	1,615	1,819	1,939	2,109	1,884
Dawson	2,815	2,105	2,264	2,166	2,748	1,852
Deer Lodge	4,171	1,860	3,790	3,019	3,357	2,634
Fallon	1,815	1,169	1,402	1,316	1,690	1,223
Fergus	5,749	3,290	4,794	3,740	4,910	3,875
Flathead	2,978	2,913	2,987	2,850	2,644	3,214
Gallatin	3,661	2,527	3,174	2,710	3,966	2,110
Granite	812	574	715	656	642	714
Hill	3,241	1,709	2,163	2,342	2,416	2,371
Jefferson	1,124	712	982	789	1,007	806
Lewis&Cl'ke	1,337	3,423	3,589	3,862	4,142	3,654
Lincoln	1,186	807	1,064	773	1,016	874
Madison	1,672	1,279	1,310	1,386	1,577	1,359
Meagher	1,482	1,158	1,273	1,248	1,258	1,340
Mineral	781	251	693	361	696	330
Missoula	4,060	2,926	3,984	2,800	2,604	4,132
Musselshell	2,036	1,738	1,539	1,872	1,720	1,827
Park	2,050	1,957	1,691	2,206	1,870	2,091
Phillips	1,252	999	930	1,111	1,030	1,114
Powell	1,310	939	1,110	1,069	1,233	1,059
Prairie	622	535	439	604	627	489
Ravalli	1,967	1,623	2,172	1,499	1,377	2,205
Richland	1,917	1,223	1,614	1,256	1,643	1,407
Rosebud	1,608	1,337	1,308	1,466	1,573	1,260
Sanders	1,178	793	1,338	592	1,013	861
Sheridan	3,264	1,724	2,513	1,988	2,756	1,933
Silver Bow	13,084	6,757	10,556	7,594	8,742	10,021
Stillwater	1,197	918	1,121	1,012	1,148	1,087
Sweet Grass	839	890	890	781	821	865
Teton	2,273	1,603	1,893	1,893	1,910	1,871
Toole	1,075	698	840	805	888	767
Valley	2,102	1,111	1,864	1,084	1,612	1,427
Wibaux	585	466	392	513	523	475
Yellowstone	4,259	3,281	3,827	3,240	4,159	3,081
Total	101,063	66,750	85,589	72,753	85,683	76,547

NEBRASKA.

Counties. (93.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Sutton, Rep.
Adams	2,657	2,041	2,451	2,274	2,544	2,304
Antelope	1,881	1,495	1,519	1,866	1,387	2,454
Arthur	286	143	242	145	285	145
Banner	166	142	109	172	125	175
Blaine	246	184	213	205	209	233
Boone	2,005	1,225	1,569	1,644	1,566	1,737
Box Butte	914	591	791	686	777	732
Boyd	852	809	830	841	802	862
Brown	901	528	730	651	695	731
Buffalo	2,877	2,216	2,555	2,450	2,508	2,555
Burt	1,425	1,508	1,298	1,650	1,165	1,838
Butler	2,332	1,120	2,136	1,343	2,202	1,322
Cass	2,595	1,927	2,337	2,283	2,322	2,390
Cedar	1,715	1,727	1,957	1,518	1,819	1,594
Chase	551	369	427	462	424	515
Cherry	1,734	1,091	1,521	1,247	1,507	1,351
Cheyenne	834	563	841	544	812	602
Clay	1,975	1,737	1,772	1,930	1,725	2,052
Colfax	1,628	897	1,570	666	1,524	908
Cuming	1,424	1,551	1,814	1,149	1,774	1,229
Custer	3,609	2,047	2,829	2,812	2,817	3,177
Dakota	1,032	612	1,001	628	972	670
Dawes	1,088	751	895	919	824	1,002
Dawson	1,989	1,444	1,652	1,710	1,763	1,790
Deuel	340	181	282	229	290	241
Dixon	1,550	1,208	1,277	1,250	1,158	1,390
Dodge	2,614	2,446	2,598	2,358	2,641	2,445
Douglas	24,796	14 557	21,878	17,563	22,124	17,784
Dundy	370	347	425	482	412	519
Fillmore	1,911	1,561	1,778	1,687	1,789	1,734
Franklin	1,345	1,081	1,355	1,066	1,306	1,143
Frontier	1,138	736	917	919	902	996
Furnas	1,607	1,163	1,297	1,414	1,234	1,593
Gage	3,385	3,383	3,483	3,259	3,396	3,441
Garden	598	306	500	378	536	365
Garfield	426	302	336	346	335	402
Gosper	617	434	598	426	513	543
Grant	241	157	215	166	133	185
Greeley	1,289	627	1,070	695	1,204	717
Hall	2,483	2,555	2,441	2,409	2,617	2,480
Hamilton	1,816	1,444	1,577	1,671	1,547	1,765
Harlan	1,267	824	1,054	1,036	1,043	1,092
Hayes	282	219	302	294	326	285
Hitchcock	733	435	605	541	596	558
Holt	2,213	1,568	2,078	1,685	1,993	1,846
Hooker	218	109	184	141	197	141
Howard	1,695	698	1,507	890	1,577	854
Jefferson	1,841	1,813	1,683	1,924	1,736	1,889
Johnson	1,117	1,373	1,880	1,287	1,223	1,302
Kearney	1,396	760	1,101	1,031	1,148	1,042
Keith	544	389	497	413	567	402
Keya Paha	401	316	334	361	311	403
Kimball	288	223	270	327	297	321
Knox	2,329	1,910	2,248	1,978	2,246	1,981
Lancaster	9,093	7,042	6,799	9,043	7,076	9,257
Lincoln	2,192	1,309	1,748	1,749	2,170	1,484
Logan	233	172	232	207	260	209
Loup	219	164	169	193	177	222
McPherson	184	106	139	139	144	160
Madison	2,353	2,428	2,369	2,327	2,355	2,439
Merrick	1,349	1,178	1,202	1,319	1,214	1,380
Morrill	888	470	749	697	698	677
Nance	1,165	930	894	1,188	890	1,237
Nemaha	1,658	1,438	1,596	1,498	1,599	1,449
Nuckolls	1,732	1,411	1,543	1,590	1,538	1,636
Otoe	2,344	2,121	2,539	1,885	2,430	2,137
Pawnee	1,171	1,228	1,079	1,363	1,103	1,373
Perkins	397	210	314	280	321	290
Phelps	1,425	971	971	1,402	943	1,475
Pierce	1,020	1,228	1,179	1,030	1,158	1,116
Platte	2,412	1,918	1,286	1,551	2,738	1,616
Polk	1,600	1,060	1,294	1,284	1,275	1,402
Red Willow	1,418	977	1,199	1,123	1,179	1,164
Richardson	2,650	2,039	2,505	2,228	2,449	2,358
Rock	449	375	252	456	314	524
Saline	2,646	1,469	2,551	1,629	2,560	1,626
Sarpy	1,320	885	1,326	932	1,321	988
Saunders	2,671	1,957	2,302	2,329	2,444	2,299
Scott's Bluff	1,587	1,144	1,240	1,413	1,193	1,498
Seward	1,797	1,855	1,936	1,685	1,973	1,741
Sheridan	1,158	604	975	718	956	817
Sherman	1,208	706	1,065	826	1,085	810
Sioux	737	344	630	421	585	487

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Sutton, Rep.
Stanton	899	736	985	642	997	663
Thayer	1,581	1,772	1,704	1,605	1,771	1,598
Thomas	261	244	204	185	207	204
Thurston	1,255	717	1,217	862	1,161	919
Valley	1,388	840	1,088	1,122	1,109	1,151
Washington	1,555	1,297	1,617	1,266	1,557	1,373
Wayne	1,006	1,208	1,109	1,137	1,068	1,192
Webster	1,469	1,191	1,244	1,366	1,233	1,439
Wheeler	270	163	228	221	223	233
York	2,206	2,011	1,878	2,220	1,909	2,849
Total	158,827	117,771	142,282	131,059	143,361	127,701

NEVADA.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1918. Henderson, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1918. Roberts, Rep.	Governor, 1918. Boyle, Dem.	Governor, 1918. Oddie, Rep.
Churchill	831	531	501	429	581	777
Clark	1,115	529	784	280	884	492
Douglas	301	337	307	288	254	324
Elko	2,020	1,072	1,668	431	1,226	1,056
Esmeralda	1,135	711	468	371	515	567
Eureka	263	239	202	134	174	215
Humboldt	1,681	1,004	885	627	1,190	812
Lander	473	322	353	223	413	328
Lincoln	634	202	354	141	432	170
Lyon	769	669	575	484	643	736
Mineral	617	396	270	294	319	312
Nye	1,691	1,049	1,123	550	1,120	1,058
Ormsby	610	534	403	498	507	460
Storey	465	403	326	271	398	262
Washoe	3,341	3,225	2,463	2,647	2,615	3,334
White Pine	1,922	948	1,615	475	1,604	942
Total	17,778	12,131	12,197	8,053	12,875	11,845

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Hutchins, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Keyes, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Wilkins, Soc.
Belknap	2,310	2,579	62	2,112	2,697	60
Carroll	2,003	2,259	22	1,838	2,312	22
Cheshire	2,779	3,337	121	2,274	3,459	114
Coos	3,247	2,762	210	3,149	2,712	178
Grafton	4,644	4,795	49	4,003	5,230	47
Hillsborough	10,939	9,927	502	9,754	10,546	446
Merrimack	5,967	5,970	160	5,443	6,170	152
Rockingham	5,637	5,866	114	4,829	6,151	106
Strafford	4,040	4,037	49	3,611	4,234	49
Sullivan	2,215	2,193	29	1,840	2,340	29
Total	43,781	43,725	1,318	38,853	45,851	1,190

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1918. La M'te, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1918. Edge, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Wittpenn, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Edge, Rep.
Atlantic	5,467	9,713	1,970	6,738	4,387	9,952
Bergen	11,530	18,494	8,496	13,076	9,791	14,693
Burlington	6,535	8,803	3,602	7,378	5,651	8,127
Camden	14,010	18,318	6,162	16,438	11,303	17,632
Cape May	2,097	2,904	929	2,112	1,553	2,605
Cumberland	4,573	5,692	1,945	4,592	3,320	5,109
Essex	34,596	54,167	29,141	26,906	26,067	53,201
Gloucester	3,745	5,352	2,226	4,715	3,045	4,828
Hudson	44,663	42,518	38,774	17,235	42,412	34,982
Hunterdon	4,462	3,408	3,340	2,890	3,807	3,176
Mercer	10,621	14,213	7,886	11,260	9,409	12,771
Middlesex	9,975	11,851	7,470	7,961	8,995	10,816
Monmouth	10,729	11,624	7,474	8,684	9,376	10,191
Morris	6,798	8,530	4,133	6,651	6,223	8,361
Ocean	2,076	3,386	991	2,503	1,376	2,418

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1918.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	La Mo'te, Dem.	Edge, Rep.	Wittpenn, Dem.	Edge, Rep.
Passaic	13,340	18,754	8,444	13,280	10,662	18,642
Salem	3,353	4,080	1,821	3,079	2,565	3,471
Somerset	3,653	4,707	2,836	3,495	3,044	4,509
Sussex	3,093	2,461	2,026	2,125	2,415	2,470
Union	10,328	16,705	8,507	11,465	9,056	16,313
Warren	5,574	3,202	3,281	2,626	4,239	3,076
Total	211,018	268,982	151,454	175,209	177,696	247,343

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 10,405 votes; Hanly, Proh., 3,182; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 855.

For United States Senator, 1916, Doughty, Soc., received 13,358 votes; Barbour, Proh., 7,178; Katz, Soc. Lab., 1,826.

NEW MEXICO.

COUNTIES. (26.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Jones, Dem.	Hubbell, Rep.	De Baca, Dem.	Bursum Rep.
Bernalillo	2,394	2,711	2,419	2,682	2,353	2,735
Chaves	2,275	862	2,327	836	2,122	952
Colfax	2,006	1,835	1 984	1,827	1,981	1,815
Curry	1,175	355	1,184	330	1,011	493
Doña Ana	1,078	1,606	1,128	1,553	1,146	1,533
Eddy	1,402	425	1,457	396	1,383	435
Grant	2,305	1,869	2,451	1,718	1,978	2,163
Guadalupe	1,172	1,067	1,170	1,070	1,205	1,023
Lincoln	863	889	853	900	716	1,019
Luna	796	418	857	367	756	459
McKinley	550	669	585	633	519	670
Mora	1,505	1,590	1,485	1,595	1,610	1,463
Otero	824	561	821	576	765	618
Quay	1,539	598	1,584	599	1,411	727
Rio Arriba	1,528	1,992	1,434	2,046	1,522	1,962
Roosevelt	1,088	230	1,093	228	1,081	232
Sandoval	734	611	735	637	754	590
San Juan	637	385	659	359	566	439
San Miguel	2,231	2,932	2,228	2,908	2,521	2,636
Santa Fé	1,406	1,830	1,525	1,709	1,492	1,745
Sierra	493	460	498	446	427	515
Socorro	1,558	1,954	1 605	1,893	1,310	2,199
Taos	910	1,320	881	1,334	1,107	1,116
Torrance	679	918	698	920	665	937
Union	1,996	1,495	1,924	1,561	1,896	1,553
Valencia	383	1,540	397	1,526	405	1,525
Total	33,527	31,152	33,982	30,609	32,732	31,524
Bailr'd vote	166	11	161	13	143	28

(N. Y. STATE AND CITY ELECTIONS ARE AT END OF THESE TABLES.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES. (100.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Overman, Dem.	Whitener, Rep.	Bickett, Dem.	Linney, Rep.
Alamance	2,476	2,278	1,942	1,528	2,483	2,292
Alexander	954	1,187	930	1,139	922	1,208
Allegbany	796	641	715	503	784	616
Anson	2,046	301	865	94	2,047	274
Ashe	1,898	1,939	1,817	1,753	1,889	1,950
Avery	360	1,158	247	919	324	1,283
Beaufort	1,957	1,274	1,149	534	1,949	1,256
Bertie	1,461	116	1,744	34	1,475	60
Bladen	1,261	651	957	614	1,269	598
Brunswick	810	989	757	826	825	981
Buncombe	4,229	3,830	3,751	2,620	4,487	3,335
Burke	1,621	1,474	1,395	1,247	1,585	1,494
Cabarrus	2,080	2,314	1,896	2,039	2,091	2,308
Caldwell	1,725	1,659	1,612	1,461	1,724	1,707
Camden	368	86	140	11	374	64
Carteret	1,165	1,246	1,113	582	1,142	1,263
Caswell	849	338	635	115	838	342
Catawba	2,569	2,624	2,186	2,380	2,547	2,685
Chatham	1,839	1,501	1,589	1,172	1,813	1,514

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1914.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Overman, Dem.	Whitener, Rep.	Bickett, Dem.	Linney, Rep.
Cherokee	1,362	1,362	887	1,129	1,003	1,361
Chowan	610	91	329	2	604	80
Clay	400	453	357	406	398	464
Cleveland	2,764	1,497	1,960	1,064	2,705	1,469
Columbus	2,143	1,327	1,592	579	2,192	1,245
Craven	1,780	542	839	129	1,787	507
Cumberland	1,971	1,217	1,298	891	1,996	1,173
Currituck	945	87	687	18	921	72
Dare	470	363	344	288	458	375
Davidson	2,675	2,801	2,271	2,349	2,617	2,814
Davie	910	1,245	770	1,086	901	1,259
Duplin	1,824	1,527	1,403	1,122	1,836	1,516
Durham	2,463	1,837	1,455	574	2,505	1,786
Edgecombe	2,028	135	892	53	2,018	117
Forsyth	4,115	3,585	3,327	2,977	4,108	3,629
Franklin	2,057	396	953	128	2,092	381
Gaston	3,019	2,542	2,070	1,605	3,019	2,531
Gates	826	309	598	156	800	287
Graham	476	460	440	397	475	460
Granville	1,713	648	1,137	183	1,702	642
Greene	1,066	294	622	160	1,062	286
Guilford	4,616	3,670	2,555	1,461	4,588	3,643
Halifax	2,312	299	1,058	26	2,337	246
Harnett	1,992	1,603	1,391	1,576	1,979	1,624
Haywood	2,403	1,523	1,958	1,174	2,376	1,526
Henderson	1,166	1,795	1,002	1,523	1,154	1,794
Hertford	977	209	418	39	967	178
Hoke	780	110	444	34	792	284
Hyde	840	277	233	31	794	85
Iredell	3,335	2,071	2,814	1,613	3,290	2,076
Jackson	1,306	1,288	1,159	1,054	1,302	1,293
Johnston	3,468	2,857	3,504	2,212	3,227	2,916
Jones	712	233	353	79	705	231
Lee	1,054	573	850	560	1,049	581
Lenoir	1,666	667	919	320	1,696	653
Lincoln	1,521	1,369	1,213	1,134	1,502	1,386
Macon	1,146	1,069	944	930	1,126	1,053
Madison	972	1,965	822	1,441	941	1,991
Martin	1,472	281	779	125	1,460	270
McDowell	1,274	1,218	1,124	1,003	1,268	1,234
Mecklenburg	4,508	1,257	3,322	1,044	4,403	1,163
Mitchell	462	1,298	419	930	462	1,297
Montgomery	1,222	1,196	1,149	1,027	1,225	1,188
Moore	1,337	1 047	1,209	854	1,361	1,029
Nash	2,189	826	1,010	208	2,174	826
N'w Hanover	2,355	492	808	50	2,499	251
Northam'ton	1,518	45	873	15	1,462	30
Onslow	1,197	785	719	390	1,144	801
Orange	1,230	1,158	963	850	1,213	1,159
Pamlico	710	527	414	146	700	530
Pasquotank	1,177	270	450	100	1,168	229
Pender	970	400	782	232	973	353
Perquimans	645	288	586	308	631	286
Person	953	917	871	653	937	929
Pitt	2,838	719	1,880	242	2,762	740
Polk	679	750	648	664	653	743
Randolph	2,747	3,031	2,322	2,183	2,761	3,037
Richmond	1,553	650	1,202	132	1,606	603
Robeson	2,894	1,453	1,823	537	3,068	1,435
Rockingham	2,316	1,957	1,748	1,306	2,288	1,978
Rowan	3,053	2,320	2,265	1,689	3,001	2,454
Sutherford	2,445	1,871	1,923	1,724	2,432	1,871
Sampson	1,369	2,727	1,020	2,688	1,326	2,758
Scotland	938	137	394	32	944	161
Stanly	2,110	1,941	1,691	1,640	2,105	1,945
Stokes	1,569	1,852	1,307	1,613	1,513	1,871
Surry	2,029	2,977	1,906	2,768	2,022	2,982
Swain	829	1,128	701	1,011	794	1,142
Transylvania	821	841	693	697	821	836
Tyrrell	416	392	356	372	410	388
Union	2,662	702	992	322	2,758	635
Vance	1,451	558	1,048	214	1,459	537
Wake	4,627	2,461	3,553	980	4,719	2,298
Warren	1,217	227	1,161	58	1,279	133
Washington	651	486	602	451	651	486
Watauga	1,141	1,352	1,083	1,150	1,134	1,381
Wayne	2,625	1,446	1,876	1,226	2,627	1,425
Wilkes	1,632	3,470	1,624	2,811	1,595	3,473
Wilson	2,052	730	827	276	2,050	676
Yadkin	879	1,721	699	1,310	858	1,738
Yancey	1,273	1,082	1,196	1,006	1,263	1,101
Total	168,383	120,890	121,342	87,101	167,761	120,157

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (52).	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Burke Dem	M'Cumber, Rep.	Frazier, Rep.	Doyle Dem.
Adams	532	469	285	585	569	322
Barnes	1,678	1,467	1,220	1,576	1,715	1,114
Benson	922	1,210	636	1,298	1,089	702
Billings	276	306	157	353	265	118
Bottineau	1,171	1,294	1,023	1,366	1,676	788
Bowman	685	374	481	482	650	373
Burke	922	518	594	669	865	424
Burleigh	1,267	1,182	862	1,415	1,431	1,096
Cass	3,303	3,093	2,860	3,109	2,150	2,882
Cavalier	1,149	1,502	964	1,461	1,009	1,056
Dickey	920	1,037	776	1,080	989	766
Divide	950	707	585	813	820	369
Dunn	1,028	566	604	779	822	418
Eddy	650	505	491	545	644	302
Emmons	609	1,090	595	988	719	352
Foster	662	549	522	597	580	491
Golden Val'y	697	499	450	592	414	574
Grand Forks	2,814	2,159	2,155	2,397	1,814	2,259
Griggs	668	521	451	583	777	360
Hettinger	661	856	409	919	652	402
Kidder	650	601	346	709	904	314
La Moure	990	1,015	863	953	1,387	562
Logan	260	567	158	648	411	88
McHenry	1,456	1,394	1,045	1,478	1,740	728
McIntosh	270	950	215	975	650	161
McKenzie	1,316	692	767	904	1,184	465
McLean	1,210	1,054	790	1,248	1,458	936
Mercer	353	730	249	824	690	236
Morton	1,835	2,785	1,421	2,889	1,488	846
Mountrail	1,262	740	807	917	1,341	480
Nelson	861	1,013	586	1,154	929	633
Oliver	327	346	167	344	457	121
Pembina	1,400	1,469	974	1,601	1,022	1,242
Pierce	789	703	712	703	829	477
Ramsey	1,331	1,169	1,144	1,193	978	980
Ransom	1,121	1,093	774	1,195	1,128	528
Renville	1,012	532	759	636	959	277
Richland	1,772	2,097	1,571	2,198	1,581	1,440
Rolette	762	600	670	585	831	437
Sargent	868	1,059	661	1,126	873	808
Sheridan	310	807	201	852	674	171
Sioux	200	232	105	294	262	284
Slope	867	516	480	660	525	305
Stark	953	1,409	809	1,377	822	831
Steele	515	676	385	664	870	422
Stutsman	1,866	1,644	1,482	1,772	1,672	1,242
Towner	769	665	608	718	753	422
Traill	664	1,423	443	1,477	1,104	900
Walsh	2,003	1,670	1,556	1,836	1,514	1,641
Ward	2,791	1,743	2,248	1,924	2,049	1,697
Wells	810	1,226	623	1,265	1,134	538
Williams	1,769	903	1,339	988	1,580	861
Total	55,206	53,471	40,988	57,714	54,517	36,733

OHIO.

Counties. (88.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Pomerene, Dem.	Herrick, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.
Adams	2,887	2,819	2,783	2,892	2,309	2,760
Allen	7,905	5,713	7,403	5,961	5,613	5,058
Ashland	4,000	2,534	3,908	2,581	3,150	2,557
Ashtabula	5,306	6,608	5,022	6,859	3,765	6,611
Athens	4,101	5,554	3,773	5,556	3,525	4,896
Auglaize	4,124	2,763	4,084	2,783	2,902	2,734
Belmont	7,911	7,526	7,465	7,462	7,134	6,980
Brown	3,959	2,227	3,742	2,291	3,067	1,868
Butler	10,806	5,850	10,438	6,048	9,045	5,606
Carroll	1,672	2,086	1,567	2,157	1,153	2,150
Champaign	3,338	3,695	3,233	3,752	2,513	3,309
Clark	8,848	8,715	8,418	8,840	6,707	7,813
Clermont	4,247	3,549	4,127	3,637	3,522	3,082
Clinton	2,602	3,620	2,475	3,611	2,053	3,074
Columbiana	7,788	8,118	7,333	8,231	6,146	7,393
Coshocton	4,269	2,831	4,198	2,988	3,273	3,118
Crawford	6,014	2,673	5,784	2,835	4,289	3,552
Cuyahoga	71,533	51,287	63,676	55,519	62,036	45,705
Darke	6,186	4,322	5,887	4,547	4,414	4,812
Defiance	3,359	2,565	3,277	2,699	2,601	2,779
Delaware	3,754	3,461	3,511	3,672	2,611	3,666

OHIO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Pomerene, Dem.	Herrick, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.
Erie	5,152	4,170	5,022	4,341	4,253	3,839
Fairfield	6,172	3,380	5,898	3,591	4,420	3,715
Fayette	2,616	2,772	2,511	2,835	1,949	2,666
Franklin	34,103	24,107	31,776	25,907	25,664	21,361
Fulton	2,507	2,933	2,311	3,139	1,562	2,993
Gallia	2,577	2,860	2,143	2,962	1,514	2,587
Geauga	1,245	1,806	1,232	1,929	939	1,584
Greene	2,913	4,458	2,734	4,560	2,133	3,988
Guernsey	4,312	4,228	4,031	4,455	3,761	3,970
Hamilton	51,990	64,030	51,428	64,249	56,618	40,048
Hancock	5,416	4,268	5,209	4,461	3,826	4,604
Hardin	4,304	4,119	4,218	4,234	3,165	4,084
Harrison	1,911	2,517	1,825	2,546	1,187	2,624
Henry	3,252	2,482	3,038	2,625	2,356	2,712
Highland	3,964	3,727	3,863	3,814	3,044	3,480
Hocking	2,907	2,357	2,676	2,573	2,403	2,140
Holmes	2,846	955	2,823	990	2,015	1,149
Huron	4,136	4,048	3,844	4,296	2,871	4,389
Jackson	2,922	3,116	2,696	3,220	2,344	2,687
Jefferson	5,250	6,678	4,291	6,681	4,647	5,679
Knox	4,578	3,646	4,274	3,818	3,458	3,657
Lake	2,596	2,887	2,276	3,063	1,722	2,761
Lawrence	2,821	4,363	2,763	4,348	1,903	3,247
Licking	8,183	5,935	7,788	6,194	6,236	5,312
Logan	3,483	4,345	3,289	4,487	2,560	4,128
Lorain	7,658	6,868	6,966	7,353	5,806	6,882
Lucas	30,779	16,711	27,960	18,729	24,360	16,638
Madison	2,667	2,809	2,576	2,885	2,091	2,635
Mahoning	13,013	11,256	11,722	12,215	9,621	10,754
Marion	5,273	4,264	5,119	4,405	3,596	4,264
Medina	2,984	2,754	2,779	2,983	2,149	3,212
Meigs	2,628	3,184	2,489	3,372	2,073	2,883
Mercer	3,893	2,065	3,735	2,072	2,813	2,377
Miami	5,582	5,772	5,351	5,935	4,120	5,846
Monroe	3,322	1,504	3,229	1,512	2,247	1,417
Montgomery	24,339	19,683	23,243	19,648	20,782	18,261
Morgan	1,833	2,136	1,759	2,188	1,432	2,078
Morrow	2,345	2,062	2,187	2,215	1,574	2,347
Muskingum	6,328	7,597	6,099	7,729	5,641	6,276
Noble	2,175	2,290	2,105	2,350	1,614	2,160
Ottawa	3,347	1,793	3,250	1,826	2,231	1,900
Paulding	2,313	2,647	2,260	2,682	1,712	2,498
Perry	3,860	3,953	3,668	4,129	3,416	3,879
Pickaway	3,820	2,629	3,684	2,698	2,861	2,644
Pike	2,091	1,616	2,025	1,644	1,659	1,350
Portage	4,269	3,142	4,055	3,311	3,369	3,442
Preble	3,387	2,881	3,280	3,019	2,523	3,141
Putnam	4,294	2,243	4,271	2,295	2,932	2,613
Richland	6,985	4,886	6,667	5,175	5,154	5,444
Ross	5,154	4,857	5,024	4,932	3,820	4,432
Sandusky	5,264	3,557	4,960	3,824	3,733	4,039
Scioto	4,808	6,356	4,694	6,440	4,850	5,156
Seneca	6,451	4,301	6,210	4,518	4,807	4,297
Shelby	3,801	2,352	3,729	2,389	3,129	2,705
Stark	15,316	14,159	15,352	14,039	11,519	13,383
Summit	19,343	11,593	18,141	12,481	15,195	12,604
Trumbull	6,091	6,167	5,693	6,581	4,473	6,468
Tuscarawas	7,608	5,401	7,280	5,590	5,736	5,737
Union	2,747	3,187	2,582	3,349	1,962	3,118
Van Wert	3,753	3,802	3,688	3,843	2,856	3,640
Vinton	1,433	1,420	1,378	1,463	1,143	1,291
Warren	2,937	3,610	2,786	3,709	2,425	3,084
Washington	5,267	4,745	5,119	4,830	3,573	4,949
Wayne	5,930	3,676	5,705	3,885	4,174	4,331
Williams	3,552	3,132	3,388	3,266	2,531	3,440
Wood	5,796	5,034	5,386	5,473	3,699	5,385
Wyandot	3,250	2,078	3,190	2,139	2,624	2,132
Total	604,361	514,858	570,868	535,346	486,403	474,459

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (77.)	President, 1916.				Governor, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Roberts'n Dem.	McK'ver Rep.
Adair	1,190	1,010	212	7	1,019	923
Alfalfa	1,390	1,378	471	69	892	1,393
Atoka	1,479	925	524	10	1,346	1,037
Beaver	1,382	917	433	43	878	978
Beckham	1,850	527	889	8	1,253	600
Blaine	1,214	1,339	678	37	831	1,242

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.				GOVERNOR, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly Proh.	Roberts'n Dem.	McK'ver Rep.
Bryan	2,974	1,267	757	8	2,234	609
Caddo	2,735	2,272	1,112	56	1,949	2,309
Canadian	2,200	1,590	422	43	*	*
Carter	2,949	1,013	935	6	2,083	639
Cherokee	1,594	1,379	273	8	1,256	1,246
Choctaw	1,945	957	614	11	1,097	356
Cimarron	387	238	138	8	373	289
Cleveland	1,753	885	579	18	1,323	625
Coal	1,418	824	566	18	1,033	454
Comanche	2,130	1,221	790	20	1,374	968
Cotton	1,500	685	366	6	.....	.....
Craig	1,901	1,647	189	8	1,459	1,276
Creek	3,496	2,820	1,281	32	2,775	2,422
Custer	1,771	1,507	595	41	1,031	1,181
Delaware	1,223	837	221	7	1,021	817
Dewey	992	796	891	27	643	794
Ellis	960	983	590	28	494	835
Garfield	2,347	2,854	632	57	1,998	651
Garvin	2,697	804	1,001	19	1,798	651
Grady	3,243	1,272	819	18	2,231	810
Grant	1,699	1,513	294	73	1,091	1,449
Greer	1,675	365	480	4	*	*
Harmon	1,091	147	255	2	766	140
Harper	798	662	408	15	482	647
Haskell	1,486	976	477	5	1,108	774
Hughes	2,187	1,219	791	2	1,591	902
Jackson	2,096	409	684	13	1,392	364
Jefferson	1,739	493	621	8	1,079	389
Johnston	1,724	756	671	5	1,044	630
Kay	2,340	2,482	373	115	1,682	2,274
Kingfisher	1,364	1,728	417	25	791	1,527
Kiowa	2,279	1,017	1,101	25	1,218	1,121
Latimer	950	663	330	10	748	539
Le Flore	2,576	1,940	641	10	2,101	1,630
Lincoln	2,258	3,387	1,097	31	1,555	2,461
Logan	1,701	2,270	552	63	1,275	1,933
Love	1,125	266	364	2	856	159
McClain	1,541	680	492	2	994	469
McCurtain	1,763	795	643	9	955	305
McIntosh	1,743	896	532	8	1,185	725
Major	762	946	636	33	474	863
Marshall	1,352	449	623	5	841	365
Mayes	1,574	1,229	226	.....	1,127	955
Murray	1,305	458	350	6	903	336
Muskogee	4,004	2,532	324	14	2,692	1,473
Noble	1,346	1,243	214	20	916	1,239
Nowata	1,355	1,322	178	7	933	1,180
Okfuskee	1,337	660	573	8	887	557
Oklahoma	7,971	5,291	1,215	77	5,461	4,332
Okmulgee	2,406	1,860	754	15	1,809	1,550
Osage	2,052	1,527	420	8	1,443	1,184
Ottawa	1,875	1,642	215	13	2,222	1,808
Pawnee	1,491	1,396	528	33	1,123	1,205
Payne	2,140	1,767	832	60	1,484	1,808
Pittsburg	3,441	1,914	886	22	2,602	1,222
Pontotoc	2,418	911	936	16	1,785	567
Potta'atomie	3,276	2,042	1,119	29	*	*
Pushmataha	1,059	645	449	4	793	534
Roger Mills	1,148	538	565	7	695	516
Rogers	1,900	1,435	531	16	1,425	1,190
Seminole	1,444	872	921	11	1,151	987
Sequoyah	1,632	1,179	515	8	1,395	1,082
Stephens	2,343	607	1,077	17	1,337	461
Texas	1,349	807	295	17	947	743
Tillman	2,250	625	367	14	1,203	360
Tulsa	4,497	3,857	849	31	*	*
Wagoner	1,040	799	299	3	820	595
Washington	1,839	1,727	317	41	1,130	1,227
Washita	2,107	958	703	15	1,304	580
Woods	1,417	1,358	473	51	936	1,365
Woodward	1,130	1,092	605	36	842	1,076
Total	148,115	98,299	45,212	1,675	94,994	72,903

* Have not received official returns.
For Governor, 1918—Patrick S. Nagle, Soc., 6,888.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1907.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1907. Governor	137,641	110,296	.....	9,303	27,345 D
1908. President	122,363	110,474	.....	21,734	11,889 D
1910. Governor	120,218	99,527	.....	.....	20,691 D
1912. President	119,156	*90,786	.....	42,262	28,370 D

Prohibition vote for President—1912, 2,185.
* Roosevelt vote included in Taft's; Roosevelt electors not on ballot.

OREGON.

COUNTIES. (35.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.				GOVERNOR, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Pierce Dem.	Wit'y com'e Rep.
Baker	3,897	2,541	324	69	1,694	2,147
Benton	2,488	2,902	120	207	1,135	1,917
Clakamas	5,334	6,349	556	222	3,312	3,674
Clatsop	2,239	2,568	329	65	993	2,125
Columbia	1,451	2,023	182	92	933	1,201
Coos	3,352	3,209	708	74	1,604	2,293
Crook	2,699	1,675	209	38	517	548
Curry	512	541	118	8	224	461
Douglas	3,679	3,922	420	117	1,732	2,414
Gilliam	870	557	25	17	323	563
Grant	1,210	941	145	17	445	765
Harney	1,239	872	189	22	487	342
Hood River	1,188	1,314	158	58	524	870
Jackson	4,874	3,538	321	230	2,416	2,554
Jefferson	904	581	62	60	380	419
Josephine	1,656	1,660	230	42	680	1,133
Klamath	1,853	1,631	170	18	649	1,165
Lake	971	793	98	27	361	499
Lane	5,880	7,253	607	261	2,673	4,666
Lincoln	915	1,167	190	17	588	757
Linn	4,675	4,524	318	253	3,179	3,120
Malheur	1,937	1,682	293	54	710	1,202
Marion	5,699	8,316	473	475	4,376	4,347
Morrow	830	748	92	26	341	734
Multnomah	35,755	41,458	1,352	1,083	22,431	24,350
Polk	2,844	2,899	187	120	1,757	1,990
Sherman	747	717	18	48	354	743
Tillamook	1,175	1,547	95	53	598	1,090
Umatilla	4,606	3,664	256	122	2,128	2,868
Union	3,086	2,253	259	63	1,621	1,482
Wallowa	1,960	1,198	165	20	697	777
Wasco	2,287	2,243	103	80	801	1,330
Washington	3,363	4,888	219	222	1,796	2,831
Wheeler	570	629	10	6	177	395
Yamhill	3,342	4,010	219	443	1,966	2,586
Total	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729	65,440	81,067

PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTIES. (67.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.			U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Orvis, Dem.	Knox, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.
Adams	3,963	3,290	82	3,538	3,025	87
Allegheny	52,833	77,183	7,815	40,093	74,578	8,598
Armstrong	3,590	6,024	316	3,052	5,376	322
Beaver	5,805	6,864	904	4,391	6,365	917
Bedford	3,263	3,729	238	2,893	3,574	221
Berks	19,267	11,937	3,146	16,770	10,765	3,778
Blair	7,002	9,893	491	5,999	9,165	631
Bradford	3,655	6,178	200	2,980	5,449	186
Bucks	7,494	9,280	238	6,973	8,854	218
Butler	4,544	5,458	211	4,018	4,977	230
Cambria	9,416	10,688	725	8,287	9,685	804
Cameron	452	713	15	334	612	11
Carbon	4,099	4,275	179	3,539	3,936	189
Centre	4,120	4,392	122	3,984	4,027	126
Chester	8,514	11,845	204	7,301	10,779	204
Clarion	3,269	2,595	175	3,011	2,243	177
Clearfield	6,180	5,676	816	5,243	1,927	888
Clinton	2,967	2,794	344	2,728	2,559	352
Columbia	5,785	3,013	116	5,237	2,652	116
Crawford	5,814	5,487	526	5,832	5,002	556
Cumberland	6,432	5,296	167	5,729	5,132	177
Dauphin	11,483	13,954	841	9,745	13,485	1,009
Delaware	7,742	16,315	212	6,909	16,066	239
Elk	2,186	2,329	225	2,028	2,629	228
Erie	9,641	8,833	1,000	7,543	7,621	1,129
Fayette	10,416	9,838	849	9,933	9,668	891
Forest	463	617	110	339	523	108
Franklin	5,336	5,674	325	4,858	5,385	305
Fulton	1,199	802	11	1,105	626	11
Greene	3,930	2,096	67	3,341	1,786	65
Huntingdon	2,181	3,806	169	1,890	3,464	182
Indiana	2,398	4,887	381	1,975	4,552	383
Jefferson	3,253	4,332	445	2,716	3,983	493
Juniata	1,497	1,254	32	1,317	1,145	29
Lackawanna	15,727	17,658	598	13,582	16,458	542
Lancaster	10,016	20,292	551	9,505	19,886	526
Lawrence	3,966	5,134	602	2,839	4,629	701
Lebanon	3,821	5,876	211	3,441	5,430	216

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.			U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Orvis, Dem.	* Knox, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.
Lehigh	11,920	10,588	890	1,185	10,112	982
Luzerne	19,999	25,318	1,249	17,530	22,830	1,343
Lycoming	6,640	6,010	1,087	5,415	1,947	1,036
McKean	3,161	4,300	87	2,396	3,705	493
Mercer	6,390	5,866	425	5,548	5,363	770
Mifflin	1,965	2,105	777	1,595	1,961	275
Monroe	3,348	1,456	217	2,807	1,133	28
Montgomery	13,658	20,431	721	12,920	19,796	733
Montour	1,530	1,068	16	1,137	804	20
Northam'ton	11,000	9,610	457	10,209	8,829	182
N'humberl'd	9,333	8,722	1,012	7,305	7,002	1,071
Perry	2,318	2,575	30	2,125	2,399	30
Philadelphia	90,800	194,163	4,716	80,594	190,586	4,771
Pike	971	598	14	829	144	8
Potter	1,733	2,386	213	1,255	1,972	238
Schuylkill	13,396	17,806	909	11,082	16,282	950
Snyder	1,249	1,797	48	1,038	1,510	52
Somerset	2,957	6,008	527	2,427	5,255	483
Sullivan	1,037	888	21	891	734	19
Susquehanna	3,145	3,891	28	2,669	3,568	33
Tioga	2,294	5,347	91	1,508	4,008	106
Union	1,272	1,902	44	1,055	1,573	44
Venango	3,938	3,856	553	2,797	3,459	608
Warren	2,628	3,413	346	2,121	2,975	349
Washington	7,717	10,367	1,056	6,974	10,079	1,085
Wayne	2,019	2,869	52	1,713	2,519	52
Westmorel'd	13,829	15,283	2,591	11,575	14,229	2,706
Wyoming	1,441	1,698	41	1,297	1,542	33
York	16,314	12,276	730	15,083	11,584	704
Total	521,784	703,734	42,637	450,106	662,218	45,385

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., 28,525; Reimer, Industrialist (Soc. Lab.), 417.

* For United States Senator, 1916, Knox, on Roosevelt Prog. ticket, received 13,363 votes.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1914.

Brumbaugh, Rep., 534,898, on Keystone ticket, 37,847, on Personal Liberty ticket, 17,956; McCormick, Dem., 312,553, on Wash. ticket, 140,329; Brumm, Bull Moose, 4,031; Lewis, Roosevelt Prog., 6,473; Allen, Soc., 40,115; Stevenson, Proh., 17,467; Harrison, Industrialist, 533.

PHILIPPINES.

Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison, $18,000; Vice-Governor, Charles E. Yeater, $10,000; Secretary of Justice, Victorino Mapa, $6,000; Secretary of Finance, Alberto Barretto, $6,000; Secretary of Commerce, Dionisio Jakosalem, $6,000; Secretary of Interior, Rafael Palma, $6,000; Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Galicano Apacible, $6,000.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Cayetano Arrelano, $8,000; Associates: Florentino Torres, E. Finley Johnson, Adam C. Carson, Manuel Araullo, Geo. A. Malcolm, Thomas A. Street, Frederick E. Fisher, Ramon Avancena, $7,500 each.

PORTO RICO.

Governor, Arthur Yager; Secretary, Ramon Pacheco; Treasurer, Jose E. Benedicto; Auditor, J. W. Bonner; Attorney-General, Howard L. Kern; Commissioner of Education, Paul G. Miller; Commissioner of Interior, Gillermo Esteves; Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Manuel Camunas; Commissioner of Health, A. R. Soler.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Jose C. Hernandez; Justices, Emilio del Toro, Adolph G. Wolf, Pedro de Aldrey, and Harvey M. Hutchison; Secretary-Reporter, Joaquin L. Cruz; U. S. District Judge, Peter J. Hamilton; U.S. District-Attorney, Miles M. Martin.

Under the new Organic Act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a Legislature consisting of two houses. The Senate consists of 19 members elected for four years. The House of Representatives consists of 39 members elected for a term of four years. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives receive $7.00 per day for ninety days of each session. Sessions are held biennially. The next session will be held the second Monday in February, 1919.

RHODE ISLAND.

COUNTIES. (5.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Gerry, Dem.	Lippitt, Rep.	Munroe, Dem.	Beeckman, Rep.
Bristol	1,292	1,574	1,377	1,488	1,154	1,701
Kent	2,632	4,038	3,125	3,581	2,477	4,185
Newport	2,932	4,003	3,346	3,481	2,169	4,709
Providence	31,314	32,406	36,838	27,927	28,404	35,871
Washington	2,224	2,837	2,362	2,734	1,954	3,058
Total	40,394	44,858	47,048	39,211	36,158	49,524

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES. (45.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.				GOVERNOR, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Prog.	Cooper, Dem.	
Abbeville	900	8	.....	3	362	.....
Aiken	1,750	26	.....	11	718	.....
Anderson	2,609	6	.....	7	711	.....
Bamberg	820	.....	.....	.....	503	.....
Barnwell	1,454	21	.....	1	360	.....
Beaufort	376	105	.....	4	191	.....
Berkeley	457	6	.....	.....	237	.....
Calhoun	665	41	.....	.....	377	.....
Charleston	1,929	129	35	2	908	.....
Cherokee	1,271	13	.....	12	597	.....
Chester	1,182	17	.....	2	457	.....
Chesterfield	1,833	3	.....	4	741	.....
Clarendon	894	18	.....	.....	320	.....
Colleton	974	31	.....	.....	519	.....
Darlington	1,462	5	.....	3	446	.....
Dillon	972	.....	.....	.....	227	.....
Dorchester	716	44	.....	.....	339	.....
Edgefield	959	5	.....	.....	517	.....
Fairfield	726	.....	.....	12	361	.....
Florence	1,912	26	.....	.....	1,046	.....
Georgetown	470	2	4	.....	209	.....
Greenville	3,384	81	8	13	667	.....
Greenwood	1,636	13	3	2	739	.....
Hampton	852	.....	.....	.....	429	.....
Horry	1,638	.....	.....	7	392	.....
Jasper	243	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
Kershaw	989	14	.....	5	461	.....
Lancaster	1,426	1	.....	1	719	.....
Laurens	1,895	14	1	.....	989	.....
Lee	779	14	.....	2	317	.....
Lexington	2,060	31	46	8	980	.....
Marion	1,010	3	.....	.....	326	.....
Marlborough	1,071	2	.....	15	246	.....
McCormick	637	2	.....	2	262	.....
Newberry	1,719	19	20	10	822	.....
Oconee	885	59	.....	5	610	.....
Orangeburg	2,641	159	.....	.....	1,001	.....
Pickens	1,139	7	.....	.....	282	.....
Richland	2,283	292	12	9	1,398	.....
Saluda	1,227	1	5	.....	608	.....
Spartanburg	4,503	112	.....	6	1,738	.....
Sumter	1,357	142	1	4	330	.....
Union	1,476	6	.....	13	626	.....
Williamsburg	1,213	57	.....	.....	465	.....
York	1,393	23	.....	1	519	.....
Total	61,837	1,558	135	164	25,267	.....

SOUTH DAKOTA.

COUNTIES. (63.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.				GOVERNOR, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Norbeck, Rep.	Bates N. P.
Aurora	793	735	23	45	520	830
Beadle	1,828	1,662	121	24	1,303	633
Bennett	222	67	4	4	68	4
Bon Homme	1,278	1,231	40	20	896	641
Brookings	1,385	1,638	46	94	1,499	377
Brown	2,676	2,659	472	77	2,122	1,361
Brule	975	729	40	6	718	152
Buffalo	182	80	1	2	169	25
Butte	930	537	135	10	710	388
Campbell	163	644	14	11	196	350
Charles Mix	2,011	1,450	41	12	1,039	552

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.				GOVERNOR, 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Norbeck, Rep.	Bates N. P.
Clark	1,016	1,226	28	56	1,054	574
Clay	1,207	1,000	25	14	900	274
Coddington	1,341	1,550	47	50	1,134	622
Corson	641	503	41	7	323	275
Custer	488	392	50	1	476	75
Davison	1,374	1,516	67	46	1,008	842
Day	907	1,758	121	86	1,190	792
Deuel	584	908	14	24	772	297
Dewey	379	352	14	4	351	177
Douglas	597	815	3	3	521	334
Edmunds	634	884	41	43	404	424
Fall River	922	668	44	10	634	46
Faulk	629	759	25	22	641	220
Grant	772	1,098	48	67	826	672
Gregory	1,242	1,434	72	17	865	489
Haakon	475	399	86	12	547	182
Hamlin	692	1,039	30	36	800	297
Hand	905	801	49	27	605	442
Hanson	712	767	9	13	401	417
Harding	597	520	119	15	415	210
Hughes	536	611	39	9	627	115
Hutchinson	519	1,636	53	27	317	1,394
Hyde	305	438	40	5	375	84
Jackson	279	283	6	5	289	18
Jerauld	589	612	5	58	574	336
Jones					280	101
Kingsbury	1,096	1,339	70	80	1,094	295
Lake	1,027	1,398	92	23	1,120	505
Lawrence	2,157	2,074	114	20	1,555	73
Lincoln	936	1,591	62	50	1,198	533
Lyman	1,052	981	99	17	676	190
Marshall	885	808	56	24	833	457
McCook	1,021	1,194	49	24	779	485
McPherson	224	992	16	7	131	569
Meade	1,224	858	111	20	813	328
Mellette	436	379	15	2	379	8
Miner	880	1,006	24	17	660	316
Minnehaha	3,494	4,318	197	194	3,670	726
Moody	898	973	89	22	784	343
Pennington	1,339	1,108	122	24	1,112	208
Perkins	939	890	118	13	640	314
Potter	408	512	7	11	425	141
Roberts	1,191	1,259	187	32	1,080	1,020
Sanborn	898	711	28	56	610	756
Spink	1,622	1,660	74	59	1,436	651
Stanley	381	251	19	10	394	40
[illegible]ly	268	281	8		232	168
[illegible]pp	1,311	1,074	40	10	951	335
[illegible]ner	1,134	1,573	18	28	1,000	970
[illegible]on	1,313	1,108	19	25	894	249
[illegible]worth	990	761	28	4	490	297
[illegible]kton	1,438	1,429	45	23	1,141	343
[illegible]bach	211	275	10	5	276	90
Total	59,191	64,217	3,760	1,774	48,983	25,269

Bird, Dem., 17,398; O. S. Anderson, Soc., 714; Knute Lewis, Ind., 1,351.

The Legislature is in the Senate 42 Republicans, 2 Democrats and 1 Non-Partisan.

House 85 Republicans, 11 Democrats, 7 Non-Partisans.

TENNESSEE.

COUNTIES. (96.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR. 1918.		GOVERNOR. 1918.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Shields, Dem.	Evans, Rep.	Roberts, Dem.	Lindsay, Rep.
Anderson	537	1,730	301	1,186	293	1,115
Bedford	2,378	1,324	1,603	600	1,609	597
Benton	1,313	805	1,038	540	1,048	539
Bledsoe	424	681	243	321	242	318
Blount	1,015	2,462	534	1,762	529	1,766
Bradley	784	1,482	387	663	389	605
Campbell	485	1,670	303	763	304	788
Cannon	936	456	640	207	643	204
Carroll	2,001	2,217	1,305	1,776	1,316	1,773
Carter	998	2,961	186	1,280	190	1,283
Cheatham	1,117	439	777	90	779	92
Chester	862	615	542	341	542	341
Claiborne	1,053	1,398	501	640	500	624
Clay	689	578	428	277	438	268

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.		U. S. SENATOR. 1918.		GOVERNOR. 1918.	
	Wilson. Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Shields. Dem.	Evans, Rep.	Roberts, Dem.	Lindsay, Rep.
Cocke	595	1,478	355	781	361	756
Coffee	1,837	489	1,233	199	1,245	187
Crockett	1,608	1,114	1,022	649	1,033	644
Cumberland	428	924	141	340	163	329
Davidson	8,958	3,168	5,197	403	5,251	372
Decatur	887	893	445	545	446	546
De Kalb	1,407	1,343	1,326	1,196	1,361	1,175
Dickson	2,105	1,008	1,200	229	1,207	226
Dyer	1,997	459	1,187	268	1,231	226
Fayette	1,812	116	1,270	58	1,271	59
Fentress	348	925	221	526	250	505
Franklin	2,469	711	2,006	303	2,021	293
Gibson	3,609	1,443	2,381	662	2,395	747
Giles	3,207	1,488	2,314	630	2,314	626
Grainger	813	1,529	518	1,100	481	1,144
Greene	2,254	3,055	1,460	2,349	1,506	2,338
Grundy	736	319	469	182	419	224
Hamblen	741	795	517	574	467	573
Hamilton	5,828	4,697	2,906	2,062	2,915	1,851
Hancock	386	1,229	138	334	134	339
Hardeman	1,724	485	1,171	229	1,173	229
Hardin	979	1,811	536	1,074	528	1,071
Hawkins	1,142	1,739	664	1,002	606	994
Haywood	1,677	61	1,215	16	1,215	16
Henderson	980	1,317	512	949	513	931
Henry	2,988	1,393	1,773	638	1,813	631
Hickman	1,479	1,026	980	341	983	341
Houston	627	207	518	38	517	39
Humphreys	1,148	452	974	148	976	149
Jackson	1,506	740	819	386	826	361
James	230	606	146	411	147	411
Jefferson	520	1,648	435	1,445	414	1,443
Johnson	263	1,812	181	891	128	869
Knox	4,288	5,895	2,881	4,128	2,600	4,416
Lake	727	130	414	13	414	13
Lauderdale	1,572	532	1,154	175	1,152	174
Lawrence	1,787	1,837	1,072	1,104	1,072	1,104
Lewis	387	414	230	117	230	117
Lincoln	2,791	552	2,114	212	2,126	199
Loudon	423	698	241	553	232	522
Macon	980	1,600	476	1,157	477	1,157
McMinn	1,088	1,726	693	1,224	679	1,183
McNairy	1,461	1,616	825	1,175	826	1,224
Madison	2,659	1,194	1,538	501	1,560	493
Marion	1,155	1,432	579	914	532	949
Marshall	1,652	461	1,349	172	1,385	157
Maury	2,169	720	1,812	242	1,852	215
Meigs	541	608	380	338	379	405
Monroe	1,263	1,459	765	887	770	876
Montgomery	1,976	991	1,482	406	1,478	389
Moore	722	71	432	5	434	5
Morgan	563	1,265	252	580	265	570
Obion	3,170	591	1,740	205	1,757	199
Overton	1,512	1,030	1,090	382	1,141	642
Perry	663	483	254	194	256	194
Pickett	418	501	274	352	268	348
Polk	767	887	319	372	318	353
Putnam	2,100	1,383	1,536	867	1,589	840
Rhea	661	768	504	503	504	538
Roane	667	1,341	382	702	415	644
Robertson	2,106	733	1,851	184	1,873	181
Rutherford	2,941	1,116	2,255	348	2,267	342
Scott	206	1,486	93	620	93	614
Sequatchie	335	238	219	171	217	171
Sevier	301	2,837	208	1,607	187	1,629
Shelby	10,967	4,515	7,914	743	7,894	779
Smith	2,196	911	1,546	766	1,567	758
Stewart	1,711	591	1,106	131	1,108	130
Sullivan	2,601	1,776	1,258	672	1,254	673
Sumner	2,487	612	1,856	241	1,861	242
Tipton	2,035	281	1,771	322	1,691	324
Trousdale	688	217	522	107	521	108
Unicoi	226	961	87	453	86	453
Union	389	1,490	197	1,131	202	1,132
Van Buren	105	151	230	79	231	79
Warren	1,855	624	1,124	353	1,126	343
Washington	1,831	2,723	854	1,395	878	1,381
Wayne	517	1,626	252	1,040	257	1,039
Weakley	3,609	1,768	1,939	819	1,950	818
White	1,407	587	1,134	203	1,136	198
Williamson	2,036	600	1,665	155	1,686	155
Wilson	2,535	841	1,770	399	1,770	400
Total	152,955	116,257	99,567	61,098	99,706	60,623

TEXAS.

COUNTIES. (218.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.			GOVERNOR, 1918.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hobby, Dem.	Boynton, Rep.	Simpson, Soc.
Anderson	1,984	501	187	1,907	250	298
Andrews	71	....	3	64	10	1
Angelina	1,344	75	335	1,079	20	507
Aransas	179	24	6	165	8	3
Archer	527	104	31	375	12	30
Armstrong	352	43	6	182	4	1
Atascosa	635	119	44	456	10	50
Austin	960	673	10	1,200	94	5
Bandera	537	168	44	425	117	40
Bastrop	1,335	550	21	924	93	55
Baylor	711	17	74	340	7	69
Bee	584	152	29	348	13	35
Bell	3,615	356	162	1,968	36	10
Bexar	7,008	5,483	187	5,375	162	69
Blanco	628	235	19	676	63	10
Borden	81	1	3	83	1	1
Bosque	1,561	179	73	982	27	129
Bowie	1,941	414	273	972	62	352
Brazoria	1,033	581	80	723	150	53
Brazos	1,027	273	3	564	34	3
Brewster	207	43	7	179	18	5
Briscoe	260	4	22	120	4	3
Brooks	101	63	1	95	4	....
Brown	1,986	181	104	902	36	114
Burleson	1,208	2	262	707	91	20
Burnet	913	115	22	468	34	18
Caldwell	1,216	225	15	867	24	19
Calhoun	338	84	64	299	8	46
Callahan	959	74	83	535	22	56
Cameron	1,260	420	25	1,917	63	36
Camp	721	206	35	661	209	29
Carson	326	78	7	101	10	1
Cass	1,505	707	124	1,194	140	214
Castro	176	69	5	106	12	2
Chambers	239	101	43	310	50	36
Cherokee	2,002	241	245	1,495	71	399
Childress	948	31	77	301	15	39
Clay	1,324	177	54	613	13	57
Coke	484	29	12	303	11	33
Coleman	1,700	96	182	896	28	191
Collin	4,141	594	190	4,087	132	254
Collingsw'th	589	31	54	398	15	75
Colorado	1,041	358	76	696	41	47
Comal	432	742	38	652	18	3
Comanche	1,491	148	301	1,102	49	409
Concho	418	36	53	295	2	79
Cooke	2,273	353	106	1,170	69	83
Coryell	1,802	188	72	984	24	78
Cottle	455	12	1	357	4	110
Crane	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crockett	65	16	5	17	2	....
Crosby	456	31	46	310	8	53
Culberson	124	2	1	19	1	....
Dallam	363	81	39	185	13	23
Dallas	13,419	2,554	181	4,607	443	17
Dawson	288	14	14	98	4	3
Deaf Smith	356	77	16	128	8	1
Delta	1,254	72	115	1,010	28	230
Denton	2,841	451	157	1,343	103	183
De Witt	1,056	1,068	21	977	38	19
Dickens	289	15	39	125	4	80
Dimmit	193	71	....	186	29	2
Donley	636	42	54	343	6	63
Duval	597	37	3	703	6	....
Eastland	1,086	116	291	1,052	56	263
Ector	120	2	....	98	....	....
Edwards	299	73	5	118	40	4
Ellis	4,713	324	71	2,887	55	122
El Paso	3,603	1,779	111	1,668	16	18
Erath	2,024	184	287	1,232	44	330
Falls	2,037	729	232	1,328	135	312
Fannin	3,493	471	236	1,892	110	239
Fayette	1,902	1,212	49	1,704	182	42
Fisher	950	46	229	388	6	175
Floyd	600	48	78	288	11	62
Foard	475	41	88	252	23	70
Fort Bend	788	329	16	569	52	25
Franklin	684	62	42	375	25	54
Freestone	1,575	637	98	1,123	411	206
Frio	410	55	4	275	1	....
Gaines	80	....	4	20	1	1
Galveston	3,543	1,263	73	1,330	67	43
Garza	330	14	14	77	1	....
Gillespie	405	1,463	12	1,156	313	1
Glasscock	96	8	4	43	1	1

TEXAS—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.			GOVERNOR, 1918.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hobby, Dem.	Boynton, Rep.	Simpson, Soc.
Goliad	605	548	59	650	378	58
Gonzales	1,675	649	51	982	86	90
Gray	482	69	35	272	8	41
Grayson	5,092	1,024	285	2,646	231	378
Gregg	820	159	25	410	25	30
Grimes	1,108	108	25	1,115	13	65
Guadalupe	830	1,312	7	1,897	740	1
Hale	908	80	43	390	4	32
Hall	925	49	83	379	8	86
Hamilton	1,231	201	28	600	13	33
Hansford	166	47	14	151	20	10
Hardeman	932	94	123	440	15	115
Hardin	1,279	158	90	769	18	97
Harris	10,131	3,009	433	3,836	256	281
Harrison	1,374	172	60	670	10	42
Hartley	161	30	1	66	1	1
Haskell	1,200	95	369	772	22	328
Hays	995	123	10	535	11	4
Hemphill	496	141	23	357	58	23
Henderson	1,790	268	354	1,490	196	585
Hidalgo	1,364	260	27	1,231	15	30
Hill	3,951	382	86	1,559	71	80
Hood	693	64	84	579	31	84
Hopkins	2,568	218	231	1,665	236	292
Houston	1,730	373	162	1,249	122	254
Howard	747	30	99	358	10	90
Hunt	4,242	424	155	2,512	124	272
Hutchinson	114	28	6	108	11	3
Irion	150	5	11	108	1	9
Jack	862	121	115	538	59	148
Jackson	403	123	65	264	20	105
Jasper	906	75	41	725	25	125
Jeff Davis	234	74	1	132	20	1
Jefferson	3,082	488	155	772	24	113
Jim Hogg	187	11	....	244	1	....
Jim Wells	335	100	35	337	4	29
Johnson	3,040	275	170	1,337	48	209
Jones	1,798	114	214	674	16	162
Karnes	889	238	5	826	6	1
Kaufman	2,780	427	172	1,583	95	213
Kendall	232	590	5	465	60	1
Kent	212	2	25	131	1	13
Kerr	621	272	30	734	86	13
Kimble	223	13	13	124	1	....
King	47	3	....	43	4	....
Kinney	233	201	7	154	155	1
Kleberg	427	106	41	468	18	70
Knox	884	64	105	366	18	95
Lamar	3,412	309	96	1,485	40	111
Lamb	150	14	4	54	10	....
Lampasas	848	113	31	442	60	33
La Salle	340	40	3	253	10	1
Lavaca	1,784	936	241	1,510	59	429
Lee	571	836	82	621	75	97
Leon	979	335	162	866	80	327
Liberty	701	224	82	548	160	108
Limestone	2,188	225	107	1,675	61	220
Lipscomb	350	116	47	234	68	37
Live Oak	397	119	51	435	10	27
Llano	716	72	23	223	10	16
Lubbock	633	34	27	228	10	10
Lynn	331	15	8	67	2	....
Madison	730	120	41	531	45	83
Marion	445	166	1	199	13	1
Martin	125	14	22	86	2	5
Mason	386	157	32	186	11	18
Matagorda	748	252	79	534	78	105
Maverick	192	246	2	194	58	1
McCulloch	817	61	117	556	12	28
McLennan	4,979	940	122	1,659	47	92
McMullen	115	29	....	119	6	....
Medina	758	650	26	1,165	184	17
Menard	267	44	32	93	6	26
Midland	339	24	7	235	6	....
Milam	2,198	576	230	1,624	30	389
Mills	640	129	106	457	25	124
Mitchell	803	31	80	248	10	51
Montague	1,803	245	242	1,043	00	259
Montgomery	880	179	141	747	96	160
Moore	103	6	....	16	1	....
Morris	689	163	52	437	17	29
Motley	393	9	28	90	4	10
Nacogdoches	1,766	92	141	1,502	27	244
Navarro	3,527	291	109	1,800	73	216
Newton	493	34	23	300	11	25

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President. 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1918. Hobby, Dem.	Boynton, Rep.	Simpson, Soc.
Nolan	1,048	91	79	495	24	59
Nueces	1,830	404	142	1,875	59	170
Ochiltree	238	11	8	95	6	....
Oldham	138	42	.....	113	23	....
Orange	758	92	.....	415	14	38
Palo Pinto	1,431	124	282	1,003	32	334
Panola	1,228	125	71	870	90	138
Parker	1,797	173	240	1,208	81	358
Parmer	194	64	10	93	13	1
Pecos	394	96	2	369	46	1
Polk	918	107	113	455	6	45
Potter	1,288	166	99	240	19	24
Presidio	245	27	.....	289	6	....
Rains	509	71	289	538	39	295
Randall	341	63	6	116	4	....
Real	212	14	25	185	24	15
Reagan	59	2	.....	53	1	....
Red River	2,021	356	141	1,445	100	144
Reeves	246	43	5	168	6	....
Refugio	108	232	47	384	165	57
Roberts	220	27	3	59	1	....
Robertson	1,313	218	44	875	14	103
Rockwall	828	27	.....	492	14	18
Runnels	1,187	195	133	633	18	122
Rusk	1,849	521	196	1,334	180	257
Sabine	681	22	54	444	2	50
San Aug'tine	682	18	51	534	13	65
San Jacinto	442	256	1	440	95	11
San Patricio	594	130	65	380	27	50
San Saba	955	66	90	533	30	124
Schleicher	163	10	1	73	6	....
Scurry	994	40	78	446	18	75
Shakelford	378	51	36	209	12	47
Shelby	1,767	131	175	1,416	24	297
Sherman	152	39	9	72	6	....
Smith	2,422	773	270	2,366	452	744
Somervell	278	20	84	248	6	105
Starr	516	115	.....	665	2	....
Stephens	572	12	103	261	6	81
Sterling	205	6	.....	176	2	....
Stonewall	502	21	119	253	6	90
Sutton	130	13	.....	99	4	....
Swisher	381	62	10	140	4	....
Tarrant	10,269	1,551	329	5,981	144	356
Taylor	2,134	120	118	828	12	85
Terrell	181	59	2	163	17	....
Terry	146	1	1	59	1	....
Throckm'ton	330	10	76	305	12	95
Titus	1,161	189	95	1,101	68	143
Tom Green	1,243	92	63	449	6	43
Travis	3,682	690	71	1,945	148	65
Trinity	906	156	91	580	70	115
Tyler	635	24	31	491	10	45
Upshur	1,346	198	121	771	49	135
Upton	42	6	.....	79	1	....
Uvalde	728	92	13	334	13	34
Val Verde	446	135	5	574	47	15
Van Zandt	2,010	232	648	1,768	132	918
Victoria	897	476	35	925	44	48
Walker	763	315	24	629	210	53
Waller	635	182	6	434	59	1
Ward	178	23	8	95	8	1
Washington	1,119	1,306	3	992	200	....
Webb	676	472	.....	752	16	....
Wharton	918	351	85	526	65	159
Wheeler	551	56	83	256	14	49
Wichita	2,108	347	94	598	27	....
Wilbarger	1,212	99	116	547	12	123
Willacy	110	10	.....	110	1	....
Williamson	2,701	656	80	1,523	29	82
Wilson	869	345	30	582	17	28
Winkler	21	.....	.....	15	1	....
Wise	2,023	263	9	1,311	51	161
Wood	1,719	248	416	1,465	95	472
Yoakum	85	1	1	84	1	....
Young	1,175	71	71	705	12	153
Zapata	26	214	.....	286	1	....
Zavala	229	43	17	300	20	30
Total	285,980	64,673	19,011	....	....	....

The vote in Texas, 1916, for United States Senator was as follows: Culberson, Dem., 301,757; Atcheson, Rep., 48,717; Hickey, Soc., 18,951.

UTAH.

Counties. (28.)	President. 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. King, Dem.	S't'r land, Rep.	Governor. 1916. Bamb'rg'r, Dem.	Morris, Rep.
Beaver	1,291	842	1,263	867	1,188	963
Box Elder	2,957	2,416	2,793	2,672	2,612	2,759
Caché	5,305	3,756	5,116	3,897	4,866	4,198
Carbon	1,478	1,301	1,461	1,285	1,412	1,339
Davis	2,131	1,641	2,053	1,710	1,922	1,836
Duchesne	1,443	687	1,378	754	1,305	843
Emery	1,406	896	1,371	907	1,244	1,049
Garfield	843	516	809	548	704	653
Grand	306	213	283	233	291	232
Iron	1,156	825	1,112	856	1,031	960
Juab	2,221	1,248	2,205	1,281	2,105	1,391
Kane	329	204	301	329	278	356
Millard	1,804	1,293	1,748	1,344	1,574	1,538
Morgan	481	464	484	463	461	482
Piute	417	269	408	272	396	287
Rich	454	325	455	324	429	350
Salt Lake	20,707	17,593	29,250	18,830	29,200	18,758
San Juan	448	213	409	244	336	320
San Pete	3,382	2,918	3,308	2,989	3,069	3,222
Sevier	2,052	1,720	1,989	1,770	1,851	1,904
Summit	1,495	1,195	1,450	1,212	1,425	1,256
Tooele	1,528	1,124	1,449	1,186	1,401	1,254
Uintah	1,459	712	1,408	763	1,336	827
Utah	8,235	5,201	7,946	5,440	7,893	5,545
Wasatch	885	817	885	811	853	845
Washington	1,397	703	1,345	746	1,185	908
Wayne	393	225	388	229	363	255
Weber	8,139	4,720	7,828	5,000	7,578	5,191
Total	84,145	51,137	80,895	56,862	78,298	59,522

VERMONT.

Counties. (14.)	President. 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Miller, Dem.	Page, Rep.	Governor. 1918. Mayo Dem.	Clement. Rep.
Addison	874	2,765	476	3,164	493	2,037
Bennington	1,590	2,602	1,184	2,875	984	2,174
Caledonia	1,937	3,024	1,207	3,662	1,272	2,177
Chittenden	2,772	3,786	2,005	4,621	1,560	2,830
Essex	544	734	379	869	334	596
Franklin	2,107	2,796	1,369	3,521	1,320	2,014
Grand Isle	434	407	239	601	247	354
Lamoille	643	1,474	305	1,800	381	913
Orange	1,379	2,151	804	2,735	1,051	1,525
Orleans	1,047	2,758	724	2,963	653	1,744
Rutland	2,785	5,926	2,151	6,607	1,652	4,206
Washington	2,732	4,216	1,664	5,196	2,106	2,425
Windham	1,698	3,375	1,197	3,686	706	2,158
Windsor	2,216	4,236	1,252	5,062	1,100	3,205
Total	22,708	40,250	14,956	47,362	13,859	28,358

VIRGINIA.

Counties (100) and Cities (20). Cities indicated by *.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	No opposition	Governor, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Campbell. Soc.
Accomac	1,745	299	1,996	.....	615	26
Albemarle	1,376	223	1,406	.....	629	12
Alexandria*	1,038	364	1,373	.....	643	15
Alexandria	515	412	1,030	.....	125	12
Alleghany	544	432	763	.....	175	13
Amelia	403	80	459	.....	125	3
Amherst	1,142	93	1,234	.....	333	10
Appomattox	700	133	787	.....	350	3
Augusta	1,751	845	2,342	.....	1,242	146
Bath	387	219	529	.....	154	23
Bedford	1,628	298	1,933	.....	778	54
Bland	356	420	545	.....	362	41
Botetourt	900	775	1,184	.....	761	52
Bristol*	489	184	629	.....	522	27
Brunswick	772	82	852	.....	342	15
Buchanan	720	827	1,262	.....	575	21
Buckingham	625	181	782	.....	282	8
Buena Vista*	158	92	214	.....	197	10
Campbell	1,007	185	1,231	.....	739	122

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. SENATOR, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	Opposition.	GOVERNOR, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Caroline	637	198	853		335	21
Carroll	858	1,424	1,094		725	72
Charles City	129	57	216		49	5
Charlotte	856	227	1,025		434	2
Charl'esv'le*	618	117	727		336	12
Chesterfield	699	141	829		315	13
Clarke	590	49	628		219	8
Clifton F'ge*	455	104	571		424	48
Craig	369	200	492		245	29
Culpeper	849	184	1,033		362	2
Cumberland	446	73	512		136	
Danville*	1,151	229	1,342		423	35
Dickenson	650	753	1,000		534	26
Dinwiddie	592	85	673		365	17
ElizabethC'y	411	132	560		172	12
Essex	302	77	371		196	3
Fairfax	1,179	472	1,634		601	21
Fauquier	1,204	367	1,473		421	3
Floyd	472	893	781		412	26
Fluvanna	513	81	602		357	10
Franklin	1,481	1,094	1,809		1,178	21
Frederick	1,194	366	1,490		337	4
F'dericks'g*	380	173	517		451	10
Giles	839	596	1,169		740	40
Gloucester	582	142	715		297	17
Goochland	413	193	620		213	31
Grayson	967	1,244	1,209		826	106
Greene	221	229	385		123	1
Greensville	392	76	445		150	12
Halifax	1,781	493	2,177		605	16
Hampton*	350	56	467		177	16
Hanover	760	102	945		260	10
Henrico	690	140	854		453	19
Henry	851	567	1,079		749	28
Highland	370	310	561		141	14
Isle of Wight	679	140	768		284	8
James City	127	34	160		67	6
King George	223	217	420		263	9
King and Q'n	271	127	466		202	1
King William	342	119	426		166	6
Lancaster	461	58	549		457	4
Lee	1,287	1,569	2,047		1,139	122
Loudoun	1,490	404	1,763		586	24
Louisa	710	263	831		466	18
Lunenburg	314	110	933		235	6
Lynchburg*	1,465	353	1,988		663	45
Madison	572	348	915		217	5
Mathews	549	90	625		363	14
Mecklenburg	1,317	222	1,500		479	14
Middlesex	373	155	567		274	12
Montgomery	765	891	1,236		756	27
Nansemond	663	70	738		229	
Nelson	1,063	249	1,338		380	30
New Kent	192	69	232		100	2
Newp. N'ws*	939	465	1,543		903	327
Norfolk*	3,234	963	4,736		5,765	231
Norfolk	1,612	684	2,262		1,582	36
Northam'ton	802	109	875		316	9
Northumb'd	503	111	615		220	9
Nottoway	608	91	674		338	5
Orange	608	153	822		308	8
Page	842	613	1,103		457	22
Patrick	872	815	949		694	44
Petersburg*	1,155	161	1,280		479	8
Pittsylvania	2,012	801	2,602		881	39
Portsmouth*	1,368	376	1,626		1,053	26
Powhatan	233	112	366		122	12
Prince Edw'd	668	108	782		383	5
PrinceGeo'gc	282	75	360		779	1
Princ'ssAnne	515	67	650		175	2
Prince Will'm	754	192	903		272	19
Pulaski	1,057	721	1,232		631	17
Radford*	206	115	301		280	11
Rappahan'k	401	84	486		199	5
Richmond*	6,987	1,210	9,043		3,045	56
Richmond	329	180	460		232	8
Roanoke*	2,246	610	2,962		1,533	63
Roanoke	850	460	1,130		379	8
Rockbridge	1,049	601	1,380		541	32
Rockingham	1,996	1,641	2,854		1,759	239
Russell	1,570	1,410	2,221		1,419	67
Scott	1,319	1,743	1,716		1,332	61
Shenandoah	1,440	1,425	2,086		874	116

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES AND CITIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. SENATOR, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	Opposition.	GOVERNOR, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Campbell, Soc.
Smyth	1,134	1,321	30		1,174	10
Southam'ton	1,045	128	1,106		762	16
Spotsylvania	398	249	670		525	25
Stafford	444	422	618		327	11
Staunton*	511	311	771		707	97
Suffolk*	437	158	543		200	
Surry	429	90	509		179	12
Sussex	486	96	560		231	3
Tazewell	1,108	1,591	1,937		955	58
Warren	583	214	768		396	17
Warwick	97	53	147		65	12
Washington	1,863	1,717	2,490		1,878	99
Westmorel'd	338	126	477		197	3
Williamsb'g*	97	21	102		93	7
Winchester*	468	196	668		468	57
Wise	1,468	1,862	2,484		1,276	85
Wythe	1,334	1,370	1,893		673	9
York	247	51	303		89	3
Total	102,824	49,358	133,056		66,518	3,789

WASHINGTON.

COUNTIES. (39.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. SENATOR, 1916. Turner, Dem.	Poindexter, Rep.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Lister, Dem.	McBride Rep.
Adams	1,287	1,235	1,142	1,331	1,581	970
Asotin	1,125	992	926	1,054	1,185	927
Benton	1,288	1,411	982	1,802	1,561	1,332
Chelan	2,757	3,004	1,819	3,774	3,246	2,626
Clallam	1,328	1,455	807	1,903	1,390	1,483
Clarke	3,720	4,413	2,617	4,979	2,904	5,093
Columbia	1,156	1,144	944	1,270	1,241	1,081
Cowlitz	1,280	2,107	989	2,281	1,391	2,035
Douglas	1,914	1,124	1,600	1,394	2,014	1,038
Ferry	908	580	739	697	909	578
Franklin	1,105	671	844	853	1,181	586
Garfield	722	843	669	827	775	768
Grant	1,555	1,207	1,160	1,529	1,405	1,338
Grays Harb'r	4,978	4,987	4,106	5,613	5,004	4,957
Island	854	802	599	967	1,016	643
Jefferson	864	1,090	544	1,287	769	1,160
King	52,246	38,679	35,480	49,849	45,438	43,350
Kitsap	3,496	2,630	1,521	4,476	2,909	3,138
Kittitas	2,595	2,286	1,932	2,891	2,557	2,409
Klickitat	1,470	1,552	1,002	1,822	1,554	1,399
Lewis	4,321	5,161	3,707	5,488	4,338	4,752
Lincoln	2,816	2,354	2,314	2,732	3,050	2,143
Mason	780	759	580	887	795	758
Okanogan	2,882	1,881	2,065	2,642	3,075	1,817
Pacific	1,539	2,662	1,177	2,783	1,610	2,516
Pend d'Or'le	1,081	915	888	1,088	1,066	952
Pierce	18,942	16,737	15,435	19,840	19,590	16,517
San Juan	665	586	456	755	494	775
Skagit	4,927	4,120	3,264	5,445	5,192	4,007
Skamania	453	484	300	515	389	503
Snohomish	8,398	8,598	6,016	10,251	9,040	8,080
Spokane	21,305	19,475	17,346	23,521	21,236	19,937
Stevens	3,181	2,677	2,532	3,192	3,490	2,404
Thurston	2,666	3,209	2,027	3,416	2,493	3,248
Wahkiakum	340	489	289	521	382	430
Walla Walla	4,421	4,403	3,328	5,454	4,991	4,040
Whatcom	5,636	7,597	3,785	9,011	6,158	7,202
Whitman	5,866	4,927	4,973	5,584	6,098	4,749
Yakima	6,116	7,153	4,485	8,560	7,625	6,061
Total	182,993	166,399	135,339	202,287	181,642	167,802

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, O. G. Ellis; Associate Justices, Mark A. Fullerton, J. Stanley Webster, S. J. Chadwick, E. N. Parker, George E. Morris, John F. Main, O. R. Holcomb, Wallace Mount, Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	37	83	120
Democrats	5	14	19
Republican majority	32	69	101

WEST VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES. (55.)	PRES., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U.S.SEN.1916 Chilton, Dem.	S'th'land, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Cornwell, Dem.	Robinson Rep.
Barbour	1,848	2,083	1,798	2,140	1,926	2,009
Berkeley	2,938	2,802	2,918	2,810	3,024	2,726
Boone	1,397	1,504	1,394	1,500	1,399	1,511
Braxton	2,957	2,332	2,928	2,354	2,962	2,314
Brooke	1,261	1,422	1,192	1,473	1,203	1,497
Cabell	6,446	5,723	6,439	5,670	6,599	5,590
Calhoun	1,317	936	1,299	950	1,324	929
Clay	1,047	1,021	1,046	1,014	1,077	987
Doddridge	1,061	1,803	1,042	1,815	1,096	1,755
Fayette	5,377	5,511	5,420	5,432	5,576	5,372
Gilmer	1,695	943	1,679	945	1,697	935
Grant	391	1,438	384	1,452	449	1,384
Greenbrier	3,170	2,601	3,154	2,602	3,234	2,517
Hampshire	2,181	745	2,071	748	2,193	631
Hancock	891	1,434	884	1,457	883	1,477
Hardy	1,425	701	1,420	702	1,459	657
Harrison	5,970	6,262	5,813	6,381	6,049	6,230
Jackson	2,032	2,474	2,013	2,479	2,099	2,384
Jefferson	2,544	1,181	2,548	1,185	2,565	1,167
Kanawha	10,276	10,096	10,436	9,965	10,395	10,072
Lewis	2,248	2,263	2,192	2,324	2,303	2,204
Lincoln	2,113	2,104	2,093	2,119	2,114	2,102
Logan	3,270	2,107	3,223	2,092	3,211	2,161
Marion	5,493	4,443	5,449	4,488	5,560	4,456
Marshall	2,997	3,699	2,973	3,703	3,167	3,540
Mason	2,336	2,454	2,317	2,451	2,375	2,423
Mercer	4,836	4,788	4,751	4,868	4,912	4,729
Mineral	1,747	1,965	1,684	2,020	1,792	1,936
Mingo	2,472	2,223	2,449	2,238	2,535	2,159
Monongalia	2,227	3,412	2,196	3,443	2,405	3,291
Monroe	1,609	1,584	1,608	1,581	1,636	1,550
Morgan	666	1,208	650	1,223	711	1,171
McDowell	3,692	7,086	3,629	7,057	3,888	6,834
Nicholas	2,467	2,056	2,467	2,073	2,472	2,078
Ohio	6,074	7,349	5,919	7,464	6,328	7,172
Pendleton	1,276	888	1,259	908	1,283	882
Pleasants	899	876	895	880	898	876
Pocahontas	1,849	1,550	1,767	1,609	1,839	1,554
Preston	1,694	3,838	1,642	3,867	1,785	3,727
Putnam	1,837	1,925	1,836	1,941	1,907	1,866
Raleigh	3,319	3,791	3,254	3,834	3,411	3,704
Randolph	3,024	2,162	3,826	2,377	3,133	2,077
Ritchie	1,657	2,225	1,608	2,265	1,741	2,135
Roane	2,186	2,406	2,181	2,412	2,226	2,328
Summers	2,389	1,781	2,357	1,799	2,429	1,733
Taylor	1,672	2,002	1,592	2,075	1,627	2,070
Tucker	1,388	1,531	1,395	1,561	1,529	1,468
Tyler	1,336	1,900	1,296	1,925	1,388	1,844
Upshur	1,019	2,553	995	2,584	1,037	2,535
Wayne	2,989	2,215	2,939	2,250	2,989	2,210
Webster	1,513	854	1,509	857	1,505	859
Wetzel	2,797	1,910	2,771	1,918	2,855	1,864
Wirt	1,072	951	1,080	938	1,084	942
Wood	4,817	4,521	4,767	4,540	4,819	4,481
Wyoming	1,199	1,484	1,138	1,481	1,221	1,464
Total	140,403	143,124	138,585	144,243	143,324	140,569

WISCONSIN.

COUNTIES. (71.)	PRES., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U.S.SEN.1916 Wolfe Dem.	La Follette, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Williams, Dem.	Philipp, Rep.
Adams	824	957	439	1,178	650	989
Ashland	1,582	1,998	1,105	2,187	1,719	1,768
Barron	1,863	2,746	1,037	3,147	1,726	2,512
Bayfield	996	1,320	483	1,679	942	1,286
Brown	5,771	4,132	4,073	4,902	4,351	4,734
Buffalo	1,043	1,492	621	1,709	811	1,582
Burnett	638	1,007	272	1,343	571	1,034
Calumet	1,382	1,979	1,312	1,949	1,352	1,975
Chippewa	2,233	3,324	1,687	3,527	2,074	3,261
Clark	1,614	3,371	1,124	3,587	1,375	3,378
Columbia	2,299	3,395	1,527	3,813	2,023	3,425
Crawford	1,764	1,883	1,449	2,057	1,756	1,817
Dane	9,859	6,931	5,133	11,110	10,335	6,168
Dodge	4,519	4,887	4,300	4,522	4,442	4,636
Door	1,204	1,656	553	1,936	638	1,973
Douglas	2,940	3,007	1,580	3,957	2,808	2,914
Dunn	1,447	2,556	683	3,048	1,082	2,698
Eau Claire	2,299	2,922	1,214	3,557	2,083	2,810
Florence	162	412	99	436	111	447

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRES., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U.S.SEN.1916 Wolfe Dem.	La Follette. Rep.	Gov., 1916. Williams, Dem.	Philipp, Rep.
Fond du Lac	5,021	5,781	3,995	5,919	4,507	5,745
Forest	637	738	402	831	518	744
Grant	3,459	4,718	2,693	5,007	3,078	4,776
Green	1,687	2,422	1,307	2,519	1,857	2,103
Green Lake	1,252	1,647	1,087	1,680	1,185	1,646
Iowa	2,230	2,271	1,684	2,604	2,252	2,122
Iron	475	672	254	825	379	770
Jackson	963	1,866	505	2,155	694	1,978
Jefferson	3,645	3,785	3,379	3,608	3,404	3,845
Juneau	1,442	2,292	931	2,519	1,182	2,377
Kenosha	2,816	3,537	2,323	3,496	2,255	3,721
Kewanee	2,011	1,104	1,542	1,345	1,691	1,365
La Crosse	4,123	3,597	3,701	3,815	3,871	3,552
La Fayette	2,059	3,544	1,773	2,608	1,983	2,422
Langlade	1,755	1,538	1,348	1,767	1,537	1,617
Lincoln	1,282	2,189	1,184	2,171	1,330	2,035
Manitowoc	4,338	4,224	3,484	4,761	3,921	4,421
Marathon	3,677	5,838	3,584	5,743	3,645	5,782
Marinette	2,205	2,767	1,404	3,226	1,597	3,124
Marquette	923	1,377	635	1,450	856	1,226
Milwaukee	34,812	27,831	20,150	36,016	23,109	34,968
Monroe	1,991	3,013	1,540	3,142	2,055	2,732
Oconto	1,892	2,570	1,330	2,932	1,493	2,775
Oneida	1,054	1,089	624	1,327	813	1,165
Outagamie	4,442	5,302	4,170	5,211	4,136	5,316
Ozaukee	1,577	1,610	1,507	1,489	1,537	1,529
Pepin	622	766	459	787	590	704
Pierce	1,650	1,945	719	2,546	1,167	2,133
Polk	1,713	2,080	776	2,827	1,455	2,159
Portage	3,000	2,520	2,562	2,739	2,837	2,528
Price	1,049	1,620	579	1,869	850	1,659
Racine	5,081	4,495	3,355	5,644	4,066	4,971
Richland	1,845	2,051	1,319	2,293	1,733	1,939
Rock	4,015	7,011	2,976	6,962	3,230	7,161
Rusk	926	989	486	1,245	775	999
St. Croix	2,352	2,731	1,546	3,217	2,027	2,766
Sauk	2,257	3,779	1,719	3,827	2,079	3,686
Sawyer	562	550	344	673	526	529
Shawano	1,367	3,415	1,013	3,566	1,176	3,426
Sheboygan	3,885	5,562	3,310	5,723	3,715	5,394
Taylor	845	1,544	617	1,581	721	1,544
Trempealeau	1,578	2,138	1,089	2,449	1,372	2,177
Vernon	1,830	2,912	1,108	3,404	1,765	2,740
Vilas	467	531	331	585	368	566
Walworth	2,440	3,988	1,814	4,136	1,955	4,123
Washburn	644	938	361	1,116	413	1,097
Washington	2,732	2,892	2,395	2,931	2,401	3,087
Waukesha	4,192	3,768	3,047	4,420	3,365	4,164
Waupaca	1,720	4,492	1,026	4,850	1,564	4,401
Waushara	1,015	2,345	387	2,698	707	2,426
Winnebago	5,242	5,923	3,973	6,734	5,010	5,815
Wood	2,625	2,954	2,069	3,275	2,416	3,009
Soldier vote	1,090	1,087	533	1,397	618	1,423
Total	193,042	221,323	135,144	251,303	164,555	229,889

WYOMING.

COUNTIES. (21.)	PRES., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U.S.SEN.1918 Osborne Dem.	Warren, Rep.	Gov. 1918. Houx, Dem.	Carey, Rep.
Albany	1,571	1,313	827	1,557	978	1,442
Big Horn	1,493	1,239	903	1,226	941	1,295
Campbell	690	448	427	530	421	530
Carbon	1,661	1,217	1,012	1,262	1,020	1,249
Converse	879	766	708	1,099	824	1,067
Crook	1,181	946	561	659	559	648
Fremont	1,752	1,407	1,134	1,497	1,158	1,557
Goshen	1,096	770	587	906	693	888
Hot Springs	760	523	483	674	550	692
Johnson	812	814	503	827	526	789
Laramie	2,759	2,423	1,688	3,025	1,916	2,886
Lincoln	2,378	1,426	1,300	1,276	1,410	1,255
Natrona	1,377	912	867	1,702	936	1,682
Niobrara	599	533	277	623	342	584
Park	1,146	1,092	693	1,069	765	1,062
Platte	1,276	806	853	1,198	775	1,329
Sheridan	2,906	1,914	1,678	1,691	1,698	1,694
Sweetwater	1,496	1,287	1,185	1,100	1,224	1,092
Uinta	1,295	822	1,014	882	1,022	820
Washakie	455	344	366	468	365	467
Weston	734	791	458	713	514	687
Total	28,316	21,698	17,528	23,975	18,610	23,725

NEW YORK.

(Soldier vote not included).

COUNTIES. (62.)	Population by 1915 State Census.	PRESIDENT, 1916.			U. S. SENATOR, 1916.			GOVERNOR, 1918.* (Civilian Vote).		
		Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.*	Benson, Soc.	McCombs, Dem.	Calder, Rep.	Cannon, Soc.	Smith, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.
Albany	183,330	18,799	26,519	285	15,343	25,922	381	25,547	36,374	720
Allegany	40,216	3,191	6,209	94	2,286	5,769	93	2,784	7,486	154
Bronx	615,600	47,870	40,338	6,995	40,044	35,192	9,900	76,343	30,650	20,022
Broome	90,641	8,906	11,366	209	5,595	10,923	252	10,011	[18,345	259
Cattaraugus	72,756	6,565	8,685	377	4,954	8,116	413	5,119	9,934	278
Cayuga	65,751	6,391	7,831	117	4,888	7,789	157	6,251	11,088	192
Chautauqua	116,818	7,153	14,346	924	5,082	13,275	980	5,839	16,584	877
Chemung	59,017	7,461	6,351	220	5,997	6,613	222	6,357	11,111	206
Chenango	36,648	3,887	5,148	54	2,723	4,961	57	3,507	7,218	63
Clinton	47,561	4,130	4,958	21	2,904	4,466	29	2,774	4,818	13
Columbia	44,111	4,938	5,229	24	3,923	4,898	26	6,183	6,991	93
Cortland	30,074	2,693	4,468	105	1,828	4,083	117	2,585	6,328	108
Delaware	45,995	4,986	6,205	153	3,464	5,619	149	5,566	8,043	155
Dutchess	91,044	8,906	10,886	133	7,543	10,616	157	10,109	12,618	404
Erie	571,897	45,622	53,191	2,305	39,830	52,430	2,389	47,245	51,259	11,336
Essex	32,461	2,373	4,609	21	1,526	3,920	23	2,063	4,669	23
Franklin	46,181	3,593	5,086	17	2,526	4,716	20	2,711	5,268	32
Fulton	45,625	4,085	5,687	425	3,133	5,760	503	3,416	6,680	344
Genesee	40,707	2,802	5,537	19	2,292	5,290	23	2,650	6,153	104
Greene	30,091	3,622	3,617	59	2,868	3,469	64	3,888	4,703	73
Hamilton	4,491	623	612	3	464	535	1	551	491	2
Herkimer	64,109	6,271	7,647	188	5,119	7,431	204	6,161	8,395	299
Jefferson	81,009	7,089	11,110	324	5,401	10,502	361	7,186	14,204	216
Kings	1,798,513	125,625	119,675	10,220	87,183	135,193	14,282	198,248	119,247	29,220
Lewis	25,047	2,675	3,393	12	2,033	3,063	9	2,454	1,789	24
Livingston	38,427	3,608	5,133	18	2,803	4,853	24	2,975	5,903	141
Madison	41,742	3,937	5,816	126	2,835	5,492	127	4,149	6,982	121
Monroe	319,310	21,782	39,142	1,444	19,625	38,587	1,734	27,902	42,358	4,883
Montgomery	61,030	5,347	6,644	112	4,478	6,460	147	6,224	7,947	202
Nassau	116,825	8,430	13,775	127	6,860	13,059	143	10,214	14,204	366
New York	2,137,747	139,547	111,926	12,013	119,106	100,594	17,645	231,463	99,398	28,629
Niagara	108,550	8,367	11,976	317	6,707	11,387	358	8,629	12,261	708
Oneida	167,331	16,070	18,661	367	12,792	18,097	414	18,773	21,050	1,080
Onondaga	213,992	19,892	27,603	1,113	15,249	26,868	1,300	26,389	33,273	2,868
Ontario	54,628	5,286	7,491	53	3,976	6,993	62	5,120	10,637	122
Orange	118,118	10,198	13,131	238	8,400	12,761	259	10,828	14,727	492
Orleans	33,919	2,529	4,863	19	1,858	4,469	23	2,418	4,447	2,174
Oswego	75,929	6,210	9,854	46	4,675	9,054	55	7,186	11,724	118
Otsego	48,534	5,975	5,855	74	4,539	5,694	100	5,348	8,727	56
Putnam	12,767	1,290	1,708	5	968	1,562	9	1,789	2,222	26
Queens	396,727	31,350	34,670	2,356	27,894	31,556	2,874	58,556	29,350	7,106
Rensselaer	121,330	13,822	14,640	213	12,920	14,628	245	19,777	19,403	1,128
Richmond	98,634	8,843	7,204	204	7,471	6,523	226	12,666	6,428	614
Rockland	46,903	4,469	4,988	85	3,494	4,742	101	6,545	6,913	288
St. Lawrence	90,291	6,056	13,029	67	4,342	11,003	66	5,679	16,609	60
Saratoga	62,982	6,711	8,021	154	4,906	7,509	180	9,577	11,857	136
Schenectady	98,625	8,962	9,378	1,446	7,419	9,237	1,895	8,437	12,158	2,191
Schoharie	23,005	3,457	2,826	11	2,646	2,546	12	3,411	4,046	41
Schuyler	13,954	1,629	1,947	13	1,122	1,862	13	1,386	3,089	11
Seneca	25,249	2,845	3,278	25	2,257	3,234	26	2,978	4,909	37
Steuben	83,630	8,032	10,076	196	6,339	9,414	219	7,550	13,779	294
Suffolk	104,342	8,422	12,669	168	6,457	11,811	193	11,305	15,843	404
Sullivan	38,189	3,659	4,315	110	2,931	3,785	133	4,485	4,338	314
Tioga	25,549	2,748	3,335	94	1,890	3,185	83	2,511	5,078	51
Tompkins	36,535	3,455	4,658	121	2,751	4,399	128	3,052	6,046	103
Ulster	85,367	7,807	10,680	71	5,978	9,783	95	8,168	11,570	187
Warren	32,977	2,825	4,832	126	2,157	4,233	137	3,240	5,078	84
Washington	46,955	3,907	7,281	108	2,838	6,574	136	3,977	9,021	59
Wayne	53,476	4,797	7,341	22	3,618	6,891	32	3,312	8,603	68
Westchester	321,713	22,457	33,807	932	19,542	32,782	1,110	30,149	37,424	2,543
Wyoming	33,028	2,783	4,892	22	1,922	4,381	27	2,310	5,935	120
Yates	18,841	1,666	2,918	24	1,219	2,755	24	1,336	4,434	29
Total	9,687,744	759,426	869,066	45,944	605,933	839,314	61,167	1025362	948,217	123,071
Plurality			119,812			233,381				
Per cent		44	51	2	39	54	4			
Whole vote		1,706,305			1,545,141					

* President 1916, Hughes, Rep., on Amer. ticket, 10,172; Hanly, Proh., 19,031; Reimer Soc. Lab., 2,666.

U. S. Senator, 1916, Colvin, Proh., 19,302; Colby, Ind. L. and Prog., 15,339; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 4,086.

Governor, 1916, Seabury, Dem., 686,862; Whitman, Rep., 835,820; Lee, Soc., 52,560; Welch, Proh., 21,773; Crowley, Soc. Lab., 3,847. Whitman also got, on Progressive ticket, 6,669; Ind. L., 5,266; American, 2,265.

Governor, 1918 (other votes not in above table), Whitman, Proh., 37,327; Whitman, scattering, 250; Johnson, Soc. Lab., 4,751; blank, 40,281; void, 16,104; scattering, 503.

The soldier and sailor vote was 17,080 in the whole State, and 6,983 in New York City.

Civilian vote for Secretary of State, New York City, 1918, Bard, Dem. (Manhattan), 184,058; (Bronx) 70,062; (Brooklyn) 154,891; (Queens) 53,416; (Richmond) 12,140. Hugo, Rep. (Manhattan) 102,087; (Bronx) 31,503; (Brooklyn) 128,890; (Queens) 30,869; (Richmond) 6,259.

Hugham, Soc. (Manhattan) 33,278; (Bronx) 22,583; (Brooklyn) 33,156; (Queens) 7,942; (Richmond) 666.

NEW YORK STATE 1917 VOTE.

COUNTIES.	ATTORNEY-GENERAL.				SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT 1.		D'T L'T, CITI'S AMENDMENT 2.	
	Hodson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.	Block, Soc.	Burr, Proh.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Albany	11,207	27,569	1,230	271	15,026	21,375	16,276	13,179
Allegany	1,517	5,150	213	465	4,172	3,248	2,481	3,184
Bronx	41,260	25,242	24,750	325	52,660	36,346	47,847	22,338
Broome	4,695	10,543	387	823	9,449	6,861	8,276	4,807
Cattaraugus	3,204	7,075	682	441	6,744	4,943	4,394	4,284
Cayuga	3,484	7,397	188	241	5,587	5,160	3,631	4,415
Chautauqua	2,723	10,913	1,511	819	9,448	5,784	5,223	4,635
Chemung	4,749	6,605	407	729	5,684	6,517	5,605	4,638
Chenango	1,664	4,145	109	344	3,473	2,682	2,465	2,286
Clinton	2,401	4,409	40	176	2,985	3,657	2,040	2,922
Columbia	3,353	5,147	120	116	3,099	4,658	2,624	3,826
Cortland	1,472	4,128	175	399	3,644	2,564	2,891	2,015
Delaware	2,935	5,970	238	332	5,224	4,492	3,137	4,222
Dutchess	6,508	9,717	539	282	6,207	6,817	5,024	4,984
Erie	26,804	40,465	13,256	1,917	31,952	27,617	21,108	21,949
Essex	1,079	3,691	69	137	2,891	2,869	2,623	2,319
Franklin	1,326	3,129	43	152	2,125	2,265	1,467	1,949
Fulton	2,068	5,239	821	407	3,785	3,654	2,293	2,691
Genesee	1,545	4,869	137	183	3,076	3,065	2,289	2,675
Greene	2,572	3,641	143	127	2,834	3,305	2,319	2,827
Hamilton	363	463	8	18	453	541	353	409
Herkimer	3,598	7,345	331	272	4,835	5,348	3,919	4,107
Jefferson	4,237	9,487	450	585	6,442	8,822	6,050	6,587
Kings	101,933	88,339	40,948	1,152	129,601	92,315	117,264	57,230
Lewis	2,052	3,207	45	145	2,120	3,235	1,599	2,884
Livingston	1,243	3,286	103	139	1,655	2,967	1,297	2,339
Madison	2,351	5,556	214	350	4,171	3,988	2,626	3,538
Monroe	11,289	35,273	8,351	1,812	18,362	22,428	16,486	15,885
Montgomery	3,862	6,153	464	146	4,208	4,520	3,359	3,618
Nassau	4,395	9,287	786	163	8,008	5,848	6,891	3,993
New York	111,054	74,913	41,537	715	129,412	89,124	118,998	53,307
Niagara	5,222	10,055	1,391	367	7,460	7,699	5,996	5,371
Oneida	11,407	16,583	1,119	663	9,487	12,279	7,240	8,994
Onondaga	12,127	24,969	4,128	2,044	17,877	16,276	13,840	11,433
Ontario	3,123	6,727	120	242	4,118	5,731	3,448	4,121
Orange	6,046	12,074	732	427	9,064	8,536	6,460	6,144
Orleans	1,126	3,758	112	136	2,295	2,804	1,596	2,187
Oswego	3,432	8,372	169	1,117	6,497	5,189	4,113	4,410
Otsego	3,808	6,046	124	385	5,268	5,243	4,084	4,463
Putnam	901	1,640	27	30	1,373	1,119	1,120	944
Queens	35,304	18,728	11,170	309	34,125	26,794	31,719	16,737
Rensselaer	10,927	14,199	630	247	7,156	9,406	5,066	6,235
Richmond	8,751	4,559	1,054	222	7,868	5,224	6,681	3,176
Rockland	3,042	4,458	466	147	4,238	3,735	3,843	2,653
St. Lawrence	2,945	9,760	166	425	6,395	8,142	5,506	6,531
Saratoga	3,841	8,142	240	335	6,855	5,862	5,594	4,771
Schenectady	4,152	8,439	3,551	486	6,955	5,628	4,154	3,488
Schoharie	2,746	2,704	60	303	2,501	3,067	1,786	2,952
Schuyler	980	1,987	28	141	1,576	1,725	1,137	1,613
Seneca	1,929	3,257	47	311	2,376	3,016	2,132	2,487
Steuben	4,529	9,686	326	712	6,760	6,866	4,606	5,984
Suffolk	4,046	8,105	910	278	7,188	5,746	5,224	4,154
Sullivan	2,661	3,822	624	137	3,351	3,775	2,592	3,426
Tioga	1,011	2,375	92	212	1,909	1,795	1,370	1,585
Tompkins	2,211	3,990	150	344	3,739	2,410	2,242	1,957
Ulster	5,293	9,548	370	524	5,769	9,447	5,777	6,882
Warren	1,674	3,940	195	120	3,147	3,156	2,316	2,530
Washington	2,154	6,325	178	226	4,821	4,573	3,797	3,771
Wayne	2,456	6,969	126	344	4,086	5,827	3,157	4,952
Westchester	18,159	31,084	2,669	379	25,340	17,284	19,078	11,737
Wyoming	1,525	3,786	153	184	2,759	3,160	1,960	2,641
Yates	864	2,529	42	116	1,444	2,247	1,239	1,932
Total	541,335	696,969	169,364	26,066	703 129	600,776	591,728	420,303

Soldier vote included.

No contest for Associate Judges, Court of Appeals by Republican and Democratic parties.

VOTE ON SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

John V. McAvoy, Dem... 149,563
Samuel H. Ordway, Rep.. 104,044
Nicholas Alexikoff, Soc... 60,685
Daniel Danehy, Proh.... 803

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Edward Lazansky, Dem.. 137,704
R. S. Newcombe, Dem... 131,087
William J. Kelly, Dem... 160,518
Leander B. Faber, Rep... 122,946
Selah B. Strong, Rep.... 97,096
Lewis L. Fawcett, Rep... 142,311
Harry W. Laidler, Soc... 48,367
Harry Waton, Soc..... 45,675
Morris Wolfman, Soc.... 43,777
Harold D. Watson, Proh.. 1,868
John C. Judge, Ind..... 3,882

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

George C. Stewart, Dem.. 25,050
William L. Allen, Dem... 22,879
Nathaniel B. Spalding, D. 21,812
Henry T. Kellogg, Rep... 60,865
John M. Kellogg, Rep.... 54,696
George R. Salisbury, Rep. 54,030
Eugene Patnode, Soc.... 5,858
James Folan, Soc..... 5,586
Charles McNally, Soc.... 5,567

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Monroe M. Sweetland, D. 26,481
Abraham L. Kellogg, Rep. 53,927
Wm. C. Thompson, Soc.. 2,148

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

J. S. Lambert, Rep.-Dem.. 119,847
C. B. Sears, Rep.-Dem... 111,254
Chas. Bauman, Soc..... 18,196
Rudolph J. Rexin, Soc... 16,610

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

John C. R. Taylor, Dem.. 19,471
Albert H. F. Seeger, Rep.. 28,154
Irvin E. Klein, Soc..... 1,475

ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT SURGEONS, UNITED STATES.

President—Beujamin Hobson Frayser, Government Hospital, Dulce, N. M. *Vice-President*—A. M. Wigglesworth, Washington, D. C. *Second Vice-President*—Capt. O. S. Phillips, M. R. C., U. S. Army. *Secretary-General*—J. W. Levy, St. Paul, Minn. *Board of Regents*—Major F. W. Shaw, Ferdinand Shoemaker, C. A. Anderson. *Assistant Surgeon*—F. McDaniel, U. S. N. R.; Capt. J. G. Janney.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

HEADQUARTERS, Great Council of the United States, Chicago. *Great Incohonee*—Hon. James T. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y. *Senior Sagamore*—Judge A. G. Rutherford, Nashville, Tenn. *Junior Sagamore*—John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind. *Prophet*—Judge Thomas H. Jeffries, Atlanta, Ga. *Chief of Records*—Wilson Brooks, 230 South La Salle Street, Chicago. *Keeper of Wampum*—D. K. Reed, Clarksburg, W. Va. Number of Great Councils, 64; subordinate branches and councils 4,580; number of members Jan. 1, 1918, 455,244; benefits disbursed in 1917, $1,623,660.60; benefits disbursed since organization, $39,620,482.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—NEW YORK CITY—1918.

MANHATTAN. Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.
1	11,213	1,825	1,201
2	6,110	1,704	1,388
3	13,775	3,289	405
4	4,613	1,043	2,351
5	13,951	3,127	382
6	4,144	2,400	2,898
7	8,678	7,006	355
8	4,610	1,787	2,924
9	9,108	7,348	449
10	7,949	7,109	529
11	9,444	6,553	512
12	14,249	3,101	966
13	8,784	5,716	538
14	11,155	2,773	1,665
15	8,569	7,155	1,047
16	12,738	2,851	2,570
17	5,277	3,001	3,172
18	7,405	2,426	2,110
19	7,104	6,489	831
20	6,030	2,101	717
21	5,789	6,580	383
22	9,983	5,705	492
23	10,785	8,309	744
Total	201,363	99,398	28,629

BRONX. Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.
1	11,759	3,057	2,513
2	13,699	5,058	2,503
3	6,809	2,649	3,189
4	6,525	2,609	3,879
5	7,506	3,458	3,725
6	8,633	3,798	822
7	8,969	3,216	2,622
8	12,739	6,989	730
Total	76,639	30,834	19,983

BROOKLYN. Ass. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.
1	7,834	4,222	244
2	6,892	5,019	2,575
3	6,865	1,518	249
4	9,003	3,812	1,116
5	10,205	8,258	659
6	6,934	4,311	2,801
7	8,887	3,073	391
8	8,573	5,059	195
9	9,492	5,767	743
10	10,089	7,120	325
11	11,257	9,259	337
12	11,780	7,345	624
13	5,727	1,932	1,363
14	4,743	1,373	2,124
15	9,095	2,867	513
16	8,686	4,688	946
17	8,276	8,556	669
18	9,208	7,098	2,140
19	5,214	2,150	1,957
20	14,357	8,287	2,006
21	9,901	11,325	767
22	10,677	7,789	3,090
23	4,553	2,417	3,386
Total	198,248	123,245	29,220

QUEENS. Dist.	Smith Dem.	Whit. Rep.	Ervin Soc.
1	10,764	3,005	1,033
2	9,595	3,100	1,772
3	9,653	4,133	917
4	7,937	7,202	597
5	9,647	6,490	605
6	10,960	5,420	2,182
Total	58,556	29,350	7,106

RICHMOND.			
1	7,532	3,376	340
2	5,134	3,209	274
Total	12,666	6,585	614
G.To.	547,472	289,412	85,552

NEW YORK CITY MAYORALTY VOTE.

MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem. Civil'n	Hylan, Dem. Soldier	Bennett, Rep. Civil'n	Bennett, Rep. Soldier	Mitchel, Fus. Civil'n	Mitchel, Fus. Soldier	Hilliquit, Soc. Civil'n	Hilliquit, Soc. Soldier	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Gov., 1916. Whitman, Rep.
1	6,868	325	483	23	1,261	40	2,148	74	2,903	2,057	2,737	1,805
2	4,118	201	312	28	1,305	31	2,948	60	4,314	1,423	4,140	1,262
3	8,699	492	653	52	2,471	105	1,033	45	4,002	2,045	3,906	1,716
4	2,661	97	86	4	328	11	3,878	128	3,541	1,465	3,339	1,279
5	8,536	492	938	63	1,650	95	1,140	23	4,738	1,688	4,466	1,668
6	2,187	100	381	15	831	8	3,827	92	2,486	3,003	2,526	2,687
7	3,848	312	645	64	4,924	320	708	30	4,296	2,081	3,960	2,094
8	2,715	103	292	19	994	23	4,347	127	3,678	1,636	3,392	1,488
9	3,863	260	618	75	5,570	302	977	33	3,324	1,967	3,055	1,927
10	4,024	257	562	70	5,322	430	852	19	2,871	2,641	2,858	2,219
11	4,228	225	503	56	4,913	253	1,281	41	4,865	2,388	4,566	2,295
12	8,650	442	576	43	1,882	81	1,821	37	3,721	1,768	3,691	1,512
13	4,141	243	558	71	3,444	205	1,221	43	3,823	2,172	3,582	2,088
14	6,261	375	596	40	1,683	70	2,833	63	4,330	2,226	4,094	2,091
15	3,581	251	412	48	4,957	430	1,673	57	5,349	6,821	5,169	6,643
16	7,019	382	478	52	1,389	46	4,064	91	4,221	2,319	4,075	2,167
17	2,622	112	290	12	1,773	41	4,780	141	5,404	5,675	5,145	5,196
18	4,197	267	312	21	1,399	47	2,647	68	4,063	2,995	3,974	2,720
19	3,534	204	1,074	100	2,976	112	1,867	81	7,965	7,364	7,573	7,097
20	3,824	195	402	26	1,257	32	1,342	33	3,844	2,872	3,781	2,568
21	3,003	206	802	86	3,323	142	1,267	40	5,767	6,680	5,418	6,553
22	4,401	262	499	52	4,057	152	1,391	46	3,888	3,604	4,212	3,016
23	4,654	291	680	55	5,853	210	1,713	46	15,316	15,041	14,527	14,812
									2,889	1,914	2,806	1,620
									3,815	3,889	3,586	3,806
									4,081	2,816	3,567	2,800
									3,021	4,353	2,838	4,308
									2,677	2,216	2,534	1,982
									4,060	5,111	4,073	4,766
									4,237	4,185	3,972	3,945
									6,114	5,571	5,617	5,534
Total	107,634	6,094	12,152	1,078	63,562	3,186	49,758	1,418	139,547	111,926	133,178	105,963

In Manhattan, for Mayor, 1917, Colvin, Proh., 177; Seidel, Soc. Lab., 263; Wallace, Single Taxer, 99.

BROOKLYN.

1	4,953	285	1,109	56	2,407	149	615	18	3,968	3,741	3,460	3,861
2	3,412	193	1,134	46	2,296	87	3,247	76	3,948	1,450	3,353	1,567
3	4,709	211	785	38	747	28	572	19	3,989	1,513	3,547	1,625
4	5,130	257	1,354	51	1,416	51	2,137	55	4,570	3,824	3,934	3,925
5	5,433	330	1,738	100	2,883	108	1,272	39	4,923	6,355	4,372	6,533
6	3,265	166	1,019	61	1,334	42	4,130	92	3,915	3,940	3,253	4,055
7	5,445	293	1,129	65	1,559	43	952	16	4,715	2,673	3,924	2,881
8	5,444	312	1,065	43	889	24	540	20	4,392	2,205	3,872	2,321
9	4,912	331	1,417	83	2,899	111	1,600	38	9,706	8,298	8,265	8,901
10	4,940	337	1,343	116	3,242	162	790	29	5,055	4,930	4,486	5,105
11	5,514	383	1,485	88	4,446	231	837	24	5,113	4,918	4,561	5,040
12	5,797	343	1,681	84	3,399	108	1,278	28	6,433	6,120	5,597	6,498
13	3,524	173	784	26	625	11	2,207	55	3,390	3,086	2,928	2,936
14	3,098	147	512	17	523	8	3,142	91	3,660	2,043	3,187	2,031
15	5,579	275	967	35	984	28	1,066	35	4,588	2,950	4,036	2,936
16	4,430	216	1,085	63	2,609	96	2,005	46	11,796	10,636	10,165	11,301
17	3,993	287	1,350	95	3,535	150	1,156	41	4,104	5,675	3,771	5,575
18	4,130	186	976	63	3,372	103	3,182	65	9,980	13,498	9,120	13,651
19	3,240	148	879	26	545	17	2,993	71	2,781	4,144	2,736	3,823
20	8,921	383	2,293	77	2,172	78	3,555	79	3,555	5,822	3,443	5,628
21	4,557	286	1,340	87	6,003	237	1,438	37	2,549	2,017	2,129	2,017
22	6,004	276	2,325	88	2,229	58	4,775	118	9,568	12,955	8,416	12,947
23	2,107	123	531	39	856	21	4,193	106	8,927	6,882	7,101	7,299
Total	108,546	5,941	28,301	1,447	50,970	1,951	47,682	1,198	125,625	119,675	109,656	122,456

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

RICHMOND.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem.		Bennett, Rep.		Mitchel, Fus.		Hillquit, Soc.		Pres., 1916.		Gov., 1916.	
	Civil'n	Soldier	Civil'n	Soldier	Civil'n	Soldier	Civil'n	Soldier	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Seabury, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.
1	4,648	208	772	33	1,633	79	711	7	8,843	7,204	7,574	7,402
2	3,859	135	1,114	49	1,191	37	685	22				
									353,203	313,441	326,199	305,277
Total	8,507	343	1,886	82	2,824	116	1,396	29	39,762	.....	20,922	.....
Gr'd City total	298,149	15,807	53,163	3,275	149,260	6,230	141,739	3,589	704,356		674,241	

BRONX.

1	6,819	308	844	56	1,978	33	3,874	76	1,795	1,057	1,629	963
2	7,103	421	908	64	3,223	112	3,567	91	14,069	11,514	13,152	10,778
3	3,301	170	407	26	1,586	41	4,865	107	5,807	5,810	5,712	5,013
4	3,016	160	383	33	1,517	54	4,967	91	14,023	11,583	12,952	10,936
5	3,313	151	402	42	2,121	47	5,684	118	12,176	10,400	11,751	9,651
6	5,213	243	860	46	1,967	59	1,701	39				
7	4,361	229	523	34	2,046	54	3,594	66	47,870	40,364	45,196	37,346
8	6,291	393	885	63	4,273	136	1,506	28				
									The Bronx gains 3 Assemblymen in the reapportionment.			
Total	39,417	2,075	5,212	364	18,711	536	29,758	616				

QUEENS.

1	6,366	259	604	39	1,804	47	2,024	64	6,639	4,961	6,421	4,616
2	6,036	187	930	31	880	32	3,033	70	6,637	5,490	6,511	5,012
3	5,778	234	707	45	2,133	72	2,001	44	9,608	12,569	9,443	11,691
4	4,503	209	921	69	3,720	152	1,160	44	8,434	11,252	8,220	10,791
5	5,403	273	1,167	62	2,896	87	1,389	44				
6	5,959	192	1,283	58	1,760	58	3,538	66	31,318	34,272	30,595	32,110
Total	34,045	1,354	5,612	304	13,193	448	13,145	332	Queens gains 2 Assemblymen.			

Richmond gains one Assemblyman under the re-districting. Hylan's plurality, 158,466.

The total civilian and soldier vote for City Comptroller was—Craig, Dem., 318,576; Prendergast, Rep. and Fus., 202,934; Sieverman, Soc., 123,821. For President Board of Aldermen—Smith, Dem., 309,676; Adamson, Rep. and Fus., 211,590; Cassidy, Soc., 122,092.

For Mayor, 1913, the total vote was—McCall, Dem., 233,919; Mitchel, Fus., 358,181; Russell, Soc., 32,057.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., 31,788; Hanly, Proh., 1,028; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,333.

For United States Senator, 1916, McCombs, Dem., received 119,106 in Manhattan, 40,044 in the Bronx; 87,183 in Brooklyn, 27,894 in Queens, and 7,471 in Richmond—total, 281,698; Calder, Rep., got 100,594 in Manhattan, 35,192 in the Bronx, 135,193 in Brooklyn, 31,556 in Queens, and 6,523 in Richmond—total, 309,058, giving Calder a plurality of 27,360 over McCombs; Cannon, Soc., received 44,927 votes; Colvin, Proh., 1,428; Colby, Ind. L.-Prog., 6,684; Gilhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,455.

For Governor, 1916, Lee, Soc., received 38,518 votes; Welch, Proh., 2,128; Crowley, Soc. Lab., 2,191.

For Mayor, 1917, Seidel, Soc. Labor, 829; Colvin, Prohib., 731; Wallace, Single Tax, 260.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 1915.

	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manh'n.	87,762	118,318	30,556	Brookl'n	84,546	123,230	38,684	Richm'd	5,968	7,447	1,479
Bronx..	34,394	41,007	6,613	Queens..	21,173	33,213	12,040	Totals.	233,843	323,215	89,372

UNITED STATES SENATORS ELECTED, 1918.

(In the second column are the names of the unsuccessful opponents.)

State.	Senator.	Opponent.	State.	Senator.	Opponent.
Ala....	John H. Bankhead, D	Unopposed.	Neb....	Geo. W. Norris, R...	J. H. Moorehead, D.
Ark....	Joe T. Robinson, D..	Unopposed.	N. H...	Hy W. Keyes, R....	Eugene C. Reed, D.
Col....	L. C. Phipps, R....	John F. Shafroth, D.	N. J....	Walter E. Edge, R...	Geo. M. LaMonte, D.
Del....	L. H. Ball, R....	Willard Saulsbury, D.	N. Mex.	Albert B. Fall, R....	W. B. Walton, D.
Ga.....	Wm. J. Harris, D....	G. H. Williams, R.	N. Car..	F. McL. Simmons, D.	J. M. Morehead, R.
Idaho..	W. E. Borah, R.....	Frank L. Moore, D.	Okla...	Robert L. Owen, D..	H. G. McKeever, R.
Ill.....	Medill McCormick R	J. Hamilton Lewis, D.	Ore....	Chas. L. McNary, R.	Oswald West, D.
Iowa...	Wm. S. Kenyon, R..	Charles R. Keyes, D.	R. I....	LeBaron B. Colt, R..	G. F. O'Shaugh'sy, D.
Kan....	Arthur Capper, R....	W. H. Thompson, D.	S. Car..	Nath. B. Dial, D....	Unopposed.
Ky.....	Aug. O. Stanley, D..	Ben. L. Bruner, R.	S. Dak..	Thos. Sterling, R....	Orville V. Rinehart, D
La.....	Jos. E. Ransdell, D..	Unopposed.	Tenn...	John K. Shields, D..	Henry Clay Evans, R
Me.....	Bert M. Fernald, R..	Elmer E. Newbert, D.	Tex....	Morris Sheppard, D..	Webster Flanagan, R,
Mass...	David I. Walsh, D...	John W. Weeks, R.	Va.....	Thos. S. Martin, D..	Unopposed.
Mich...	T. H. Newberry, R..	Henry Ford, D.	W. Va..	Davis Elkins, R.....	C. W. Watson, D.
Minn...	Knute Nelson, R....	W. G. Calderwood, D.	*Wis...	J. L. Lenroot, R.....	Jos. E. Davies, D.
Miss...	Byron P. Harrison, D.	Unopposed.	Wyo...	F. E. Warren, R.....	John E. Osborne, D.
Mon....	Thos. J. Walsh, D...	O. M. Lanstrum, R.			

* Special election held April 2, 1918, to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator Paul O. Husting.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

EACH Senator, Congressional district and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy; the District of Columbia, four cadets. There are also eighty-two appointments at large, two of whom are appointed upon the recommendation of the Vice-President, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law (act of May 4, 1916) authorizes the President to appoint cadets to the United States Military Academy from among enlisted men in the Regular Army and National Guard, the total number not to exceed one hundred and eighty at any one time.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated first and second alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos to be designated, one for each class, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; *Provided*, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; *And provided further*, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction, on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts; serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $848.20 per year and with proper economy is sufficient for his support.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of cadets graduated from 1802 to 1918, inclusive, has been 6,028. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Col. Samuel E. Tillman, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 126 persons. Number of cadets, 927.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

THE students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Five midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and fifteen appointed each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army and navy, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residence.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all applications for appointments or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly.

The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the regular navy and Marine Corps, who must be not more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year they enter, and who will have been in the service at least one year by August 15 of that year. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admission are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen.

The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Tuesday in April of each year and is the regular examination given to candidates nominated for vacancies for midshipmen.

The course for midshipmen is four years. Examinations on the ground covered are held at the end of each academic term. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, second and third classes go to sea for about three months. Midshipmen after graduation are commissioned as Ensigns in the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as possible after the first day of June of each year preceding the graduation of midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, or that may occur for other reasons, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if said recommendation is made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of eighteen and twenty years; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year, or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the height and weight relative to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before his final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $350 to cover the cost of his initial outfit—clothing, uniforms, text books and equipment.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the United States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy), unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $600 a year, commencing at the date of his admission, and is sufficient to meet all his expenses while at the Naval Academy.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

(As of date September 1, 1918, prepared by the Commandant.)

George Barnett, Major General Commandant. Headquarters, 1734 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The authorized strength of the corps is (September 1, 1918): 3,017 officers, 252 warrant officers, 72 paymaster clerks, and 75,500 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major general commandant, staff; 1 major general (permanent), 1 major general (temporary), line; 4 brigadier generals, staff; 9 brigadier generals, line; 42 colonels, 50 lieutenant colonels, 360 majors, 952 captains, 798 first lieutenants, 799 second lieutenants, 126 marine gunners, 126 quartermaster clerks, 72 pay clerks, 202 sergeants major, 1,016 quartermaster sergeants, 5 drum majors, 1,142 first sergeants, 5,113 sergeants, 9,115 corporals, 880 drummers, 880 trumpeters, 13,995 first class privates, 41,984 privates, 1 leader of band, 1 second leader, 10 principal musicians, 25 first class musicians, 20 second class musicians, 10 third class musicians. In addition to the above the Marine Corps Reserve, which is not limited as to numbers, consisted on September 1, 1918, of 316 officers and 6,484 enlisted men.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Brigadier Generals, Staff—Charles H. Lauchhelmer, Adjutant and Inspector; Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster; Cyrus S. Radford, Assistant Quartermaster; George Richards, Paymaster. *Major Generals, Line*—John A. Lejeune, Littleton W. T. Waller. *Brigadier Generals, Line*—Joseph H. Pendleton, Eli K. Cole, Charles A. Doyen, James E. Mahoney, Charles G. Long, Ben H. Fuller, Wendell C. Neville, John T. Myers, Albertus W. Catlin.

The losses to September 1, 1918, so far as reported to that date, had been: Killed in action 626; died of wounds, 260; died of disease, 22; accidentally killed, 3; died of other causes, 3; total, 914. Wounded severely, 905; wounded slightly, 382; wounded, degree undetermined, 670; total, 1,957. In hands of the enemy, 10; missing, 139. Total casualties, 3,020.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy and from worthy noncommissioned officers. The enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps is obtained (beginning October 1, 1918) from registrants under the Selective Service Law. Any registrant desiring service in the Marine Corps should apply at a Marine Corps mobilization office, where, if he passes the required examination, he will be inducted into the Marine Corps. All recruits are sent to the recruit depots at Paris Island, S. C., or Mare Island, Cal., for instruction.

MOBILIZATION STATIONS.

Permanent Marine Corps mobilizatiou stations are located as follows:

Eastern Mobilization Division—Headquarters, 130 South 15th St., Philadelphia.
Boston District—22 Tremont Row, Boston.
New York District—24 East 23d St., New York.
Philadelphia District—1409 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Baltimore District—113 East Baltimore St., Baltimore.
Pittsburgh District—Smithfield and Waters Sts., Pittsburgh.
Buffalo District—Federal Building, Buffalo.
Cleveland District—Federal Building, Cleveland.
Virginia District—624 East Broad St., Richmond.
Washington District—Evening Star Building, Washington.
Syracuse District—214 East Fayette St., Syracuse.
Central Mobilization Division—Headquarters, 537 South Dearborn St., Chicago.
Detroit District—22 Monroe Ave., Detroit.
Cincinnati District—23 Pickering Building, Cincinnati.
Chicago District—628 South State St., Chicago.
Minnesota District—Baltimore Building, St. Paul.
Missouri District—122 North 7th St., St. Louis.
Louisville District—157 North Illinois St., Indianapolis.
Kansas City District—9th and Main Sts., Kansas City.
Milwaukee District—202 Wells St., Milwaukee.

Southern Mobilization Division—Headquarters, 617 Common St., New Orleans.
Southeastern District—29½ Marietta St., Atlanta.
Southwestern District—915 Prairie Ave., Houston.
Memphis District—Odd Fellows Building, Memphis.
New Orleans District—617 Common St., New Orleans.

Western Mobilization Division—Headquarters, 1 Drumm St., San Francisco.
Mountain District—1605 Larimer St., Denver.
Utah District—162 South Main St., Salt Lake City.
Los Angeles District—6th and Main Sts., Los Angeles.
San Francisco District—371 Market St., San Francisco.
Portland District—3d and Alder Sts., Portland.
Seattle District—101 Yesler Way, Seattle.
Montana District—Higgins Ave. and Main St., Missoula.
Arizona District—11½ West Washington St., Phoenix.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of mobilization at any of the above addresses, or the officer in charge of mobilization, headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Re-enlistments are also made at all navy yards and naval stations.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE United States Coast Guard, at the present time a part of the Navy, was created by an act of January 28, 1915, and succeeded the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. The original Revenue Cutter Service was organized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1790. The Life-Saving Service was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, Congress created it a separate service to operate under the Treasury Department. The officers of the Coast Guard are on the same footing in rank and pay as officers of the Army and Navy. Appointments to cadetships are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard. The cadets are educated at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Ct. The course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Candidates for cadetships must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years old, citizens of the United States, and unmarried. A class of cadets is appointed each year. Appointments as Cadet Engineers are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of engineer officers of the Coast Guard. Candidates for Cadet Engineers must not be less than 20½ years of age and serve a probationary term of not less than one year before being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers. No person can be commissioned Third Lieutenant of Engineers who is less than 21 or more than 26 years of age.

This branch of the Government is under the charge of Captain Commandant E. P. Bertholf; Senior Captain D. P. Foley is the Chief Inspector; Senior Captain H. M. Broadbent is the Superintendent of Construction and Repair; Charles A. McAllister is Engineer-in-Chief; G. H. Slaybaugh, Chief of Division of Material, and O. M. Maxam, Chief of Division of Operations.

The authorized personnel is 227 commissioned officers and 6,544 warrant officers, petty officers and enlisted men.

The Coast Guard stations are divided into thirteen districts, embracing the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Pacific Coasts, including Alaska. There are 270 Coast Guard stations and houses of refuge. One station is at the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, Ky.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

BEGINS MARCH 4, 1919, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1921.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address*
	ALABAMA.	
1921..	Oscar W. Underwood, D.....	Birmingham.
1925..	John H. Bankhead, D.....	Jasper.
	ARIZONA.	
1923..	Henry F. Ashurst, D.....	Prescott.
1921..	Marcus A. Smith, D.....	Tucson.
	ARKANSAS.	
1921..	William F. Kirby, D.....	Little Rock.
1925..	Joe T. Robinson, D.....	Lonoke.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1923..	Hiram W. Johnson, R.....	San Francisco.
1921..	James D. Phelan, D.....	San Francisco.
	COLORADO.	
1921..	Charles S. Thomas, D.....	Denver.
1925..	L. C. Phipps, R.....	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1923..	George P. McLean, R.....	Simsbury.
1921..	Frank B. Brandegee, R.....	New London.
	DELAWARE.	
1923..	Josiah O. Wolcott, D.....	Wilmington.
1925..	L. H. Ball, R.....	Marshallton.
	FLORIDA.	
1923..	Park Trammell, D.....	Tallahassee.
1921..	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.....	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1921..	Hoke Smith, D.....	Atlanta.
1925..	W. J. Harris, D.....	Sandersville.
	IDAHO.	
1921..	John F. Nugent, D.....	Boise.
1925..	William E. Borah, R.....	Boise.
	ILLINOIS.	
1921..	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.....	Springfield.
1925..	Medill McCormick, R.....	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1923..	Harry S. New, R.....	Indianapolis.
1921..	James E. Watson, R.....	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1921..	Albert B. Cummins, R.....	Des Moines.
1925..	William S. Kenyon, R.....	Fort Dodge.
	KANSAS.	
1921..	Charles Curtis, R.....	Topeka.
1925..	Arthur Capper, R.....	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1921..	J. C. W. Beckham, D.....	Frankfort.
1925..	A. O. Stanley, D.....	Henderson.
	LOUISIANA.	
1921..	E. J. Gay, D.....	Plaquemine.
1925..	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.....	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1923..	Frederick Hale, R.....	Portland.
1925..	Bert M. Fernald, R.....	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1923..	Joseph I. France, R.....	Port Deposit.
1921..	John W. Smith, D.....	Snow Hill.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1923..	Henry C. Lodge, R.....	Nahant.
1925..	D. I. Walsh, D.....	Fitchburg.
	MICHIGAN.	
1923..	Charles E. Townsend, R.....	Jackson.
1925..	T. H. Newberry, R.....	Grosse Point.
	MINNESOTA.	
1923..	Frank B. Kellogg, R.....	St. Paul.
1925..	Knute Nelson, R.....	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1923..	John S. Williams, D.....	Benton.
1925..	B. P. Harrison, D.....	Gulfport.
	MISSOURI.	
1923..	James A. Reed, D.....	Kansas City.
1921..	S. P. Spencer, R.....	St. Louis.
	MONTANA.	
1923..	Henry L. Myers, D.....	Hamilton.
1925..	Thomas J. Walsh, D.....	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1923..	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.....	Omaha.
1925..	George W. Norris, R.....	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1923..	Key Pittman, D.....	Tonopah.
1921..	Charles B. Henderson, D.....	Elko.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1925..	Henry W. Keyes, R.....	Haverhill.
1921..	George H. Moses, R.....	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1923..	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R.....	Raritan.
1925..	Walter E. Edge, R.....	Atlantic City.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1923..	Andrieus A. Jones, D.....	E. Las Vegas.
1925..	Albert B. Fall, R.....	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1923..	Wm. M. Calder, R.....	Brooklyn.
1921..	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.....	Mt. Morris.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1921..	Lee S. Overman, D.....	Salisbury.
1925..	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.....	Newbern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1923..	Porter J. McCumber, R.....	Wahpeton.
1921..	Asle J. Gronna, R.....	Lakota.
	OHIO.	
1923..	Atlee Pomerene, D.....	Canton.
1921..	Warren G. Harding, R.....	Marion.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1921..	Thomas P. Gore, D.....	Lawton.
1925..	Robert L. Owen, D.....	Muskogee.
	OREGON.	
1921..	George E. Chamberlain, D.....	Portland.
1925..	Charles L. McNary, R.....	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1923..	Philander C. Knox, R.....	Pittsburgh.
1921..	Boies Penrose, R.....	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1923..	Peter G. Gerry, D.....	Warwick.
1925..	Le Baron B. Colt, R.....	Bristol.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1921..	Ellison D. Smith, D.....	Florence.
1925..	Nath. B. Dial, D.....	Laurens.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1921..	Edwin S. Johnson, D.....	Yankton.
1925..	Thomas Sterling, R.....	Vermilion.
	TENNESSEE.	
1923..	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.....	Memphis.
1925..	John K. Shields, D.....	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1923..	Charles A. Culberson, D.....	Dallas.
1925..	Morris Sheppard, D.....	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1923..	Wm. H. King, D.....	Salt Lake City
1921..	Reed Smoot, R.....	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1923..	Carroll S. Page, R.....	Hyde Park.
1921..	William P. Dillingham, R.....	Montpelier.
	VIRGINIA.	
1923..	Claude A. Swanson, D.....	Chatham.
1925..	Thomas S. Martin, D.....	Charlottesville
	WASHINGTON.	
1923..	Miles Poindexter, R.....	Spokane.
1921..	Wesley L. Jones, R.....	N. Yakima.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1923..	Howard Sutherland, R.....	Elkins.
1925..	Davis Elkins, R.....	Morgantown.
	WISCONSIN.	
1923..	Robert M. La Follette, R.....	Madison.
1921..	Irvine L. Lenroot, R.....	Superior.
	WYOMING.	
1923..	John B. Kendrick, D.....	Sheridan.
1925..	Francis E. Warren, R.....	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats, 47; Republicans, 49. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	John McDuffie	Dem.	Monroeville.
2	S. Hubert Dent, Jr.*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Fred. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	W. B. Bankhead	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	Thaddeus H. Caraway*	Dem.	Jonesboro.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen.
5	Henderson M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	Sam. M. Taylor*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	William S. Goodwin*	Dem.	Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea*	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	John I. Nolan*	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	John A. Elston*	Rep.	Berkeley.
7	H. E. Barbour	Rep.	Fresno.
8	Hugh S. Hersman	Dem.	Gilroy.
9	Charles H. Randall*	Proh.	Los Angeles.
10	Henry Z. Osborne*	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner*	Dem.	San Diego.

COLORADO.

1	William N. Vaile	Rep.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Guy W. Hardy	Rep.	Canyon City.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Sp'gs

CONNECTICUT.

1	Augustine Lonergan†	Dem.	Hartford.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt*	Rep.	Stamford.
5	James P. Glynn*	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Caleb R. Layton	Rep.	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	H. J. Drane*	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	J. H. Smithwick	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	J. W. Overstreet†	Dem.	Sylvania.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester.
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	W. C. Wright	Dem.	Newman.
5	Wm. D. Upshaw	Dem.	Atlanta.
6	James W. Wise*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Charles Hillyer Brand*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	W. C. Lankford	Dem.	Valdosta.
12	W. W. Larsen*	Dem.	Dublin

IDAHO.

At Large.

	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.
	Burton L. French	Rep.	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	William W. Wilson*	Rep.	Chicago.
4	John W. Rainey*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews*	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Niels Juul	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred. A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	C. R. Chindblom	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley*	Rep.	Aurora.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	William J. Graham*	Rep.	Aledo.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Clifford Ireland*	Rep.	Peoria.
17	Frank L. Smith	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville.
19	William B. McKinley*	Rep.	Champaign.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	Loren E. Wheeler*	Rep.	Springfield.
22	William A. Rodenberg*	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	E. B. Brooks	Rep.	Newton.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Richard Yates	Rep.	Chicago.
	William E. Mason†	Rep.	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1	O. R. Luhring	Rep.	Evansville.
2	Oscar E. Bland	Rep.	Linton.
3	J. W. Dunbar	Rep.	New Albany.
4	J. S. Benham	Rep.	Benham.
5	Everett Sanders*	Rep.	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott*	Rep.	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores*	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	A. H. Vestal*	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred. S. Purnell*	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Milton Kraus	Rep.	Peru.
12	L. W. Fairfield	Rep.	Angola.
13	A. J. Hickey	Rep.	Laporte.

IOWA.

1	Charles A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	Harry E. Hull*	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	Burton E. Sweet*	Rep.	Waverly.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	J. L. Dickinson	Rep.	Algona.
11	W. D. Boies	Rep.	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	E. C. Little*	Rep.	Kansas City.
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Homer Hoch	Rep.	Marion.
5	J. C. Strong	Rep.	Blue Rapids.
6	Hayes B. White	Rep.	Mankato.
7	J. N. Tincher	Rep.	Medicine Lodge
8	William A. Ayres*	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem.	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Chas. F. Ogden	Rep.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	William J. Fields*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	J. M. Robison	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	St. Bernard.
2	H. Garland Dupre*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Whitmell P. Martin*	Prog.	Thibodaux.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	J. Y. Sanders	Dem.	Bogalusa.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Louis B. Goodall*	Rep.	Sanford.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.*	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John A. Peters*	Rep.	Ellsworth.
4	Ira G. Hersey*	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	Wm. N. Andrews	Rep.	Cambridge.
2	Carville D. Benson	Dem.	Hillthorpe.
3	Charles P. Coady*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	Rep.	La Plata
6	Frederick N. Zihlman*	Rep.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Paige*	Rep.	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Wilfred W. Lufkin*	Rep.	Essex.
7	Michael F. Phelan*	Dem.	Lynn.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*	Rep.	Cambridge.
9	A. T. Fuller*	Ind.	Malden.
10	John F. Fitzgerald	Dem.	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham*	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	Robert Luce	Rep.	Waltham.
14	Richard Olney 2d*	Dem.	Dedham.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Joseph Walsh*	Rep.	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1	Frank E. Doremus*	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Earl C. Michener	Rep.	Adrian.
3	John M. C. Smith*	Rep.	Charlotte.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Patrick H. Kelley	Rep.	Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Gilbert R. Currie*	Rep.	Midland.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Charles A. Nichols*	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth*	Rep.	Mankato.
3	Charles R. Davis	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Carl C. Van Dyke*	Dem.	St. Paul.
5	W. H. Newton	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson*	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	W. L. Carss	Ind.	Proctor.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Prog.	Excelsior.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	Ezekiel S. Candler*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	Hubert D. Stephens*	Dem.	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	William W. Venable*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	P. B. Johnson	Dem.	Hattiesburg.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	Milton A. Romjue*	Dem.	Macon.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	W. T. Bland	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Samuel C. Major	Dem.	Fayette.
8	Wm. L. Nelson	Dem.	Columbia.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Cleveland Newton	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	William L. Igoe*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Marion E. Rhodes	Rep.	Potosi.
14	Ed. D. Hays	Rep.	Cape Girardeau
15	J. V. McPherson	Rep.	Aurora.
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

	John M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
	Carl W. Riddick	Rep.	Lewiston.

NEBRASKA.

1	Charles F. Reavis*	Rep.	Falls City.
2	Albert W. Jefferies	Rep.	Omaha.
3	Robert E. Evans	Rep.	Dakota City.
4	M. O. McLaughlin	Rep.	York.
5	Wm. E. Andrews†	Rep.	Hastings.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

	Chas. R. Evans	Dem.	Goldfield.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Sherman E. Burroughs*	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	William J. Browning*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Thomas J. Scully*	Dem.	South Amboy.
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson*	Rep.	Trenton.
5	Ernest R. Ackerman	Rep.	Plainfield.
6	John R. Ramsey*	Rep.	Hackensack.
7	Amos H. Radcliffe	Rep.	Paterson.
8	Corn. J. McGlennon	Dem.	E. Newark.
9	Daniel F. Minahan	Dem.	Orange.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	John J. Eagan*	Dem.	Wechawken
12	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

	B. C. Hernandez†	Rep.	Tierra Amarilla.

NEW YORK.

1	Frederick C. Hicks*	Rep.	Port Washing.
2	Chas. Pope Caldwell*	Dem.	Forest Hills.
3	John McCrate	Rep.	Brooklyn.
4	Thos. H. Cullen	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	John B. Johnston	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Frederick W. Rowe*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	J. P. Maher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	William E. Cleary*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	D. J. O'Connell	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Reuben L. Haskell*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Henry M. Goldfogle†	Dem.	New York City.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
14	F. H. LaGuardia	Rep.	New York City.
15	Peter J. Dooling*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Thos. F. Smith*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Herbert C. Pell	Dem.	New York City.
18	John F. Carew*	Rep.	New York City.
19	Joseph Rowan	Rep.	New York City.
20	Isaac Siegel	Rep.	New York City.
21	Jerome F. Donovan	Dem.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin	Dem.	New York City.
23	R. F. McKinley	Dem.	New York City.
24	J. V. Ganley	Dem.	Pelham.
25	James W. Husted*	Rep.	Peekskill.
26	Edmund Platt*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
27	Charles B. Ward*	Rep.	De Bruce.
28	Rollin B. Sanford	Rep.	Slingerlands.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	Frank Crowther	Rep.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Luther W. Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	Wm. H. Hill	Rep.	Johnson City.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	Norman J. Gould*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.
37	A. B. Houghton	Rep.	Corning.
38	Thomas B. Dunn*	Rep.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Clarence McGregor	Rep.	Buffalo.
42	Jas. M. Mead	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	Daniel Reed	Rep.	Dunkirk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	John H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	S. M. Brinson	Dem.	Goldsboro.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	L. D. Robinson*	Dem.	Wadesboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	Edwin Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	Zeb Weaver*	Dem.	Hendersonville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	John M. Baer*	Ind.	Fargo.
2	George M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	J. H. Sinclair	Rep.	Kenmare.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. E. B. Stephens	Rep.	North Bend.
3	Warren Gard*	Dem.	Hamilton.
4	Benjamin F. Welty*	Dem.	Lima.
5	C. J. Thompson	Rep.	Defiance.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Simeon D. Fess*	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
8	R. C. Cole	Rep.	Findlay.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.
10	I. M. Foster	Rep.	Athens.
11	Edward D. Ricketts	Rep.	Logan.
21	Clement Brumbaugh*	Dem.	Columbus.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	J. T. Begg	Rep.	Sandusky.
14	M. L. Davey	Dem.	Kent.
15	C. E. Moore	Rep.	Cambridge.
16	Roscoe C. McCulloch*	Rep.	Canton.
17	William A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	B. F. Murphy	Rep.	Steubenville.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	C. A. Mooney	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	John J. Babka	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Henry I. Emerson*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	E. B. Howard	Dem.	Tulsa.
2	William W. Hastings*	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	T. D. McKeown*	Dem.	Ada.
5	Joseph B. Thompson*	Dem.	Pauls Valley.
6	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	Dick T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles
3	C. N. McArthur*	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Peter E. Costello*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Harry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	Patrick McLane	Dem.	Scranton.
11	John J. Casey†	Dem.	Wilkes-Barre.
12	John Reber	Rep.	Pottsville.
13	Arthur G. Dewalt*	Dem.	Allentown.
14	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
15	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport.
16	John V. Lesher*	Dem.	Sunbury.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep.	Lewisburg.
18	Aaron S. Kreider*	Rep.	Annville.
19	John M. Rose*	Rep.	Johnstown.
20	Edw. S. Brooks	Rep.	York.
21	Even J. Jones	Rep.	Bradford.
22	Edwin E. Robbins*	Rep.	Greensburg.
23	S. A. Kendall	Rep.	Meyersdale.
24	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
25	M. M. Shreve†	Rep.	Erie.
26	Henry J. Steele*	Dem.	Easton.
27	Nathan L. Strong*	Rep.	Brookville.
28	W. J. Hulings†	Rep.	Oil City.
29	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	M. Clyde Kelly†	Ind.	Braddock.
31	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Guy E. Campbell*	Dem.	Crafton.

At Large.

	Thomas S. Crago*	Rep.	Waynesburg.
	Mahlon M. Garland*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	Wm. J. Burke	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	A. H. Walters†	Rep.	Johnstown.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Clark Burdick	Rep.	Newport.
2	Walter R. Stiness*	Rep.	Cowesett.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep.	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Richard S. Whaley*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred. H. Dominick*	Dem.	Newberry.
4	Sam J. Nicholls*	Dem.	Spartanburg
5	William F. Stevenson*	Dem.	Cheraw.
6	J. Willard Ragsdale*	Dem.	Florence.
7	Asbury F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. Christopherson	Rep.	Sioux Falls.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	Harry L. Gandy*	Dem.	Rapid City.

TENNESSEE.

1	Sam. R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	J. W. Taylor	Rep.	La Follette.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
5	E. L. Davis	Dem.	Tullahoma.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert Fisher*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	John C. Box	Dem.	Jacksonville.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam. Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Clay S. Briggs	Dem.	Galveston.
8	Joe H. Eagle*	Dem.	Houston.
9	J. J. Mansfield*	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally*	Dem.	Marlin.
12	James C. Wilson*	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	L. W. Parish	Dem.	Henrietta.
14	Carlos Bee	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	Claude Hudspeth	Dem.	El Paso.
17	Thos. L. Blanton*	Dem.	Abilene.
18	Marvin Jones*	Dem.	Amarillo.

UTAH.

1	M. H. Welling*	Dem.	Fielding.
2	James H. Mays*	Dem.	Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1	Frank L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	Porter H. Dale*	Rep.	Island Pond.

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler E. Bland*	Dem.	Newport News.
2	Edward E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Walter A. Watson*	Dem.	Jennings Ord'y.
5	Edward W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	T. W. Harrison*	Dem.	Winchester.
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	J. W. Summers	Rep.	Walla Walla.
5	J. S. Webster	Rep.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	M. M. Neely*	Dem.	Fairmont.
2	George M. Bowers*	Rep.	Martinsburg.
3	Stuart F. Reed*	Rep.	Clarksburg.
4	Harry C. Woodyard*	Rep.	Spencer.
5	W. Goody Kountz	Rep.	Williamson.
6	L. B. Echols	Rep.	Charleston.

WISCONSIN.

1	C. E. Randall	Rep.	Kenosha.
2	Edward Voight	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	J. G. Monahan	Rep.	Darlington.
4	John C. Kloetska	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	Victor Berger	Soc.	Milwaukee.
6	Florin Lampert	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	David G. Classon*	Rep.	Oconto.
10	James A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	A. P. Nelson		

WYOMING.

At Large.

	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

ALASKA.

Delegate.

	Charles A. Sulzer	Dem.	Sulzer.

HAWAII.

Delegate.

	J. Kuhio Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Waikiki.

PHILIPPINES.

Resident Commissioners.

	Jaime C. De Veyra*	Nat.	Leyte, P. I.
	Tedoro R. Yangko*	Ind.	Zambales, P. I.

PORTO RICO.

Resident Commissioner.

	Felix Cordova Devila*	Dem.	San Juan.

Democrats, 193; Republicans, 238; Independents, 2; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1. *Served in Sixty-fifth Congress. †Served in a previous Congress.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1917, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1919.

The first session began April 2, 1917, and ended October 16, 1917. The second session began December 3, 1917, and ended November 21, 1918. The third session opened December 2, 1918.

SENATE (SECOND SESSION).

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.
President pro tem.....Willard Saulsbury, D., of Delaware.
Secretary.....James M. Baker, D., of South Carolina.

Term Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
ALABAMA.		
1921	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham.
1919	John H. Bankhead, D.	Jasper.
ARIZONA.		
1923	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
1921	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson.
ARKANSAS.		
1921	William F. Kirby, D.	Little Rock.
1919	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke.
CALIFORNIA.		
1923	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco
1921	James D. Phelan, D.	San Francisco.
COLORADO.		
1921	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver.
1919	John F. Shafroth, D.	Denver.
CONNECTICUT.		
1923	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
1921	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
DELAWARE.		
1923	Josiah O. Wolcott, D.	Wilmington.
1919	Willard Saulsbury, D.	Wilmington.
FLORIDA.		
1923	Park Trammell, D.	Tallahassee.
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
GEORGIA.		
1921	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta.
1919	Thomas W. Hardwick, D.	Sandersville.
IDAHO.		
1921	John F. Nugent, D.	Boisé.
1919	William E. Borah, R.	Boise.
ILLINOIS.		
1921	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.	Springfield.
1919	James Hamilton Lewis, D.	Chicago.
INDIANA.		
1923	Harry S. New, R.	Indianapolis.
1921	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville.
IOWA.		
1921	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1919	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
KANSAS.		
1921	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
1919	William H. Thompson, D.	Garden City.
KENTUCKY.		
1921	J. C. W. Beckham, D.	Frankfort.
1919	George B. Martin	Catlettsburg.
LOUISIANA.		
1921	Walter Guion, D.	Napoleanville
1919	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
MAINE.		
1923	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland.
1919	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland.
MARYLAND.		
1923	Joseph J. France, R.	Port Deposit.
1921	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.
MASSACHUSETTS		
1923	Henry C. Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1919	John W. Weeks, R.	West Newton.
MICHIGAN.		
1923	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1919	William A. Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.
MINNESOTA.		
1923	Frank B. Kellogg, R.	St. Paul.
1919	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
MISSISSIPPI.		
1923	John S. Williams, D.	Benton.
1919	James K. Vardaman, D	Jackson.
MISSOURI.		
1923	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
1921	Xenophon P. Wilfley, D.	St. Louis.
MONTANA.		
1923	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1919	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
NEBRASKA.		
1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1919	George W. Norris, R.	McCook.
NEVADA.		
1923	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
1921	Charles B. Henderson, D.	Elko.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
1921	Irving W. Drew, R.	Lancaster.
1919	Henry F. Hollis, D.	Concord.
NEW JERSEY.		
1923	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R.	Raritan.
1919	David Baird, R.	Camden.
NEW MEXICO.		
1923	Andrieus A. Jones, D.	E. Las Vegas.
1919	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers.
NEW YORK.		
1923	Wm. M. Calder, R.	Brooklyn.
1921	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Mt. Morris.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
1921	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1919	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern.
NORTH DAKOTA.		
1923	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
1921	Asle J. Gronna, R.	Lakota.
OHIO.		
1923	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton.
1921	Warren G. Harding, R.	Marion.
OKLAHOMA.		
1921	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.
1919	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
OREGON.		
1921	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.
1919	Charles L. McNary, R.	Salem, Ore.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
1923	Philander C. Knox, R.	Pittsburgh.
1921	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
RHODE ISLAND.		
1923	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick.
1919	Le Baron B. Colt, R.	Bristol.
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1921	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
1919	Christie Benet, D.	Trenton.
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
1921	Edwin S. Johnson, D.	Yankton.
1919	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion.
TENNESSEE.		
1923	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.	Memphis.
1919	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville.
TEXAS.		
1923	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1919	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
UTAH.		
1923	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City
1921	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
VERMONT.		
1923	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
1921	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier.
VIRGINIA.		
1923	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1919	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlottesville.
WASHINGTON.		
1923	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
1921	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
WEST VIRGINIA.		
1923	Howard Sutherland, R.	Elkins.
1919	Nathan Goff, R.	Clarksburg.
WISCONSIN.		
1923	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1921	Irvine L. Lenroot, R.	Superior.
WYOMING.		
1923	John B. Kendrick, D.	Sheridan.
1919	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats, 51; Republicans, 45.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (SECOND SESSION.)

ALABAMA.

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Oscar L. Gray*	Dem.	Butler.
2	S. Hubert Dent, Jr.*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Fred. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	W. B. Bankhead	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phœnix.

ARKANSAS.

1	Thaddeus H. Caraway*	Dem.	Jonesboro.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen
5	Henderson M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	Sam. M. Taylor*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	William S. Goodwin*	Dem.	Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	John I. Nolan*	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	John A. Elston*	Rep.	Berkeley.
7	Denver S. Church*	Dem.	Fresno.
8	Everis A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
9	Charles H. Randall*	Proh.	Los Angeles.
10	Henry Z. Osborne	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner*	Dem.	San Diego

COLORADO.

1	Benjamin C. Hilliard*	Dem.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Edward Keating*	Dem.	Pueblo.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

1	Augustine Lonergan*	Dem.	Hartford.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt	Rep.	Stamford.
5	James P. Glynn*	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Albert F. Polk	Dem.	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	H. J. Drane	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Walter Kehoe	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	J. W. Overstreet	Dem.	Sylvania.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	W. C. Wright	Dem.	Newnan.
5	William S. Howard*	Dem.	Kirkwood.
6	James W. Wise*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Charles Hillyer Brand	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	J. Randall Walker*	Dem.	Valdosta.
12	W. W. Larsen	Dem.	Dublin.

IDAHO.

At Large.

	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.
	Burton L. French	Rep.	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	William W. Wilson	Rep.	Chicago.
4	John W. Rainey	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews*	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Niels Juul	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred. A Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	George E. Foss*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley*	Rep.	Aurora.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address*
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	William J. Graham	Rep.	Aledo.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg
16	Clifford Ireland	Rep.	Peoria.
17	John A. Sterling*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville.
19	William B. McKinley*	Rep.	Champaign.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	Loren E. Wheeler*	Rep.	Springfield.
22	William A. Rodenberg*	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	Martin D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Medill McCormick	Rep.	Chicago.
	William E. Mason*	Rep.	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1	George K. Denton	Dem.	Evansville.
2	Oscar E. Bland	Rep.	Linton.
3	William E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	Everett Sanders	Rep.	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott	Rep.	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores*	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	A. H. Vestal	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred S. Purnell	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Milton Kraus	Rep.	Peru.
12	L. W. Fairfield	Rep.	Angola.
13	Henry A. Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.

IOWA.

1	Charles A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	Harry E. Hull*	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	Burton E. Sweet*	Rep.	Waverly.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	Frank P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville.
11	George C. Scott†	Rep.	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	E. C. Little	Rep.	Kansas City.
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Dudley Doolittle*	Dem.	Strong City.
5	Guy T. Helvering*	Dem.	Marysville.
6	John R. Connelly*	Dem.	Colby.
7	Jouett Shouse*	Dem.	Kinsley.
8	William A. Ayres*	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem	Paducah.
2	David H. Kinchloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	William J. Fields*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*‡	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	Caleb Powers*	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	St. Bernard.
2	H. Garland Dupré*	Dem.	New Orleans
3	Whitmell P. Martin	Prog.	Thibodaux.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	J. Y. Sanders	Dem.	Bogalusa.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Louis B. Goodall	Rep.	Sanford.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John A. Peters*	Rep.	Ellsworth.
4	Ira G. Hersey	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	Jesse D. Price*	Dem.	Salisbury.
2	J. Fred C. Talbott*	Dem.	Lutherville
3	Charles P. Coady*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	Rep.	La Plata.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman	Rep.	Cumberland.

† Wright, Ga., succeeded W. C. Adamson, resigned. ‡ Rainey, J. W., Ill., succeeded Martin, died.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Paige*	Rep.	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Wilfred W. Lufkin	Rep.	Essex.
7	Michael F. Phelan*	Dem.	Lynn.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*	Rep.	Cambridge.
9	A. T. Fuller	Ind.	Malden.
10	Peter F. Tague*	Dem.	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem	Boston.
13	William H. Carter*	Rep.	Needham Heights
14	Richard Olney 2d*	Dem.	Dedham.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Joseph Walsh*	Rep.	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1	Frank E. Doremus*	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Samuel W. Beakes*	Dem.	Ann Arbor.
3	John M. C. Smith*	Rep.	Chaclotte.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Patrick H. Kelley*	Rep.	Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Gilbert R. Currie	Rep.	Midland.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Charles A. Nichols*	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth*	Rep.	Mankato
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Carl C. Van Dyke*	Dem.	St. Paul.
5	Ernest Lundeen	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Clarence B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Prog.	Excelsior.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	Ezekiel S. Candler*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	Hubert D. Stephens*	Dem.	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem	Greenville.
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	William W. Venable*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	Byron P. Harrison*	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	Milton A. Romjue	Dem.	Macon.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	William P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield.
8	D. W. Shackleford*	Dem.	Jefferson City
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Frederick Essen	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	William L. Igoe*	Dem	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Walter L. Hensley*	Dem.	Farmington.
14	Joseph J. Russell*	Dem.	Charleston.
15	Perl D. Decker*	Dem.	Joplin.
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon

MONTANA.
At Large.

	John M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
	Miss Jeannette Rankin	Rep.	Missoula.

NEBRASKA.

1	Charles F. Reavis*	Rep.	Falls City
2	Charles O. Lobeck*	Dem.	Omaha
3	Dan. V. Stephens*	Dem.	Fremont.
4	Charles H. Sloan*	Rep.	Geneva.
5	A. C. Shallenberger*	Dem.	Alma.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.
At Large.

	E. E. Roberts*	Rep.	Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Sherman E. Burroughs	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	William J. Browning*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Thomas J. Scully*	Dem.	South Amboy.
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson*	Rep.	Trenton.
5	.....	.....	.....
6	John R. Ramsey	Rep.	Hackensack.
7	Dow H. Drukker*	Rep.	Passaic.
8	Edward W. Gray*	Rep.	Newark.
9	Richard W. Parker*	Rep.	Newark.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	John J. Eagan*	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.
At Large.

	W. B. Walton	Dem.	Silver City.

NEW YORK.

1	Frederick C. Hicks*	Rep.	Port Washington.
2	Chas. Pope Caldwell*	Dem.	Forest Hills.
3	Joseph V. Flynn*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Harry H. Dale*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	James P. Maher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Frederick W. Rowe*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	John J. Delaney	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	William E. Cleary	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Oscar W. Swift*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Reuben L. Haskell*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Meyer London*	Soc.	New York City.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan	Dem.	New York City.
14	F. H. La Guardia	Rep.	New York City.
15	Thomas F. Smith	Dem.	New York City.
16	Peter J. Dooling*	Dem.	New York City.
17	John F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
18	George B. Francis	Rep.	New York City.
19	Walter M. Chandler*	Rep.	New York City.
20	Isaac Siegel	Rep.	New York City.
21	Jerome F. Donovan	Dem.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin	Dem.	New York City.
23	Daniel C. Oliver	Dem.	New York City.
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild	Rep.	Pelham.
25	James W. Husted*	Rep.	Peekskill.
26	Edmund Platt*	Rep.	Poughkeepsle.
27	Charles B. Ward*	Rep.	De Bruce.
28	Rollin B. Sanford	Rep.	Slingerlands.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	George R. Lunn	Dem.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Luther W. Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	George W. Fairchild*	Rep.	Oneonta.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	Norman J. Gould*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.
37	Harry H. Pratt*	Rep.	Corning.
38	Thomas B. Dunn*	Rep.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Charles B. Smith*	Dem.	Buffalo.
42	William F. Waldo	Rep.	Buffalo.
43	Charles M. Hamilton*	Rep.	Ripley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	John H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	George E. Hood*	Dem.	Goldsboro.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem	Dunn.
7	L. D. Robinson	Dem.	Wadesboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	Edwin Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	Zeb Weaver	Dem.	Hendersonville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	John M. Baer	Ind.	Fargo.
2	George M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	Patrick D. Norton*	Rep.	Heltinger.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	Victor Heintz	Rep.	Cincinnati.
3	Warren Gard*	Dem	Hamilton.
4	Benjamin F. Welty	Dem.	Lima.
5	John S. Snook*	Dem.	Paulding
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Simeon D. Fess*	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
8	John A. Key*	Dem.	Marion.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.
10	Robert M. Switzer*	Rep.	Gallipolis
11	Horatio C. Claypool	Dem.	Chillicothe.
12	Clement Brumbaugh*	Dem.	Columbus.

Delaney and Cleary, Brooklyn, succeeded J. J. Fitzgerald and D. J. Griffin, resigned. Donovan and Griffin, N. Y. City, succeeded Murray Hulbert and Henry Bruckner, resigned.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
13	Arthur W. Overmyer*	Dem.	Fremont.
14	*x*		
15	George Whitef	Dem.	Marietta.
16	Roscoe C. McCulloch*	Rep.	Canton.
17	William A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	D. A. Hollingsworth*	Rep.	Cadiz.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown
20	William Gordon*	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Henry I. Emerson*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	T. A. Chandler	Rep.	Vinita.
2	William W. Hastings*	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	T. D. McKeown	Dem.	Ada.
5	Joseph B. Thompson*	Dem.	Pauls Valley.
6	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	Dick T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	C. N. McArthur*	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Peter E. Costello*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Harry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	John R. Farr*	Rep.	Scranton.
11	D. W. Templeton	Rep.	Plymouth.
12	Robert D. Heaton*	Rep.	Ashland.
13	Arthur G. Dewalt*	Dem.	Allentown.
14	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
15	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport
16	John V. Lesher*	Dem.	Sunbury.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep.	Lewisburg.
18	Aaron S. Kreider*	Rep.	Annville.
19	John M. Rose	Rep	Johnstown
20	Andrew W. Brodbeck†	Dem.	Hanover.
21	Chas. H. Rowland*	Rep.	Phillipsburg.
22	Edwin E. Robbins	Rep.	Greensburg.
23	Bruce F. Sterling	Dem.	Uniontown.
24	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
25	Henry A. Clark	Rep.	Erie.
26	Henry J. Steele*	Dem.	Easton.
27	Nathan L. Strong	Rep.	Brookville.
28	E. H. Beshlin	Dem.	Warren.
29	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	M. Clyde Kelly†	Dem.	Braddock.
31	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Guy E. Campbell	Dem.	Crafton.

At Large.

	Thomas S. Crago*	Rep.	Waynesburg.
	Mahlon M. Garland*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	Joseph McLaughlin	Rep.	Philadelphia.
	John R. K. Scott*	Rep.	Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Geo. F. O'Shaunessy*	Dem.	Providence.
2	Walter R. Stiness*	Rep.	Cowesett.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep.	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Richard S. Whaley*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred. H. Dominick	Dem.	Newberry.
4	Sam. J. Nicholls*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	William F. Stevenson	Dem.	Cheraw.
6	J. Willard Ragsdale*	Dem.	Florence.
7	Asbury F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	Charles H. Dillon*	Rep.	Yankton.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	Harry L. Gandy*	Dem.	Rapid City.

TENNESSEE.

1	Sam. R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	Richard W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	William C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address*
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert Fisher	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	Martin Dies*	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam. Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	Joe H. Eagle*	Dem.	Houston.
9	J. J. Mansfield	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally	Dem.	Marlin.
12	James C. Wilson	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	Marvin Jones	Dem.	Amarillo.
14	James L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	Thomas L. Blanton	Dem.	Abilene.

At Large.

	Jeff. McLemore*	Dem.	Houston.
	Daniel E. Garrett†	Dem.	Houston.

UTAH.

1	M. H. Welling	Dem.	Fielding.
2	James H. Mays*	Dem.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	Frank L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	Porter H. Dale*	Rep.	Island Pond.

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler O. Bland	Dem.	Newport News.
2	Edward E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	Andrew J Montague*	Dem.	Richmond
4	Walter A. Watson*	Dem.	Jennings Ordinary
5	Edward W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	T. W. Harrison	Dem.	Winchester.
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	William L. La Follette*	Rep.	Pullman.
5	C. C. Dill*	Dem.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	M. M. Neely*	Dem.	Fairmont.
2	George M. Bowers*	Rep.	Martinsburg.
3	Stuart F. Reed	Rep.	Clarksburg
4	Harry C. Woodyard	Rep.	Spencer.
5	Edward Cooper*	Rep.	Bramwell.
6	Adam B. Littlepage*	Dem.	Charleston.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	Eward Voight	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	William H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	J. H. Davidson†	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	David G. Classon	Rep.	Oconto.
10	James A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11			

WYOMING.

At Large.

	Frank W. Moudell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

ALASKA.

Delegate.

	Charles A. Sulzer	Dem.	Sulzer.

HAWAII.

Delegate.

	J. Kuhio Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Waikiki.

PHILIPPINES.

Resident Commissioners.

	Jaime C. De Veyra	Nationalist.	Leyte, P. I.
	Tedoro R. Yangko	Ind.	Zambales, P. I.

PORTO RICO.

Resident Commissioner.

	Felix Cordova Devila	Dem.	San Juan.

Democrats, 214; Republicans, 208; Progressives, 2; Independents, 2; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1.
*Served in Sixty-fourth Congress. †Served in a previous Congress. *x* Representative Ellsworth R. Bathrick, Democrat, died December 24 1917.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman....Vance C. McCormick..Pennsylvania. *Treasurer*....W. W. Marsh.....Iowa.
Secretary.....*Headquarters*..Washington.....D. C.

Alabama	Ed. D. Smith	Birmingham.	
Arizona	Fred T. Colter	Colter.	
Arkansas	Wallace Davis	Little Rock.	
California	Isidore B. Dockweiler	Los Angeles.	
Colorado	John T. Barnett	Denver.	
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.	
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington.	
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford	Jacksonville.	
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.	
Idaho?	R. H. Elder	Coeur d'Alene.	
Illinois	Chas. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville.	
Indiana	E. G. Hoffman	Fort Wayne.	
Iowa	W. W. Marsh	Waterloo.	
Kansas	Samuel B. Amidon	Wichita.	
Kentucky	Wm. B. Haldeman	Louisville.	
Louisiana	Robert Ewing	New Orleans.	
Maine	D. J. McGillicuddy	Lewiston.	
Maryland	J. Fred C. Talbott	Lutherville.	
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin	Fall River.	
Michigan	W. F. Connolly	Detroit.	
Minnesota	Frederick B. Lynch	St. Paul.	
Mississippi	J. M. McBeath	Meridian.	
Missouri	E. F. Goltra	St. Louis.	
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte.	
Nebraska	A. F. Mullen	Omaha.	
Nevada	Jas. L. McCarthy	Goldfield.	
N. Hampshire	R. C. Murchie	Concord.	
New Jersey	Rob't S Hudspeth	Jersey City.	
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas.	
New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.	
North Caroiina	A. W. McLean	Lumberton.	
North Dakota	H. H. Perry	Ellendale.	
Ohio	E. H. Moore	Youngstown.	
Oklahoma	Thos. Wade	Marlow.	
Oregon	H. M. Esterly	Portland.	
Pennsylvania	A. Mitchell Palmer	Stroudsburg.	
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn	Providence.	
South Caroiina			
South Dakota	James Mee	Centerville.	
Tennessee	Cordell Hull	Carthage.	
Texas	Wm. Poindexter	Cleburne.	
Utah	Jas. H. Moyle	Salt Lake City.	
Vermont	Jas. E. Kennedy	Williston.	
Virginia	Carter Glass	Lynchburg.	
Washington	Hugh C. Wallace	Tacoma.	
West Virginia	Clarence W. Watson	Fairmont.	
Wisconsin	Jos. Martin	Green Bay.	
Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.	
Alaska	T. J. Donohue	Valdez.	
Dist Columbia	John F. Costello	Wash'ton, D.C.	
Hawaii	John H. Wilson	Honolulu.	
Philippines	Robert E. Maniy	Naga, Camarines.	
Porto Rico	Andrés B. Crosas	San Juan.	

DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.

Alabama	Bibb Graves	Montgomery.	
Arizona	Geo. J. Stoneman	Phoenix.	
Arkansas	W. House, Jr.	Little Rock.	
California	O. K. Cushing	San Francisco.	
Colorado	Raymond Miller	Denver.	
Connecticut	David E. Fitzgerald	New Haven.	
Delaware	Harry T. Graham	Wilmington.	
Florida	George P. Raney, Jr.	Tampa.	
Georgia	Judge J. J. Flynt	Griffin.	
Idaho	W. R. Hamilton	Weiser.	
Illinois	A. W. Charles	Carmi.	
Indiana	Chas. A. Greathouse	Indianapolis.	
Iowa	Dr. J. W. Reynolds	Creston.	
Kansas	Hubert Lardner	Fort Scott.	
Kentucky	Charles A. Hardin	Harrodsburg.	
Louisiana	L. E. Thomas	Shreveport.	
Maine	Thomas V. Doherty	Houlton.	
Maryland	Dr. J. H. Wade	Boonsboro.	
Massachusetts	Michael A. O'Leary	Boston.	
Michigan	A. E. Stevenson	Port Huron.	
Minnesota	Fred. E. Wheaton	Minneapolis.	
Mississippi	S. W. Mullins	Holly Springs.	
Missouri	Judge Jas. Cowgill	Kansas City.	
Montana	Hugh R. Wells	Miles City.	
Nebraska	L. F. Langhorst	Elmwood.	
Nevada	S. M. Pickett	Reno.	
N. Hampshire	Geo. E. Farrand	Penacook.	
New Jersey	Edw'd D. Grosscup	Wenonah.	
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman	Santa Fé.	
New York	Jos. A. Kellogg	New York.	
North Caroiina	Thomas D. Warren	Newbern.	
North Dakota	W. E. Byerly	Velva.	
Ohio	W. L. Finley	Columbus.	
Oklahoma	Alger Meiton	Chickasha.	
Oregon	Samuel White	Portland.	
Pennsylvania	J. F. Guffy, Act. Cm	Pittsburgh.	
Rhode Island	Francis E. Sullivan	Providence.	
South Caroiina	John G. Evans	Spartanburg.	
South Dakota	J. Jurgenson	Chamberlain.	
Tennessee	L. D. Hill	Sparta.	
Texas	J. F. Shurtluff	Hillsboro.	
Utah	Mathonihah Thomas	Salt Lake City	
Vermont	Park H. Pollard	Proctorsville.	
Virginia	Rover A. James	Danville.	
Washington	John B. Fogarty	Everett.	
West Virginia	C. L. Shaver	Fairmont.	
Wisconsin	O. A. La Budde	Elkhart Lake.	
Wyoming	S. G. Hopkins	Cheyenne.	

PROHIBITION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1916-1920.

Chairman—V. G. Hinshaw, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Chairmen*—W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky. *Treasurer*—H. P. Faris, Clinton, Mo. Robert H. Patton; Springfield, Ill.; F. C. Hendrickson, Cumberland, Md.; E. L. G. Hohenthal, S. Manchester, Conn.; Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass.; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira, N. Y.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen, 45 Rose Street, New York City. *National Executive Committee*—Sidney Armer, San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Johnson, New Haven, Ct.; John M. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill.; Ernest Viewegh, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Sweeny, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; Karl Oberheu, St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Butterworth, Paterson, N. J.; P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y.; Max Elsenberg, Cleveland, Ohio; G. G. Anton, Sr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Donald L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va.; John C. Schafer, Seattle, Wash.; A. Nasteff, Baltimore, Md.; John Stukis, New York City; S. Kontrin, Cleveland, Ohio; Ingvar Paulsen, Dorchester, Mass.

THE CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis was established in 1879, and became a municipal institution in 1907. The building is in Forest Park, 160x350 feet, with 44 galleries on three floors. The collections include paintings, prints, sculpture, textiles, ceramics, metal work, furniture and other objects. The modern paintings are comprehensive, by artists of America, France, Holland, Spain, England, Russia, Sweden, Belgium and other countries. There is a small group of Old Masters. In the print department are etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old and modern masters. The sculptures are chiefly examples by American artists, supplemented by collections of casts from the antique and from masterpieces of the Renaissance. Among the Chinese ceramics are specimens from the Han Dynasty downward, and examples of the Sung, Ming, and K'ang-Hsi periods. There are also groups of Chinese bronzes, jades and other carved stones, lacquer, glass, textiles, &c., as well as objects illustrative of the decorative arts of ancient Greece and Egypt, and of Japan, Korea and Persia. The number of visitors in a year is 226,000 The museum is open daily, except Christmas and New Year's days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission free.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman	Will H. Hays	Indiana.
Vice-Chairman	John T. Adams	Dubuque, Ia.
Secretary	James B. Reynolds	Massachusetts.
Treasurer	Fred W. Upham	Illinois.
Alabama	Oliver D. Street	Guntersville.
Arizona	Allen B. Jaynes	Tucson.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	Wm. H. Crocker	San Francisco.
Colorado	Hubert Work	Pueblo.
Connecticut	John T. King	Bridgeport.
Delaware	Coleman du Pont	Wilmington.
Florida	George W. Bean	Tampa.
Georgia	Henry S. Jackson	Atlanta.
Idaho	John W. Hart	Menan.
Illinois	Wm. H. Thompson	Chicago.
Indiana	Jas. A. Hemenway	Boonville.
Iowa	John T. Adams	Dubuque.
Kansas	Fred Stanley	Wichita.
Kentucky	A. T. Hert	Louisville.
Louisiana		
Maine	Alfred J. Sweet	Auburn.
Maryland	Wm. P. Jackson	Salisbury.
Mass'chusetts	W. Murray Crane	Dalton.
Michigan	Charles B. Warren	Detroit.
Minnesota	Frank B. Kellogg	St. Paul.
Mississippi	M. J. Mulvihill	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Jacob L. Babler	St. Louis.
Montana	Thomas A. Marlow	Helena.
Nebraska	R. B. Howell	Omaha.
Nevada	H. G. Humphreys	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Fred W. Estabrook	Nashua.
New Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark.
New Mexico	Charles A. Spiess	E. Las Vegas.
New York	Herbert Parsons	New York.
N. Carolina	John M. Morehead	Charlotte.
N. Dakota	Gunder Olson	Cincinnati.
Ohio	Rud'h K. Hynicka	Ponca City.
Oklahoma	James J. McGraw	Portland.
Oregon	Ralph E. Williams	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania	Boies Penrose	Newport.
Rhode Island	Wm. P. Sheffield	Greenwood.
S. Carolina	J. W. Tolbert	Grafton.
S. Dakota	Willis C. Cook	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	Jesse M. Littleton	Chattanooga.
Texas	H. F. MacGregor	Houston.
Utah	Reed Smoot	Provo.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley	Rutland.
Virginia		
Washington	S. A. Perkins	Tacoma.
West Virginia	V. L. Highland	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers	Madison.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Casper
Alaska	Cornelius S. Murane	Juneau.
Dist. of Col	Edward F. Colladay	Wash'ton, D. C.
Hawaii	R. W. Breckens	Honolulu.
Philippines	Henry B. McCoy	Manila.
Porto Rico	R. H. Todd	San Juan.
Headquarters	New York and Chicago.	

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Pope M. Long	Cordova	Chas. B. Kennamer	Minneapolis.
Arizona	Albert M. Sames	Douglas		
Arkansas	A. C. Remmel	Little Rock	George L. Mallory	Little Rock.
California	Raymond Benjamin	San Francisco		
Colorado	Rush L. Holland	Colorado Springs		
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback	Canaan	Andrew G. Nystrom	Hartford
Delaware	Daniel J. Layton, Jr	Georgetown		
Florida	Daniel T. Gerow	Jacksonville		
Georgia	Roscoe Pickett	Jasper	J. C. Styles	Dawson.
Idaho	John Thomas	Gooding		
Illinois	Frank L. Smith	Dwight		
Indiana	Edmund M. Wasmuth	Huntington		
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson	Des Moines	L. J. Dickinson	Des Moines.
Kansas	H. H. Motter	McPherson		
Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro	Alvis S. Bennett	Louisville.
Louisiana	Clarence S. Hebert	New Orleans	A. C. Carpenter	New Orleans.
Maine	Frank J. Ham	Augusta	Frederick R. Dyer	Bucksfield.
Maryland	Galen L. Tait	Baltimore	A. W. W. Woodcock	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	George A. Bacon	Springfield	Benjamin F. Felt	Boston.
Michigan	John D. Mangum	Marquette	D. E. Alward	Claire.
Minnesota	Gustav Lindquist	St. Paul		
Mississippi				
Missouri	W. L. Cole	Union		
Montana	O. M. Harvey	Livingston		
Nebraska	E. D. Beach	Lincoln	H. C. Beebe	Osceola.
Nevada	H. J. Humphrey	Reno		
New Hampshire	Dwight Hall	Dover		
New Jersey	Newton A. Bugbee	Trenton	John I. B. Reilley	Phillipsburg.
New Mexico	George R. Craig	Albuquerque		
New York	George A. Glynn	New York City	Lafayette B. Gleason	New York City.
North Carolina	Frank A. Linney	Boone	Gilliam Grissom	Greensboro.
North Dakota	Wm. Lemke	Fargo	Ray McKaig	Fort Rice.
Ohio	N. H. Fairbanks	Springfield		
Oklahoma	Vernon Whiting	Pawhuska		
Oregon	Thomas Tongue, Jr	Hillsboro		
Pennsylvania	William E. Crow	Uniontown	W. Harry Baker	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Joseph P. Burlingame	Providence	Nathan M. Wright	Providence.
South Carolina	Jos. W. Tolbert	Greenwood	H. H. Mobley	Columbia.
South Dakota	W. H. King	Mitchell		
Tennessee	H. H. Clements	Knoxville		
Texas	Phil E. Baer	Paris	Geo. M. Pridgen	Grapeland
Utah	W. D. Candland	Salt Lake City		
Vermont	J. Rolf Searles	St. Johnsburg		
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap	Geo. L. Hart	Roanoke
Washington	S. A. Walker	Seattle		
West Virginia	W. E. Baker	Elkins		
Wisconsin	Geo A. West	Milwaukee	C. W. Fraser	Menomonee Falls.
Wyoming	T. Blake Kennedy	Cheyenne		

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Morris Hillquit, N. Y. City; James Oneal, N. Y. City; Abraham Shiplacoff, Brooklyn; George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.; Frederick A. Krafft, Ridgefield, N. J.; Alfred Wagenknecht, Brecksville, Ohio; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Seymour Stedman, Chicago; John M. Work, Milwaukee, Wis.; Stanley J. Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark.; Fred W. Holt, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Emil Herman, Everett, Wash.; J. E. Katterfeld, Dighton, Kan.; Walter Thomas Mills, Berkeley, Cal.; Adolph Germer, Executive Secretary, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

The Constitution requires a census of the United States decennially. The first was in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were under the Secretary of State. In 1849 the census work was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, where it remained until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, by which the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Meanwhile Congress, March 6, 1902, had made the Census Office a permanent bureau. Since March 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former. The work is divided into two branches, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made between the decennial censuses. The thirteenth decennial census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered: (1) population, (2) agriculture, (3) manufactures, and (4) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. The cost of the census of 1910 was about $14,290,000, in addition to which $1,675,000 was spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the permanent bureau during the census period. Of this amount $7,200,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents.

The permanent work of the bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments, and includes gathering and publishing facts about the defective and delinquent classes, vital statistics, social and financial activities of cities, States, and religious bodies; imports and exports; figures on public utilities, crops; and a census on manufactures halfway between the ten-year censuses. The Director of the Census is appointed by the President and receives $6,000 per annum. The director is Samuel L. Rogers of North Carolina. The permanent office organization includes a chief clerk, Thomas J. Fitzgerald; five chief statisticians—for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, William L. Austin, and for Vital Statistics, William H. Davis; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane, and nine chiefs of division. The number of employés in the bureau at Washington is 650; in addition there are 750 special agents employed intermittently in the South for cotton statistics.

MOTTOES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

State.	When Adopted.	Motto.
United States	20 June, 1782	E Pluribus Unum (Many in One.)
Alabama	29 Dec., 1868	Here We Rest.
Alaska	.....	None.
Arizona	1863	Ditat Deus (God Enriches.)
Arkansas	3 May, 1864	Regnant Populi (The People Rule.)
California	.....	Eureka (I Have Found It.)
Colorado	1861	Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God.)
Connecticut	Oct., 1842	Sustinet qui Transtulit (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains.)
Delaware	.....	Liberty and Independence.
D. of Columbia	.....	Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All.)
Florida	1846	In God We Trust.
Georgia	5 Dec., 1799	Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.
Idaho	5 March, 1866	Salve (Welcome, or Hail.)
Illinois	26 Aug., 1818	State Sovereignty—National Union.
Indiana	.....	None.
Iowa	25 Feb., 1847	Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Maintain.
Kansas	29 Jan., 1861	Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties.)
Kentucky	20 Dec., 1792	United We Stand, Divided We Fall.
Louisiana	.....	Union, Justice, and Confidence.
Maine	9 Jan., 1820	Dirigo (I direct.)
Maryland	12 Aug., 1648	Fatti Maschi Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words) Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-Will Thou Hast Covered Us.)
Massachusetts	13 Dec., 1780	Ense Petit Placidam sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty.)
Michigan	1835	Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold, It Here.)
Minnesota	1858	Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North.)
Mississippi	.....	None.
Missouri	11 Jan., 1822	Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto (The Welfare of the People is the Supreme Law.)
Montana	24 May, 1864	Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver.)
Nebraska	1 March, 1867	Equality Before the Law.
Nevada	24 Feb., 1866	All for Our Country.
New Hampshire	11 Feb., 1785	None.
New Jersey	3 Oct., 1776	Liberty and Prosperity.
New Mexico	9 Sept., 1850	Crescit Eundo (It Increases by Going.)
New York	1809	Excelsior (Higher, More Elevated.)
North Carolina	1893	Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem.)
North Dakota	.....	Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable Now and Forever
Ohio	6 April, 1866	Imperium in Imperio (A Government Within a Government.)
Oregon	1857	The Union.
Pennsylvania	2 March, 1809	Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.
Rhode Island	1864	Hope.
South Carolina	.....	Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe I Hope.)
South Dakota	.....	Under God the People Rule.
Tennessee	1797	Agriculture, Commerce.
Texas	.....	None.
Utah	.....	None.
Vermont	Sept., 1866	Freedom and Unity.
Virginia	Oct., 1779	Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants.)
Washington	1853	Al-ki (By and By.)
West Virginia	26 Sept., 1863	Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Freemen.)
Wisconsin	.....	Forward.
Wyoming	1868	Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown.)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES.

STATE.	PREVIOUS RESID. REQUIRED.				WHICH SEX MAY VOTE.			Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
	State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec. D Pre. or Ward.	Con. & Nat'l. Elects.	State Elections.	At School or Other Local Elections.		
Ala	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Property or ability to read and write and employment.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes vagrants, tramps (convicted.)
Ariz	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.		Persons under guardianship.
Ark	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 mo.	1 mo.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at primaries.	Poll tax	
Cal	1 yr.	90 dys		30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Col	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.		Persons under guardianship.
Ct	1 yr.		6 mos.		Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	Bribery, dueling.
Del	1 yr.	3 mos.		30 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school and city charter elections.		Bribery, paupers.
Fla	1 yr.	6 mos.		30 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Ga	1 yr.	6 mos.			Male.	Male.	Male.	Ability to read	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho	6 mos.	30 dys	3 mos.	10 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Must be registered	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Ill	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at Presidential and local elections.		Penitentiary convicts.
Ind	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	30 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at Presidential (?)	Declarants	Soldiers and sailors.
Iowa	6 mos.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Male.	Male.	Women property owners may vote on tax questions.		
Kan	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both.	Declarants	Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials, ex-Confederates.
Ky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	Male.	Male.	Both at school		Bribery.
La	2 yrs.	1 yr. in	Parish	6 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women property owners may vote on tax questions.	Property or ability to read and write.	Inmates of charitable institutions except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Me	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Male.	Male.	Male	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed.
Md	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	1 day.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Citizens who can read	Bribery, election crimes.
Mass	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections	Ability to read Constitution and write name. Poll tax.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Mich	6 mos.	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Male.	Both.		Civilized Indians may vote	Duelists, tribal Indians.
Minn	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Male.	Male.	Both	Civilized Indians may vote	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
Miss	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections.	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers.
Mo	1 yr.	60 dys	60 dys	60 dys	Male.	Male.	Male		Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Mont	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both		Indians.
Neb	6 mos.	40 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at Presidential and local elections.	Declarants	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nev	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both	Poll tax	Dueling, Indians, Chinese.
N. H	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections.	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
N. J	1 yr.	5 mos.			Male.	Male.	Women may vote at school elections		Paupers.
N. M	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Male.	Male.	Both		Untaxed Indians.
N. Y	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	Both.	Both.	Both		Betters on elections, bribery.
N. C	2 yrs.	6 mos.		4 mos.	Male.	Male.	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Ability to read and write. Poll tax.	Atheists, malfeasance in office.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	PREVIOUS RESID. REQUIRED.			WHICH SEX MAY VOTE.			Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
	State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec. D Pre. or Ward.	Con. & Nat'l. Elects.	State Elections.	At School or Other Local Elections.	
N. Dak..	1 yr...	6 mos	.....	90 dys	Male..	Male..	Both.....	Declarants. Civilized Indians may vote.	Persons under guardianship. U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio....	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at school and city charter elections.	.....	U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Okla.. .	1 yr...	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	Male..	Both..	Both.....	.....	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Ore. ...	6 mos.	No spe	cified t	ime.	Both..	Both..	Both.....	30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required.
Penn...	1 yr...	.....	.....	2 mos.	Male.	Male..	Male.....	.....	Brib'y, elect'n crimes, non-taxpay's.
R. I....	2 yrs..	.....	6 mos.	.....	Male..	Male..	Women may vote for Presidential Electors.	Property, $134 or $7 per annum.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
S. C.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	4 mos.	4 mos.	Male..	Male..	Male.....	Ability to read and write for persons not registered before Jan. 1, 1898. Poll tax.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
S. Dak..	6 mos.	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Male..	Both..	Both.....	.....	Persons under guardianship.
Tenn....	1 yr...	6 mos.	.....	.....	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at city charter elections.	Poll tax.	
Tex.....	1 yr...	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at primaries....	Declarants. Poll tax.....	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S soldiers and sailors.
Utah....	1 yr...	4 mos.	.....	60 dys	Both..	Both..	Both.....	.....	Election crimes.
Vt.....	1 yr...	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at municipal and school elections.	Good behavior.....	Bribery, deserters, ex-Confederates
Va.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	30 dys	Male..	Male..	Male.....	Poll tax.....	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Wash...	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Both..	Both..	Both.....	Ability to read and write English.	Untaxed Indians.
W. Va...	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	.....	Male..	Male.	Male.....	.....	Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Wis.....	1 yr...	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Male..	Male..	Women may vote at school elections.	Civilized Indians may vote.....	Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wyo....	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Both..	Both..	Both.....	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	

Arizona—Questions upon bond issues or special assessments submitted to vote of property taxpayers.
Florida—Must be registered to be qualified voter. Persons disqualified, after conviction—bettors on election, bribery, dueling.
Idaho—Chinese and Indians not taxed.
Idaho—Chinese and Indians not taxed are disqualified.
Louisiana—Special qualifications—Must have paid a poll tax two years unless over sixty and be an enrolled voter.
Massachusetts—Must be in election district, precinct or ward C.,LG.,S.& R. Does not apply to those over sixty or physically disqualified. Naturalized must be United States residents for two years before voting.
Mississippi—Time in election district, precinct or ward—ministers six months.
North Carolina—Special qualifications—Must be registered. Those over fifty and those just coming of age need not pay poll tax.
Rhode Island—Registration required and payment of registry tax of $1 unless service in military or marine form.
Texas—In city or town elections only taxpayers to vote on expenditures of money or assumption of debt.

The Senate, on October 1, 1918, defeated, by 53 to 31, a joint resolution which proposed an amendment to the United States Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to women. The vote was as follows: Yeas, 53—Ashhurst, Calder, Chamberlain, Colt, Culberson, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, France, Gerry, Goff, Gore, Gronna, Henderson, Johnson (South Dakota), Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kendrick, Kenyon, Kirby, La Follette, Lenroot, Lewis, McCumber, McKellar, McNary, Martin (Kentucky), Myers, Nelson, New, Norris, Nugent, Owen, Page, Phelan, Pittman, Poindexter, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafroth, Sheppard, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Michigan), Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson, Townsend, Vardaman, Walsh, Warren, Watson.

Nays, 31—Baird, Bankhead, Benet, Brandegee, Dillingham, Drew, Fletcher, Gulon, Hale, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Jones (New Mexico), Lodge, McLean, Martin (Virginia), Overman, Penrose, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Smith (North Carolina), Trammell, Underwood, Wadsworth Weeks, Williams, Wolcott.

United States Government.

PRESIDENT.....WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey.....Salary, $75,000
VICE-PRESIDENT .....THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, of Indiana..... " 12,000
Secretary to the President—Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey..... " 7,500

THE CABINET.

(Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Acts of Congress.)

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, New York.
Sec. of Treasury—Carter Glass, Va.; nom. Dec. 5,1918.
Secretary of War—Newton Diehl Baker, Ohio.
Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory, Texas.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas.
Sec. of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, North Carolina.
Sec. of Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, California.
Sec. of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, Mo.
Sec. of Commerce—William C. Redfield, New York.
Sec. of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, Penna.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Counsellor—Frank L. Polk, N. Y.....$7,500
Assistant Secretary—William Phillips, Mass... 5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C. 4,500
Third Ass't Secretary—Breckinridge Long, Mo. 4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y.. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb..... 3,000
Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y..... 5,000
Ch. Div. Lat.-Amer. Affairs—J. H. Stabler, Md. 4,500
Ch. Div. Mex. Affairs—Leon J. Canova, Fla.. 4,500
Ch. Div. Far East. Affairs—R. S. Miller, N. Y. 4,500
Ch. Div. Near East. Aff.—A. E. Putney, Ill.. 3,000
Ch. Div. of Information—John H. James, Ohio $3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C... 2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 2,250
Ch. Indexes & Archives—David A. Salmon, Ct. 2,500
Ch. Bureau Accounts—William McNeir, Mich. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tonner, O. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J. 2,100
Commer. Treaties Adviser—W. B. Fleming, Ky. 4,500
Ch. Foreign Intel. Div.—P. T. Patchin, Ia.... 6,000
Law Clerk, Office of—H. L. Bryan, D. C..... 2,500
Ch. West. Europ. Aff. Div.—J. C. Grew, Mass. 3,000
Foreign Trade Adviser—J. G. Lay, D. C..... 8,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—R. C. Leffingwell, N. Y..$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Albert Rathbuun, N. J.... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—James H. Moyle, Utah... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Leo. S. Rowe, Pa..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Paul F. Myers, N. J..... 4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Jas. E. Harper, S. C. 3,000
Ch. Book. Div.—C. H. Miller, Mass..... 4,000
Ch. Public Moneys Div.—H. P. Huddleson, Ind. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—F. M. Halstead, Ore..... 4,500
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—Wm. S. Broughton, Ill. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred F. Weston, Ia. 2,500
Supt. Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky..... 2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard—E. P. Bertholf, N. J. 5,000
Director of Mint—Raymond J. Baker..... 5,000
Surg.-Gen. Health Ser.—Rupert Blue, S. C.... 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Walter W. Warwick, Ohio 6,000
Auditor for Treasury—Samuel Patterson, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War—Jas. L. Batty, Mo.....$4,000
Auditor for Int. Div.—David C. Reay, W. Va. 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—E. L. Luckow, Wis.. 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Edw. D. Hearne, Del.. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa.. 5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—John Burke, N. Dak.... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort, Ga..... 3,600
Register Treasury—Houston B. Teehee, Okla.. 4,000
Ass't Reg. of Treas.—J. W. McCarter, S. Dak. 2,500
Compt. of Currency—John S. Williams, Va.... 5,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—Daniel C. Roper, S. C. 6,500
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—B. C. Keith, S. C... 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Luther F. Speer, Pa. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Geo. E. Fletcher, La. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 5,000
Solic. of Treas.—Lawrence W. Becker, Ind.... 5,000
Chief Secret Service—W. H. Moran, D. C..... 4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Major Benedict Crowell, Ohio.$5,000
2d Ass't Sec.—John D. Ryan, Mont..... 4,500
3d Ass't Sec.—Frederick P. Keppel, N. Y.... 4,500
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga.... 4,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. Peyton C. March, Pa.... 10,000
Chief Clerk—Mark A. Watson, Cal..... 2,500
Adjt.-Gen.—Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, Ga.. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien, Me..... 2,500
Insp. Gen.—Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, N.Y. 8,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 2,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Mo..... 8,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—(Vacancy).
Quar.-Gen.—Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Mich... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Ferd M. Cunley, N. Y..... 2,400
Surgeon-General—(Vacancy).
Chief Clerk—John J. Pringle, Neb..... 1,800
Ch. of Eng.—Major Gen. Wm. M. Black, N. Y. 8,000
Chief Clerk—(Vacancy).
Ch. of Ordn.—Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Ga. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathan Hazen, Pa..... 2,000
Ch. Sig. Off.—Major Gen. G. O. Squier, Mich. 8,000
Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C... 2,400
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Maj. Gen. F. McIntyre, Ala.$8,000
Chief Clerk—Louis V. Carmack, Ky..... 2,250
Off. Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. C. S. Ridley, Ind. 5,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Conklin, N. Y..... 2,400
Chief Coast Art.—Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Kan. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Otto M. Abramsky, Minn..... 2,000
Chief of Militia Bureau—Brig. Gen. John W. Heavey, Ill. (acting).....
Chief Clerk—Walter A. Saunders, D. C..... 2,000
Provost Marshal General—Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Mo..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—G. Lyle Hughes, Md..... 2,250
Ch. Field Art.—Major Gen. W. J. Snow, N. J. 8,000
Chief Clerk—L. Presler, Ohio..... 1,600
Dir. Tank Corps—Col. I. C. Welborn, Miss... 4,000
Dir. Mil. Aero.—Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, Md. 8,000
Chief Clerk—J. J. Mullaney, D. C..... 2,250
Director Chemical Warfare Service—Major Gen. William L. Sibert, Ala..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Morrison W. Perley, D. C..... 2,200
Chief Motor Transport Corps—Brig. Gen. C. B. Drake, Pa..... 6,000
Chief Clerk—Willis F. Roe, N. Y..... 2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec.—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Ch. Naval Opera.—Adm. W. S. Benson, S. C.. 10,000
Chief Bureau Yards and Docks—Civ. Eng. C. W. Parks (Rear Adm.), Pa..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Nav.—L. C. Palmer (Rear Adm.), Mo. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Ordn.—R. Earle (Rear Adm.), Mass.. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Constr. & Rep.—David W. Taylor, Chief Con. (Rear Adm.), Va..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Steam Engineering—Robert S. Griffin (Rear Adm.), Eng. in Chief, Va..... 8,000
Ch. Bu. Supplies and Accounts—Samuel McGowan, Paymaster-General (Rear Adm.), S. C..... 8,000
Bu. Med. & Sur.—Wm. C. Braisted, Sur. Gen. (Rear Adm.), S. C..... 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—George R. Clark (Rear Adm.), Washington, D. C.....$8,000
Pres. Nav. Exam. B'd—H. M. P. Huse (Rear Adm.), N. Y..... 8,000
Pres. Nav. Retir. B'd—H. M. P. Huse, (Rear Adm.), N. Y.....
Ch. Intel. Off.—W. W. Kimball (Rear Adm.), Ret., Washington, D. C..... 8,000
Supt. Nav. Obscr.—T. B. Howard (Rear Adm.), Md..... 8,000
Dir. Nav. Almanac—W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. Math., Washington, D. C..... 8,000
Hydrographer—Seaton Schroeder (Rear Adm.), Ret., Washington, D. C..... 8,000
Commandant, Marine Corps—George Barnett, Major Gen. Commandant. M. C..... 8,000

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Ruskin McArdle, Tex.....$4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—William W. Smith, Tenn....2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—John C. Koons, Md.....5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Otto Praeger, Tex.....5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—Alex. M. Dockery, Mo. 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M. G.—James I. Blakslee, Pa. 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System—C. B. Keene, Me. 4,800
Solicitor—William H. Lamar, Md.....5,000
Purchasing Agent—James A. Edgerton, N. J.. 4,000
Appointment Clerk—Robert S. Regar Pa.....$2,000
Supt. Div. Foreign Mails—S. M. Weber, Pa... 3,000
Supt. Div. Money Orders—C. E. Matthews, Okla..... 2,750
Supt. Div. Postmasters' App.—C. R. Hodges Tex..... 3,000
Gen. Supt. Ry. M. S.—W. I. Denning, Ga.... 4,000
Supt. Div. Dead Letters—M. M. McLean, Tex. 2,500
Chief Inspector—Geo. M. Sutton, Mo..... 4,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—A. T. Vogelsang, Cal...$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins, Wyo.. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers, N. J..... 4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie, Ore..... 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Clay Tallman, Nev.... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Charles M. Bruce, Va..... 3,500
Commis. Pensions—G. M. Saltzgaber, Ohio... 5,000
Deputy Com. of Pensions—E. C. Tieman, Mo. 3,600
Commis. Education—Phil'der P. Claxton, Tenn. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Henry H. Baish, Pa..... 2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—Cato Sells, Tex..... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark.....$3,500
Commis. Patents—James T. Newton, Ga..... 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—Robert F. Whitehead, Va. 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Francis W. H. Clay, Pa..... 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents—M. H. Coulston, Ill..... 3,000
Direc. Geol. Survey—George Otis Smith, Me... 6,000
Dir. Recla. Service—A. P. Davis, Kan..... 7,500
Dir. Bur. of Mines—Van H. Manning, Miss... 6,000
Ass't Dir. Mines Bur.—H. F. Baln, Cal..... 4,800
Direc. Nat'l Park Service—S. T. Mather, Ill.. 4,500
Ass't Dir. Nat'l Pk. Serv.—H. M. Albright, Cal. 2,500

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-Gen.—Alex. C. King, Ga.....$10,000
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—Geo. Carroll Todd, Va.... 9,000
Ass't Attorneys-General—Huston Thompson, Col.; H. LaRue Brown, Mass.; Samuel J. Graham, Pa.; Francis J. Kearful, D. C.; Wm. C. Fritts, Ala.; Wm. L. Frierson, Tenn.... 7,500
Solic. for P. O. Dept.—W. H. Lamar, Md..... 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y. 5,000
Solicitor of Int. Rev.—A. A. Ballentine, Mass. 5,000
Solic. Dept. Commerce—A. L. Thurman, Ohio. 5,000
Solic. Dept. Labor—J. W. Abercrombie, Ala.. 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Lawrence Becker, Ind..$5,000
Chief Clerk—Charles E. Stewart, Ala..... 3,500
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sornborger, Vt.... 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey, Col.... 2,750
Supt. of Prisons—Francis H. Duehay, D. C... 4,000
Solicitor Dept. Labor—J. B. Densmore, Mont.. 5,000
Solicitor Interior Dept.—C. D. Mahaffie, Ore.. 5,000
Private Secretary—John T. Suter, D. C..... 3,000
Chief Dir. Investigations—A. B. Bielaski, Md.. 3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Sec'y—Carl S. Vrooman, Ill.....$5,000
Ass't Sec'y—G. I. Christle, Ind..... 5,000
Ass't Sec'y—Clarence Ousley, Tex..... 5,000
Ass't to the Sec'y—Wm. W. Mein, N. Y.. *1
Ass't to the Sec'y—Floyd R. Harrison, Va..... 3,300
Ass't to the Sec'y—Alonze E. Taylor, Cal..... 2,750
Solicitor—William M. Williams, Ala..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese, D. C..... 3,500
Chief of Weather Bu.—Charles F. Marvin, Ohio 5,000
Ch. Bur. Animal Indus.—J. R. Mohler, Pa... 5,000
Direc. States Relations Service—A. C. True, Ct. 4,500
Appointment Clerk—P. L. Gladmon, D. C.... 2,000
Chief Bu. Plant Industry—W. A. Taylor, Mich 5,000
* Volunteer workers during the war.
Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett, N. Y.....$2,000
Chief Div. of Publications—E. B. Reid, Mich.. 3,500
Chief Div. of Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C.... 4,000
Chief Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney, Md.. 4,000
Chief Forest Service—Henry S. Graves, Ct.... 5,000
Ch. Bu. Crop Estimates—L. M. Estabrook, Tex. 4,000
Ch. Bu. of Plant Industry—W. A. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y..... 4,500
Chemist & Chief of Bu.—C. L. Alsberg, Mass. 5,000
Chief Bu. Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson, Ariz. 3,500
Director Public Roads—L. W. Page, Mass.... 4,500
Chief Bu. of Markets—Charles J. Brand, Ill... 4,500
Chief Horti. Board—C. L. Marlatt, Kan..... 3,800
Ch. Insecticide Board—J. K. Haywood, N. Y.. 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ass't Secretary—Edwin F. Sweet, Mich.....$5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt.—Edw. W. Libbey, D. C 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Chas. E. Molsten, Ohio.... 3,000
Ch. Div. App.—Clifford Hastings, Wash..... 2,500
Ch. Dir. Publications—Thos. F. McKeon, N.Y 2,500
Ch. Div. Supplies—F. M. Shore, Ohio..... 2,100
Director of the Census—Sam. L. Rogers, N. C. 6,000
Ch. Bu. For. & Dom. Com.—B. S. Cutler, N.Y. $6,000
Director Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill..... 6,000
Commissioner Fisheries—H. M. Smith, D. C.. 6,000
Commissioner Lighthouses—G. R. Putnam, Ia. 5,000
Supt. Coast and Geod. Survey—E. L. Jones, Va. 6,000
Commis. of Nav.—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y... 4,000
Superv. Insp.-Gen'l's. Ss. Insp.—G. Uhler, Pa.. 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post, Ill.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Saml. J. Gompers, N. Y..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—B. R. Bradford, N. J..... 3,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—A. Caminette, Cal. 5,000
Commis. Naturaliz.—R. K. Campbell, Va..... 4,000
Commis. Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker, N. J. 5,000
Ch. Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop, Ill.. 5,000
Ch. Div. Inform.—Roger W. Babson, Mass... 5,000
Dir.-Gen. U.S. Employ. Serv.—J. B. Densmore, Mont..... 6,000
Dir. Labor Adjust. Serv.—Hugh L. Kerwan, Pa.$5,000
Dir Training & Dilut. Serv.—Charles T. Clayton, Ill..... 5,000
Dir. Investig. & Insp. Serv.—Ethelbert Stewart, Ill..... 5,000
Dir. Working Cond. Serv.—Grant Hamilton, D. C..... 5,000
Dir. Woman in Indust. Serv.—Mary Van Kleeck, N. Y..... 5,000
Dir. Indust. Housing & Transp.—Otto M. Eldlitz, N. Y..... *1

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer—Cornelius Ford. N. J.....$5,500
Deputy—Daniel V. Chisholm, S. C..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—John L. Alverson, Ky..... 2,750
Priv. Sec.—Joseph P. O'Lone, N. J..... 2,500
Purchasing Agent—Edward S. Moores, Wis...$3,600
Supt. of Work—T. Frank Morgan, Va..... 3,600
Foreman of Printing—Fletcher Bowden, Miss. 2,500
Congressional Record Clk.—Wm A. Smith, D. C. 2,500
Supt. of Documents—Josiah H. Brinker, Miss.. 3,500

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman—George Vaux, Jr., Pa.
Daniel Smiley, N. Y.
Merrill E. Gates, D. C.
Wm. H. Ketcham, D. C.
Edward E. Ayer, Ill.
Warren K. Moorehead, Mass.
Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.
Frank Knox, N. H.
Isidore B. Dockweller, Cal.
Malcolm McDowell, Wash., D. C.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

		Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—Joseph McKenna, Cal.		1843	1898
" "	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902
" "	William R. Day, Ohio.	1849	1903
" "	W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
Asso. Justice—Mahlon Pitney, N: J.		1858	1912
" "	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
" "	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
" "	John H. Clarke, Ohio.	1857	1916

Clerk—James D. Maher ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knaebel ($4,500).
The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices, $14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	*Judges.*	*App.*
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, N. H.	1913
	Chas. F. Johnson, Me.	1917
	.....	
2	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913
	Chas. M. Hough, N. Y.	1916
	Martin T. Manton, N. Y.	1918
3.	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
	John B. McPherson, Pa.	1912
4.	Charles A. Woods, S. C.	1913
4.	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
	Richard W. Walker, Ala.	1914
	Robt. Lynn Batts, Texas.	1917
6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	John W. Warrington, Ohio.	1909
	Loyal E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
7.	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	Samuel Alschuler, Ill.	1916
	.....	
7.	Julian W. Mack, Ill.	1911
	Evan A. Evans, Wis.	1916
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	John Emmett Carland, D. C.	1911
	Walter I. Smith, Iowa.	1911
	Kimbrough Stone, Mo.	1916
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
	Wm. H. Hunt, D. C.	1911

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone. SIXTH—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—*Chief Justice*—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. *Associate Judges*—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis.; George E. Downey, Ind.; James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—(Judges, $6,000 each).

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton.	Montgomery.	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb.	Birmingham.	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin.	Mobile.	1917
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1913
"	Wm. A. Holzheimer	Nome	1917
"	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1917
"	Chas. E. Bunnell.	Fairbanks.	1915
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle.	Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock.	1900
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith.	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling.	San Francisco.	1913
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet.	San Francisco.	1907
" S. D.	Oscar A. Trippet.	Los Angeles.	1915
"	Benj. F. Bledsoe.	Los Angeles.	1914
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson.	Ancon	1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis.	Denver	1906
Connecticut.	Edwin S. Thomas.	New Haven.	1913
Delaware		Wilmington.	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard.	Pensacola	1907
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call.	Jacksonville.	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman.	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
" "	Beverly D. Evans.	Savannah	1917
Hawaii	H. W. Vaughan.	Honolulu.	1916
"	Jos. B. Poindexter.	Honolulu.	1917
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich.	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis.	Chicago.	1905
" "	G. A. Carpenter.	Chicago.	1910
" S. D.	Louis Fitz Henry.	Peoria	1918
" E.		Danville	
Indiana	A. B. Anderson.	Indianapolis.	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco (P.O.)	1904
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade.	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock.	Kansas City.	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans.	Louisville.	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington.	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster.	New Orleans.	1909
" W. D.	George W. Jack.	Shreveport.	1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose.	Baltimore.	1910
Mass.	Jas M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle.	Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions.	Grand Rapids.	1911
Minnesota.	Wilbur F. Booth.	Minneapolis.	1914
"	Page Morris.	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.			
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer.	St. Louis.	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City.	1910
Montana	G. M. Bourquin.	Butte.	1912
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough.	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger.	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington.	Carson City.	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab.	Trenton	1909
"	Thos. G. Haight.	Newark	1914
"	J. Warren Davis.	Trenton	1916
New Mexico	Colin Neblett.	Santa Fé	1917
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray.	Binghamton.	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Julius M. Mayer.	N. Y. City.	1912
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand.	N. Y. City.	1914
" S. D.	John C. Knox	N. Y. City.	1918
" S. D.	Learned Hand.	N. Y. City.	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield.	Brooklyn.	1907
" E. D.	Edwin L. Garvin.	Brooklyn.	1918
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner.	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro.	1900
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon.	Fargo	1896
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits.	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland.	1917
" S. D.	H. C. Hollister.	Cincinnati.	1910
" S. D.	John E. Sater.	Columbus.	1907
Okla.: E. D.			
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral.	Guthrie.	1907
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton.	Portland	1905
"	Robert S. Bean.	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson.	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson.	Philadelphia.	1914
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer.	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thompson.	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr.	Pittsburgh	1909
Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton.	San Juan.	1917
Rhode Island.	A. L. Brown.	Providence.	1896
S. Car.: E. D.	H. A. M. Smith.	Charleston	1911
" W. D.	Joseph T. Johnson.	Greenville.	1915
So. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliott.	Sioux Falls.	1911
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford.	Knoxville.	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall.	Memphis.	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell.	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Du Val Smith.	San Antonio.	1916
" W. D.	W. R. Smith.	El Paso	1917
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek.	Dallas	1898
" S. D.	Jos. C. Hutcheson.	Houston	1918
Utah	Till. D. Johnson.	Ogden City.	1916
Vermont	Harland B. Howe.	Windsor.	1915
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond.	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell.	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman.	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

Districts.	District-Attorneys.		Marshals.	
	Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.	Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.
Alabama, N....	Robert N. Bell, Birmingham.	Jan. 8, 1918	H. A. Skeggs, Birmingham...	May 18, 1918
" M....	T. D. Samford, Montgomery.	Jan. 8, 1918	McDuffie Cain, Montgomery.	July 6, 1918
" S....	Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile..	Jan. 8, 1918	Chris. C. Gewin, Mobile.....	May 9, 1918
Alaska, 1st Div.	James A. Smiser, Juneau....	Jan. 30, 1915	J. M. Tanner, Juneau.....	June 2, 1917
" 2d Div..	G. J. Lomen, Nome.....	July 27, 1918	Emmet R. Jordan, Nome....	June 16, 1913
" 3d Div..	W. A. Munly, Valdez.....	Oct. 5, 1917	F. R. Brenneman, Valdez....	Jan. 7, 1918
" 4th Div.	Rinehart F. Roth, Fairbanks.	Oct. 24, 1914	Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks...	July 9, 1917
Arizona.....	Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix..	Jan. 27, 1918	Joseph P. Dillon, Phoenix....	Jan. 7, 1918
Arkansas, E....	Wm. H. Martin, Little Rock.	July 30, 1913	Andrew J. Walls, Little Rock	June 22, 1914
" W....	Emon O. Mahony, Ft. Smith.	Sept. 29, 1917	John H. Parker, Fort Smith..	June 22, 1914
California, N...	Mrs. A. A. Adams, San Fran.	July 25, 1918	J. B. Holohan, S. Francisco..	July 6, 1918
" S....	J. R. O'Connor, Los Angeles.	Jan. 8, 1918	C. T. Walton, Los Angelcs...	Mar. 14, 1918
Canal Zone.....	—, Ancon.....	.....	Miguel A. Otero, Culebra....	Mar. 15, 1917
Colorado.....	Harry B. Tedrow, Denver...	June 26, 1914	Samuel J. Burris, Denver....	Mar. 2, 1915
Connecticut....	Thos. J. Spellacy, Hartford..	June 30, 1915	C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford	Feb. 20, 1915
Delaware.....	Chas. F. Curley, Wilmington.	Mar. 11, 1916	Martin F. Farry, Wilmington	Jan. 4, 1915
Dist. of Columbia	John E. Laskey, Washington.	Oct. 22, 1914	Maurice Splain, Washington.	Mar. 6, 1918
Florida, N.....	John L. Neeley, Pensacola...	Jan. 10, 1916	Jas. B. Perkins, Pensacola...	Oct. 5, 1917
" S.....	H. S. Phillips, Tampa.....	Oct. 5, 1917	N. H. Boswell, Jacksonville..	Mar. 3, 1916
Georgia, N.....	Hooper, Alexander, Atlanta..	Jan. 8, 1918	Howard Thompson, Atlanta..	July 22, 1913
" S.....	Earl M. Donalson, Macon...	Aug. 24, 1914	Joseph S. Davis, Macon.....	July 22, 1913
Hawaii.....	S. C. Huber, Honolulu.....	Mar. 22, 1916	Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu.	Sept. 11, 1914
Idaho.....	James L. McClear, Boisé....	Jan. 8, 1918	L. C. Jones, Boisé.....	May 4, 1918
Illinois, N.....	Chas. F. Clyne, Chicago.....	Sept. 8, 1914	John J. Bradley, Chicago....	April 28, 1918
" E.....	J. G. Burnside, Danville.....	July 5, 1918	Cooper Stout, Danville.....	May 14, 1914
" S.....	Edw. C. Knotts, Springfield..	May 20, 1914	V. Y. Dallman, Springfield...	July 6, 1918
Indiana.....	L. E. Slack, Indianapolis....	Jan. 10, 1916	Mark Storen, Indianapolis...	July 14, 1914
Iowa, N.....	F. A. O'Connor, N. H'ton (P.O.)	May 14, 1918	E. R. Moore, Dubuque.....	July 6, 1918
" S.....	E. G. Moou, Centreville (P.O.)	Mar. 21, 1918	Nicholas F. Reed, Ottumwa..	Mar. 21, 1918
Kansas.....	F. Robertson, Kansas City...	June 21, 1917	Otho T. Wood, Topeka.....	July 6, 1918
Kentucky, E....	Thos. D. Slattery, Covington	May 22, 1918	H. M. Cox, Covington.....	Mar. 4, 1918
" W....	Perry B. Miller, Louisville..	June 9, 1914	Edgar H. James, Louisville..	Jan. 7, 1918
Louisiana, E....	J. W. Montgomery, N. Orleans	Mar. 16, 1917	F. M. Miller, New Orleans...	April 24, 1914
" W....	Jos. Moore, Shreveport.....	April 16, 1917	J. H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport	Dec. 18, 1914
Maine.....	John F. A. Merrill, Portland.	Feb. 15, 1915	J. S. P. H. Wilson, Portland.	July 6, 1918
Maryland.....	Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore	Jan. 8, 1915	W. W. Stockham, Baltimore.	Jan. 8, 1915
Massachusetts..	T. J. Boynton, Boston.....	Jan. 8, 1918	John J. Mitchell, Boston....	Feb. 20, 1915
Michigan, E....	Jno. E. Kinnane, Detroit....	Aug. 8, 1916	Henry Behrendt, Detroit....	May 22, 1918
" W....	M. H. Walker, Grand Rapids	Aug. 29, 1914	H. O'Connor, Grand Rapids.	Mar. 1, 1915
Minnesota.....	Alfred Jaques, St. Paul.....	June 9, 1914	James A. Wessel, St. Paul...	Mar. 20, 1916
Mississippi, N.	Wilson S. Hill, Oxford.....	Mar. 11, 1918	W. S. Vardaman, Oxford....	Feb. 24, 1914
" S....	Joseph W. George, Jackson..	July 8, 1915	John G. Cashman, Jackson...	Feb. 24, 1914
Missouri, E....	Arthur L. Oliver, St. Louis..	Aug. 4, 1914	John E. Lynch, St. Louis....	Aug. 4, 1914
" W....	F. M. Wilson, Kansas City..	Aug. 4, 1917	W. A. Shelton, Kansas City..	May 10, 1916
Montana.....	Burton K. Wheeler, Butte...	Oct. 30, 1913	Jos. L. Asbridge, Helena....	Jan. 11, 1916
Nebraska.....	Thos. S. Allen, Lincoln.....	July 29, 1916	Thos. J. Flynn, Omaha.....	Jan. 11, 1916
Nevada.....	William Woodburn, Jr., Reno	April 6, 1918	Jos. McEachin, Carson City.	Mar. 22, 1918
New Hampshire.	F. H. Brown, Somers'rth (P.O.)	July 6, 1918	Chas. J. O'Nelli, Concord....	July 6, 1918
New Jersey.....	Chas. F. Lynch, Newark.....	June 17, 1916	Albert Bollschweller, Trenton	Dec. 11, 1913
New Mexico....	S. Burkhart, Albuquerque...	Aug. 5, 1913	A. H. Hudspeth, Santa Fe...	June 2, 1917
New York, N...	Dennis B. Lucey, Utica.....	Jan. 31, 1916	Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica...	Jan. 11, 1916
" S....	Francis G. Caffey, N. Y. City	May 24, 1917	T. D. McCarthy, N. Y. City.	Mar. 3, 1915
" E....	Melville J. France, Brooklyn.	Mar. 2, 1915	Jas. M. Power, Brooklyn....	Mar. 3, 1915
" W....	S. T. Lockwood, Buffalo.....	Jan. 11, 1916	John D. Lynn, Rochester....	Jan. 11, 1916
N. Carolina, E..	James O. Carr, Wilmington..	Aug. 7, 1916	W. T. Dortch, Raleigh.....	Jan. 7, 1918
" W..	Wm. C. Hammer, Asheboro...	Mar. 4, 1918	Chas. A. Webb, Asheville....	Jan. 7, 1918
North Dakota..	Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo...	Oct. 9, 1914	Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo.....	May 17, 1918
Ohio, N.....	Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland..	Mar. 1, 1915	Chas. W. Lapp, Cleveland...	July 24, 1917
" S.....	Stuart R. Bolin, Columbus..	Jan. 11, 1916	M. Devanney, Cincinnati....	Mar. 1, 1915
Oklahoma, E....	W. C. McGinnis, Muskogee..	Mar. 15, 1917	B. A. Enloe, Jr., Muskogee..	Aug. 15, 1917
" W....	John A. Fain, Oklahoma City	Dec. 22, 1914	J. Q. Newell, Oklahoma City.	Mar. 14, 1918
Oregon.....	B. E. Haney, Portland.....	Mar. 4, 1918	G. F. Alexander, Portland..	Sept. 14, 1917
Pennsylvania, E.	Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia	Jan. 8, 1918	F. J. Noonan, Philadelphia...	Jan. 7, 1918
" M..	Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton.	Jan. 8, 1918	James S. Magee, Scranton...	Mar. 14, 1918
" W..	R. L. Crawford, Pittsburgh..	.....	Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh...	April 28, 1914
Porto Rico.....	Miles M. Martin, San Juan..	Jan. 11, 1916	Wm. R. Bennett, San Juan..	Mar. 2, 1915
Rhode Island..	Harvey A. Baker, Providence	Sept. 15, 1914	John J. Richards, Providence.	Jan. 7, 1918
S. Carolina, E...	F. H. Weston, Charleston....	Mar. 4, 1918	James L. Sims, Charleston...	Mar. 7, 1918
" W..	J. W. Thurmond, Greenville.	Jan. 18, 1916	C. J. Lyon, Greenville.....	Jan. 18, 1916
South Dakota...	R. P. Stewart, Deadwood....	Aug. 4, 1917	Wm. Hickey, Sioux Falls....	June 10, 1918
Tennessee, E....	W. T. Kennerly, Knoxville...	July 5, 1917	John R. Thompson, Knoxville	April 29, 1914
" M...	Lee Douglas, Nashville.....	May 14, 1914	Jonas T. Amis, Nashville....	Jan. 26, 1915
" W...	William D. Kyser, Memphis.	Mar. 12, 1917	S. H. Trezevant, Memphis...	Feb. 13, 1915
Texas, N.....	Wilmot M. Odell, Fort Worth	Mar. 15, 1917	G. W. Parker, Dallas.....	July 2, 1918
" S.....	John E. Green, Jr., Houston.	Mar. 8, 1918	Jacob A. Herring, Houston...	Jan. 7, 1918
" E.....	Clarence Merritt, Paris.....	June 16, 1914	B. F. Sherrell, Texarkana....	May 7, 1917
" W.....	J. L. Camp, San Antonio....	April 24, 1917	John H. Rogers, Austin.....	April 24, 1917
Utah.....	W. W. Ray, Salt Lake City..	Mar. 10, 1918	A. Nebeker, Salt Lake City..	Mar. 4, 1918
Vermont.....	V. A. Bullard, Burlington...	Mar. 1, 1915	A. P. Carpenter, Rutland...	May 22, 1918
Virginia, E.....	Richard H. Mann, Richmond	April 24, 1918	John G. Saunders, Richmond.	April 16, 1918
" W....	Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke...	April 6, 1918	T. G. Burch, Martinsville....	April 6, 1918
Washington, E..	Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane	Mar. 8, 1918	J. F. McGovern, Spokane....	Mar. 8, 1918
" W..	R. C. Saunders, Seattle.....	May 7, 1918	John M. Boyle, Tacoma.....	Mar. 9, 1918
W. Virginia, N..	S. W. Walker, Martinsburg..	Jan. 8, 1918	C. E. Smith, Parkersburg....	Mar. 14, 1918
" S..	L. H. Kelly, Charlestown....	Jan. 8, 1918	Wm. Osborne, Huntington...	April 6, 1918
Wisconsin, E....	H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee....	Jan. 18, 1916	S. W. Randolph, Milwaukee.	Jan. 18, 1916
" W....	Albert C. Wolfe, La Crosse..	Jan. 29, 1917	Frank P. O'Connor, Madison.	July 27, 1916
Wyoming.....	Chas. L. Rigdon, Cheyenne.	June 9, 1914	Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne.	May 14, 1918

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western; M., Middle.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	*Assistant Treasurers.*
Baltimore	Robert G. Hilton
Boston	Charles B. Strecker
Chicago	Robert I. Hunt
Cincinnati	Arthur Espy
New Orleans	Wm. H. McClendon
New York	Martin Vogel
Philadelphia	John B. Evans
St. Louis	W. D. Vandiver
San Francisco	William J. McGee

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City.. (Equipped as Assay Office), Edward Ryan, Assayer In charge	Philadelphia — Adam M. Joyce
New Orleans — Leonard Magruder	San Francisco — Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan
	Denver — Thomas Annear

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.	Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.
Portland, Me.	Charles M. Sleeper	$5,000	San Francisco, Cal.	J. O. Davis	$7,000
St. Albans, Vt.	Herbert C. Comings	5,000	Tampa, Fla.	James F. C. Griggs	6,000
Boston, Mass.	Edmund Billings	8,000	Portland, Ore.	Will Moore	4,500
Providence, R. I.	F. E. Fitzsimmons	4,500	Seattle, Wash.	Roscoe M. Drumheller	6,000
Bridgeport, Ct.	James L. McGovern	5,000	Juneau, Alaska	John F. Pugh	4,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Holland	5,000	Honolulu, Hawaii	M. A. Franklin	5,000
Rochester, N. Y.	Charles F. Rattigan	4,500	Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. Klug	3,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	Chas. F. Rattigan	6,000	Pembina, N. Dak.	Alex Morrison	3,500
New York, N. Y.	Byron R. Newton	12,000	Duluth, Minn.	Harris Bennett	4,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. H. Berry	8,000	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	Harry A. Lund	4,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geo. H. Rowley	4,500	Milwaukee, Wis.	August M. Gavin	4,500
Baltimore, Md.	William P. Ryan	7,000	Detroit, Mich.	Richard I. Lawson	6,000
Norfolk, Va.	Norman R. Hamilton	5,000	Chicago, Ill.	Rivers McNeill	7,000
Wilmington, N. C.	Walker Taylor	2,500	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jas. H. Fry	4,000
Charleston, S. C.	F. C. Peters	2,500	Cleveland, Ohio	W. Burr Gongwer	6,000
Savannah, Ga.	David C. Borrow, Jr.	3,000	Louisville, Ky.	Presley S. Ray	3,500
Mobile, Ala.	Jos. H. Lyons	3,500	Memphis, Tenn.	George P. Woollen	3,500
New Orleans, La.	Murphy J. Foster	7,000	St. Louis, Mo.	Fountain Rothwell	6,000
Port Arthur, Tex.	Robert E. Latimer	3,000	Des Moines, Iowa	Christian A. Niemeyer	3,000
Galveston, Tex.	Fred C. Pabst	5,000	Omaha, Neb.	Charles W. McCune	3,500
El Paso, Tex.	Zach. L. Cobb	4,500	Denver, Col.	George E. Hosmer	3,500
San Antonio, Tex.	Thos. A. Coleman	5,000	Salt Lake City, Utah	Thomas F. Thomas	2,500
Nogales, Ariz.	Charles E. Hardy	3,500	San Juan, Porto Rico	Hayden L. Moore	5,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	John B. Elliott	5,000			

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Portland, Me., Wm M. Ingraham, $4,500.
Boston, Mass., J. A. Maynard, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., Thomas E. Rush, $8,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. R. Kurtz, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., Guy W. Steele, $4,500.
New Orleans, La., John Marks, $3,500.
San Francisco, Cal., John S. Irby, $5,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., John B. Nash, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., H. Otto Wittpenn, $8,000.
Chicago, Ill., William Brown, $5,000.
New Orleans, Edwin G. Hunter, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., W. Mitchell Digges, $5,000.
San Francisco, Cal., James H. Barry, $5,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., G. A. Reiff, $5,000.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Thomas G. Patten, 1917.
Chicago, Ill., William B. Carlile, 1917.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Walter C. Bursley, 1916.
St. Louis, Mo., Colin M. Selph, 1913.
Boston, Mass., W. E. Hurley (Acting).
Baltimore, Md., Sherlock Swann, 1913.
San Francisco, Cal., Charles W. Fay, 1913.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Joel C. Clore, 1916.
Cleveland, Ohio, William J. Murphy, 1914.
Buffalo, N. Y., George J. Meyer, 1916.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Alexander S. Guffey, 1916.
Washington, D. C., Merritt O. Chance, 1915.
Detroit, Mich., Wm. J. Nagel, 1913.
Milwaukee, Wis., Frank B. Schutz, 1914.
Newark, N. J., John F. Sinnott, 1916.
Minneapolis, Minn., Edward A. Purdy, 1914.
Jersey City, N. J., Matt Ely, 1915.
Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt, 1913.
Omaha, Neb., Charles E. Fanning, 1916.
Rochester, N. Y., George C. Staud, 1917.
St. Paul, Minn., Otto N. Raths, 1915.
Providence, R. I., Edward F. Carroll, 1917.
Denver, Col., Benj. F. Stapleton, 1915.
Indianapolis, Ind., R. E. Springsteen, 1913.
Albany, N. Y., William H. Murray, 1914.
Columbus, Ohio, Samuel A. Kinnear, 1914.
Syracuse, N. Y., John J. Kesel, 1913.
Worcester, Mass., James F. Healy, 1918.
Toledo, Ohio, George F. Parrish, 1915.
Richmond, Va., Hay T. Thornton, 1914.
New Haven, Ct., Philip Troup, 1914.
Nashville, Tenn., Eugene S. Shannon, 1914.
Scranton, Pa., John J. Durkin, 1915.
Fall River, Mass., James H. Hoar, 1916
Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Metcalf, Jr., 1914.
Dayton, Ohio, Forrest L. May, 1913.
Troy, N. Y., James H. Burns, 1914.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Charles E. Hogadone, 1914.
Reading, Pa., Charles N. Seitzinger, 1913.
Camden, N. J., Harry M. Knight, 1913.
Trenton, N. J., E. F. Hooper, 1914.
Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Bolling H. Jones, 1913.
Wilmington, Del., James J. English, 1913.
New Orleans, La., Charles Janvier, 1916.
Kansas City, Mo., Baylis Steele, 1916.
Philadelphia, Pa., John A. Thornton, 1913.
Charleston, S. C., Jos. M. Poulnot, 1913.
Seattle, Wash., Edgar Battle, 1913.
Portland, Ore., F. S. Meyers, 1913.
Akron, Ohio, A. Ross Read, 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Civil Service Commission—J. A. McIlhenny, La. — $4,500
Civil Serv. Commis.—Chas. M. Galloway, S. C. — 4,000
Civil Serv. Commis.—H. W. Craven, Wash. — 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser.—George R. Wales, Vt. — 3,500
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, N. Y. — 2,500
Lib'rian of Congress—Herbert Putnam, Mass. — 6,500
Ass't Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin, Mass. — $4,000
Chief Clerk—A. R. Boya, Pa. — 2,500
Secretary—Jessica L. Farnum — 1,800
Director General Pan-American Union—John Barrett, Ill. — 7,500
Ass't Director—Francisco J. Yanes, Venez. — 4,000
Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams, Cal. — 3,600

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

ROADS under Federal control August 1, 1918, giving name and address of the Regional Director, Federal Manager, and Corporate Officer, to whom all communications should be addressed.

First comes the name of the road; then the Regional Director; next the Federal Manager, with his address; last, the Corporate Officer, with his address.

Alabama & Vicksburg—B. L. Winchell; E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; L. A. Jones, Pres., New Orleans.

Alabama Great Southern—B. L. Winchell; E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Harrison, Pres., Richmond, Va.

Ann Arbor—A. H. Smith; E. F. Blomeyer, Gen. Man., Toledo; Newman Erb, Pres., New York.

Arizona Eastern—Hale Holden; C. M. Scott, Gen. Man., Tucson, Ariz.; Epes Randolph, Pres., Tucson, Ariz.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—Hale Holden; W. B. Storey, Chicago; E. P. Ripley, Pres., Chicago.

Atlanta & West Point—B. L. Winchell; E. T. Lamb, Atlanta; M. H. Smith, Pres., Louisville.

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic—B. L. Winchell; E. T. Lamb, Atlanta; Brooks Morgan, Vice-Pres., Atlanta.

Atlantic & St. Lawrence—A. H. Smith; L. G. Coleman, Gen. Man., Portland, Me.; Howard G. Kelley, Pres., Montreal, Quebec.

Atlantic City—A. H. Smith; C. H. Ewing, Philadelphia; A. T. Dice, Pres., Philadelphia.

Atlantic Coast Line—B. L. Winchell; Lyman Delano, Wilmington, N. C.; J. R. Kenly, Pres., Wilmington, N. C.

Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic—C. H. Markham; Elisha Lee, Philadelphia; W. H. Myers, Pres., Philadelphia.

Baltimore & Ohio Eastern Region—A. H. Smith; C. W. Galloway, Cincinnati; Daniel Willard, New York.

Baltimore & Ohio, Allegheny Region—C. H. Markham; A. W. Thompson, Baltimore; Daniel Willard, New York.

Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Region—B. L. Winchell; E. H Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Daniel Willard, New York.

Bangor & Aroostook—A. H. Smith; Percy R. Todd, Gen. Man., Bangor, Me.; James Brown, Pres., New York.

Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; Frank Andrews, Pres., Houston.

Bessemer & Lake Erie—C. H. Markham; E. H. Utley, Gen. Man., Pittsburgh; J. H. Reed, Pres., Pittsburgh.

Boston & Albany—A. H. Smith; H. M. Biscoe, Boston; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Pres., New York.

Boston & Maine—A. H. Smith; B. R. Pollock, Boston; Woodward Hudson, Pres., Boston.

Buffalo & Susquehanna—C. H. Markham; A. M. Darlow, Gen. Man., Buffalo; E. R. Darlow, Pres., Buffalo.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh—A. H. Smith; T. F. Brennan, Gen. Man., Rochester; Wm. T. Noonan, Pres., Rochester.

Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio—B. L. Winchell; E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Mark W. Potter, Pres., New York.

Central of Georgia—B. L. Winchell; W. A. Winburn, Savannah; A. R. Lawton, Pres., Savannah.

Central New England—A. H. Smith; E. J. Pearson, New Haven; E. G. Buckland, Pres., New Haven.

Central of New Jersey—C. H. Markham; C. H. Ewing, Philadelphia; W. G. Besler, Pres., New York.

Central Vermont—A. H. Smith; J. W. Wardlaw, Gen. Man., St. Albans, Vt.; E. C. Smith, Pres., St. Albans, Vt.

Charleston & Western Carolina—B. L. Winchell; E. T. Lamb, Atlanta; J. R. Kenly, Vice-Pres., Wilmington, N. C.

Chesapeake & Ohio—N. D. Maher; Geo. W. Stevens, Richmond; Frank Trumbull, Pres., New York.

Chicago & Alton—Hale Holden; W. G. Bierd, Chicago; C. B. Seger, Pres. Ex. Com., New York.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois—Hale Holden; W. J. Jackson, Chicago; T. D. Heed, Receiver, Chicago.

Chicago & Erie—A. H. Smith; A. J. Stone, New York; F. D. Underwood, Pres., New York.

Chicago & Northwestern—R. H. Aishton; S. G. Strickland, Chicago; W. H. Finley, Pres., Chicago.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—Hale Holden; C. G. Burnham, Chicago; C. E. Perkins, Pres., Chicago.

Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction—A. H. Smith; H. E. Whittenberger, Gen. Man., Chicago; Howard G. Kelley, Pres., Montreal, Que.

Chicago Great Western—R. H. Aishton; W. L. Park, Gen. Man., Chicago; S. M. Felton, Pres., Chicago.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—A. H. Smith; H. C. May, Gen. Man., Chicago; H. R. Kurrie, Pres., Chicago.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—R. H. Aishton; H. E. Byram, Chicago; A. J. Earling, Ch. Bd., Chicago.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis—Hale Holden; W. G. Bierd, Chicago; Buford Wilson, Pres., Springfield, Ill.

Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf—B. F. Bush; J. E. Gorman, Chicago; A. C. Ridgway, Vice-Pres., Chicago.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Central Western Region—Hale Holden; J. E. Gorman, Chicago; A. C. Ridgway, Vice-Pres., Chicago.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Southwestern Region—B. F. Bush; T. H. Beacom, Gen. Man., Chicago; A. C. Ridgway, Vice-Pres., Chicago.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha—R. H. Aishton; A. W. Trenholm, St. Paul; James T. Clark, Pres., St. Paul.

Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern—Hale Holden; W. J. Jackson, Chicago; M. J. Carpenter, Pres., Chicago.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western—A. H. Smith; B. A. Worthington, Gen. Man., Indianapolis; John H. Hammond, Pres., New York.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific—B. L. Winchell; E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Harrison, Pres., Richmond, Va.

Cincinnati Northern—A. H. Smith; E. M. Costin, Cincinnati; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Vice-Pres., New York.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis—A. H. Smith; E. M. Costin, Cincinnati; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Pres., New York.

Coal & Coke—C. H. Markham; A. W. Thompson, Baltimore; Chas. D. Norton, Pres., New York.

Colorado & Southern—Hale Holden; Robert Rice, Gen. Man., Denver; C. E. Perkins, Pres., Chicago.

Cumberland Valley—C. H. Markham; A. W. Thompson, Baltimore; Thos. B. Kennedy, Asst. to Pres., Chambersburg, Pa.

Delaware & Hudson—A. H. Smith; F. P. Gutelius, Gen. Man., Albany, N. Y.; L. F. Loree, Pres., New York.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western—A. H. Smith; E. M. Riue, Gen. Man., New York; W. H. Truesdale, Pres., New York.

Denver & Rio Grande—Hale Holden; E. L. Brown, Gen. Man., Denver; A. R. Baldwin, Receiver, Denver.

Detroit & Mackinac—A. H. Smith; J. D. Hawks, Gen. Man., Detroit; H. K. McHarg, Pres., Stamford, Ct.

Detroit & Toledo Shore Line—A. H. Smith; J. P. Main, Gen. Man., Detroit; W. L. Ross, Pres., Toledo.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee—A. H. Smith; H. E. Whittenberger, Gen. Man., Chicago; Howard G. Kelley, Pres., Montreal, Quebec.

Detroit, Toledo & Ironton—A. H. Smith; J. A. Gordon, Gen. Man., Detroit; Wm. C. Osborn, Vice-Pres., New York.

Duluth & Iron Range—R. H. Aishton; F. E. House, Gen. Man., Duluth, Minn.; M. Johnson, Secretary, Duluth, Minn.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern—R. H. Aishton; F. E. House, Gen. Man., Duluth, Minn.; W. A. McConagle, Pres., Duluth, Minn.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic—R. H. Aishton; G. R. Huntington, Minneapolis; A. B. Eldredge, Pres., Marquette, Mich.

Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—R. H. Aishton; S. M. Rogers, Gen. Man., Chicago; A. F. Banks, Pres., Chicago.

El Paso & Southwestern—Hale Holden; G. F. Hawks, Gen. Man., El Paso, Tex.; T. M. Schumacher, Pres., New York.

Erie—A. H. Smith; A. J. Stone, New York; F. D. Underwood, Pres., New York.

Florida East Coast—B. L. Winchell; J. P. Beckwith, Gen. Man., St. Augustine, Fla.; W. H. Beardsley, Pres., New York.

Fort Worth & Denver City—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt, Dallas, Tex.; D. B. Keeler, Vice-Pres., Fort Worth, Tex.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt, Dallas, Tex.; W. B. Biddle, Pres., St. Louis.

Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; C. K. Dunlap, Pres., Houston.

Georgia Railroad Lessee Organization—B. L. Winchell; E. T. Lamb, Atlanta; Henry Walters, Pres., New York.

Georgia Southern & Florida—B. L. Winchell; E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Harrison, Pres., Richmond, Va.

Grand Rapids & Indiana—A. H. Smith; W. B. Wood, Gen. Man., Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. J. Turner, Pres., Philadelphia.

Grand Trunk Western—A. H. Smith; H. E. Whittenberger, Gen. Man., Chicago; Howard G. Kelley, Pres., Montreal, Que.

Great Northern—R. H. Alshton; W. P. Kenney, St. Paul; R. Budd, Vice-Pres., St. Paul.

Gulf & Ship Island—B. L. Winchell; C. M. Kittle, Chicago; Mrs. M. B. Jones, Pres., Buffalo.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt, Dallas; E. P. Ripley, Pres., Chicago.

Gulf, Mobile & Northern—B. L. Winchell; R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; John W. Platten, Pres., New York.

Hocking Valley—A. H. Smith; M. S. Connors, Gen. Man., Columbus, O.; Frank Trumbull, Pres., New York.

Houston & Texas Central—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt, Dallas; C. K. Dunlap, Pres., Houston.

Houston, East & West Texas—B. F. Bush; J. A. Edson, Kansas City; C. K. Dunlap, Pres., Houston.

Hudson & Manhattan—C. H. Markham; K. B. Conger, Gen. Man., New York; W. C. Fisk, Pres., New York.

Illinois Central, Central Western Region—Hale Holden—C. M. Kittle, Chicago; A. S. Baldwin, Vice-Pres., Chicago.

Illinois Central, Southern Region—B. L. Winchell; C. M. Kittle, Chicago; A. S. Baldwin, Vice-Pres., Chicago.

International & Great Northern—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt (Spring to Fort Worth and Madisonville Br.), Dallas; James A. Baker, Receiver, Houston.

International & Great Northern—B. F. Bush; J. L. Lancaster (Excl. line Spring to Fort Worth and Madisonville Br.), Dallas; James A. Baker, Receiver, Houston.

Kanawha & Michigan—A. H. Smith; F. B. Sheldon, Gen. Man., Columbus, O.; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Pres., New York.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient—B. F. Bush; J. A. Edson, Kansas City; R. J. McCarty, Pres., Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient of Texas—B. F. Bush; A. DeBernadi, Gen. Man., Kansas City; R. J. McCarty, Pres., Kansas City.

Kansas City Southern—B. F. Bush; J. A. Edson, Kansas City; R. J. McCarty, Vice-Pres., Kansas City.

Lake Erie & Western—A. H. Smith; H. A. Boomer, Gen. Man., Indianapolis; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Vice-Pres., New York.

Lehigh & Hudson River—A. H. Smith; Morris Rutherfurd, Gen. Man., Warwick, N. Y.; Lewis A. Riley, Pres., Philadelphia.

Lehigh & New England—A. H. Smith; Rollin H. Wilbur, Gen. Man., Philadelphia; S. D. Warriner, Pres., Philadelphia.

Lehigh Valley—A. H. Smith; F. L. Blendinger, Gen. Man., New York; E. E. Loomis, Pres., New York.

Long Island—C. H. Markham; Ralph Peters, New York; Samuel Rea, Pres., Philadelphia.

Los Angeles & Salt Lake—Hale Holden; E. E. Calvin, Omaha, Neb.; J. Ross Clark, Vice-Pres., Los Angeles.

Louisiana & Arkansas—B. F. Bush; A. Robertson, St. Louis; Wm. Buchanan, Pres., Texarkana, Tex.

Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co., Southwestern Region—B. F. Bush; J. L. Lancaster, Dallas; J. J. Tippin, Secretary, Shreveport, La.

Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co., Southern Region—B. L. Winchell; C. M. Kittle, Chicago; J. J. Tippin, Secretary, Shreveport, La.

Louisiana Western—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; C. K. Dunlap, Pres., Houston.

Louisville & Nashville—B. L. Winchell; W. L. Mapother, Louisville; Milton H. Smith, Pres., Louisville.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis—B. L. Winchell; W. L. Mapother, Louisville; Milton H. Smith, Pres., Louisville.

Maine Central—A. H. Smith; D. C. Douglas, Gen. Man., Portland, Me.; Morris McDonald, Pres., Portland, Me.

Maryland, Delaware & Virginia—C. H. Markham; Elisha Lee, Philadelphia; W. H. Myers, Pres., Philadelphia.

Michigan Central—A. H. Smith; E. D. Bronner, Detroit; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Pres., New York.

Midland Valley—B. F. Bush; J. A. Edson, Kansas City; A. W. Lefeber, Vice-Pres., Muskogee, Okla.

Mineral Range—R. H. Alshton; G. R. Huntington, Minneapolis; A. B. Eldredge, Pres., Marquette, Mich.

Minneapolis & St. Louis—R. H. Alshton; W. H. Bremner, Gen. Man., Minneapolis; Chas. Hayden, Ch. Bd., New York.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie—R. H. Alshton; G. R. Huntington, Minneapolis; E. Pennington, Pres., Minneapolis.

Minnesota & International—R. H. Alshton; W. H. Gemmell, Gen. Man., Brainerd, Minn.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas—B. F. Bush; L. Kramer, St. Louis; C. E. Schaff, Receiver, St. Louis.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas—B. F. Bush; J. L. Lancaster (Trinity Br.), Dallas; C. E. Schaff, Receiver, St. Louis.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt (Excl. Trinity Br.), Dallas; C. E. Schaff, Receiver, St. Louis.

Missouri Pacific—B. F. Bush; A. Robertson, St. Louis; Harry Bronner, Pres., New York.

Mobile & Ohio—B. L. Winchell; R. V. Taylor, Mobile; Fairfax Harrison, Pres., Richmond.

Monongahela—C. H. Markham; J. B. Yohe, Gen. Man., Pittsburgh; Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Pres., Pittsburgh.

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; C. K. Dunlap, Pres., Houston.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis—B. L. Winchell; W. L. Mapother, Louisville; John Howe Payton, Pres., Nashville.

New Orleans & Northeastern—B. L. Winchell; E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Harrison, Pres., Richmond.

New Orleans Great Northern—B. L. Winchell; C. M. Kittle, Chicago; W. E. Farris, Vice-Pres., New Orleans.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; Frank Andrews, Pres., Houston.

New York Central—A. H. Smith; P. E. Crowley, New York; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Pres., New York.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis—A. H. Smith; J. J. Bernet, Gen. Man., Cleveland; O. P. Van Sweringen, Pres., Cleveland.

New York, New Haven & Hartford—A. H. Smith; E. J. Pearson, New Haven; E. G. Buckland, Pres., New Haven.

New York, Ontario & Western—A. H. Smith; J. H. Nuelle, Gen. Man., Middletown, N. Y.; John B. Kerr, Pres., New York.

New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk—C. H. Markham; Elisha Lee, Philadelphia; W. A. Patton, Pres., Philadelphia.

New York, Susquehanna & Western—A. H. Smith; A. J. Stone, New York; F. D. Underwood, Pres., New York.

Norfolk & Western—N. D. Maher; A. C. Needles, Roanoke, Va.; L. E. Johnson, Pres., Philadelphia.

Norfolk & Southern—B. L. Winchell; J. H. Young, Norfolk, Va.; R. H. Swartout, Pres., New York.

Northern Pacific—R. H. Alshton; J. M. Hannaford, St. Paul; Howard Elliott, Ch. Ex. Com., New York.

Northwestern Pacific—Hale Holden; W. S. Palmer, Gen. Man., San Francisco; W. S. Palmer, Pres., San Francisco.

Oregon Short Line—Hale Holden; E. E. Calvin, Omaha; C. B. Seger, Pres., New York.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION—*Continued.*

Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.—R. H. Aishton; J. P. O'Brien, Gen. Man., Portland, Ore.; C. B. Seger, Pres., New York.

Panhandle & Santa Fe—Hale Holden; W. B. Storey, Chicago; E. P. Ripley, Pres., Chicago.

Pennsylvania Co., West—A. H. Smith; G. L. Peck, Pittsburgh; Samuel Rea, Pres., Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania—C. H. Markham; Elisha Lee, Philadelphia; Samuel Rea, Pres., Philadelphia.

Pere Marquette—A. H. Smith; F. H. Alfred, Detroit; E. N. Brown, Pres., New York.

Philadelphia & Reading—C. H. Markham; C. H. Ewing, Philadelphia; A. T. Dice, Pres., Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie—C. H. Markham; J. B. Yohe, Gen. Man., Pittsburgh; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Vice-Pres., New York.

Pittsburgh & Shawmut—A. H. Smith; Dwight C. Morgan, Gen. Man., Kittanning, Pa.; Edwin E. Tait, Pres., Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia—A. H. Smith; H. E. Farrell, Pres., Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis—A. H. Smith; G. L. Peck, Pittsburgh; Samuel Rea, Pres., Philadelphia.

Port Reading—A. H. Smith; C. H. Ewing, Philadelphia; A. T. Dice, Pres., Philadelphia.

Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac—B. L. Winchell; W. D. Duke, Gen. Man., Richmond; Wm. H. White, Pres., Richmond.

Rutland—A. H. Smith; G. T. Jarvis, Gen. Man., Rutland, Vt.; Howard Elliott, Pres., New York.

St. Joseph & Grand Island—Hale Holden; E. E. Calvin, Omaha; C. B. Seger, Ch. Ex. Com., New York.

St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; Frank Andrews, Pres., Houston.

St. Louis-San Francisco, Southwestern Region—B. F. Bush; L. Kramer, St. Louis; Henry Rhulender, Pres., New York.

St. Louis-San Francisco, Southern Region—B. L. Winchell; E. T. Lamb, Atlanta; Henry Rhulender, Pres., New York.

St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt, Dallas; W. B. Biddle, Pres., St. Louis.

St. Louis Southwestern—B. F. Bush; A. Robertson, St. Louis; J. M. Herbert, Pres., St. Louis.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co. of Texas—B. F. Bush; J. L. Lancaster, Dallas; J. M. Herbert, Pres., St. Louis.

San Antonio & Aransas Pass—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; W. H. McIntyre, Pres., New York.

Seaboard Air Line—B. L. Winchell; W. J. Harahan, Norfolk, Va.; S. D. Warfield, Ch. Bd. Dir., Baltimore.

Southern Pacific Co., Central Western Region—Hale Holden; W. R. Scott, San Francisco; J. Kruttschnitt, Pres., New York.

Southern Pacific Co., Southwestern Region—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; J. Kruttschnitt, Pres., New York.

Southern Pacific Co., Northwestern Region—R. H. Aishton; J. P. O'Brien, Portland, Ore.; J. Kruttschnitt, Pres., New York.

Southern—B. L. Winchell; E. H. Coapman Washington, D. C.; Fairfax Harrison, Pres., Richmond.

Southern, in Mississippi—B. L. Winchell; R. V. Taylor, Mobile; Fairfax Harrison, Pres., Richmond.

Spokane International—R. H. Aishton; E. S. McPherson, Vice-Pres., Spokane, Wash.

Spokane, Portland & Seattle—R. H. Aishton; A. J. Davidson, Gen. Man., Portland, Ore.; W. S. Turner, Pres., Portland, Ore.

Staten Island Rapid Transit—C. H. Markham; A. W. Thompson, Baltimore; Daniel Willard, Pres., New York.

Tennessee Central—B. L. Winchell; W. L. Mapother, Louisville; W. K. McAlister, Receiver, Nashville.

Texarkana & Fort Smith—B. F. Bush; J. A. Edson, Kansas City; R. J. McCarty, Pres., Kansas City.

Texas & New Orleans—B. F. Bush; W. B. Scott, Houston; C. K. Dunlap, Pres., Houston.

Texas & Pacific—B. F. Bush; J. L. Lancaster, Dallas, C. L. Wallace, Pres., New Orleans.

Toledo & Ohio Central—A. H. Smith; F. B. Sheldon, Gen. Man., Columbus, O.; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Vice-Pres., New York.

Toledo, Peoria & Western—Hale Holden; C. G. Burnham, Chicago; E. N. Armstrong, Receiver, Peoria, Ill.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western—A. H. Smith; B. C. Stevenson, Gen. Man., Toledo, O.; Walter L. Ross, Pres., Toledo, O.

Ulster & Delaware—A. H. Smith; Richard O'Sullivan, Gen. Man., Kingston, N. Y.; Edward Coykendall, Pres., Kingston, N. Y.

Union Pacific—Hale Holden; E. E. Calvin, Omaha; C. B. Seger, Pres., New York.

Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific—B. F. Bush; J. A. Edson, Kansas City; Larz A. Jones, Pres., New Orleans.

Virginian—N. D. Maher; J. H. Young, Norfolk; C. W. Huntington, Pres., New York.

Wabash, Eastern Region—A. H. Smith; J. E. Taussig, Gen. Man., St. Louis; W. H. Williams, Ch. Bd., New York.

Wabash, Central Western Region—Hale Holden; J. E. Taussig, Gen. Man., St. Louis; W. H. Williams, Ch. Bd., New York.

Washington-Southern—B. L. Winchell; W. D. Duke, Gen. Man., Richmond; Wm. H. White, Pres., Richmond.

Western Maryland—C. H. Markham; A. W. Thompson, Baltimore; Lawrence Greer, Pres., New York.

Western Pacific—Hale Holden; W. R. Scott, San Francisco; C. M. Levey, Pres., San Francisco.

Western Railway of Alabama—B. L. Winchell; E. T. Lamb, Atlanta; M. H. Smith, Pres., Louisville.

West Jersey & Seashore—C. H. Markham; Elisha Lee, Philadelphia; Samuel Rea, Pres., Philadelphia.

Wheeling & Lake Erie—A. H. Smith; H. W. McMaster, Gen. Man., Cleveland; W. M. Duncan, Pres., Cleveland.

Wichita Falls & Northwestern—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt, Dallas; C. E. Schaff, Receiver, St. Louis.

Wichita Valley—B. F. Bush; J. S. Pyeatt, Dallas; D. B. Keeler, Vice-Pres., Fort Worth, Tex.

Yazoo & Mississippi Valley—B. L. Winchell; C. M. Kittle, Chicago; A. S. Baldwin, Vice-Pres., Chicago.

HORSE-POWER ENERGY OF FALLING WATER.

Two cubic feet of water, which weigh 125 pounds, by falling 6 feet produce 1 horse-power of energy. Falling water in early days was used to turn water-wheels to operate chiefly flour mills. Now the falling water is guided by concrete penstocks to turbines, which whirl electric generators, and the horse-power thus developed in electric current is transmitted hundreds of miles over copper wires to cities and towns to operate manufacturing plants and street railways, and furnish light and heat. They are known as hydro-electric plants. It was the introduction of the turbine water wheel in about 1835 that started the utilization of the flow of streams for mechanical purposes. But not until the alternating current system for the transmission of electrical energy was introduced in the early nineties, and the discovery of electrical transmission of power over long distances, did the development of water power become one of the great factors in industrial life. There is estimated to be, by Government and other authorities, 30,000,000 to 54,000,000 potential horse-power in the streams on the United States public domain. Figures taken from the Geological Survey show that 77 per cent. of the total potential water horse-power of the United States is so located as to require Federal permits; of the 46,913,200 water horse-power in the country requiring Federal permits, 3.9 is developed, while of the 13,800,000 not requiring Federal permits 25.2 per cent. is developed.

AUTOMOBILE DEATH RATE IN BIG CITIES.

THE following figures, compiled from the *Economic World*, show the experience of leading insurance companies in death rate per 100,000 population due to automobile accidents: Los Angeles, 17.0; Detroit, 13.9; San Francisco, 13.6; Newark, 13.4, Buffalo, 12.2; Providence, 10.2; Chicago, 10.0; Washington, 9.9; Philadelphia, 9.6; Pittsburgh, 9.1; St. Louis, 9.1; ten largest cities combined, 8.3; New York, 8.1; Boston, 6.2; Cleveland, 6.0; Baltimore, 5.1.

STATE RAILROAD AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

(As of date of September 13, 1918.)

UNITED STATES INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

(Expiration of term follows names.)

Winthrop M. Daniels, Chairman, 1923; James S. Harlan, Commissioner, 1918; Edgar E. Clark, Commissioner, 1919; Robert W. Wooley, Commissioner, 1920; Henry C. Hall, Commissioner, 1921; Charles C. McChord, Commissioner, 1922; B. H. Meyer, Commissioner, 1924; Clyde B. Aitcheson, Commissioner, 1921; George W. Anderson, Commissioner, 1922; George B. McGinty, Secretary.

ALABAMA Public Service Commission—Sam P. Kennedy, President; B. H. Cooper, S. P. Gaillard; Atticus Mullin, Secretary.

ARIZONA Corporation Commission—F. A. Jones, Chairman; A. A. Betts, A. W. Cole; Margaret Aepli, Acting Secretary.

ARKANSAS Railroad Commission—T. E. Woods, Chairman; W. G. Brasher, H. R. Wilson; J. B. Dunlap, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA Railroad Commission—Edwin O. Edgerton, President; H. D. Loveland, Alex. Gordon, Frank R. Devlin; R. A. Pabst, Asst. Sec.

COLORADO Public Utilities Commission—George T. Bradley, Chairman; Leroy J. Williams, A. T. Anderson; George Flannigan, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT Public Utilities Commission—Richard T. Higgins, Chairman; Charles C. Elwell, Joseph W. Alsop; Henry F. Billings, Secretary.

FLORIDA Railroad Commission—R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; H. N. Blitch, R. C. Dunn; Lewis G. Thompson, Secretary.

GEORGIA Railroad Commission—C. M. Candler, Chairman; George Hillyer, Vice-Chairman; Paul B. Trammel, James A. Perry, John T. Boifeuillet; Albert Collier, Secretary.

IDAHO Public Utilities Commission—John W. Graham, President; A. L. Freehafer, George E. Erb; E. G. Gallet, Secretary.

ILLINOIS State Public Utilities Commission—Thomas E. Dempcy, Chairman; Walter A. Shaw, Patrick Lucey, Frank H. Funk, Fred E. Sterling; R. Allan Stephens, Secretary.

INDIANA Public Service Commission—E. I. Lewis, Chairman; Charles A. Edwards, Edwin Corr, J. W. McCardle, Paul P. Haynes; Carl H. Mot, Secretary.

IOWA Board of Railroad Commissioners—Dwight N. Lewis, Chairman; John A. Guiher, Charles Webster; George L. McCaughan, Secretary.

KANSAS Public Utilities Commission—John M. Kinkel, Chairman; C. K. Foley, Charles H. Sessions; Carl W. Moore, Secretary.

KENTUCKY Railroad Commission—Laurence B. Finn, Chairman; H. Green Garrett, Sid T. Douthitt; Richard Tobin, Secretary.

LOUISIANA Railroad Commission—Shelby Taylor, Chairman; B. A. Bridges, John T. Michel; Henry Jastremski, Secretary.

MAINE Public Utilities Commission—Benjamin F. Cleaves, Chairman; William B. Skelton, John E. Bunker; George F. Giddings, Clerk.

MARYLAND Public Service Commission—Albert G. Towers, Chairman; John M. Reifsnider, James C. Legg; B. T. Tendall, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS Public Service Commission—Frederick J. MacLeod, Chairman; Everett E. Stone, Joseph B. Eastman; Andrew A. Highlands, Secretary; Charles E. Mann, Executive Secretary.

MICHIGAN Railroad Commission—C. L. Glasgow, Chairman; C. S. Cunningham, A. A. Keiser; Will H. Brunson, Secretary.

MINNESOTA Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Ira B. Mills, Chairman; O. P. B. Jacobson, Fred W. Putnam; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI Railroad Commission—F. M. Sheppard, President; George R. Edwards, W. B. Wilson; James Galceran, Secretary.

MISSOURI Public Service Commission—William G. Busby, Chairman; Edwin J. Bean, David E. Blair, Noah Simpson, Edward Flad; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

MONTANA Railroad and Public Service Commission—Daniel Boyle, Chairman; J. H. Hall, J. E. McCormick; Charles P. Cotter, Secretary.

NEBRASKA State Railway Commission—Thomas L. Hall, Chairman; H. G. Taylor, V. E. Wilson; T. A. Browne, Secretary.

NEVADA Railroad and Public Service Commission—J. F. Shaughnessy, First Associate; W. H. Simmons, Second Associate; E. H. Walker, Secretary and Rate Expert.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Public Service Commission—Edward C. Niles, Chairman; Thomas W. D. Worthen, William T. Gunnison; Walter H. Timm, Clerk.

NEW JERSEY Board of Public Utility Commissioners—John W. Slocum, President; Alfred S. March, George F. Wright; Alfred N. Barber, Sec.

NEW MEXICO State Corporation Commission—Matthew S. Groves, Chairman; Hugh H. Williams, Bonifacio Montoya; Edwin F. Coard, Clerk.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission, First District—Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Chairman; Travis H. Whitney, Charles S. Hervey, F. J. H. Kracke, Samuel H. Ordway; James B. Walker, Secretary.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission, Second District—Charles B. Hill, Chairman; Frank Irvine, John A. Barhite, Thomas F. Feinell, Jerome L. Cheney; Ledyard P. Hale, Counsel; Francis X. Disney, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA Corporation Commission—W. T. Lee, Chairman; George P. Pell, A. J. Maxwell; J. S. Griffin, Clerk.

NORTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commissioners—S. J. Aandahl, Chairman; C. W. Bleick, M. P. Johnson; J. H. Calderhead, Secretary.

OHIO Public Utilities Commission—Charles C. Marshall, Chairman; Beecher W. Waltermire, Byron M. ClenDening; H. L. Goodbread, Sec.

OKLAHOMA Corporation Commission—W. D. Humphrey, Chairman; Campbell Russell, Art L. Walker; J. H. Hyde, Secretary.

OREGON Public Service Commission—F. J. Miller, Chairman; H. H. Corey, F. G. Butchel; Ed. Wright, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA Public Service Commission—W. D. B. Ainey, Chairman; Michael J. Ryan, Harold M. McClure, John S. Rilling, William A. Magee, Milton J. Brecht, James Alcorn; Archibald B. Millar, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND Public Utilities Commission—William C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hudson, Robert F. Rodman; John W. Rowe, Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA Railroad Commission—John G. Richards, Chairman; Frank W. Shealy, James Cansler; J. P. Darby, Secretary.

SOUTH DAKOTA Board of Railroad Commissioner,—P. W. Dougherty, Chairman; J. J. Murphys Vice-Chairman; F. E. Wells; H. A. Ustrud, Sec.

TENNESSEE Railroad Commission—B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Harvey H. Hannah, George W. Welch; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

TEXAS Railroad Commission—Allison Mayfield, Chairman; Earle B. Mayfield, C. H. Hurdleston; E. R. McLean, Secretary.

VERMONT Public Service Commission—Robert C. Bacon, Chairman; William R. Warner, Walter A. Dutton; Neil D. Clawson, Clerk.

VIRGINIA State Corporation Commission—Christopher B. Garnett, Chairman; William F. Rhea, Alexander Forward; R. T. Wilson, Clerk.

WASHINGTON Public Service Commission—E. F. Blaine, Chairman; Frank R. Spinning, Arthur A. Lewis; J. H. Brown, Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA Public Service Commission—E. G. Rider, Chairman; E. F. Morgan, G. R. C. Wiles; R. B. Bernheim, Secretary.

WISCONSIN Railroad Commission—Carl D. Jackson, Chairman; Henry R. Trumbower, John S. Allen; H. L. Geisse, Secretary.

WYOMING Public Service Commission—Governor, Chairman ex officio; State Auditor, Vice-Chairman ex officio; State Treasurer, member ex officio; H. A. Floyd, Secretary.

UTAH Public Utilities Commission—Judge Joshua Greenwood, President; H. H. Blood, Warren Stountour; T. E. Banning, Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Public Utilities Commission—Louis Brownlow, W. Gwynn Gardiner; Brig.-Gen. J. G. D. Knight, Engineer; Walter C. Allen, Secretary.

STATE RAILROAD AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS—*Continued.*

HAWAII Public Utilities Commission—William T. Carden, Chairman; Alex. J. Gignoux, William P. Thomas; H. P. O'Sullivan, Secretary.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS Public Utility Commission—Mariano Cui; C. C. Mitchell, Secretary.

CANADA Board of Public Utility Commissioners, Ottawa—Sir Henry L. Drayton, Chief; D'Arcy Scott, Assistant Chief; Hon. W. Bruno Nantel, Deputy Chief; S. J. McLean, A. C. Boyce; A. D. Cartwright, Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA Department of Railways, Victoria—Hon. John Oliver, Minister; A. F. Proctor, Chief Engineer; R. W. Macintyre, Assistant to Chief.

MANITOBA Public Utilities Commission, Winnipeg—P. A. Macdonald; A. W. Smith, Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, Fredericton—George O. Dickson Otty, Chairman; A. B. Connell, Felix Michaud; Fred P. Robinson, Clerk.

NOVA SCOTIA Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, Halifax—John U. Ross, Chairman; Robert T. Macilreith, Vice-Chairman; Parker Colpitt; Laura B. Taylor, Secretary.

ONTARIO Railway and Municipal Board, Toronto—D. M. McIntyre, K. C., Chairman; A. B. Ingram, Vice-Chairman; H. C. Small, Secretary.

QUEBEC Public Utilities Commission, Quebec—F. W. Hibbard, K. C., President; Sir George Garneau, F. C. Laberge; M. Joseph Ahern, Secretary.

SASKATCHEWAN Department of Railways, Regina—Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister; Hon. D. C. McNab, Deputy.

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO Railway Commission, Toronto—J. L. Englehart, Chairman; George W. Lee, Dr. R. F. Preston; W. H. Maund, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

(Headquarters, Washington.)

National Food Administrator—Herbert Hoover. *Secretary to the Director*—Lewis Strauss.

The purchasing of wheat is done through the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation in New York, of which Julius H. Barnes is president. He is Chief of the Cereal Division, Mr. Hoover being chairman of the board. *Vice-Pres.*—Frank G. Crowell. *Treas.*—Gates W. McGarrah. *Sec.*—W. S. Moore. For purposes of administration the U. S. was divided into fourteen zones under the following direction: Julius H. Barnes, president, New York City. Second Vice-Presidents—George S. Jackson, Baltimore; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo; Howard B. Jackson, Chicago; Percy H. Ginder, Duluth; Frank L. Carey, Minneapolis; Charles T. Neal, Omaha; H. D. Irwin, Philadelphia; Edward M. Flesh, St. Louis; D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City; C. B. Fox, New Orleans; E. F. Newing, Galveston, Tex.; M. H. Houser, Portland, Ore.; R. A. Lewin, San Francisco. Milling Section—Fred J. Lingham, chief, Wash., D. C. Coarse Grain Section—J. J. Stream, chief, Wash., D. C. Enforcement Division, under direction of R. W. Boyden, Wash., D. C.

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS.

Following is an official list of the Federal Food Administrators in the various States.

STATE.	Name.	Address.	STATE.	Name.	Address.
Alabama....	Richard M. Hobbie...	Montgomery	Nebraska...	Gurdon W. Wattles...	Omaha
Alaska.....	Philip R. Bradley....	Juneau	Nevada.....	H. A. Lemmon.....	Reno
Arizona.....	Timothy A. Riordan.	Flagstaff	New Hamp..	Huntley N. Spaulding.	Concord
Arkansas....	Hon. Hamp. Williams.	Little Rock	New Jersey..	Wm. S. Tyler.....	Newark
California....	Ralph P. Merritt.....	San Francisco	New Mexico.	Ralph C. Ely.....	Albuquerque
Colorado....	Thos. B. Stearns.....	Denver	N. Y. City..	*John Mitchell, chair..	N. Y. City
Connecticut.	Robert Scoville.....	Hartford	N. Y. State..	C. E. Treman.....	Ithaca
Delaware...	Edmund Mitchell.....	Wilmington	No. Carolina	Henry A. Page.....	Raleigh
Dist. Colum.	Clarence R. Wilson...	Washington	No. Dakota.	Dr. Edwin F. Ladd...	Fargo
Florida.....	Braxton Beacham....	Orlando	Ohio.....	Fred C. Croxton.....	Columbus
Georgia.....	Dr. Andrew M. Soule.	Athens	Oklahoma...	Charles B. Ames.....	Oklahoma C.
Hawaii.....	J. F. Child.....	Honolulu	Oregon.....	W. B. Ayer.....	Portland
Idaho.....	R. F. Bicknell.....	Boise	Pennsyl.....	Howard Heinz.....	Philadelphia
Illinois.....	Harry A. Wheeler....	Chicago	Porto Rico..	Albert E. Lee.....	San Juan
Indiana.....	Dr. Harry E. Barnard.	Indianapolis	Rhode Island	Alfred M. Coats.....	Providence
Iowa.....	J. F. Deems.....	Burlington	So. Carolina	William Elliott.....	Columbia.
Kentucky...	Fred. M. Sackett.....	Louisville	So. Dakota..	Hon. Chas. N. Herreid	Aberdeen.
Kansas.....	Walter P. Innes.....	Wichita	Tennessee...	Prof. H. A Morgan...	Nashville
Louisiana...	Jno. M. Parker.....	New Orleans	Texas.....	E. A. Peden.....	Houston
Maine.....	Dr. Leon S. Merrill...	Orono	Utah.....	W. W. Armstrong....	Salt Lake City
Maryland...	Edwin G. Baetjer.....	Baltimore	Vermont....	Frank H. Brooks.....	Montpelier
Massach'ts..	Henry B. Endicott....	Boston	Virginia....	Hugh B. Sproul.....	Staunton
Michigan...	George A. Prescott....	Lansing	Washington..	Charles Hebberd.....	Spokane
Minnesota..	A. D. Wilson.....	St. Paul	W. Virginia..	Earl W. Ogiebay.....	Wheeling
Mississippi..	P. M. Harding.....	Vicksburg	Wisconsin...	Magnus Swenson.....	Madison
Missouri....	Fred. B. Mumford....	Columbia	Wyoming...	Theodore C. Diers....	Sheridan
Montana....	Prof. Albert Atkinson.	Boseman			

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

THE Boy Scouts of America form part of the world brotherhood of scouts several million strong. On July 1, 1918, there were 348,874 scouts properly registered in 15,701 troops, with 89,221 men council members and troop committeemen and scout masters. The organization is growing at the rate of 1,200 registrations a day. The ideals of the movement are efficient citizenship, service and character building. "The Boy Scouts of America," the name under which the movement in the United States was incorporated on February 8, 1910, has as its Honorary President Woodrow Wilson and as Honorary Vice-Presidents William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. The *Active President* is Colin H. Livingstone; the *National Scout Commissioner*, Daniel C. Beard; the *Treasurer*, George D. Pratt; the *Chief Scout Executive*, James E. West.

The scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one being chosen as the patrol leader. Three or four patrols make up a troop. The scout master is the adult leader of the troop. Any boy of any class or creed, over 12 years of age, is eligible to become a scout.

In the United States the scouts have assisted in Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamp sales, in gardening and in food conservation, as despatch bearers for the Government in distributing pamphlets for the Committee on Public Information, have successfully conducted a country-wide census of black walnut timber for the War Department to make gun stocks and airplane propellers, and have aided in the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and other war service campaigns. In the first Liberty loan there were 139,645 subscriptions, for $23,238,250; in the second, 533,820, for $102,084,100, while in the third, with the boys limited to small amounts in the last week of the campaign, in line with the President's request that they act as "gleaners after the reapers," they brought in $60,934,800 from 534,349 people.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

THE Pan-American Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon the population. Its affairs are administered by a Director-General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. These two executive officers are assisted by a staff of experts, statisticians, commercial specialists, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, clerks and stenographers. The Union publishes a monthly bulletin in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, which is a record of Pan-American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and pamphlets on various subjects of practical information. Its *library*, the Columbus Memorial *Library*, contains 4,000 volumes, 20,000 photographs, 140,000 index cards, and a large collection of maps. The Union is housed in a building erected through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American republics.

Director General—John Barrett; *Assistant Director*—Francisco J. Yanes; *Chief Clerk and Editor*, Franklin Adams; *Chief Statistican*—W. C. Wells.

REQUIREMENTS FOR MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE.

Minimum experience for entering school for navigating officers—ocean or coastwise service: Two years in deck department of steam, three of sailing vessels, including those engaged in fisheries. Two as master or chief mate of sailing vessels of 200 gross tons or over. Experience other than on ocean—two as master or pilot of lake, bay or sound steam vessel, graduation from seamanship class of nautical school ship. For entering engineering schools: Two years as oiler or water tender on ocean or coastwise steam vessels, graduation from engineering class of nautical school ship; graduation in mechanical engineering from school of technology, with three months' sea experience, stationary engineer of 1,000 horse-power plant, locomotive engineer with six months' sea experience, journeyman machinist engaged in repairing or constructing marine steam engines, machinists' trade apprentice, 6 months on steam vessel; engineers of lake, bay, sound or river steamers; three years as fireman on ocean or coastwise steam vessel. Only American citizens are admitted to the schools.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Rules Adopted by the Board of Examiners.)

Oral, to determine business ability, alertness, general contemporary information and natural fitness for service. Written, include French, German or Spanish, United States natural, industrial and commercial resources (with special reference to increasing foreign trade), political economy, international, commercial and maritime law, American history and institutions, political and commercial geography, arithmetic (statistics, tariff, exchange, accounts, etc.), modern history (since 1850) of Europe, Latin America and Far East. Average of 80% to pass. Oral and written counting equally. Names of candidates holding subordinate positions in consular service remain on eligible list while in service; others for two years. Candidates for positions as student interpreters must be unmarried and from nineteen to twenty-six.

KNOWLEDGE OF CONSULAR LAW NEEDED IN TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(A summary of the provisions of the Department of Commerce.)

An understanding of United States customs and consular regulations affecting imports and exports will enable American exporter to regard foreign rules from a foreign viewpoint and avoid the tendency to consider foreign consular regulations as unnecessary red tape and imposition. More details are frequently required in the filling out of American consular invoices than are required in those of foreign countries. The bulk of the regulations are made and enforced to carry out import customs requirements of countries of destination. Fees for consular certification are for upkeep of consulates and for remuneration of consular officers. For imports of over $100 consular invoices must be taken out usually in triplicate—one retained by consul for his files, duplicate given to exporter, triplicate forwarded by consul to collector of customs at port of consignment; sometimes a quadruplicate is given to shipper as extra file copy. All around export man should know regulations in republics of Central and South America. In order to grasp foreign or domestic rules and regulations student should analyze the purpose for which they are promulgated.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

THE Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of W. H. Moran, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin, investigating frauds arising in connection with the Federal Farm Loan Act, and making confidential investigations for the State Department. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating sections of the United States Revised Statutes relating to foreign and domestic obligations and coins.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

IN this establishment practically all the printing for the United States Government is done except the manufacture of paper money and postage stamps. The Public Printer is the executive head of the Government Printing Office. Directly or through his principal officers he purchases all materials and machinery subject to the provisions of law, disburses all money, appoints all officers and employés, and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the office. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision over the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and for the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed.

The present Government Printing Office was purchased by the Government in 1861 from John Defrees, who at that time was one of the printers for Congress and doing work on a contract basis. In the same year Mr. Defrees was appointed as the first Public Printer by President Lincoln. The amount of matter turned out by this office in one year averages as follows: Printed pages of bookwork, 2,490,000,000; copies of pamphlets and books, 150,000,000; copies of circulars, letter heads, blanks, etc., 2,100,000,000.

LIST OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PURCHASING AGENTS.

War Department—Ordnance Department, Procurement Division, Sixth and B Streets, Washington: Cannon and artillery, apparatus and machinery for service and manoeuvre of artillery, artillery ammunition, small arms, small arms ammunition and accoutrements, tools, machinery and materials for ordnance service, tanks, bombs and trench warfare materials, testing appliances, instruments, etc., optical instruments, steel mill products, office supplies.

Corps of Engineers, General Engineering Depot, 1438 U Street: Paints, railway construction materials, machinery and tools, locomotives and rolling stock, electrical equipment and supplies for overseas, saw mill and woodworking equipment, demolition explosives, mechanical rubber goods, office supplies, chain.

Quartermaster's Corps, Eighteenth Street and Virginia Avenue: Textiles, yarns and threads, cotton and wool, clothing and personal equipment, rubber and rubber goods (other than mechanical), laundry equipment and supplies, reclamation, reduction and repair plants and equipment, food, forage, horses and mules, harness and horse equipment, vehicles, motor vehicles, hardware, kitchen equipment, tobacco, office supplies.

Surgeon General's office, Medical Department, General Purchasing Office, Seventh and B Streets: Medicines, surgical instruments, surgical dressings, dental supplies, veterinary supplies, hospital equipment, sanitary appliances, office supplies.

Construction Division, Procurement Branch, Seventh and B Streets: All materials and articles entering into construction projects, such as buildings, wharves, roads, sewers, power stations, etc., in the United States, including lumber, roofing, hardware, heating, plumbing, refrigerating, ventilating, water supply, sewage disposal, kitchen equipment, fire apparatus, light and power, office supplies.

Aircraft Production, Director of Purchases, 119 D Street, NE.: Airplanes and parts, airplane engines and parts, balloon equipment, special aircraft chemicals, paints, and varnishes, aircraft lumber, veneers and ply wood, airplane fabrics, aviation clothing, castor oil and castor beans, office supplies.

Signal Corps, 119 D Street NE.: Batteries, technical instruments, telephone and telegraph line materials, telephone and telegraph wire and cable, field glasses, radio apparatus, telegraph apparatus, telephone apparatus, wood distillates, office supplies.

Edgewood Arsenal, Purchase Section, 311 West Monument Street, Baltimore: Acids and chemicals.

Supply Division, Mills Building, Washington: Office equipment and supplies.

Gas Defense, Procurement Department, F. Group, Seventh and B Streets: Gas masks, special gas defense appliances.

Department of State—All supplies for the State Department proper are ordered by the chief clerk of the department, supplies for the Consular Service by the chief of the Consular Bureau, and those for the Diplomatic Service by the chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and all supplies are purchased, as far as possible, under the contracts awarded by the General Supply Committee. Where it is necessary to purchase goods not on the general supply schedule, separate contracts are called for and bids sent to not less than three bidders in this city if possible, and if not, wherever they may be found.

War Trade Board—All contracts are awarded through the purchasing agent, Mr. A. E. Klinger, whose office is in the building at Twentieth and C Streets NW.

Purchases for branch offices must all be placed through this purchasing agent in Washington when they are in excess of $5.

Interstate Commerce Commission—All purchases for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the awarding of contracts by the commission are under the direction of Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent, W. M. Lockwood, whose office is in the Interstate Commerce Commission at Eighteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

United States Food Administration—All purchasing for the Food Administration is done through open competitive bids to the supply division, of which B. F. Durr is chief.

In each State and in Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii there are Federal food administrators who are authorized to purchase office supplies without reference to Washington. All the vouchers, however, for expenditures in the States pass through the Washington office for approval.

Federal Reserve Board—All purchases for the Federal Reserve Board are made through the office of the secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

Department of Commerce—Office of the secretary (general department and bureau supplies), E. W. Libbey, chief clerk, room 719, Commerce Building, Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Bureau of the Census, Thomas J. Fitzgerald, chief clerk, room 518, Commerce Building.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Nicholas Eckhardt, jr., chief clerk, room 1120, Commerce Building.

Bureau of Standards, S. W. Caywood, purchasing officer, room 300, South Building, Connecticut Avenue and Pierce Mill Road.

Bureau of Fisheries, I. H. Dunlap, assistant in charge of office, room 5, Fisheries Building, Seventh and B Streets SW.

Bureau of Lighthouses, district lighthouse inspectors, as follows: First, Portland, Me., Y. M. C. A. Building; Second, Boston, Custom House; Third, Tompkinsville, N. Y.; Fourth, Philadelphia, Post-Office Building; Fifth, Baltimore, New Court House; Sixth, Charleston, S. C., old Post-Office Building; Seventh, Key West, Fla.; Eighth, New Orleans, Custom House; Ninth, San Juan, P. R.; Tenth, Buffalo, N. Y., Federal Building; Eleventh, Detroit, Post Office Building; Twelfth, Milwaukee, Federal Building; Thirteenth, Rock Island, Ill., Federal Building; Fourteenth, Cincinnati, Custom House; Fifteenth, St. Louis, Custom House; Sixteenth, Ketchikan, Alaska; Seventeenth, Portland, Ore., Custom House; Eighteenth, San Francisco, Court House; Nineteenth, Honolulu, Hawaii, McCandless Building.

Coast and Geodetic Survey, P. A. Welker, hydrographic and geodetic engineer, in charge of office, room 3, 205 New Jersey Avenue SE.

Bureau of Navigation, Arthur J. Tyrer, deputy commissioner of navigation, room 917, Commerce Building.

Steamboat Inspection Service, Dickerson N. Hoover, jr., chief clerk, room 1022, Commerce Building.

United States Fuel Administration—M. A. Downes is the purchasing officer for the Fuel Administration, and all bids on materials may be sent to him.

Department of Labor—The chief clerk of the Department of Labor is its purchasing agent, the detailed work connected therewith being performed by the chief of the Division of Publications and Supplies.

The location of the department building is 1712-1722 G Street NW.

The bureaus are as follows: Bureau of Immigration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Children's Bureau, Bureau of Naturalization, Department Building, Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, 613 G Street NW.; United States Employment Service, Gordon Hotel, 916 Sixteenth Street NW. All of the bureaus make their purchases through the central purchasing agency, the Division of Publications and Supplies.

Government Printing Office—This office has only one purchasing agent or bureau, in charge of Edward S. Moores. The purchasing office is located in the Government Printing Office Building, at the corner of North Capitol and G Streets NW.

Post Office Department—The Post Office Department has but one purchasing agent, Mr. J. A. Edgerton, whose offices are located in the Post Office Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Department of the Interior—E. J. Ayers, chief clerk, Washington.

General Land Office: Frank M. Johnson, supervisor of surveys, Denver; John D. Yelverton, chief of field service, Washington.

Office of Indian Affairs: Frank Sorenson, superintendent, United States Indian warehouse, 308 South Green Street, Chicago; Burton B. Custer, superintendent United States Indian warehouse, 310 Elm Street, St. Louis; Richard C. Jordan, superintendent United States Indian warehouse, 608 Howard Street, San Francisco.

Reclamation Service: Emmett Carr, Washington;

LIST OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PURCHASING AGENTS—*Continued.*

A. McD. Brooks, purchasing agent, Reclamation Service, Denver.

Bureau of Education: Dr. John H. Francis, director of School and Home Gardening, Washington; Harry C. Sinclair, supply agent for Alaska Division, L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.

National Park Service: Dr. William P. Parks, superintendent, Hot Springs Reservation, Ark.; Chester A. Lindsley, acting superintendent, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; Walter Fry, superintendent, Sequoia and Gen. Grant Parks, Three Rivers, Cal.; W. B. Lewis, superintendent, Yosemite Park, Yosemite, Cal.; D. L. Reaburn, superintendent, Mount Rainier Park, Ashford, Wash.; Alex. Sparrow, superintendent, Crater Lake Park, Ore.; T. W. Brazell, superintendent, Wind Cave Park, Hot Springs, S. Dak.; R. A. Sneed, superintendent, Platt Park, Sulphur, Okla.; Thomas Rickner, superintendent, Mesa Verde Park, Mancos, Colo.; Walter W. Payne, superintendent, Glacier Park, Belton, Mont.; L. Clause Way, superintendent, Rocky Mountain Park, Estes Park, Colo.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital: A. E. Offutt, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington.

Freedmen's Hospital: Dr. William A. Warfield, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington.

Howard University: George W. Cook, Howard University, Washington.

Alaskan Engineering Commission: C. E. Dole, general purchasing agent, Alaskan Engineering Commission, 422 Bell Street Terminal, Seattle, Wash.

United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation—F. A. Browne, general purchasing officer, 140 North Broad Street, Philadelphia; J. A. Manion, district purchasing officer, Securities Building, Seattle, Wash.; T. G. Plant, district purchasing officer, 343 Sansome Street, San Francisco; W. J. Haynes, district purchasing officer, 430 Audubon Building, New Orleans; R. E. Helzer, district purchasing officer, Heard Building, Jacksonville, Fla.; E. L. Marshall, district purchasing officer, Custom House, Boston; F. C. Selby, district purchasing officer, 615 Lexington Building, Baltimore; S. E. Lewis, district purchasing officer, Perry-Payne Building, Cleveland; C. P. Morrell, district purchasing officer, 115 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

District.	Collector.	Address.	District.	Collector.	Address.
Alabama	John D. McNeel	Birmingham.	1st N. Jersey	Samuel Iredell	Camden.
Arkansas	Jack Walker	Little Rock.	5th N. Jersey	Charles V. Duffy	Newark.
1st Cal.	Justus S. Wardell	San Francisco	New Mexico	Lewis T. Carpenter	Phoenix, Ariz.
6th Cal.	John P. Carter	Los Angeles.	1st New York	Bertram Gardner	Brooklyn.
Colorado	Mark A. Skinner	Denver.	2d New York	Wm. H. Edwards	N. Y. City.
Connecticut	Jas. L. McGovern	Bridgeport.	3d New York	Mark Eisner	N. Y. City.
Florida	James M. Catheart	Jacksonville.	14th N. York	Roscoe Irwin	Albany.
Georgia	Aaron O. Blalock	Atlanta.	21st N. York	Neal Brewster	Syracuse.
Hawaii	Howard Hathaway	Honolulu.	28th N. York	Vincent H. Riordan	Buffalo.
1st Illinois	Julius F. Smietanka	Chicago.	N. & S. Dak	James Coffey	Aberd'n, S.D.
5th Illinois	Edward D. McCabe	Peoria.	4th N. Car	Joslah W. Bailey	Raleigh.
8th Illinois	John L. Pickering	Springfield.	5th N. Car	Alston D. Watts	Statesville.
13th Illinois	John M. Rapp	East St. Louis	1st Ohio	Andrew C. Gilligan	Cincinnati.
6th Indiana	Peter J. Kruyer	Indianapolis.	10th Ohio	Frank B. Niles	Toledo.
7th Indiana	Isaac R. Strouse	Terre Haute.	11th Ohio	Berlah E. Williamson	Columbus.
3d Iowa	Louis Murphy	Dubuque.	18th Ohio	Harry H. Weiss	Cleveland.
Kansas	Wm. H. L. Pepperel l.	Wichita.	Oklahoma	Hubert L. Bolen	Oklahoma.
2d Kentucky	Josh T. Griffith	Owensboro.	Oregon	Milton A. Miller	Portland.
5th Kentucky	Thomas S. Mayes	Louisville.	1st Penn	Ephraim Lederer	Philadelphia
6th Kentucky	Charlton B. Thomps on	Covington.	9th Penn	Benjamin F. Davis	Lancaster.
7th Kentucky	Elwood Hamilton	Lexington.	12th Penn	Fred C. Kirkendall	Scranton.
8th Kentucky	John W. Hughes	Danville.	23d Penn	C. Gregg Lewellyn	Pittsburgh.
Louisiana	John Y. Fauntleroy	New Orleans.	S. Carolina	Duncan C. Heyward	Columbia.
Maryland	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.	Tennessee	Edward B. Craig	Nashville.
3d Mass.	John F. Malley	Boston.	3d Texas	Alex. S. Walker	Austin.
1st Michigan	James J. Brady	Detroit.	2d Virginia	Richd. C. L. Moncure	Richmond.
4th Michigan	Emanuel J. Doyle	Grand Rapids	6th Virginia	Jas. S. Persinger	Roanoke
Minnesota	Edward J. Lynch	St. Paul.	Washington	David J. Williams	Tacoma.
1st Missouri	George H. Moore	St. Louis.	West Virginia	Samuel A. Hays	Parkersburg.
6th Missouri	Geo. F. Crutchley	Kansas City.	1st Wisconsin	Paul A. Hemmy	Milwaukee.
Montana	William C. Whaley	Helena.	2d Wisconsin	Burt Williams	Madison.
Nebraska	Geo. L. Loomis	Omaha.	Philippine I	W. Trinidad	Manila.
New Hamp.	Seth W. Jones	Portsmouth.			

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

(Created by act of Congress, Approved July 15, 1913.)

Commissstoner—William L. Chambers. *Assistant Commissioner*—G. W. W. Hanger. *Members of Board*—Chairman, Martin A. Knapp, William L. Chambers, and G. W. W. Hanger. *Secretary*—Wm. H. Smith.

The purpose for which the board was established is to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and their employés, which includes all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, whether the cars upon or in which they are employed are owned or held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract.

The Commissioner is appointed by the President for a term of seven years, salary $7,500, and is the executive officer of the board, which consists of the Commissioner and not more than two other officials of the Government, who are designated by the President. The Assistant Commissioner is appointed by the President, salary $5,000 per annum.

Since the organization of the board and up to June 30, 1918, 90 controversies between railroads and their employés engaged in train operation have reached the stage where an appeal for the services of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was made. Of these cases an adjustment of the controversy was secured by the board through mediation alone in 66 cases; by mediation and arbitration in 12 cases; by arbitration in 8 cases; by the parties after mediation had begun in 2 cases. 1 case was settled by Federal legislation and 1 case is pending.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

David F. Houston, Sec. of Agric., chairman; William C. Redfield, Sec. of Commerce; William B. Wilson, Sec. of Labor; P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education; James P. Munroe, manufacture and commerce, vice chairman; Charles A. Greathouse, agriculture; Arthur E. Holder, labor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF STATE BOARDS.

Alabama—Spright Dowell, Montgomery.
Arizona—C. O. Case, Phoenix.
Arkansas—J. L. Bond, Little Rock.
California—E. R. Snyder, Sacramento.
Colorado—A. A. Edwards, Fort Collins.
Connecticut—Charles D. Hine, Hartford.
Delaware—A. R. Spaid, Dover.
Florida—W. N. Sheats, Tallahassee.
Georgia—M. L. Brittain, Atlanta.
Idaho—E. A. Bryan, Boise.
Illinois—F. G. Blair, Springfield.
Indiana—Horace Ellis, Indianapolis.
Iowa—A. M. Deyo, Des Moines.
Kansas—W. D. Ross, Topeka.
Kentucky—V. O. Gilbert, Frankfort.
Louisiana—T. H. Harris, Baton Rouge.
Maine—A. O. Thomas, Augusta.
Maryland—M. Bates Stephen, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Payson Smith, Boston.
Michigan—F. L. Keeler, Lansing.
Minnesota—C. J. Scholz, St. Paul.
Mississippi—W. F. Bond, Jackson.
Missouri—Uel W. Lamkin, Jefferson City.
Montana—Miss May Trumper, Helena.
Nebraska—W. E. Clemmons, Lincoln.
Nevada—J. E Bray, Carson City.
New Hampshire—E. W. Butterfield, Concord.
New Jersey—Calvin N. Kendall, Trenton.
New Mexico—J. H. Wagner, Santa Fe.
New York—John H. Finley, Albany.
North Carolina—J. Y. Joyner, Raleigh.
North Dakota—N. C. Macdonald, Bismarck.
Ohio—Alfred Vivian, Columbus.
Oklahoma—S. M. Barrett, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—J. A. Churchill, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Nathan C. Schaeffer, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island—Walter E. Ranger, Providence.
South Carolina—J. E. Swearingen, Columbia.
South Dakota—C. H. Lugg, Pierre.
Tennessee—P. L. Harned, Nashville.
Texas—W. F. Doughty, Austin.
Utah—E. G. Gowans, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Milo B. Hillegas, Montpelier.
Virginia—Harris Hart, Richmond.
Washington—Mrs. J. C. Preston, Olympia.
West Virginia—J. F. Marsh, Charleston.
Wisconsin—John Callahan, Madison.
Wyoming—J. O. Creager, Cheyenne.

STATE SUPERVISORS OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Alabama—J. B. Hobdy, Montgomery (whites); J. L. Sibley, Montgomery (negroes).
Arizona—I. Colodny, Phoenix.
Arkansas—N. M. Whaley, Little Rock.
California—J. B. Lillard, Sacramento.
Colorado—C. G. Sargent, Ft. Collins. (State director vocational education).
Connecticut—T. H. Eaton, Storrs.
Delaware—L. C. Armstrong, Dover.
Florida—Shelton Phillips, Williston; R. L. Turner, Inverness.
Georgia—R. D. Maltby, Athens.
Idaho—C. B. Wilson, Moscow.
Illinois—A. W. Nolan, Urbana.
Indiana—Z. M. Smith, Indianapolis.
Iowa—W. H. Bender, Des Moines.
Kansas—H. L. Kent, Topeka.
Kentucky—McHenry Rhoades, Frankfort.
Louisiana—P. L. Guilbeau, Baton Rouge.
Maryland, H. F. Cotterman, State College.
Massachusetts—R. W. Stimson, Boston.
Michigan—W. H. French, Lansing.
Minnesota—B. M. Gile, St. Paul.
Mississippi—F. J. Hubbard and S. J. Greer, Jackson.
Missouri—J. D. Elliff, Jefferson.
Montana—M. J. Abbey, Bozeman.
Nebraska—C. A. Fulmer, Lincoln.
Nevada—Leslie Brigham, Carson City.
New Hampshire—G. H. Whitcher, Concord.
New Jersey—A. K. Getman, New Brunswick.
New Mexico—E. D. Smith, Santa Fe.
New York—C. E. Ladd, Albany.
North Carolina—T. E. Browne, West Raleigh.
North Dakota—N. C. Macdonald, Bismarck.
Ohio—W. F. Stewart, Columbus.
Oklahoma—W. R. Curry, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—H. P. Barrows, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania—L. H. Dennis, Harrisburg.
South Carolina—Verd Peterson, Clemson College.
South Dakota—E. C. Stivers, Brookings.
Texas—J. D. Blackwell and R. G. Bressler, Austin
Tennessee—Albert Williams, Nashville.
Utah—W. F. Kirkham, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—H. H. Gibson, Montpelier.
Virginia—T. D. Eason, Richmond.
Washington—H. M. Skidmore, Pullman.
West Virginia—C. H. Winkler, Morgantown.
Wisconsin—W. S. Welles, River Falls.
Wyoming—J. R. Coxen, Laramie.

SPEAKERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(FROM 1789 TO 1918.)

NAMES.	State.	Time.	NAMES.	State.	Time.	NAMES.	State.	Time.
F. A. Muhlenburg.	Pa ...	1789-1791	And. Stephenson..	Va....	1827-1834	Galusha A. Grow.	Pa....	1861-1863
J. Trumbell.....	Ct....	1791-1793	John Bell.....	Tenn..	1834-1835	Schuyler Colfax...	Ind...	1863-1869
F. A. Muhlenburg.	Pa	1793-1795	James K. Polk....	Tenn..	1835-1839	James G. Blaine..	Me....	1869-1875
Jonathan Dayton.	N. J..	1795-1799	R. M. T. Hunter	Va....	1839-1841	Michael C. Kerr...	Ind....	1875-1876
Theo. Sedgwick...	Mass..	1799-1801	John White.....	Ky....	1841-1843	Samuel J. Randall	Pa	1876-1881
Nathaniel Macon..	N. C .	1801-1807	John W. Jones....	Va....	1843-1845	Joseph W. Keifer.	Ohio..	1881-1883
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass..	1807-1811	John W. Davis....	Ind...	1845-1847	John G. Carlisle..	Ky. ..	1883-1889
Henry Clay.....	Ky....	1811-1814	R. C. Winthrop...	Mass.	1847-1849	Thomas B. Reed..	Me....	1889-1891
Langdon Cheves..	S. C. .	1814-1815	Howell Cobb.....	Ga....	1849-1851	Charles F. Crisp..	Ga....	1891-1895
Henry Clay.....	Ky....	1815-1820	Linn Boyd..... ..	Ky....	1851-1855	Thomas B. Reed..	Me....	1895-1899
John W. Taylor...	N. Y..	1820-1821	N. P. Banks.....	Mass..	1856-1857	D. B. Henderson..	Ia....	1899-1903
Philip P. Barbour	Va....	1821-1823	James L. Orr.....	S. C. .	1857-1859	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill....	1903-1910
Henry Clay.....	Ky....	1823-1825	Wm. Pennington..	N. J..	1860-1861	Champ Clark.....	Mo....	1911-1918
John W. Taylor...	N. Y..	1825-1827						

Dayton of New Jersey presided over the 4th and 5th Congress, Macon of North Carolina, the 7th, 8th and 9th; Varnum of Massachusetts, 10th and 11th; Henry Clay of Kentucky, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th; Taylor of New York, 16th and 19th; Stephenson of Virginia, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d; Polk of Tennessee, 24th and 25th; Reed of Maine, 51st, 54th and 55th; Henderson of Iowa, 56th and 57th; Cannon of Illinois, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st and Champ Clark, Mo., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

(Department of New York Headquarters, Room 7, City Hall, New York.)

Commander, Thomas F. Gannon; *Adjutant*, William Jones; *Quartermaster*, James S. Long; *Senior Vice Commander*, Charles P. Shinn, Brooklyn; *Junior Vice Commander*, William Lannigan, Troy.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

(Headquarters, 347 Madison Avenue., N. Y.)

President—William Dean Howells. *Chancellor*—W. M. Sloane. *Secretary*—Robert Underwood Johnson. *Treasurer*—Thomas Hastings. The other directors are: Edwin H. Blashfield, Nicholas M. Butler, and Augustus Thomas. The members of the Academy other than the directors, are:

Theodore Roosevelt	Thomas Nelson Page	Augustus Thomas
John Singer Sargent	Elihu Vedder	Timothy Cole
Daniel Chester French	George Edward Woodberry	Cass Gilbert
John Burroughs	Kenyon Cox	William Roscoe Thayer
James Ford Rhodes	George Whitefield Chadwick	Robert Grant
Horatio William Parker	Abbott Handerson Thayer	Frederick MacMonnies
George Washington Cable	Henry Mills Alden	Julian Alden Weir
Henry van Dyke	George De Forest Brush	William Gillette
William Crary Brownell	William Rutherford Mead	Paul Elmer More
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve	Bliss Perry	Barrett Wendell
Woodrow Wilson	Abbott Lawrence Lowell	Carl Melchers
Arthur Twining Hadley	Nicholas Murray Butler	Elihu Root
Henry Cabot Lodge	Paul Wayland Bartlett	Brand Whitlock
Edwin Howland Blashfield	Owen Wister	Hamlin Garland
Brander Matthews	Herbert Adams	

The first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The Academy received a national charter from Congress in April, 1916. The qualification for membership is stated in the Constitution. "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Chairman—B. M. Baruch. *Vice Chairman*—Alexander Legge. *Chair. Price Fixing Com.*—Robert S. Brookings. *Navy*—Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher. *Labor*—Hugh Frayne. *Army*—Major General George W. Goethals. *Priorities Com.*—Judge Edwin B. Parker. *Com. of Finished Products*—George N. Peek, *Steel Admr.*—J. L. Replogle. *Technical Advisor*—L. L. Summers. *Secretary*—H. P. Ingels. *Gen. Counsel*, —Albert C. Ritchie. *Asso. Mem. Board*, Asst. to the Chairman—Herbert Bayard Swope.

Price Fixing Committee—Robert S. Brookings, chairman; B. M. Baruch; W. B. Colver, chairman Federal Trade Commission; H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator; Hugh Frayne, labor rep., War Ind. Board; Commander John M. Hancock, navy representative; Lieut. Col. Robert H. Montgomery, army representative; Henry C. Stuart; Dr. F. W. Taussig, chairman Tariff Commission, W. W. Phelps, secretary.

Labor Division—Hugh Frayne, chairman.

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Fuel Administrator——————. *Exec. Sec.*, David Whitcomb. *Advisers*—(Gen. Counsel) B. W. Warren, (Labor) J. P. White, (Bituminous) Rembrandt Peale, (Technical) S. A. Taylor, (Anthracite) J. B. Neale, (Transportation) G. N. Snider. *Asst. Administrator*—Cyrus Garnsey, Jr. *Engineers*—R. V. Norris and J. H. Allport. *Dir. of Prod.*—J. B. Neale. *Bur. of Prices*—Dir., E. Q. Trowbridge. *Bur. of State Organization*—Dir., W. E. Hope; Asst., J. C. Cotton. *Manager, Field Reps.*—N. S. Schroeder. *Bur. of Conserv.*—Dir., J. P. Noyes. *Bur. Traffic and Transp.*—Mgr. inland traffic, F. M. Whitaker. *Business Mgr.*—R. S. Neely. *Bur. of Educ.*—Dir., E. R. Sartwell. *Distribution Div.*—Gen. Dir., J. D. A. Morrow; Asst., S. L. Yerkes. *Bur. of Bitum. Coal*—Dir., A. W. Calloway. *Bur. of Anthracite*—Dir., A. S. Learoyd; Asst., C. W. White. *Bur. of Coke*—Dir., W. S. Blauvelt. *Bur. of State Distrib.*—Dir., A. M. Ogle. *Oil Dir.*—Gen. Dir., M. L. Requa; Counsel, N. B. Beecher. *Nat. Gas Section*—Chief, T. B. Gregory. *Production Section*—Chief, T. A. O'Donnell. *Pipe Line Section*—Chief, S. A. Culberson, Jr. *Bur. of Purchase and Lubricants*—Dir., A. E. Woodman. *Oil Conserv.*—Chief, W. C. Robinson.

FEDERAL FUEL ADMINISTRATORS.

State.	Name.	City.	State.	Name.	City.
Alabama	S. P. Kennedy	Anniston.	Nebraska	John L. Kennedy	Omaha.
Arizona	Will. L. Clark	Phoenix.	Nevada	E. H. Walker	Carson City.
Arkansas	H. C. Couch	Little Rock.	New England	James J. Storrow	Boston.
California	A. E. Schwabacher	San Francisco.	N. Hampshire	Charles M. Floyd	Manchester.
Colorado	William J. Galligan	Denver.	New Jersey	R. C. Jenkinson	Newark.
Connecticut	Thomas W. Russell	Hartford.	New Mexico	Wm. C. McDonald	Carrizozo.
Delaware	Chas. H. Ten Weeges	Wilmington.	New York	Delos W. Cooke	New York.
Dist. of Col	John L. Weaver	Washington	N. Carolina	A. W. McAlister	Greensboro.
Florida	Arthur T. Williams	Jacksonville.	North Dakota	I. P. Baker	Bismarck.
Georgia	Dr. L. G. Hardman	Commerce.	Ohio	Homer H. Johnson	Columbus.
Idaho	Frank R. Gooding	Gooding.	Oklahoma	P. A. Norris	Ada.
Illinois	John E. Williams	Chicago.	Oregon	Fred J. Holmes	Portland.
Indiana	Evans Woollen	Indianapolis.	Pennsylvania	William Potter	Philadelphia.
Iowa	Charles Webster	Des Moines.	Rhode Island	George H. Holmes	Providence.
Kansas	Emerson Carey	Hutchinson.	S. Carolina	B. B. Gossett	Anderson.
Kentucky	Wiley B. Bryan	Louisville.	South Dakota	W. G. Bickelhaupt	Aberdeen.
Louisiana	John G. O'Kelley	New Orleans	Tennessee	W. E. Myer	Nashville.
Maine	J. C. Hamlen	Portland.	Texas	Wiley Blair	Dallas.
Maryland	Ferdinand A. Meyer	Baltimore.	Utah	W. W. Armstrong	Salt Lake City.
Massachusetts	James J. Storrow	Boston.	Vermont	H. J. M. Jones	Montpelier.
Michigan	William K. Prudden	Lansing.	Virginia	Harry F. Byrd	Richmond.
Minnesota	John F. McGee	Minneapolis.	Washington	David Whitcomb	Seattle.
Mississippi	C. L. Townes	Minter City.	West Virginia	J. Walter Barnes	Fairmont.
Missouri	Wallace Crossley	Jefferson City.	Wisconsin	W. N. Fitzgerald	Milwaukee.
Montana	W. J. Swindlehurst	Helena.	Wyoming	Augustine Kendall	Rock Springs.

NEW YORK FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Delos W. Cooke, New York State Federal Fuel Administrator, headquarters, 151 Fifth Ave.; with the following deputies:

Manhattan—Reeve Schley, 65 Broadway.
Bronx—Cyrus C. Miller, Board of Trade Bldg., East 187th Street near Third Avenue.
Brooklyn—Fred E. Gunnison, 44 Court Street.
Queens—Geo. J. Ryan, Bridge Plaza, L. I. C.
Richmond—Otis Williams, 37 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Westchester—Paul K. Randall, Court House, White Plains, N. Y.

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following figures, revised officially to July 1, 1918, show the acrea of surveyed and unsurveyed public lands in the U. S., the figures in parenthesis being acreage of unsurveyed domain: Alabama, 35,220; Arizona, 6,829,800 (14,426,210); Arkansas, 281,436 (7,040); California, 15,900,150 (4,628,884); Colorado, 8,441,461 (1,830,494); Florida, 114,726; Idaho, 8,167,725 (5,154,991); Kansas, 5,275; Louisiana, 33,649 (11,910); Michigan, 72,829; Minnesota, 469,973; Mississippi, 42,064; Missouri, 147; Montana, 3,335,963 (4,865,056); Nebraska, 105,909 (2,647); Nevada, 31,848,173 (23,234,027); New Mexico, 13,692,216 (5,423,338); North Dakota, 116,138; Oklahoma, 31,715; Oregon, 13,369,819 (955,772); South Dakota, 793,040 (44,186); Utah, 14,010,343 (17,465,576); Washington, 931,872 (328,111); Wisconsin, 6,146; Wyoming, 23,595,511 (1,838,683). Grand total, 142,231,300 (80,216,925).

The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres, of which about 23,884,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 1,006,762 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918: From disposal of public lands, $3,421,026.81; sales of Indian lands, $1,935,773.73; leases of power permits, etc., $13,670.10; depredations on the public lands, $22,543.40; copies of records and plats, $31,110.36; and sales of Government property, etc., $7,703.26; total receipts for the year, $5,431,827.66.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 9,974,331.61 acres; area of lands patented, 9,552,482.21.

The total number of entries, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1918, entries, 103,422 acres, 13,445,946.69; amount, $34,101,638.40.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES AND OFFICERS AS OF OCTOBER 18, 1918.

STATE.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.	STATE.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.
Ala....	Moutg'ery.	Cato D. Glover	John S. Hunter	Mont..	Miles City.	G. W. Myers...	J. T. Hamilton.
Alaska.	Fairbanks..	J. E. Clark....	Lewis T. Erwin		Missoula..	F.M.MacHaffie	W. E. McMurry
	Juneau.....	C. B. Walker...	F. A. Boyle.	Neb...	Alliance...	T. J. O'Keefe..	J. C. Morrow.
	Nome.....	Thos. McGann.	E. R. Jordan.		Brok'nBow	M. C. War'gton	J. P. Robertson.
Ariz..	Phoenix...	John L. Irvin..	Scott White.		Lincoln....	H. A. Meler....	G. G. Beams.
Ark....	Camden....	R. D. Newton..	O. B. Gordon.		N. Platte..	E. J. Eames...	A. F. Beeler.
	Harrison...	J. L. Clendenin.	W. L. Snapp.		O'Neil.....	J. P. Golden...	F. Campbell.
	Little Rock	John W. Allen..	A. M. Ward.		Valentine..	C. A. Rosseter..	F. M. Broome.
Cal....	El Centro..	Vene Bloomer..	B. H. Lien.	Nev...	CarsonCity	S. J. Rogers....	A. B. Gray.
	Eureka....	F. P. Wheeler..	G. D. Little.		Elko.....	J. E. Robbins..	A. G. Dawley.
	Inde'd'nce.	O. C. Harper...	A. T. Force.	N.Mex.	Clayton...	Paz Valverde...	Thos. E. Owen.
	Los Angeles	B. T. Groves...	Alex. Mitchell.		Ft. Sumner	W. R. McGill..	R. Harrison.
	Sac'mento.	H. P. Andrews.	Sam. Butler.		Las Cruces	J. L. Burnside..	S. P. Ascarate.
	S. Fran'co.	J. B. Sanford...	Mrs.G.BCaukin		Roswell...	Emmett Patton	Wm. G. Cowan.
	Susanville..	Jas. A. Nutting	J. B. Alvord.		Santa Fe..	F. Delgado....	Juan N. Vigil.
	Visalia....	C. A. Ferguson.	Joseph Allen.		Tucumcari.	R. P. Donohoo.	F. S. y Baca.
Col....	Del Norte..	H. H. Abbott..	Lee A. Ruark.	N.Dak.	Bismarck..	P. E. Bryne....	F. L. Brant.
	Denver....	Mrs. M. Dargin	W. A. Maxwell.		Dickinson..	W. B. Dickson.	E. J. Hughes.
	Durango...	J. T. Joyce....	George Weaver.		Minot.....	C. R. Bierly...	A. J. Schroer.
	Glenw'd S.	D. C. Weyand..	F. H. Selhorst.		Williston..	W. E. Byerly...	C. A. Mansfield.
	Hugo.....	J. R. Beavers..	J. J. Milssemer.	Okla...	Guthrie....	J. Y. Callahan.	A. X. Campbell.
	Lamar.....	A. L. Beavers..	R. J. McGrath.	Ore....	Burns.....	V. G. Cozad...	S. Mothershead.
	Leadville..	E. J. Hoefnagels	Mrs. A. Rogers.		La Grande.	C. S. Dunn....	N. Skiff.
	Montrose..	O. C. Skinner..	Geo. W. Bruce.		Lakeview..	J. F. Burgess...	A. J. Foster.
	Pueblo....	G. M. Dameron	J. B. Orman.		Portland...	N. Campbell...	G. I. Smith.
	Sterling....	A. F. Browns...	John W. Cloyd.		Roseburg..	W. H. Cannon..	R. R. Turner.
Fla....	Gainesville.	R. W. Davis...	P. M. Colson.		The Dalles.	H. F. Woodc'ck	L. A. Booth.
Idaho..	Blackfoot..	J. T. Carruth..	C. E. Harris.		Vale.....	T. Jones.....	M. N. Fegtly.
	Boise.....	F. S. Heer.....	F. B. Kinyon.	S. Dak.	Bellef'che..	J. A. Ross.....	K. E. Baxter.
	C. d'Alene.	Frank Langley.	Arthur J. Ewing		Gregory...	E. M. Starcher.	D. F. B'kholder
	Hailey....	Ben. R. Gray..	Wm. U. Hews.		Lemmon...	J. C. Stoner....	J. K. Clark.
	Lewiston..	H. Heltfeld....	B. F. Hoar.		Pierre.....	John Cogan....	LeR.E.C'm'ngs
Kan...	Dodge City	R. R. Wilson..	J. V. Killiou.		Rapid City	J. W. Mee.....	W.H.Tompkins.
	Topeka.....	G. S. Allen.....	J. E. Barrett.		T'ber Lake	W. Healey.....	W. W. Sparks.
La....	Bat. Rouge	E. D. Glanelloni	W. W. Ventress.	Utah..	S. L. City..	G. B. Blakely..	H. C. Jex.
Mich..	Marquette.	J. L. Hefferman	P. H. Ross.		Vernal....	P. Hanson.....	A. F. Young.
Minn..	Cass Lake.	A. G. Swindleh't	Fred. A. King.	Wash..	N. Yakima	R. Strobach....	C. E. Rusk.
	Crookston.	P. M. Ringdal..	J. P. O'Connell.		Seattle....	G.A.C.Roch'ter	J. W. Oyen.
	Duluth....	J. Winczewski..	J. L. Travers.		Spokane...	J. L. Wiley....	W. F. Page.
Miss...	Jackson...	W. F. Cummins	H. C. Sharkey.		Vancouver.	Henry A. Porter	J. J. O'Keane.
Mo....	Springfield.	C. C. Davidson.	(Abolished.)		W. Walla..	F. M. Hedger...	W. A. White.
Mont..	Billings....	F. T. Woods...	E. J. McLean.		Watcrville.	B. Spear.....	S. S. Beggs.
	Bozeman...	F. W. Appleton	J. P. Bole.	Wis...	Wausau...	H. Schmidt....	K. A. Beyreis.
	Glasgow...	T. R. Jones....	E.C.Hargadine.	Wyo...	Buffalo....	R. R. Read....	G. T. Stahl.
	Creat Falls	J. A. Parker...	Thos. Corbally.		Cheyenne..	W. Reid.....	L. Voorhees.
	Havre.....	M.W.H'chins'n	J. A. Mayer.		Douglas...	W. H. Fowler..	Julia M. Cross.
	Helena....	Jos. Oker.....	F. F. Steele.		Evanston..	A. Nisbet.....	J. P. Folger.
	Kalispell...	F. O. Williams.	O. E. Thomas.		Lander....	R. Connagham.	W. H. Exley.
	Lewiston...	H. J. Kelly....	A. Hoagland.		Sundance..	C. H. Massie...	C. R. Yoeman.

U. S. Surveyors General—Alaska, Juneau, Charles E. Davidson; Arizona, Phoenix, Frank P. Trott; California, San Francisco, Frank H. Gould; Colorado, Denver, John B. McGauran; Idaho, Boise, Edward Hedden; Montana, Helena, Henry Gerharz; Nevada, Reno, John B. O'Sullivan; New Mexico, Santa Fe, Lucius Dills; Oregon, Portland, Edward G. Worth; South Dakota, Huron, William A. Lynch; Utah, Salt Lake City, Ingwald C. Thoresen; Washington, Olympia, Edward A. FitzHenry; Wyoming, Cheyenne, Charles L. Decker.

Chiefs of Field Divisions—Portland, Ore., Harry E. Laughlin; San Francisco, George Hayworth; Juneau, Alaska, C. R. Arundell; Helena, Ira Lantz; Denver, M. D. McEniry; Cheyenne, Adelbert Baker; Southern, Charles W. Atkinson, Jackson, Miss.; Salt Lake City, H. Stanley Hinrichs; Santa Fe, B. B. Gibbs, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Supervisors of Surveys—Frank M. Johnson, Denver.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS.

(Exclusive of postal revenues and disbursements paid from postal revenues.)

Months.	Ordinary Receipts.					Ordinary Disbursements.		
	Customs.	Income and Excess Profits Tax	Total Internal Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Checks and Warrants.	Int. on Public Debt.	Total.
1917—June	$18,717,886	$195,555,194	$252,082,100	$18,633,205	$289,433,192	$133,833,598	$470,441	$134,304,040
July	15,805,129	9,478,880	60,374,840	7,575,979	83,755,949	204,763,290	3,535,710	208,299,031
Aug	15,902,255	4,248,091	48,170,690	9,839,107	73,912,053	275,527,376	1,910,623	277,438,000
Sept	15,201,388	6,026,475	47,291,868	12,967,317	75,460,574	348,579,259	434,046	349,013,305
Oct	13,647,946	5,987,904	56,306,319	20,226,866	90,181,132	458,575,257	3,470,102	462,045,359
Nov	11,935,389	6,720,898	88,257,600	39,175,579	139,368,569	510,954,079	1,997,955	512,952,035
Dec	11,247,214	13,725,534	75,150,610	18,034,677	104,432,502	594,718,375	16,579,049	611,297,425
1918—Jan	12,163,216	10,702,143	73,093,908	17,796,189	103,053,314	701,615,470	13,686,569	715,302,039
Feb	12,019,441	13,200,936	72,316,414	14,177,234	98,513,090	661,905,604	3,495,086	665,400,691
March	18,106,373	31,424,027	121,059,264	16,536,309	155,701,947	818,472,072	1,654,109	820,126,181
April	16,445,531	83,012,299	176,126,011	16,111,894	208,683,438	903,894,642	6,862,116	910,756,758
May	19,925,706	342,104,796	477,186,725	97,254,972	594,367,405	1,012,048,047	56,151,979	1,068,203,026
June	17,598,789	1,786,647,885	1,890,700,056	22,317,686	1,931,116,532	1,193,081,328	70,835,577	1,263,914,905
July	15,837,889	497,496,376	603,444,442	21,974,810	641,257,143	1,221,040,639	38,741,959	1,259,782,599
Aug	14,175,802	30,795,666	114,531,789	22,645,000	151,352,592	1,526,931,177	2,029,399	1,524,901,777

Months.	Public Debt Receipts.				Public Debt Disbursements.		
	Dep. for Retire Treas Notes.	Sale of Liberty Bonds.	War Savings and Thrift Stamps.	Sale of Certifi. of Indebt.	Bonds, Notes and Certifi. Retired.	Certifi. of Indebt. Redeemed.	Bank Notes Retired.
1917—June	$450,837	$1,385,018,756	.....	$200,000,000	$2,870	$626,196,844	$2,867,362
July	5,853,640	.....	.....	.....	260	46,782,110	7,466,790
Aug	316,460	353,230,144	.....	550,000,000	30	222,150,633	2,477,597
Sept	412,197	146,459,249	.....	505,342,000	1,720	13,981,356	2,310,382
Oct	5,307,495	177,299,034	.....	1,370,947,000	1,630	134,048,138	7,125,115
Nov	349,000	2,528,784,351	.....	244,204,000	6,960	1,218,290,632	1,846,247
Dec	613,867	719,252,030	$10,236,151	691,622,000	1,889	1,434,487,863	1,439,725
1918—Jan	10,295,440	400,197,498	24,559,722	735,572,500	103,623,176	.....	11,103,065
Feb	2,495,450	9,513,421	41,148,214	1,184,834,000	150,636,604	.....	2,041,195
March	466,090	601,999	53,967,864	924,638,500	40,479,251	.....	1,379,295
April	795,350	105,125,622	60,972,984	1,150,805,500	385,005,823	.....	9,341,132
May	1,294,342	2,481,011,881	57,956,640	323,938,500	1,398,137,989	.....	1,266,455
June	2,236,697	3648,888,457	58,250,485	1,008,828,000	2,035,031,300	.....	4,190,225
July	538,840	3518,848,631	241,417,942	1,638,763,600	1,475,077,303	.....	5,811,070
Aug	9,840,857	3412,099,620	129,041,200	3821,508,900	142,165,829	.....	1,743,332

Purchase of Obligations of Foreign Governments—1917: June, $277,500,000; July, $452,500,000; August, $478,000,000; September, $396,000,000; October, $480,700,000; November, $471,929,750; December, $492,000,000. 1918: January, $370,200,000; February, $325,000,000; March, $317,500,000; April, $287,500,000; May, $424,000,000; June, $242,700,000; July, $343,485,000; August, $279,250,000.

The ordinary receipts in the year ended June 30, 1917, were: Customs, $225,962,393; internal revenue, $809,366,207; misc., $82,846,525; total ord. rec., $1,118,174,126; ordinary disbursements, civil and misc. items, $234,649,248; War Dept., $440,276,880 (exclusive of Panama Canal expend.); Navy Dept., $257,166,437; Indians, $30,598,093; pensions, $160,318,405; int. on pub. debt, $24,742,129; total ord. disb., $1,147,898,991.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY—1893-1918

July 1.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Dollars.	Smaller Coin.	U. S. Notes.	Nat. Bk. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total in Treasury.
1893	$96,519,833	$7,357,028	$11,945,257	$15,906,590	$4,043,906	$6,334,613	$142,107,227
1894	64,976,622	15,860,217	17,738,968	21,156,414	6,635,044	17,902,988	144,270,253
1895	108,236,753	30,079,665	16,604,420	27,587,031	4,737,984	30,145,231	217,391,084
1896	102,494,781	39,266,624	15,767,056	90,541,148	10,832,425	34,638,033	293,540,067
1897	141,363,989	31,933,311	16,201,960	39,766,394	5,123,683	31,397,763	265,787,100
1898	167,752,728	11,534,103	12,070,690	36,546,994	4,909,189	2,900,843	235,714,547
1899	251,104,415	6,560,759	5,800,728	18,054,174	3,545,432	956,516	286,022,024
1900	222,844,953	15,749,107	6,702,754	29,004,471	9,525,332	723,058	284,549,675
1901	247,811,938	23,835,062	10,587,557	16,635,610	8,631,386	258,462	307,760,015
1902	253,801,291	24,830,189	11,462,534	12,389,294	11,195,575	197,224	313,876,107
1903	254,162,230	27,275,973	9,307,873	12,432,449	13,673,941	166,352	317,018,818
1904	216,183,723	27,439,081	11,533,678	12,921,591	16,207,259	75,943	284,361,275
1905	221,381,650	30,366,821	13,386,482	14,260,319	15,690,957	140,982	295,227,211
1906	290,489,841	12,344,108	6,595,416	10,740,796	13,111,122	48,680	333,329,963
1907	304,619,431	10,340,313	8,674,817	4,410,961	14,546,565	12,465	342,604,552
1908	221,912,063	21,670,450	23,177,618	7,284,694	66,685,237	18,470	340,748,532
1909	227,698,852	14,356,495	27,076,748	6,562,749	24,381,268	11,585	300,087,697
1910	242,411,286	13,575,756	19,575,017	11,893,146	29,771,198	9,475	317,235,878
1911	233,533,255	39,043,622	21,185,641	7,691,894	40,493,225	8,744	341,956,381
1912	264,028,646	25,785,046	25,554,007	8,983,695	39,992,733	13,430	364,357,557
1913	258,363,327	24,357,478	20,737,926	9,465,836	43,403,670	3,330	356,331,567
1914	252,962,971	16,931,016	22,040,989	8,835,369	35,491,862	11,237	336,273,444
1915	247,746,370	19,400,104	26,164,295	14,338,770	33,880,546	9,313	420,236,612
1916	238,093,644	9,846,285	17,440,437	4,961,469	24,773,866	.....	458,961,371
1917	214,941,127	17,289,218	4,422,622	10,719,778	17,971,459	.....	644,414,394
1918	245,602,753	38,685,508	14,940,804	6,744,783	20,068,477	.....	356,124,750

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS, INC.

ORGANIZED June 3, 1915. The committee publishes booklets and pamphlets, and gratuitously distributes books on national defense. The officers are: *Chairman*—Henry A. Wise Wood, New York. *Treasurer*—Alan R. Hawley, New York. *Secretary*—James E. Clark, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

U. S. DEBT INTEREST AND COIN IN CIRCULATION 1800-1918.

YEAR. (FISCAL.)	Less Cash in Treas.	Debt Per Capita.	Interest-Bearing Debt July 1.	Annual Interest Charge.	Int. Per Capita.	Gold in Circulation.	Silver in Circulation.
	Dollars.	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	
1800	82,976,294	15.63	82,976,294	3,402,601	0.64	16,000,000	
1810	53,173,217	7.34	53,173,218	3,163,671	.44	27,000,000	
1820	91,015,566	9.44	91,015,566	5,151,004	.53	22,300,000	
1830	48,565,406	3.77	48,565,406	1,912,575	.15	26,344,295	
1840	3,573,343	.21	3,573,344	174,598	.01	79,336,916	
1850	63,452,773	2.74	63,452,774	3,782,393	.16	147,395,456	
1855	35,586,956	1.31	35,586,957	2,314,465	.08	231,068,024	
1860	59,964,402	1.91	64,640,838	3,443,687	.11	228,304,775	
1861	87,718,660	2.74	90,380,874	5,092,630	.16	246,400,000	
1862	505,312,752	15.45	365,304,827	22,048,510	.67	25,000,000	
1863	1,111,350,737	33.31	707,531,634	41,854,148	1.25	25,000,000	
1864	1,709,452,277	50.21	1,359,930,764	78,853,487	2.32	25,000,000	
1865	2,674,815,856	76.98	2,221,311,918	137,742,617	3.96	25,000,000	
1866	2,636,036,163	74.32	2,332,331,208	146,068,196	4.12	25,000,000	
1867	2,508,151,211	69.26	2,248,067,388	138,892,451	3.84	25,000,000	
1868	2,480,853,413	67.10	2,202,088,728	128,459,598	3.48	25,000,000	
1869	2,432,771,873	64.43	2,162,060,522	125,523,998	3.32	25,000,000	
1870	2,331,169,956	60.46	2,046,455,722	118,784,960	3.08	25,000,000	
1871	2,246,994,068	56.81	1,934,696,750	111,949,331	2.83	25,000,000	
1872	2,149,780,530	52.96	1,814,794,100	103,988,463	2.56	25,000,000	
1873	2,105,462,060	50.52	1,710,483,950	98,049,804	2.35	25,000,000	
1874	2,104,149,153	49.17	1,738,930,750	98,796,005	2.31	25,000,000	
1875	2,090,041,170	47.53	1,722,676,300	96,855,691	2.20	25,000,000	
1876	2,060,925,349	45.66	1,710,685,450	96,104,269	2.11	25,000,000	21,055,128
1877	2,019,275,431	43.56	1,711,888,500	93,160,644	2.01	25,000,000	37,884,853
1878	1,999,382,280	42.01	1,794,735,650	94,654,473	1.99	25,000,000	55,127,573
1879	1,996,414,905	40.85	1,797,643,700	83,773,779	1.71	110,505,362	69,383,023
1880	1,919,326,747	38.27	1,723,993,100	79,633,981	1.59	225,695,779	68,622,345
1881	1,819,650,154	35.46	1,639,567,750	75,018,696	1.46	315,312,877	76,181,776
1882	1,675,023,474	31.91	1,463,810,400	57,360,111	1.09	358,251,325	78,783,769
1883	1,538,781,825	28.66	1,358,229,150	51,436,710	.96	344,653,495	82,125,749
1884	1,438,542,995	26.20	1,226,563,850	47,926,433	.87	340,624,203	86,351,008
1885	1,375,352,443	24.50	1,406,150,950	47,014,133	.84	341,668,411	82,789,890
1886	1,282,145,840	22.34	1,146,074,100	45,510,098	.79	358,219,575	98,842,613
1887	1,175,168,675	20.63	1,021,692,350	41,780,530	.71	376,540,681	104,132,586
1888	1,063,004,894	17.72	950,522,500	38,991,935	.65	391,114,033	105,889,710
1889	975,939,750	15.92	829,853,900	33,752,355	.53	376,481,568	105,934,463
1890	890,784,370	14.15	725,313,110	29,417,603	.47	374,258,923	110,311,336
1891	851,912,751	13.34	610,529,120	23,615,736	.37	407,319,163	117,045,399
1892	841,526,463	12.93	585,029,330	22,893,883	.35	408,568,824	120,111,166
1893	838,969,475	12.64	585,037,190	22,894,194	.35	408,535,663	122,399,539
1894	899,313,380	13.39	635,041,890	25,394,386	.38	495,976,730	112,075,619
1895	901,672,966	13.08	716,202,060	29,140,792	.42	479,637,961	112,336,057
1896	955,297,253	13.60	847,363,890	34,387,266	.49	454,905,064	112,321,355
1897	986,656,086	13.78	847,365,130	34,387,315	.48	517,589,688	111,556,690
1898	1,027,085,492	14.08	847,367,470	34,387,409	.47	657,950,463	122,539,886
1899	1,155,320,235	15.55	1,046,048,750	40,847,873	.54	679,738,050	130,547,250
1900	1,107,711,257	14.58	1,023,478,860	33,545,130	.44	610,806,472	142,050,334
1901	1,044,739,119	13.46	987,141,040	20,789,153	.38	629,790,765	146,756,537
1902	969,457,241	12.24	931,070,340	27,542,946	.35	632,394,289	154,468,577
1903	925,011,637	11.44	914,541,419	25,541,573	.32	617,260,739	165,117,934
1904	967,231,773	11.73	895,157,440	24,176,745	.29	645,817,576	166,842,169
1905	989,866,772	11.77	895,158,340	24,176,781	.29	651,063,589	175,022,043
1905	964,435,686	11.25	895,159,140	23,248,064	.27	668,655,075	188,630,872
1907	878,596,755	10.06	894,834,280	21,628,914	.25	561,697,371	203,487,845
1908	938,132,409	10.55	897,503,990	21,101,197	.24	613,244,810	209,506,822
1909	1,023,861,530	11.31	913,317,490	21,275,602	.23	599,337,698	204,319,698
1910	1,046,449,185	11.35	913,317,490	21,275,602	.23	590,877,993	208,016,245
1911	1,015,784,338	10.83	915,353,190	21,336,673	.23	589,295,538	210,867,772
1912	1,027,574,697	10.77	963,776,770	22,787,684	.24	610,724,154	215,373,772
1913	1,028,564,055	10.60	965,706,610	22,835,330	.24	608,400,799	226,585,203
1914	1,027,257,009	10.41	967,953,310	22,891,498	.23	611,544,681	230,266,183
1915	1,090,148,006	10.87	969,759,090	22,936,642	.23	590,133,619	223,913,111
1916	1,006,281,572	9.88	971,552,590	23,084,636	.23	637,250,272	237,364,783
1917	1,908,635,224	18.44	2,712,549,476	83,625,481	.82	690,574,527	265,677,472
1918	760,290,132	111.88	12,578,985,282	83,265,481	.82	1107,531,243	294,548,105

Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. As the result of special investigation by the Director of the Mint a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on Sept. 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of silver coin.

N. Y. STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND.

(Financial Statement, June 30, 1918)

ASSETS—Investments, $3,245,391; cash in bank, $327,850; accrued interest, $40,512; policyholders' accounts, $598,805. Total, $4,212,560.

LIABILITIES—Reserve for losses, $3,166,357; reserve for deferred claim expense, $126,654; reserve for unearned premiums, $142,726; reserve for expenses, $313,392. Total, $3,749,130. Surplus, $463,430; grand total, $4,212,560.

The total volume of premiums by all insurance carriers, stock, mutual and State Fund for the year 1917 was $21,342,405, divided as follows: stock companies, $15,818,146; mutual companies, $2,796,381; State fund, $2,727,878.

SYNOPSIS OF TRUST ACCOUNTS OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

FOLLOWING is a synopsis of the trust accounts of the Alien Property Custodian as of September 30, 1918—Cash deposited with Secretary of Treasury, $54,801,475; cash with depositaries, $7,469; stocks, $167,810,774; bonds—other than investments made by Secretary of Treasury—$58,281,334; mortgages, $10,866,909; notes receivable, $6,130,682; accounts receivable, $57,559,207; real estate, $7,311,728; general businesses and estates in operation or liquidation, merchandise, miscellaneous investments, etc., $85,484,979; enemy vessels, $34,193,690; total, $482,447,349.

Number of trusts reported to Alien Property Custodian, 25,924; number of trusts opened, 17,753.

The Alien Property Custodian, A. Mitchell Palmer, announced on November 4, 1918, that he was taking over the property and trust funds in this country owned by or inherited from the following women of American families married to enemy aliens:

Baroness Augusta Luise von Alten, Budapest, Austria, formerly Augusta L. De Haven, and Sarah E. von Camps, Hanover, Welfei, Germany, formerly Sarah E. De Haven, granddaughters of the late Louisa G. Bigelow, formerly of Chicago. Estate valued at about $1,460,000. Each has a life interest in one-third.

Baroness Lydia G. von Hammerstein, formerly Lydia Griswold of New York. Small interest in estate of George Griswold of New York and $15,500 in stocks.

Baroness Clara Erhart von Truchsess, Düsseldorf, Germany, formerly Clara Erhart of New York. Life estate in trust fund of $500,000; stocks, $63,600; bonds, $426,800; notes, $93,900; cash, $17,429.22.

BERWIND ESTATE AFFECTED.

Gertrude, Baroness von Bocklin, Rust bei Ringsheim, Baden, Germany, formerly Gertrude Berwind of Philadelphia, Pa. Under the will of Charles F. Berwind, her father, late of Philadelphia, she received more than $300,000 in property, which was put in trust with the property received by the other heirs in this estate.

Baroness Olivia Louise von Rothkirch, Schloss Massee, bei Trebnitz, Schlesien, Germany, formerly Olivia Louise Brown, daughter of William John Brown of New York, N. Y. Life interest in trust approximating $1,000,000.

Baroness Mathilda L. Bornemisza, Budapest, Austria, Baroness Margaret von Wucherer, Steiermark, Austria, and Anna von Dory Johahaza, Steiermark, Austria, daughters of the late James Price of Philadelphia and granddaughters of the late Samuel Harlan of Philadelphia, and Baroness Manon Dumreicher, Baron Tibor von Berg, Baron Tassilo von Berg, and Baron Max von Berg, children of the deceased daughter, Baroness Sallie Mae Berg. The above enemies share in the income of a trust under the will of Sarah Maria Price, valued at $275,000, and also in a trust created under the will of Samuel Harlan, Jr., valued at $75,000.

Baroness Cornelia C. Zedlitz, Berlin, Germany, formerly Cornelia Carnochan Roosevelt, daughter of the late Charles Y. Roosevelt of New York. Her husband, Baron Clemens Zedlitz, died in 1901. Under a trust agreement made in 1889 in contemplation of marriage, her property, valued at about $1,000,000, was put in trust, reserving to her a life interest. Personal property valued at $200,000 also was taken over.

Countess Marguerite Isabelle Eugenie Victorine de Stuers Obendorff, wife of former German Ambassador to Austria, and daughter of Alphonse de Stuers, Minister of Holland in France. She is a grandniece of the late Henry Astor, grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, and inherits a share in his estate. Her mother was Countess Margaret Laura Zborowski, daughter of Alida Astor, a sister of Henry Astor and daughter of William Astor. Trust fund, $60,000, created by deed of trust by her father; cash, $9,492.25 and 8-15 interest in New York City property.

Countess von Francken Sierstorpff, Zyrowa Leschnitz, Prussia, formerly Mary Knowlton, daughter of Edwin F. Knowlton of New York. Life interest trust fund, $1,200,000, left under the will of her father; bonds, $3,600; notes, $21,457.55; insurance policy, $10,000; bank account, $216.05. Remainder interests of Count Edwin Victor Guido Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Casper Johannes Maria Sierstorpff, and Count Hans Clemens Herman Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Casper Alexander Maria Sierstorpff, sons of the above enemy, also taken over.

$4,000,000 SECURITIES TAKEN OVER.

Countess Gladys Vanderbilt Szechenyl, Budapest, Hungary, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and Alice G. Vanderbilt. Nearly four million dollars in securities taken over; also income from $5,000,000 trust fund created under the will of her father.

Countess Harriot Sigray, Ivancz Nagycsakuy, Hungary, daughter of the late Marcus Daly of Montana. Securities taken over, $1,000,000; cash, $13,069.81.

Countess Gladys McMillan Cornet, Brussels, Belgium, formerly Gladys McMillan, daughter of the late James H. McMillan of Detroit. Life interest in one-tenth of trust of $4,500,000, created under the will of James McMillan, her grandfather. Life interest in two-thirds of trust of $450,000, created under the will of James H. McMillan, her father. Life estate one-tenth trust of $600,000, created under the will of Mary L. McMillan, her grandmother. Securities also taken over, $149,725.

Jayta Humphreys von Wolf, Munich, Germany, daughter of the late Frederic Humphreys of New York, the founder of the Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company. Life interest in a trust valued about $50,000, consisting largely of stock of the above company and bank balance, $3,036.91.

Clara von Gontard, Berlin, Germany, daughter of the late Adolphus Busch and Lilly Busch of St. Louis. Life interest in trust fund created under the will of Adolphus Busch, securities valued at $900,000, including stock holdings in Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, St. Louis.

Mary Trowbridge von Zepplin, Germany, formerly Mary Wilkens, Detroit, Mich., wife of Congrad von Zepplin and daughter of the late Lizzie C. Wilkens of Detroit. Life estate trust fund, $40,000.

Children of Sophie von Bohlen und Halbach, Baden, Germany, formerly Sophie Bohlen, daughter of Gen. William Henry Charles Bohlen of Pennsylvania. She died in 1915, and her children, all residing in Germany, became beneficiaries of her estate, including trust funds totalling $1,500,000, and bonds, $4,000.

Helen H. von Stralenheim, Dresden, Germany; Louise von Trutzschler zum Falkenstein, Vogtland, Germany, and Josephine von Arnim, Dresden, Germany, daughters of David Leavitt, deceased, late of New York. Each has life estate, one-fifth of $225,000 trust, created under the will of their father.

Katie von Kracker, Mecklenburg, Germany, formerly Katie Elias, daughter of the late Henry Elias, brewer of New York. Life interest in one-half of a trust created under the will of her father, valued at $300,000.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

"An organization for the spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men." The work is done through parochial chapters. There are 1,143 senior and junior chapters, with about 12,000 members. The official organ, *St. Andrew's Cross*, is published at the national office. "The Brotherhood will receive the names and addresses of men in any part of the country who might be held or won for God and the Church by the friendship and sympathy of a Brotherhood man." *President*—Edward H. Bonsall. *First Vice-President*—Courtenay Barber. *Second Vice-President*—Walter Kidde. *General Secretary*—C. Frank Shelby. *Associate General Secretary and Editor St. Andrew's Cross*—George H. Randall. *Executive Secretary*—Franklin H. Spencer. *Army and Navy Department*—Chairman, Walter Kidde; Chief Secretary, B. F. Finney; Executive Secretary, F. S. Titsworth; Treasurer, G. W. Pepper. National headquarters, the Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan Streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights by precise leveling, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate governmental surveys, the determination of the shape and size of the earth and researches in isostasy, whereby information is obtained regarding variations from normal densities in the outer portions of the earth.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notice to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

The Act of Congress, approved May 22, 1917, provides for commissions for the normal field force of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the President is authorized to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department or Navy Department in time of national emergency personnel, vessels and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Under this authority more than half of the normal field force of the bureau has been transferred to the commissioned personnel in the army or navy. Also five vessels of the bureau with their crews have been transferred to the Navy Department. Besides members of the normal field force, many other employees of the bureau have gone into the army or navy as commissioned officers or privates. The demands of the Navy Department and other branches of the Government service for nautical charts published by the bureau have been far above the normal, and the Navy Department and War Department have called upon the bureau for prompt hydrographic and geodetic surveys to meet military requirements.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.)

SECTIONS.	VESSELS EMPLOYED.		Persons Employed. (1)	Capital Invested. (2)	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1908)*	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States (1908)*	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States (1908)*	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908)*	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1908)*	319	4,499	8,533	4,814,000	3,767,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908)*	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1915)	1,038	24,683	28,936	24,025,172	9,300,672
Alaska Territory (1917)	639	89,483	29,491	54,937,549	†51,466,980
Total	8,272	227,059	188,453	114,516,721	107,959,282

(1) The figures for persons employed are not comparable with those of prior reports compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, as the figures for 1908 do not include those employed in packing and canning establishments. (2) The figures for amount of capital invested are not comparable with prior reports, as the figures for 1908 do not include the investment in packing houses and canneries.

The Pacific Fishermen's (January, 1918, issue) estimate of Pacific Coast (including Alaska) canned salmon pack in 1917: Chinook or King, 597,704 cases; sockeye or Alaska red, 2,908,995 cases; coho or silver-sides, 431,160 cases; humpback, 3,432,573 cases; chum, 1,173,040 cases; steelhead, 23,937 cases. Total, 8,567,409 cases. 1 case=48 pounds.

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.‡

(a) United States (including Alaska)	$107,959,282	Germany (1913)	10,764,605
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Italy (1913)	$3,848,227
Canada (1916-1917)	39,208,378	Denmark (1914)	4,669,147
Newfoundland (1914)	7,971,355	Austria-Hungary (1911-1912)	2,078,535
South and Central America and West Indies	13,035,000	Belgium (1912)	1,114,375
		All other European countries	4,800,000
England and Wales (1916)	36,686,011	Japan (1911)	63,147,550
Scotland (1916)	15,583,235	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma, and East India	20,000,000
Ireland (1915)	1,423,085		
France, including Algeria (1913)	33,034,497	China, Korea, and all other Asiatic countries	34,000,000
Russia (1911)	50,034,825		
Norway (1913)	14,517,281	Africa	5,000,000
Spain (1914)	13,895,172	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific islands	5,561,000
Portugal (1915)	9,307,071		
Holland (1912)	7,183,410	Total	$520,622,041

* Bureau of Census Report, "Fisheries of United States, in 1908." † Does not include the value of aquatic furs. ‡ Estimated. (a) United States figures for 1908 and 1915 as designated; Alaska for 1917.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of methods of capture; apparatus and boats employed, of the methods of preservation of fishery products and the development of uses for the little used or neglected products. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*—Hugh M. Smith. *Deputy Commissioner*—Henry F. Moore. *Chief Clerk*—I. H. Dunlap. Assistants in charge of division: *Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*—Robert E. Coker. *Fish Culture*—Glen C. Leach. *Statistics and Methods*—Lewis Radcliffe. *Architect and Engineer*—Henry von Bayer.

CIVIL EMPLOYEES OF UNITED STATES ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION PAY WHEN INJURED.

(Announced in April, 1918, by the U. S. Employés' Compensation Commission.)

An act passed by Congress and approved September 7, 1916, provides for the compensation of civil employees of the United States when they sustain injuries while in the performance of duty. If the injuries need medical or surgical attention the employees are entitled to treatment at United States hospitals and by United States medical officers; or, if these are not available, treatment may be obtained of physicians or hospitals designated for the purpose. If more than three days are lost from work because of the injury, the employee is entitled to compensation for the time lost in excess of three days. The amount of the compensation is two-thirds of his salary, but in no case more than $66.67 a month. Special provisions are made for compensation in case of death.

To carry out the provisions of the act a commission was provided for by the law and appointed by the President. This commission is known as the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and has offices in the Union Trust Building in Washington. The members of the commission are Mrs. Frances G. Axtell, R. M. Little, and John J. Keegan. The secretary of the commission is Arthur H. Delbert. At arsenals and navy yards and similar establishments of the Army and Navy, where large numbers of civilians are employed, medical officers of the Army and Navy have been detailed to treat injuries of the employees. Throughout the country treatment may be obtained from the medical officers and hospitals of the United States Public Health Service. In all the more important cities where there are no hospitals or medical officers of the Public Health Service arrangements have been made with local hospitals or physicians which have been designated for the care of beneficiaries of the compensation act. Arrangements with hospitals and physicians will be made in all localities where there are sufficient numbers of Government employees to warrant such action. When an employee is injured and desires medical or surgical advice or treatment he should be given by his official superior a letter addressed to the proper hospital or medical officer requesting treatment and reciting the facts that the bearer (giving the name) is an employee of the United States, employed at (giving the name of the office or establishment), that he was injured in the performance of duty on (giving the date), and that treatment is requested for the results of said injury pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Federal Compensation Act.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. *Chancellor of the Institution*—Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States. *Secretary of the Institution*—Charles D. Walcott. *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*—Richard Rathbun. *Board of Regents*—Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States, Chancellor; Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Henry Cabot Lodge, Member of the Senate; Henry F. Hollis, Member of the Senate; Charles S. Thomas, Member of the Senate; Scott Ferris, Member of the House of Representatives; Lemuel P. Padgett, Member of the House of Representatives; Frank L. Greene, Member of the House of Representatives; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts; George Gray, citizen of Delaware; John B. Henderson, Jr., citizen of Washington, D. C.; Henry White, citizen of Maryland.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the board and the director of the Institution's activities. The Institution maintains a library, numbering about 300,000 volumes, which is deposited in the Library of Congress and which consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The Institution has charge of the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archæology and ethnology of America, and has collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is an educational and a research museum, and issues scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Oriental art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including works of a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of one hundred and fifty-one paintings, representing one hundred and six American artists. The National Museum occupies two special structures, built in 1881 and 1911, containing 650,000 square feet of floor space. There are 6,274 articles in the Freer collection. The amount of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the support of the museum for the fiscal year 1918 was $383,500 for the preservation and maintenance of the collections, the necessary exhibitions, storage and office furniture, heating and lighting the building, and repairs to same. In addition to this there was appropriated for publications, binding of books, etc., $37,500, to be expended under the direction of the Public Printer. The buildings are opened to the public 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. weekdays, and in addition the new building at the foot of Tenth Street is opened Sundays, 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the American Indian; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals; and the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, are also branches of the Institution.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Headquarters, 1729 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-Chairman*—Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass. *Secretary and Executive Officer*—Colonel C. S. Ridley, United States Army. *Assistant to the Secretary*—Arno B. Cammerer. Herbert Adams, New York City; J. Alden Weir, New York City; William Mitchell Kendall, New York City; Charles A. Platt, New York City; John Russell Pope, New York City;

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

(Headquarters, Washington, D. C.)

THE Federal Trade Commission is appointed by the President. Not more than three of the Commissioners can be members of the same political party. No Commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. A vacancy in the commission does not impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission. The Commissioners receive a salary of $10,000 a year and the Secretary $5,000. The principal office of the commission is in Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members or by such examiners as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States under a clause in the act creating that body which provides that unfair methods of competition in commerce are declared unlawful. The commission is empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce. Whenever the commission shall have reason to believe that any such person, partnership, or corporation has been or is using any unfair method of competition in commerce, and if it shall appear to the commission that a proceeding by it in respect thereof would be to the interest of the public, it has the duty of making an inquiry, taking testimony, etc. The defendant may appeal to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals if disposed not to submit to investigation. The commission has authority to compile information concerning, and to investigate the business and practices of, corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and to require by its order sworn reports from them on their own business and their relation to other corporations; to classify corporations; to investigate and report on violations of the anti-trust acts; to investigate trade conditions in and with foreign countries and report to Congress thereon, with advisable recommendations. The commission proceeds in ordinary anti-trust inquiries under the Sherman law as amended by the Clayton act. The four amendments of the Clayton act, approved respectively May 15, 1916, August 31, 1916, March 4, 1917, and January 12, 1918, simply extend to January 1, 1919, the operations of Section 10 (forbidding any common carrier from buying more than $50,000 in supplies in a year from any concern in which any officer or purchasing agent of the common carrier is interested) and therefore do not touch upon the powers or duties of the Federal Trade Commission. By executive order of October 12, 1917, the President vested in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority to administer Sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of "An Act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy," approved October 6, 1917. The commission is also charged with enforcement of the provisions of "An Act to promote export trade and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918, and for that purpose has all the powers, so far as applicable, given in its organic act. By the terms of "An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," the President is authorized to, and he has exercised through the agency of the Federal Trade Commission, certain functions with reference to the determination of costs, etc., in the coal and coal industry.

In July, 1917, President Wilson designated the Federal Trade Commission as the official cost finding agency for the Government, and since this designation the commission has been particularly engaged during 1918 in ascertaining the cost of production of a great variety of materials essential to the conduct of the war. The commission has been called upon by the President, the War Industries Board, and the war-making agencies to determine the cost both of raw materials and finished products in many branches of industry, including coal and coke, steel, copper, oil, lumber, iron ore, food products, etc. This cost work is the principal war work of the commission. The commission has also continued during the year the general food investigation under authority of the President's directions "to investigate and report the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage and distribution of foodstuffs and the products or by-products arising from or in connection with their preparation and manufacture; to ascertain the facts bearing on alleged violations of the anti-trust acts, and particularly upon the question whether there are manipulations, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law or the public interest." Reports on canned foods, flour milling and jobbing and the meat packing industry have been submitted to the President.

A recent special investigation is that undertaken in response to Senate resolutions of May 13, 1918, directing the commission "to investigate and report to the Senate the cause or causes for the high prices of the articles hereinafter mentioned required to be bought and used by the farmers of the country on the farms, and to investigate and report the facts relative to the existence of any unfair methods of trade or competition by manufacturers and dealers in any of the articles hereinafter mentioned in respect to any act, combination, agreement, or conspiracy to restrict, depress, or control the prices, production, or supply of any of the articles enumerated as follows, to wit: Agricultural implements and machinery of every kind and description."

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED in 1889, "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," the society has now more than 650,000 members. In the promotion of its purpose to increase geographic knowledge, its expeditions have unearthed Machu Picchu, the holy city of the Incas, and the staircase farms of the ancients in America, which far eclipse the hanging gardens of Babylon; have studied the problems of vulcanism and earthquakes in the West Indies, Alaska, and the Mediterranean; have made the most exhaustive study of glacial action ever undertaken, and accomplished other important investigations and discoveries. In the work of diffusing geographic knowledge, it publishes a magazine which reaches more than 650,000 homes, conducts a bureau of information which furnishes daily statements without charge to the press of the United States concerning places and matters of geographic interest in the public eye, publishes books, maps, and monographs, and otherwise cultivates a national interest in the broader phases of non-technical as well as technical geography. The society last year contributed out of its reserve funds the money necessary to purchase—to preserve from destruction—the privately-owned big trees of the Sequoia National Park region of California, and deeded them to the Federal Government to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of posterity.

In 1916 its expedition under Prof. Robert F. Griggs climbed Mount Katmai, in whose crater Vesuvius could be buried, and discovered the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," the most remarkable volcanic region in the world. In 1917 a second expedition to this valley showed its area and the character of the phenomena observed to surpass anything hinted at in the reports of the previous expedition. Last year the society sent a fourth expedition to Alaska to prepare bases and make observations in preparation for a large expedition to be despatched this year. In 1917 and 1918 the principal undertaking of the society has been that of co-operating with the United States Government in the prosecution of the war. Its large mailing organization has been in constant use by the War and Treasury Departments without charge; its map department, in addition to issuing maps of the theatres of war, prepares the maps used by the Red Cross in prison camp work and by the Committee on Public Information in keeping the country advised on the drift of the battle lines; its research staff has been co-operating with the War Savings and Liberty Loan Committees in the preparation of data for the school; and its membership at large is supporting several wards at American Hospital No. 1, at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris. The officers are: *President*—O. H. Tittmann. *Vice-President*—John E. Pillsbury. *Secretary*—O. P. Austin. *Director and Editor*—Gilbert H. Grosvenor. *Associated Editor*—John Oliver La Gorce. *Assistant Editors*—Wm. J. Showalter and Ralph A. Graves. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

THE following is the text concerning Trusts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form or trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under sec. 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

CLAYTON ACT AMENDMENTS TO SHERMAN LAW.

Suits and proceedings against a corporation may be brought in any district wherein found or transacting business. Subpoenaes may run into any district, except that in civil cases permission of court must be had to bring witness more than 100 miles. Violations by corporations deemed also that of individual directors, officers or agents authorizing, or doing any of acts constituting violation in whole or in part. Injunctive relief against threatened loss provided for, and temporary injunctions without notice under stringent safeguards (giving security, prompt and early hearing, etc.). Special provisions enacted to cover disputes between employers and employees. In general so-called "strikes" and "striking" by laboring men and unions where peaceable means and methods alone are employed, cannot be enjoined. Persons or corporations wilfully disobeying orders, decrees, etc., issued under the Sherman law may, in certain cases, be proceeded against as for criminal contempt. In such cases defendant may demand jury trial. Punishment for contempt is not to exceed $1,000 fine, nor six months imprisonment. These provisions do not apply to contempts committed in presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that violations of Federal Anti-Trust Act could not be remedied by an injunction on suit of private person in proceeding brought by certain lumber companies against a carpenters' union and other labor organizations.

LICENSE RULES OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Under the Trading With the Enemy Act and the Executive Order of October 12, 1917, the commission was authorized to handle three general subjects: (1) Licensing the filing and prosecution or the payment of taxes with respect to patent, trade-mark, etc., applications in enemy countries. (2) Licensing citizens and corporations organized within the United States under patents, trade-marks, etc., owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy. (3) The issuance of orders of secrecy regarding inventions the publication of which by the granting of a patent may be detrimental to the public safety or defense, etc. On April 11, 1918, the President issued an Executive Order revoking the authority of the Trade Commission under Section 17 of the Executive Order of October 12, 1917, and providing that no such licenses should be issued until further order. No license to file and prosecute or to pay fees with respect to applications in enemy countries were thereafter issued by any bureau of the Government.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Founded 1892. *President*—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Broad and York Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. *Vice-Presidents*—Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York; Hon Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Hon. Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill. *Corresponding Secretary*—Albert M. Friedenberg. *Recording Secretary*—Samuel Oppenheim, New York. *Treasurer*—Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, 114 West 74th Street, New York. *Curator*—Leon Hühner, 531 West 123d Street, New York. Office of Corresponding Secretary, 38 Park Row.

NOTED INVENTIONS.

AMERICAN.

Invention.	Inventor.	Date.	Invention.	Inventor.	Date.
Air brake	Westinghouse	1869	Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887
Celluloid	Hyatt	1870	Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887
Welt machine	Goodyear	1871	Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872	Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873	Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888
Water gas	Lowe	1875	Calcium carbide	Wilson	1888
Machine for making barbed wire	Glidden	1875	Continuous-process match machine	Beecher	1888
Telephone	Bell	1876	Electric welding	Thomson	1889
Typewriter	Sholes	1878	Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890
Talking machine	Edison	1878	Carborundum	Acheson	1891
Electric lamp	Brush	1879	Harveyized armor plate	Harvey	1891
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1880	Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893
Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880	Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Buttonhole-sewing machine	Reece	1881	Artificial graphite	Acheson	1896
Chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine	French & Myers	1881	Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
Chrome tanning	Schultz	1884	High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87	Aeroplane	Orville & Wilbur Wright	1903
Type-bar casting	Mergenthaler	1885	Hydro-aeroplane	Glenn H. Curtiss	1911
Cash register	Patterson	1885	Machine gun	Isaac N. Lewis	1912
Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885			

FOREIGN.

Invention.	Date.	Inventor.	Nationality.
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish.
Artificial alizarene (dye)	1869	Graebe & Lieberman	German.
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English.
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German.
Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish.
Electric transformer	1883	Gaulard & Gibbs	English.
Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English.
Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French.
Cyanide process for extracting metal	1888	Arthur & De Forrest	English.
Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian.
By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian.
Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French.
Wireless telegraphy	1900	Marconi	Italian.
Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German.
Depth bomb	1903	W. T. Unge	Swedish.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE.

(Revised by the Patent Office at Washington.)

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specifications for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor.

When the nature of the invention admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more that twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the invention is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more that he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; or over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending, patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches for fifteen cents per sheet. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

The most important changes in Patent Office practice put in effect in the past year are as follows:

In Rule 93. "An interference is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining the question of priority of invention between two or more parties claiming substantially the same patentable invention. In order to ascertain whether any question of priority arises the Commissioner may call upon any junior applicant to state in writing the date when he conceived the invention under consideration. All statements filed in compliance with this rule will be returned to the parties filing them. In case the applicant makes no reply within the time specified, not less than ten days, the Commissioner will proceed upon the assumption that the said date is the date of the oath attached to the application. The fact that one of the parties has already obtained a patent will not prevent an interference, for, although the Commissioner has no power to cancel a patent, he may grant another patent for the same invention to a person who proves to be the prior inventor."

In Rule 77. "If an applicant neglect to prosecute his application for one year after the date when the last-official notice of any action by the office was mailed to him, the application will be held to be abandoned, as set forth in Rule 171.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and later amendatory acts.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant; Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By Act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Charge d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge, or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

A fee of $10.00 is required by law to be paid with each application for the registration of a trade-mark, and this fee will include the certificate of registration, if the trade-mark be determined to be registrable.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.)

THE copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of August 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19....(year date of publication) by.....(name of copyright proprietor), or in case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed in a circle (C) accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed, together with copies of the reels, and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for 30 days from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within 30 days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) published during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of 28 years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of $1 paid. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying production of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will, the author's next of kin may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyrights, he may also secure the renewal.

Copyrights are assignable by any instruments of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States. "In default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such Consular Officer or Secretary of Legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and the British possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright proclamations have been issued under Sec. 1 (e) of the act of 1909, securing copyright control of mechanical musical reproduction in the U. S. to citizens or subjects of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, New Zealand and Norway. The convention with Hungary includes such protection.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on October 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The Pan-American Copyright Convention signed at Buenos Ayres in 1910 was proclaimed July 13, 1914, and is effective as between the United States and Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS—1837-1917.

(By the Commissioner of Patents. Applications include patents, designs, and reissues. The Caveat Law was repealed June 25, 1910.)

YEAR.	Applications	C'v't's Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received	Cash Expend.	YEAR.	Applications	C'v't's Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received	Cash Expend.
1837	.....	.....	435	29,269.08	33,506.98	1878	20,260	2,755	13,444	$725,375.55	$593,082.89
1838	.....	.....	520	42,123.54	37,338.92	1879	20,059	2,620	13,213	703,931.47	529,638.97
1839	.....	.....	425	38,019.97	34,513.51	1880	23,012	2,490	13,947	749,685.32	538,865.17
1840	765	228	473	38,056.51	39,020.67	1881	26,059	2,406	16,584	853,665.89	605,173.28
1841	847	312	495	40,413.01	52,666.87	1882	31,522	2,553	19,267	1,009,219.45	683,867.67
1842	761	291	517	36,505.63	31,241.43	1883	34,576	2,741	22,383	1,146,240.00	675,234.86
1843	819	315	519	35,315.81	30,776.96	1884	35,600	2,582	20,413	1,075,798.80	970,579.76
1844	1,045	380	497	42,509.26	36,344.53	1885	35,717	2,552	24,233	1,188,089.15	1,024,378.85
1845	1,246	452	503	51,076.14	39,395.65	1886	35,968	2,513	22,508	1,154,551.40	992,503.45
1846	1,272	448	638	50,264.16	46,158.71	1887	35,613	2,622	21,477	1,144,509.60	994,472.22
1847	1,531	533	569	63,111.19	41,878.35	1888	35,797	2,251	20,506	1,118,516.10	973,108.78
1848	1,628	607	653	67,576.60	58,965.81	1889	40,575	2,481	24,158	1,281,728.05	1,052,955.96
1849	1,955	595	1,077	80,752.78	77,716.44	1890	41,048	2,311	26,292	1,340,372.66	1,099,297.74
1850	2,193	602	993	86,927.05	80,100.95	1891	40,552	2,408	23,244	1,271,285.78	1,139,713.35
1851	2,258	760	872	95,738.61	86,916.93	1892	40,753	2,290	23,559	1,286,331.88	1,110,739.21
1852	2,639	996	1,019	112,056.34	95,916.91	1893	38,473	2,247	23,769	1,242,871.64	1,141,038.45
1853	2,673	901	961	121,527.45	132,869.83	1894	38,139	2,286	20,867	1,187,439.58	1,100,047.12
1854	3,324	868	1,844	163,789.84	167,146.32	1895	40,680	2,415	22,037	1,245,246.93	1,106,389.49
1855	4,435	906	2,013	216,459.35	179,540.33	1896	43,982	2,271	23,373	1,324,059.83	1,113,413.71
1856	4,960	1,024	2,605	192,588.02	199,931.02	1897	47,905	2,176	23,794	1,375,641.72	1,122,843.13
1857	4,771	1,010	2,896	196,132.01	211,582.09	1898	35,842	1,659	22,267	1,137,734.48	1,136,196.20
1858	5,364	942	3,710	203,716.16	193,193.74	1899	41,443	1,716	25,527	1,325,457.03	1,211,783.73
1859	6,225	1,079	4,538	245,942.15	210,278.41	1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828.63	1,260,019.62
1860	7,653	1,084	4,819	256,352.59	252,820.80	1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398.16	1,297,385.64
1861	4,643	700	3,340	137,354.44	221,491.91	1902	49,641	1,851	27,886	1,552,859.08	1,393,345.54
1862	5,038	824	3,521	215,754.99	182,810.39	1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201.81	1,448,845.81
1863	6,014	787	4,170	195,593.29	189,414.14	1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326.53	1,476,000.38
1864	6,972	1,063	5,020	240,919.98	229,868.00	1905	54,971	1,896	30,399	1,806,758.14	1,479,633.22
1865	10,664	1,932	6,616	348,791.84	274,199.34	1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1,554,891.20
1866	15,269	2,723	9,450	495,665.38	361,724.28	1907	58,762	1,967	36,620	1,910,618.14	1,631,458.36
1867	21,276	3,597	13,015	646,581.92	639,263.32	1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847.67	1,712,303.42
1868	20,445	3,705	13,378	681,565.86	628,679.77	1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,828.14	1,955,151.14
1869	19,271	3,624	13,986	693,145.81	486,430.74	1910	64,629	970	35,930	2,025,536.69	2,005,711.94
1870	19,171	3,273	13,321	669,456.76	557,147.19	1911	69,121	.....	34,084	2,019,388.03	1,953,689.91
1871	19,472	3,366	13,033	678,716.46	562,091.64	1912	70,976	.....	37,731	2,118,158.30	2,022,066.11
1872	18,246	3,090	13,590	699,726.39	665,595.00	1913	70,367	.....	35,788	2,084,417.79	1,947,383.28
1873	20,414	3,248	12,864	703,191.77	691,178.98	1914	70,404	.....	41,850	2,251,892.82	2,000,770.12
1874	21,602	3,181	13,591	738,278.17	679,288.41	1915	70,069	.....	44,934	2,290,773.47	2,053,442.15
1875	21,638	3,094	14,837	743,453.36	721,657.71	1916	71,033	.....	45,927	2,345,540.94	2,115,367.91
1876	21,425	2,697	15,595	757,987.65	652,542.66	1917	70,373	.....	42,760	2,258,377.10	2,048,173.16
1877	20,308	2,809	14,187	732,342.85	613,162.62						

SERIAL NUMBER OF FIRST PATENT AND CERTIFICATE ISSUED IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR.

YEAR.	Patent.	Design.	Reissue.	Trade-mark.	Label.	YEAR.	Patent.	Design.	Reissue.	Trade-mark.	Label.
1895	531,619	23,922	11,461	25,757	.....	1907	839,799	38,391	12,587	59,014	13,297
1896	552,502	25,037	11,520	27,586	6,546	1908	875,679	38,980	12,738	66,892	13,964
1897	574,369	26,482	11,581	29,399	6,547	1909	908,436	39,737	12,906	72,083	14,582
1898	596,467	28,113	11,646	31,079	6,561	1910	945,010	40,424	13,066	76,267	15,074
1899	616,871	29,916	11,706	32,308	6,761	1911	980,178	41,063	13,189	80,506	15,444
1900	640,167	32,055	11,798	33,957	7,272	1912	1,103,095	42,073	13,346	84,711	16,103
1901	664,827	33,813	11,879	35,678	8,009	1913	1,049,326	43,415	13,504	89,731	16,736
1902	690,385	35,547	11,960	37,606	8,887	1914	1,083,267	45,098	13,668	94,796	17,444
1903	717,521	36,187	12,070	39,612	9,654	1915	1,123,212	46,813	13,858	101,613	18,163
1904	748,567	36,723	12,189	41,798	10,644	1916	1,166,419	48,358	14,040	107,875	18,966
1905	778,834	37,280	12,299	43,956	11,758	1917	1,210,389	50,117	14,238	114,666	19,830
1906	808,618	37,766	12,428	48,446	12,588	1918	1,251,458	51,629	14,417	120,005	20,443

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATENTS, DESIGN PATENTS, AND REISSUED PATENTS, CALENDAR YEARS—1904-1917.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Number of Patents and Certificates of Registration Issued During Each Calendar Year.							
	Patents.	Designs.	Reissues.	Total Patents.	Trade-marks.	Labels.	Prints.	Total Certificts.
1904	30,267	557	110	30,934	2,158	1,114	297	3,569
1905	29,784	486	129	30,399	4,490	830	359	5,679
1906	31,181	625	159	31,965	10,568	709	656	11,933
1907	35,880	589	151	36,620	7,878	667	315	3,860
1908	32,757	757	168	33,682	5,191	618	220	6,029
1909	36,574	687	160	37,421	4,184	492	148	4,824
1910	35,168	639	123	35,930	4,239	370	120	4,729
1911	32,917	1,010	157	34,084	4,205	659	248	5,112
1912	36,231	1,342	158	37,731	5,020	633	243	5,896
1913	33,941	1,683	164	35,788	5,065	708	290	6,063
1914	39,945	1,715	190	41,850	6,817	719	338	7,874
1915	43,207	1,645	183	44,934	6,262	803	371	7,436
1916	43,970	1,759	198	45,927	6,791	864	432	8,087
1917	41,069	1,512	179	42,760	5,339	613	245	6,197

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters.	Gross Revenue of Department.	Gross Expenditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued.
	Number.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*
1800	903	20,817	69,242	280,806	213,994	.....
1810	2,300	36,406	149,438	551,755	495,969	.....
1820	4,500	72,492	352,295	1,111,761	1,160,926	.....
1830	8,450	115,176	595,234	1,919,314	1,952,708	.....
1840	13,468	155,739	1,028,925	4,543,522	4,718,236	.....
1850	18,417	178,672	1,540,376	5,499,985	5,212,953	1,540,545
1855	24,410	227,908	2,135,335	6,642,136	6,968,342	72,977,300
1860	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,518,067	19,170,610	216,370,660
1861	28,586	140,399	2,514,157	8,349,296	13,606,759	211,788,518
1862	28,875	134,013	2,340,767	8,299,821	11,125,364	251,307,105
1863	29,047	139,598	2,876,983	11,163,790	11,314,207	338,340,385
1864	28,878	139,172	3,174,326	12,438,254	12,644,786	334,054,610
1865	20,550	142,340	3,383,382	14,556,159	13,694,728	387,419,455
1866	23,828	180,921	3,454,677	14,436,986	15,352,079	347,734,320
1867	25,163	203,245	4,033,728	15,297,027	19,235,483	371,599,605
1868	26,481	216,928	4,255,311	16,292,601	22,730,593	383,470,500
1869	27,106	223,731	4,546,958	18,344,511	23,698,131	421,047,460
1870	28,492	231,232	4,673,466	19,772,221	23,998,837	468,118,445
1871	30,045	238,359	5,028,381	20,037,045	24,390,104	439,126,175
1872	31,863	251,398	5,121,665	21,915,426	26,658,192	541,445,070
1873	33,244	256,210	5,725,468	22,996,742	29,084,946	601,931,520
1874	34,294	269,097	5,818,472	26,471,072	32,126,415	632,733,420
1875	35,547	277,873	7,049,936	26,791,360	33,611,309	682,342,470
1876	36,383	281,798	7,381,460	28,644,198	33,263,488	698,799,090
1877	37,345	292,820	7,284,283	27,531,585	33,486,322	689,580,670
1878	38,253	301,966	7,966,921	29,277,517	34,165,084	742,461,940
1879	40,588	316,711	7,182,239	30,041,983	33,449,890	774,358,780
1880	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,970
1881	44,512	344,006	8,298,743	36,785,398	39,502,566	954,128,450
1882	46,231	343,618	8,964,676	41,876,410	40,482,021	1,114,560,330
1883	46,820	353,166	10,315,394	45,508,693	43,282,944	1,202,743,800
1884	48,434	359,530	11,283,830	43,325,959	47,224,560	1,459,768,460
1885	51,252	365,251	11,243,848	42,560,844	50,046,235	1,465,122,935
1886	53,614	368,660	11,348,178	43,948,423	51,004,744	1,620,784,100
1887	55,157	392,874	11,929,451	48,837,609	53,006,194	1,746,985,520
1888	57,376	403,976	12,589,768	52,695,176	56,468,315	1,867,173,140
1889	58,999	416,159	13,168,991	56,175,611	62,317,119	1,961,980,840
1890	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060
1891	64,329	439,027	14,527,000	65,931,786	73,059,519	2,397,503,340
1892	67,119	447,591	15,249,565	70,930,475	76,980,846	2,543,270,210
1893	68,403	453,823	15,863,622	75,896,993	81,581,681	2,750,293,095
1894	69,805	454,746	15,899,709	75,080,479	84,994,112	2,602,278,358
1895	70,064	456,026	16,079,508	76,983,128	87,179,551	2,795,424,807
1896	70,360	463,313	16,561,181	82,499,208	90,932,669	3,025,481,465
1897	71,022	470,032	16,908,384	82,665,462	94,077,242	3,063,633,880
1898	73,570	480,461	17,453,433	89,012,618	98,033,523	3,418,458,360
1899	75,000	496,948	18,223,506	95,021,384	101,632,160	3,692,775,815
1900	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,740,267	3,998,544,564
1901	76,945	511,808	19,949,515	111,631,193	115,554,921	4,239,273,696
1902	75,924	507,540	20,783,919	121,848,047	124,785,697	4,621,285,723
1903	74,169	506,268	21,631,724	134,224,443	138,784,487	5,270,549,115
1904	71,131	496,818	22,273,343	143,582,624	152,362,116	5,330,886,845
1905	68,131	486,805	22,743,342	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915
1906	65,600	478,711	23,544,585	167,932,782	178,449,778	6,284,450,495
1907	62,659	463,406	24,575,696	183,585,005	190,238,288	7,061,036,615
1908	61,158	450,738	25,599,397	191,478,663	208,351,886	7,651,400,405
1909	60,144	448,618	26,569,892	203,562,383	221,004,102	8,731,575,393
1910	59,580	447,998	27,521,009	224,128,658	229,977,224	9,067,164,886
1911	59,237	435,388	28,294,964	237,879,824	237,648,926	10,046,068,728
1912	58,729	436,469	28,647,726	246,744,016	248,525,450	9,928,263,748
1913	58,020	436,293	29,126,662	266,619,525	262,067,541	10,962,358,748
1914	56,810	435,597	29,954,209	287,934,566	283,543,769	11,112,254,281
1915	56,380	433,334	30,376,379	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415
1916	55,934	444,279	31,086,525	312,057,689	306,204,033	11,671,842,200
1917	55,418	479,487	31,899,850	329,726,116	319,838,718	12,451,522,177
1918	54,345	465,371	31,394,556	388,975,962	324,833,728	13,065,784,852

Free (city) delivery service authorized by act of March 3, 1863. Established July 1, 1863. The first experimental rural-delivery service was established on October 1, 1896, simultaneously on three routes, from Charleston, Uvilla, and Halltown, W. Va. Special-delivery service authorized by act of March 3, 1885. Established October 1, 1885. Service restricted to delivery of letters at any free-delivery office or in any town of 4,000 or more inhabitants. Money-order system went into operation November 1, 1864, under act of Congress of May 17, 1864. International money orders first issued under convention of October 2, 1867. Postal cards first issued May 1, 1873, under act of June 8, 1872.

Postal cards issued—(1873) 31,094,000; (1880) 272,550,500; (1890) 429,515,350; (1900) 587,815,250; (1910) 726,441,000; (1916) 1,047,894,000; (1917) 1,112,337,760.

Money order offices in operation—(1865) 419; (1870) 1,694; (1880) 4,829; (1890) 9,382; (1900) 29,649; (1910) 51,791; (1916) 56,026; (1917) 56,170.

Domestic money orders issued—(1865) 74,277; (1870) 1,671,253; (1880) 7,240,537; (1890) 10,624,727; (1900) 32,060,983; (1910) 76,918,036; (1916) 121,636,818; (1917) 133,291,973.

Value of domestic money orders issued—(1865) $1,360,122; (1870) $34,054,184; (1880) $100,352,818; (1890) $114,362,757; (1900) $238,921,009; (1910) $547,993,642; (1916) $710,364,950; (1917) $822,679,623.

Value of international money orders issued—(1870) $22,189; (1880) $3,463,862; (1890) $13,230,135; (1900) $16,749,018; (1910) $99,742,686; (1911) $109,604,639; (1916) $46,357,386; (1917) $32,284,183.

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

Number of city delivery offices—(1864) 66; (1870) 51; (1880) 104; (1890) 454; (1900) 796; (1910) 1,492; (1916) 1,864; (1917) 1,948.

Number of city delivery carriers—(1864) 685; (1870) 1,362; (1880) 2,628; (1890) 9,066; (1900) 15,322; (1910) 28,715; (1916) 34,114; (1917) 34,592.

Cost of city delivery service—(1864) $317,063; (1870) $1,230,079; (1880) $2,363,693; (1890) $7,976,202; (1900) $14,512,190; (1910) $31,683,591; (1916) $43,136,818; (1917) $48,047,712.

Matter of all kinds mailed—(1886) 3,474,000,000; (1890) 4,005,408,206; (1900) 7,129,990,202; (1910) 14,850,102,559; (1913) 18,567,445,160.

Number of rural delivery carriers—(1897) 83; (1900) 1,276; (1910) 40,977; (1916) 42,766; (1917) 43,338.

Rural delivery service mileage—(1897) 1,843; (1900) 28,685; (1910) 993,068 (1916) 1,083,070; (1917) 1,112,556.

Annual travel of rural delivery carriers, in miles—(1908) 287,104,177; (1910) 303,006,851; (1916) 326,-434,635; (1917) 336,302,689.

Annual cost of rural delivery service—(1897) $14,840; (1900) $420,433; (1910) $36,914,769; (1916) $51,952,326; (1917) $52,420,000.

Special delivery service—pieces delivered—(1887—first full year) 1,024,567; (1890) 1,613,567; (1900) 5,191,594; (1910) 15,440.033; (1916) 27,530,268; (1917) 33,913,650.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Year. (Fisc.)	Railroads Upon Which Mail Was Carried.	Annual Transportation of Mail by Railroads.	Annual Cost.	Average An. Cost Per Mile.	Year. (Fisc.)	Railroads Upon Which Mail Was Carried.	Annual Transportation of Mail by Railroads..	Annual Cost.	Average An. Cost Per Mile.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
1879..	79,991	93,092,992	9,792,589	0.105	1899..	176,727	287,591,269	36,117,875	.125
1880..	85,320	96,497,463	10,648,986	.110	1900..	179,982	297,256,303	37,793,982	.127
1881..	91,569	103,521,229	11,963,117	.115	1901..	183,359	302,613,325	38,519,624	.127
1882..	100,563	113,995,318	13,127,715	.115	1902..	187,130	312,521,478	39,953,608	.127
1883..	110,208	129,198,641	13,887,800	.107	1903..	192,852	333,491,684	41,886,848	.125
1884..	117,160	142,541,392	15,012,603	.105	1904..	196,907	353,038,397	44,695,610	.126
1885..	121,032	151,910,845	16,627,983	.109	1905..	200,965	362,645,731	45,576,515	.125
1886..	123,933	165,699,389	17,336,512	.104	1906..	203,824	371,661,071	47,481,037	.127
1887..	130,949	169,689,866	18,056,272	.106	1907..	207,237	387,557,165	51,008,111	131
1888..	143,713	185,485,783	19,524,959	.105	1908..	213,220	407,799,039	49,404,763	.121
1889..	150,381	204,192,489	21,639,613	.105	1909..	217,115	413,546,194	49,606,440	.119
1890..	154,779	215,715,680	23,395,232	.108	1910..	220,730	426,923,109	49,302,217	.115
1891..	159,518	228,719,900	25,183,714	.110	1911..	223,900	449,654,863	50,910,261	.113
1892..	162,576	239,731,509	27,126,529	.113	1912..	226,071	458,648,624	50,703,323	.110
1893..	166,952	252,750,574	28,910,195	.114	1913..	228,618	471,559,089	51,466,030	.109
1894..	169,768	264,717,595	30,358,190	.114	1914..	231,398	481,443,001	55,480,560	.115
1895..	171,212	267,117,737	31,205,342	.116	1915..	233,618	498,878,805	58,133,311	.116
1896..	172,794	268,806,324	32,405,797	.120	1916..	234,175	502,937,359	61,244,668	.129
1897..	173,475	273,190,356	33,876,521	.124	1917..	261,500	571,611,960	58,866,198	.102
1898..	174,777	281,585,612	34,703,847	.123					

Number of railway mail service employés—(1879) 2,609; (1880) 2,946; (1890) 5,836; (1900) 8,695; (1910) 16,795; (1915) 19,599; (1916) 19,318; (1917) 18,976. The cost of the service, aside from sums paid railroads, and including salaries of mail employés, was $28,804,947 in 1916, and $29,234,597 in 1917.

Cost of transporting domestic mails, including railway and rural delivery services—(1876) $17,791,362, (1880) $20,857,802; (1890) $34,116,243; (1900) $54,135,930; (1910) $81,709,433; (1917) $111,522,255. Cost of transporting foreign mail, including railway and rural delivery service, was $3,155,433 in 917.

FAST ATLANTIC OCEAN PASSAGES.

New York Packet Ships, 2845: Liverpool to New York—Yorkshire, March 4 to March 25, 21d.; Ashburton, Sept. 22 to Oct. 16, 24d.; Queen of the West, March 7 to April 1, 25d.; Oxford, Aug. 2 to Aug. 29, 27d.; Rochester, Aug. 11 to Sept. 7, 27d.; Yorkshire, Nov. 2 to Dec. 1, 29d.; Queen of the West, Nov. 7 to Dec. 5, 28d.

Steamships: New York to Queenstown—Sept. 15-20, 1909, Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, 4d., 13h., 41m.; Queenstown to New York, Sept. 11-15, 1910, Mauretania, 4d., 10h., 41m.; New York to Southampton, Nov. 23-29, 1897, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, North German Lloyd Line, 5d., 17h., 8m.; New York to Havre, Aug. 22-28, France, of the Compagnie Generale de Transatlantique, 5d., 17h.; New York to Cherbourg, Jan. 4-10, 1900, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 5d., 16h.; Cherbourg to New York, Aug. 19-25, 1908, Kronprinz Cecilie, North German Lloyd Line, 5d., 11h., 9m.; New York to Plymouth, Sept. 14-20, 1909, Kronprinz Cecilie, 5d., 7h., 25m.; New York to Naples, Jan. 20-28, 1904, Deutschland, Hamburg-American Line, 7d., 16h., 44m.

Old Ocean Steamships: Between New York and Queenstown, east or west—1856, Persia, 9d., 1h., 45m.; 1866, Scotia, 8d., 2h., 48m.; 1869, City of Brussels, 7d., 22h., 3m.; 1873, Baltic, 7d., 20h., 9m.; 1875, City of Berlin, 7d., 15h., 48m.; 1876, Germanic, 7d., 11h., 37m.; 1877, Britannic, 7d., 10h., 53m.; 1880, Arizona, 7d., 7h., 23m.; 1882, Alaska, 6d., 18h., 37m.; 1884, Oregon, 6d., 11h., 9m.; 1884, America, 6d., 10h.; 1887, Umbria, 6d., 4h., 42m.; 1888, Etruria, 6d., 1h., 55m.; 1891, Majestic, 5d., 18h., 8m.; 1891, Teutonic, 5d., 16h., 31m.; 1892, City of Paris, 5d., 14h., 24m.; 1893, Campania, 5d., 12h., 7m.; 1894, Lucania, 5d., 7h., 23m.

The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, January, 1911—676 knots, or 27.04 knots per hour.

United States battleship speed record made by the Wyoming, July 19, 1912. On the twenty-first standardization run she made a speed of 22.045 knots. The torpedo boat destroyer McDougal broke all mile speed records for her type in standardization trials of Rockland, Me., in May, 1914. She ploughed the water at the rate of 32.07 knots an hour on her fastest mile. The average of her five full speed runs was 31.516 knots. 1905 record—Allan Line's turbine Steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days On March 19, 1914, the freighter Santa Cruz (oil burner) steamed into San Francisco from New York via the Straits of Magellan. The distance is approximately 13,000 miles and the time consumed was 47d., 4h.

Great Eastern.		Vaterland.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	950 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	100 ft
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	65,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail; Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	24 knots.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS 1874-1918.

Year (Fiscal)	Invalids on Roll.	Wid.,etc. on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.	Year (Fiscal)	Invalids on Roll.	Wid.,etc. on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.
1874...	121,628	114,613	236,241	$30,206,778.99	1897...	747,492	228,522	976,014	$139,949,717.35
1875...	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,270,404.76	1898...	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80
1876...	124,239	107,898	232,137	27,936,209.53	1899...	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.98
1877...	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,182,821.72	1900...	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65
1878...	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,786,009.44	1901...	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,541,483.84
1879...	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92	1902...	739,443	260,003	999,446	137,504,267.99
1880...	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08	1903...	729,356	267,189	996,545	137,759,653.71
1881...	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,533,405.35	1904...	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571.49
1882...	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05	1905...	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861.33
1883...	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81	1906...	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288.25
1884...	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47	1907...	679,937	287,434	967,371	138,155,412.46
1885...	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12	1908...	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1886...	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90	1909...	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703.77
1887...	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08	1910...	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
1888...	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67	1911...	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1889...	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58	1912...	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,433.72
1890...	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850.39	1913...	503,633	316,567	820,272	174,171,660.80
1891...	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50	1914...	470,331	314,908	785,239	172,417,546.26
1892...	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11	1915...	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266.14
1893...	759,706	206,305	966,012	156,906,637.94	1916...	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,089.92
1894...	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,726.17	1917...	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,053 94
1895...	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294.30	1918...	340,313	306,582	646,895	179,835,329.00
1896...	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220,704.46					

In the column "widows, etc." for 1918 are included 4,866 dependents, 2,586 minors, 932 helpless children and 163 nurses.

OTHER 1918 PENSION DATA.

Paid to pensioners in foreign countries: (1917) $929,768, (1918) $983,687; Civil War soldiers on the roll, (1917) 329,226, (1918) 298,808; Civil War widows on the roll, (1917) 284,216, (1918) 288,815.

Number of deaths: Civil War soldiers, (1917) 33,232, (1918) 30,466; widows, minor children and dependents, (1917) 20,130, (1918) 18,412.

The largest number of Civil War soldiers on the roll was in 1898, 745,822; the largest number of Civil War widows on the roll was in 1912, 304,373; War of 1812 widows surviving June 30, 1918, 99.

War with Mexico, June 30, 1918: Survivors, 289; widows, 3,064.

War with Spain: Total number of original claims allowed by Pension Bureau, 39,694; number on rolls, June 30, 1918, 27,513.

Reimbursements: Amount allowed, expenses of last sickness and burial, (1917) $226,982.56, (1918) $237,113.35.

Medal of Honor Roll (act of April 27, 1916): Total number on roll, 357.

The amounts paid for pensions to soldiers, sailors and marines, their widows, minor children and dependent relatives on account of military and naval service in the several wars and in the regular service since the foundation of the Government to June 30, 1917, are as follows:

War of the Revolution (estimated), $70,000,000.00; War of 1812 (service pension), $46,010,445.70; Indian wars (service pension), $14,204,296.51; War with Mexico (service pension), $51,264,284.61; Civil War, $4,917,245,599.49; War with Spain and Philippine insurrection, $57,528,347.49; Regular establishment, $42,764,359.73; unclassified, $16,508,447.41; total, $5,215,528,780.94.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

(By the Official Staff.)

Arthur P. Davis, Director and Chief Engineer; Will R. King, Chief Counsel. Main office: Eighth and E Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. Employés: Washington office, 100; West, 6,500 (varies). Expenditures per year about $8,000,000.

The Reclamation Service, organized in July, 1902, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, is engaged in the investigation, construction, and operation of thirty irrigation projects aggregating 3,000,000 acres located in the seventeen arid and semi-arid States of the Far West, including Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. M., N. Dak., Okla., Ore., S. Dak., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and Tex. The funds for this work come largely from the sale of public lands; and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914. A Western executive office is maintained at Denver. The Chief Counsel has an office in Washington and field offices in Denver and other points. The Supervisor of Irrigation has his office at Billings, Mont. The Service has built on the thirty projects over 11,000 miles of canals, ditches and drains, including 80,000 canal structures and involving the excavation of 150,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connection with this work there have been constructed 100 storage and diversion dams, including the Arrowrock Dam, 349 feet high, the highest in the world, the Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande forming the largest irrigation reservoir in the United States, of 2,600,000 acre-feet capacity, and the longest roller crest dam in the world, located on the Grand River in Colorado. The Service has built 94 tunnels, 900 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 2,800 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 450 miles of transmission lines; and is also mining coal and has manufactured 1,500,000 barrels of cement and sand-cement. The total expenditures to date are about $125,000,000.

Over 100,000 persons are living on the 25,000 farms irrigated by the Service, and the value of the crops in 1917 on the 1,100,000 acres cropped was about $50,000,000. About 3,000,000 acres of land (60,000 farms) will be irrigated on the completion of these projects and the annual value of the crops will be approximately $100,000,000. Information in regard to farms open to settlement may be obtained by addressing Statistician, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C. There are many farms of from 40 to 80 acres on these public lands open to settlement, the cost of which, including perpetual water right, ranges from $30 to $60 per acre, and a farmer has twenty years to make the payments without interest.

The largest irrigbale area is that of the Boise project, in Idaho, 277,366 acres; gross cost of construction, $12,487,390. The next is the North Platte, in Nebraska-Wyoming, 229,891 acres; gross cost, $8,069,893. During construction, the irrigative projects have produced $6,534,184, reducing the net cost of construction to $115,164,177.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

Imperial Potentate—Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis. *Deputy Potentate*—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia. *Chief Rabban*—Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash. *Assistant Rabban*—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah. *High Priest and Prophet*—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, H. I. *Treasurer*—William M. Brown, Pittsburgh.

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

(By George Uhler, Supervising Inspector General of that Bureau of United States Department Commerce.)

THE Steamboat Inspection Service by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor vessels and barges, 6,788; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 227; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 7,015. Increase in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 12; increase in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 19; increase in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 31. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds inspected, 6,846,356; increase over previous year, 886,046. Gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 1,618,340; increase from previous year, 329,061. Number of officers' licenses issued, 32,058. Increase in number of officers' licenses issued from previous year, 5,494. Number of new life preservers inspected, 319,259, of which number 5,474 were rejected. Increase in number of new life preservers inspected over previous year, 116,676. Increase in number of life preservers rejected over previous year, 4,115. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 9,605.

CAUSES.	Lives Lost.	CAUSES.	Lives Lost.
Fire	7	Accidental drowning	92
Collision	99	Suicides	28
Explosions and escape of steam	55	Miscellaneous	20
Wrecks	3		
Foundered in storm	37	Total	500
Sinking	152		

Number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 217, a decrease of 40 over previous year. Decrease in number of lives lost over previous year, 92. During the year 335,141,118 passengers were carried on steam vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 77, the total number of passengers lost shows that 4,352,462 passengers were carried for each passenger lost. Number of lives directly saved by means of life-saving appliances required by law, 1,356.

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

(By the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce.)

Every inspected steam vessel and motor vessel navigating the ocean, Great Lakes, lakes, bays, or sounds, except ferry-boats, are required to be provided with sufficient lifeboat and lifecraft capacity to carry every person on board, except that in the case of steamers navigating coastwise, the Great Lakes, lakes, bays and sounds the required capacity is reduced on steamers navigating shallow waters near land and in the warm season of the year. Ferry-boats, barges, and steam vessels navigating rivers are required to be provided with such boats and rafts as in the judgment of the inspectors may be necessary, a minimum lifeboat capacity being required for these classes of vessels.

LIFE-PRESERVER REQUIREMENTS.

Every inspected vessel, except ferry-boats navigating rivers, is required to be provided with a life preserver (or float on river steamers) for adults for every person carried, and on every vessel navigating the ocean, Great Lakes, lakes other than the Great Lakes, bays, or sounds, in addition thereto, a number of life preservers suitable for children equal to at least 10 per cent. of the total number of persons carried. Ferry-boats navigating rivers only are required to be provided with life preservers or wooden floats according to deck measurement.

NUMBER OF VESSELS INSPECTED.

During the year ended June 30, 1917, the Steamboat Inspection Service inspected 5,530 domestic steam vessels, 665 motor vessels of over 15 gross tons, 21 passenger barges, and 560 sea-going barges, or a total of 6,776 domestic vessels inspected: also inspected 208 foreign passenger steam vessels.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Honorary President—Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla. *President*—Robt. W. Bingham, Louisville, Ky. *First Vice-President*—Thomas S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va. *Second Vice-President*—Leland Hume, Nashville, Tenn. *Managing Director*—Clarence J. Owens, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William H. Saunders, Washington, D. C. *Directors*—Charles H. Henderson, Montgomery, Ala.; Albert P. Bush, Mobile, Ala.; Wm. G. Hutton, Little Rock, Ark.; C. R. Breckenridge, Fort Smith, Ark.; D. U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; Perry Wall, Tampa, Fla.; Harvie Jordan, Monticello, Ga.; Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.; Robert W. Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; John M. Parker, New Orleans, La; Oscar Dowling, Shreveport, La.; C. J. Owens, Riverdale, Md.; Walter Clark, Clarkdale, Miss.; Alex. Y. Scott, Rosedale, Miss; John G. Lonsdale, St. Louis, Mo.; Ben Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Albert E. Tate, High Point, N. C.; E. L. Daughtridge, Rocky Mount, N. C.; H. S. Shelor, Muskogee, Okla.; F. W. Wagner, Charleston, S. C.; Leland Hume, Nashville, Tenn.; T. R. Preston, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. S. Williams, Paris, Tex.; Geo. W. Littlefield, Austin, Tex.; Thos. S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va.; S. T. Morgan, Richmond, Va.; G. A. Northcott, Huntington, W. Va.; Louis Bennet, Weston, W. Va.; W. H. Saunders, Washington, D. C. *Baltimore Committee*—James H. Preston, Honorary Chairman: S. Davies Warfield, General Chairman; Clarence J. Owens, General Secretary. *National Co-operating Committee*—Oscar S. Straus, General Chairman. The headquarters of the Congress is at the Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, Washington, D. C. The purpose of the organization is to promote and develop the interests of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President—Lieut. McHenry Howard. *Vice-President*—Lieut. Joseph Packard. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871 "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 720.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1918, BY STATES.

States and Territories.	Income and excess profits tax. 1918.	Miscellaneous taxes. 1918.	Total. 1918.	Income and excess profits tax. 1917.
Alabama	$18,210,692.70	$921,025.63	$19,131,718.33	$1,088,292.21
Alaska	241,300.29	137,992.11	379,292.40	36,647.54
Arizona	6,179,671.74	545,685.44	6,725,357.18	838,324.67
Arkansas	5,731,398.42	581,212.60	6,312,611.02	485,724.31
California	76,641,553.03	33,174,035.50	109,815,588.53	10,054,779.75
Colorado	23,190,502.59	1,814,162.83	25,004,665.42	2,849,673.85
Connecticut	62,190,711.73	12,157,203.04	74,347,914.77	6,923,550.48
Delaware	27,410,733.36	5,532,649.91	32,943,383.27	6,457,419.64
District of Columbia	8,822,573.23	3,969,388.42	12,791,961.65	1,765,444.79
Florida	4,839,716.09	3,027,822.72	7,867,538.81	633,524.95
Georgia	16,230,449.09	2,785,250.96	19,015,700.05	1,830,609.28
Hawaii	8,961,868.47	724,972.47	9,686,849.94	1,273,699.28
Idaho	2,067,089.07	249,837.73	2,316,926.80	394,191.55
Illinois	275,579,056.40	86,875,061.43	362,454,117.83	26,099,489.57
Indiana	29,054,944.64	28,525,431.49	57,580,376.13	3,494,895.10
Iowa	14,973,578.82	2,487,265 33	17,460,844.15	1,807,544.54
Kansas	25,943,912.36	3,267,864.15	29,211,776.51	2,918,028.92
Kentucky	20,946,948.81	77,817,555.03	98,764,503.84	1,645,757.18
Louisiana	21,807,341.85	13,359,076.04	35,166,417.89	2,082,663.23
Maine	12,016,085.50	1,221,270.81	13,237,356.31	1,193,125.25
Maryland	40,003,951.94	21,403,314.77	61,407,266.71	3,349,290.74
Massachusetts	166,598,752.86	25,215,545.13	191,814,297.99	20,280,564.13
Michigan	71,061,308.12	32,617,451.07	103,678,759.19	10,193,653.93
Minnesota	58,218,134.48	12,487,960.64	70,706,095.12	6,432,896.09
Mississippi	4,964,263.52	373,071.16	5,337,334.68	444,286.08
Missouri	60,012,953.42	28,547,003.57	88,559,956.99	7,112,586.89
Montana	3,325,820.00	3,665,488.12	6,991,308.12	1,075,347.46
Nebraska	11,335,082.21	2,540,733.36	13,875,815.57	1,148,326.91
Nevada	609,229.99	283,444.40	892,674.39	90,848.59
New Hampshire	6,318,838.42	1,447,260.64	7,766,099.06	520,502.45
New Jersey	71,811,484.88	31,465,406.33	103,276,891.21	10,872,491.94
New Mexico	1,802,649.79	723,396.03	2,526,045.82	382,895.01
New York	689,265,600.01	150,112,467.29	839,378,067.30	128,062,735.21
North Carolina	20,251,704.10	49,424,631.32	69,676,335.42	1,793,798.64
North Dakota	1,828,857.21	250,075.10	2,078,932.31	292,931.41
Ohio	241,037,457.59	59,789,130.55	300,826,588.14	20,939,491.90
Oklahoma	18,261,448.25	1,271,673.39	19,533,121.64	6,660,278.50
Oregon	10,070,079.46	1,403,012.03	11,473,091.49	820,615.94
Pennsylvania	495,889,801.05	93,174,767.25	589,064,568.30	42,098,607.54
Rhode Island	16,385,548.57	4,088,000.50	20,473,549.07	3,199,967.17
South Carolina	7,884,094.31	567,690.74	8,451,785.05	579,990.45
South Dakota	2,478,972.94	359,145.91	2,838,118.85	231,412.48
Tennessee	14,173,009.88	3,825,720.62	17,998,730.50	1,380,775.14
Texas	30,313,161.81	9,701,171.49	40,014,333.30	5,392,933.62
Utah	2,504,650.26	1,067,568.12	3,572,218.38	1,330,020.99
Vermont	3,589,674.62	412,167.45	4,001,842.07	554,426.40
Virginia	21,486,152.38	14,517,056.88	36,003,209.26	2,458,632.70
Washington	19,334,083.84	1,631,346.15	20,965,429.99	2,042,989.56
West Virginia	45 548,830.46	2,463,534.73	48,012,365.19	1,921,047.60
Wisconsin	39,192,571.30	19,625,131.32	58,817,702.62	3,896,349.75
Wyoming	2,085,289.67	1,005,167.90	3,690,457.57	251,056.19
Philippine Islands	.....	785,450.92	785,450.92	.....
Total	$2,839,083,585.53	$855,619,748.52	$3,694,703,334.05	$359,685,147.50

RECEIPTS BY OBJECTS OF TAXATION, 1918.

(The 1917 figures are in parentheses.)

Spirits, $317,533,687 ($192,111,319); fermented liquors, $126,285,857 ($91,897,194) tobacco, $156,188,660 ($102,576,998); oleomargarine, $2,336,907 ($1,995,720); capital stock of corporations, $24,996,204 ($10,471,689); brokers, $333,396 ($460,251); amusement places, $865,360 ($1,073,535); bowling alleys, billiards, $1,086,308 ($1,331,763); adulterated butter and mixed flour, $66,129 ($103,110); Alaska railroad income tax, $28,044 ($32,257); opium, $185,359 ($277,165); compromises, $1,091,812 ($12,815,080); syrups and extracts, $724,232; unfermented juices, $412,094; mineral waters, $85,377; carbonic acid gas, $993,478; tax on freight, $30,002,163; tax on express, $6,458,995; tax on passengers, $24,306,350; tax on seats, berths and state rooms, $2,236,700; oil by pipe lines, $1,433,324; telegraph and telephone and radio messages, $6,299,017; tax on insurance, $6,492,025, tax on admissions to amusement places, $26,357,360; tax on club dues, $2,259,056; automobiles and motor cycles, $23,981,268; pianos, jewelry, films, perfumes, medicines, chewing gum, cameras, yachts, etc., $12,995,732; tax on stock speculations in futures, $2,355,925; tax on bonds and on capital stock issues and sales, $12,921,485; tax on ordinary stock sales or transfers, $2,261,088; playing cards, $1,276.544 ($820,897); estates, inheritance tax, $47,452,880 ($6,076,575); munition manufacturers, $13.296,927 ($27,663,940).

The miscellaneous taxes for 1918 include certain receipts from taxes on Philippine and Porto Rico products and from income tax assessed on railroads in Alaska, which are required to be paid into the treasuries of the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the Territory of Alaska, respectively. These revenues and the laws providing for their collection and disposition are as follows: Philippine Islands (act of August 5, 1909), $803,899.58; Porto Rico (act of March 2, 1917), $1,045,919.06; Territory of Alaska (act of July 18, 1914), $28,044.25; total, $1,877,863.23. The total collection from excess profits tax in the fiscal year 1917 amounted to $37,176.37, which was on account of advance payments of the tax under the act of March 3, 1917. Miscellaneous taxes collected in Alaska in 1918 include $28,044 on railroads; in New York, include $1,045,919 from sale of stamps on Porto Rico products. The Philippine 1918 total does not include $18,449 reported by various collectors from sale of stamps on Philippine products.

The total 1918 internal revenue receipts from the New York State districts were: First (Brooklyn), $63,026,908 (including $349.039 in stamps on Porto Rico products); Second (Wall Street and Lower Manhattan), $458,156,339 (including $696,879 in stamps on Porto Rico products); Third (Uptown Manhattan), $170,002,874; Fourteenth (Albany), $45,266,754; Twenty-first (Syracuse), $31,911,085; Twenty-eighth (Buffalo), $71,014,105.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, 1908 TO 1918.

Fiscal Years	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.	Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.
1908..	$140,158,307	$49,862,754	$59,807,617	.....	1911....	$159,098,177	$79,986,639	$67,081,512	$71,381,274
1909....	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	.....	1915....	144,619,699	79,957,373	79,328,946	80,190,694
1910....	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288	.....	1916....	158,682,439	88,063,947	88,771,103	124,937,252
1911....	155,279,853	67,095,950	64,367,777	.....	1917....	192,111,319	102,576,998	91,897,194	359,685,147
1912....	156,391,487	70,590,151	63,268,770	.....	1918....	317,553,687	156,188,660	126,285,857	2,839,083,585
1913....	163,879,342	76,789,424	66,266,989	.....					

The internal revenue tax on Porto Rico products was $1,045,919 in 1918, as against $761,218 in 1917, and covered distilled spirits ($350,000), cigars and cigarettes. Of the taxes on Philippine products, about $793,000 was on cigars.

It is estimated by Internal Revenue Commissioner Daniel C. Roper that of the collections in 1918, $383,999,024.04 were from taxes under laws enacted prior to October 3, 1917, and $471,620,724.48 additional revenue from taxes imposed by the War Revenue Act of October 3, 1917. The latter revenue, according to classifications enumerated in the War Revenue Act, are distributed as follows among ordinary objects of taxation: Distilled spirits (including $113,727,536 floor tax), $198,240,730; rectified spirits, $3,912,381; fermented liquors, $50,450,688; still wines, $3,928,358; grape brandy, $190,029; unfermented and soft drinks and syrups, $2,215,181; total beverages, $258,837,366; tobacco, cigars, etc., $49,107,345.

WITHDRAWALS TAX ON LIQUORS AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal Year.	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking.	Snuff.
	Taxable Gallons.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1913.	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	11,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914.	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915.	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916.	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917.	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918.	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
Totals.	799,998,905	360,576,301	51,757,367,320	136,054,446,880	2,499,988,721	199,400,275

PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, 1917.

(In tax, gallons, 1916 production figures in parenthesis.)

California and Nevada, 17,851,482 (11,845,251); Connecticut, 132,054 (127,215); Rhode Island, 224 (237); Hawaii, 14,015 (13,672); Illinois, 79,320,617 (66,868,865); Indiana, 43,361,275 (51,108,395); Kentucky, 36,441 777 (33,254,130); Louisiana and Mississippi, 26,545,832 (23,291,661); Maryland, Pennsylvania, 24,965,320 (3,327,842); District of Columbia, 608,812 (1,664,389); Massachusetts, 12,511,238 (11,609,189); Michigan, 819,907 (2,575,375); Missouri, 289,660 (194,172); Montana, Idaho and Utah, 244,772 (52,386); Nebraska, 2,938,594 (2,476,219); New Jersey, 54,493 (56,158); New Mexico and Arizona, 314 (296); New York, 13,856,053 (13,802,024); Ohio, 10,114,572 (12,448,348); Pennsylvania, 12,190,763 (14,408,130); South Carolina, 1,159,308 (1,179,890); Texas, 13,904; Virginia, 122,957 (547,560); Wisconsin, 2,527,244 (2,428,480). Total, 286,085,463 (253,283,273).

Wyoming produced 259 gallons in 1917. The total for United States includes 8,521,097 gallons of fruit brandy.

NOTE—Since September 10, 1917, distillation of spirits for beverage purposes has been prohibited, and no grain has been lawfully used since then in making beverage spirits.

The amount of whiskey held in bond in Government warehouses on September 1, 1918, was between 100,000,000 gallons and 120,000,000 gallons. There was also estimated to be in the hands of dealers, tax paid, approximately 30,000,000 gallons at that time.

Grain used in making distilled spirits in United States in 1917: Corn, 33,973,268 bushels; rye, 2,375,439 bushels; malt, 4,239,677 bushels; wheat, 2,533 bushels; barley, 148 bushels; oats, 6,730 bushels; other materials, 72,172 bushels; molasses, 112,497,633 gallons; dilute saccharine liquid, 78,462,969 gallons.

The estimated average yield per bushel of grain used for the production of spirits, was 4.62+ gallons of spirits. The estimated average yield per gallon of commercial molasses used for the production of spirits was 0.757+ of a gallon. The average yield per gallon of commercial molasses used for the production of rum was 0.788+ of a gallon. The average yield per gallon of dilute liquid containing small quantities of saccharine matter used for the production of spirits was 0.39+ of a gallon.

GALLONS OF SPIRITS RECTIFIED, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

(The figures represent gallons.)

California, 3,695,795.1; Connecticut, 1,674,194.8; Delaware, 814,939.7; District of Columbia, 324,032.2; Florida, 1,234,790.8; Hawaii, 52,875.3; Illinois, 14,317,210; Indiana, 1,565,614.7; Iowa, 27,494.8; Kentucky, 7,315,805.2; Louisiana, 1,177,697.9; Maryland, 4,328,479.7; Massachusetts, 6,038,171.6; Michigan, 947,280.2; Minnesota, 2,559,089.2; Missouri, 4,074,795.2; Montana, 36,270.4; Nebraska, 365,111.5; New Hampshire, 107,732.7; New Jersey, 3,209,265; New Mexico, 21,882.4; New York, 24,398,085.9; Ohio, 14,009,547.6; Pennsylvania, 16,357,592.4; Rhode Island, 451,163.6; Tennessee, 1,356,014.9; Texas, 451,218.6; Utah, 113,198.3; Virginia, 482,349.5; Wisconsin, 2,585,297.8; Wyoming, 3,204.7; total, 114,596,201.7.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN LIQUORS, 1918.

(1917 figures in parenthesis.)

Alcohol (wood), 2,538,001 gallons (823,694); grain alcohol, 8,351,142 (51,941,634); proof gallons; rum, 461,571 (1,394,796) proof gallons; whiskey (Bourbon), 65,955 (59,611) proof gallons; whiskey (rye), 90,386 (139,616) proof gallons; whiskey (all other kinds), 110,646 (515,113) proof gallons; wines, 2,765,395 (2,245,013) gallons; malt liquors, $1,731,159 ($1,442,025); other beverages, $508,112 ($386,894).

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN LIQUORS, 1918.

(1917 figures in parenthesis.)

Gin, 112,649 (263,520) proof gallons; whiskey, 796,267 (1,676,151) proof gallons; brandy, 234,912 (420,567) proof gallons; cordials, 76,120 (357,211) proof gallons; malt liquors, 762,066 (2,240,177) gallons; wines (champagnes), 124,230 (195,714) dozen quarts; wines (still), $4,447,076 ($3,043,100).

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1918, BY STATES—*Continued.*

PRODUCTION OF BEER IN UNITED STATES.

The estimated beer production in the United States in the calendar year 1918 was 50,184,594 barrels, as against 60,817,379 barrels in 1917, and 58,633,624 in 1916. The brew, in barrels, by chief States, in 1917, was as follows: California, 1,542,876; Illinois, 6,223,097; Indiana, 1,548,615; Kentucky, 673,272; Louisiana and Mississippi, 514,361; Maryland, 1,164,121; Massachusetts, 2,518,887; Michigan, 2,338,521; Minnesota, 1,539,321; Missouri, 3,434,174; Montana, 319,313; Nebraska, 362,354; New Hampshire, 268,564; New Jersey, 3,402,420; New York, 13,198,400; Ohio, 5,458,868; Pennsylvania, 8,174,457; Rhode Island, 680,558; Texas, 755,582; Wisconsin, 4,919,014.

TOBACCO STATISTICS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

Production in United States (estimated by Government): 1,228,081,000 pounds, as against 1,196,451,000 pounds in 1917, and 1,153,278,000 pounds in 1916.

Exports of domestic tobacco: 288,781,511 pounds, as against 406,421,021 pounds in 1917, and 436,466,512 pounds in 1916.

Imports of raw tobacco: 74,852,219 pounds, as against 42,194,411 pounds in 1917, and 42,943,027 pounds in 1916. Imports do not include 4,515,344 pounds of wrappers in 1918 and 3,941,936 pounds in 1917.

Production, 1918, by States (pounds): Connecticut, 35,588,000; Illinois, 591,000; Indiana, 15,152,000; Kentucky, 361,171,000; Maryland, 21,622,000; Massachusetts, 14,623,000; Missouri, 2,768,000; New York, 3,775,000; North Carolina, 237,475,000; Ohio, 110,352,000; Pennsylvania, 65,664,000; South Carolina, 60,411,000; Tennessee, 56,911,000; Virginia, 151,781,000; West Virginia, 11,560,000; Wisconsin, 70,347,000; all other States, 8,290,000.

The 1917 tobacco crop was valued at $297,442,000 at the plantations.

In 1918 over 40,000,000,000 cigarettes were made in the United States. In 1917 the number was 34,832,385,676, in which year also 9,050,960,224 cigars and 34,873,626 pounds of snuff were made in the United States.

U. S. CUSTOMS REVENUES AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800....	9,080,933	809,397	1875.....	157,167,722	110,007,494	1897....	176,554,127	146,688,574
1810....	8,583,309	7,431	1876.....	148,071,985	116,700,732	1898....	149,575,062	170,900,641
1820....	15,005,612	106,261	1877.....	130,956,493	118,630,408	1899....	206,128,482	273,437,162
1830....	21,922,391	12,161	1878.....	130,170,680	110,581,625	1900....	233,164,871	295,327,927
1840....	13,499,502	1,682	1879.....	137,250,048	113,561,611	1901....	238,585,456	307,189,664
1850....	39,668,686	.....	1880.....	186,522,065	124,009,374	1902....	254,444,708	271,880,122
1855....	63,025,794	.....	1881.....	198,159,676	135,264,386	1903....	284,479,582	230,810,124
1860....	53,187,512	.....	1882.....	220,410,730	146,497,595	1904....	261,274,565	232,904,119
1861....	39,582,126	.....	1883.....	214,706,497	144,720,369	1905....	261,798,857	234,695,741
1862....	49,056,398	.....	1884.....	195,067,490	121,586,073	1906....	300,251,878	249,180,213
1863....	69,059,642	37,640,788	1885.....	181,471,939	112,498,726	1907....	332,235,363	269,666,773
1864....	102,316,153	109,741,134	1886.....	192,905,023	116,805,936	1908....	286,113,130	251,711,127
1865....	84,928,261	209,464,215	1887.....	217,286,893	118,823,391	1909....	300,711,934	246,212,644
1866....	179,046,652	309,226,813	1888.....	219,091,174	124,296,872	1910....	333,683,445	289,933,519
1867....	176,417,811	266,027,537	1889.....	223,832,742	130,881,514	1911....	314,497,071	322,529,201
1868....	164,464,600	191,087,589	1890.....	229,668,585	142,606,706	1912....	311,321,672	321,612,200
1869....	180,048,427	158,356,461	1891.....	219,522,205	145,686,249	1913....	318,891,396	344,416,966
1870....	194,538,374	184,899,756	1892.....	177,452,964	153,971,073	1914....	292,320,015	380,041,007
1871....	206,270,408	143,098,154	1893.....	203,355,017	161,027,624	1915....	209,786,672	415,669,646
1872....	216,370,287	130,642,178	1894.....	131,818,531	147,111,233	1916....	213,185,846	512,702,029
1873....	188,089,523	113,729,314	1895.....	152,158,617	143,421,672	1917....	225,962,393	809,366,208
1874....	163,103,834	102,409,785	1896.....	160,021,752	146,762,865	1918....	179,998,383	3,694,703,334

Sources of customs revenue: From malt liquors (1917) $686,000; (1918) $0,000,000. From wine (1917) $4,758,000; (1918) $0,000,000. From spirits (1917) $7,946,000; (1918) $00,000,000. From tobacco (1917) $29,837,000; (1918) $00,000,000.

PRODUCTION OF DENATURED ALCOHOL.

Year (Fiscal).	Completely Denatured.	Specially Denatured.	Year (Fiscal).	Completely Denatured.	Specially Denatured.	Year (Fiscal).	Completely Denatured.	Specially Denatured.
	Wine Gals.	*Wine Gals.*		*Wine Gals.*	*Wine Gals.*		*Wine Gals.*	*Wine Gals.*
1907.....	1,397,861	332,415	1911.....	3,374,019	3,507,109	1915.....	5,386,646	8,599,821
1908.....	1,812,122	1,509,329	1912.....	4,161,268	3,933,246	1916.....	7,871,952	38,807,153
1909.....	2,370,839	2,185,579	1913.....	5,223,240	4,608,417	1917.....	10,508,819	45,170,678
1910.....	3,076,924	3,002,102	1914.....	5,213,129	5,191,846	1918.....	.....	.....

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

(Headquarters, 126 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.)

President—Charles J. Hastings, M. D., Toronto, Ont. *Vice-President*—George M. Kober, M. D., Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—A. W. Hedrich, 126 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. *Treasurer*—Lee K. Frankel, Ph. D., New York City.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF CRAFTSMEN.

Headquarters, 119 East Nineteenth Street, New York City. Founded, 1905. Number of members, 300. Purpose, to promote the creation and sale of products of the arts and crafts. *President*—John R. Bacon. *Secretary*—Robert Dulk. Annual meeting, last week in April.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Headquarters, Philadelphia. Founded, September 29, 1842, in New York City. Membership, 17,000, in the United States and Canada. *Most Worthy Patriarch*—Emil L. G. Hohenthal, South Manchester, Conn. *Most Worthy Scribe*—Ross Slack, 4539 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia. Next annual meeting, June 18, 1919, at Philadelphia.

WHAT AMERICANS DRINK.

[SOURCE—The production of domestic wines has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture, by J. W. Schopp of Bonfortis Wine and Spirit Circular (Inc.), New York, and others. The production of domestic spirituous and malt liquors has been derived from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The table does not include for any year withdrawals of distilled spirits for scientific purposes and for use of the United States, or since 1906 withdrawals for denaturation, free of tax. For 1916 these amounts were 2,745,790 and 84,532,253 tax gallons, respectively.]

YEAR (FISCAL).	Domestic Fruit Brandy.	Domestic All Native Liquors.	Foreign Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Foreign Wines.	Domestic Beer, Etc.	Foreign Beer, Etc.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1850	.....	46,768,083	5,065,390	221,249	6,095,122	36,361,708	201,301
1860	.....	83,904,258	6,064,393	1,860,008	8,944,679	100,225,879	1,120,790
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	3,059,518	9,165,549	203,743,401	1,012,755
1871-80	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	13,781,774	7,077,921	308,197,473	1,469,185
1881-90	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	22,484,024	5,034,849	645,092,353	2,088,012
1891-95	1,480,259	88,960,330	1,348,097	21,558,200	4,788,008	1,014,933,842	3,073,846
1896	1,440,810	67,743,431	1,541,504	14,599,757	4,101,648	1,110,165,435	3,300,531
1897	1,146,131	69,653,106	2,230,711	33,940,319	4,331,159	1,066,637,650	3,002,558
1898	1,411,448	79,266,860	915,985	17,453,684	3,114,339	1,162,042,753	2,457,348
1899	1,306,218	84,739,631	1,387,593	22,835,587	3,524,912	1,133,583,481	2,797,427
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	26,242,492	3,745,975	1,219,070,196	3,316,908
1901	1,509,271	100,004,878	1,941,189	24,008,380	4,388,140	1,255,464,062	3,596,382
1902	1,403,204	104,140,707	2,182,230	44,743,815	5,020,105	1,378,661,954	3,707,222
1903	1,515,072	113,715,776	2,439,106	32,634,293	5,604,525	1,446,103,812	4,204,538
1904	1,637,331	116,794,496	2,655,560	37,538,799	5,772,418	1,494,541,140	4,837,075
1905	1,595,021	116,544,802	2,729,826	29,369,408	5,690,309	1,533,325,442	5,201,168
1906	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,108,328	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,458,014	5,963,207
1907	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,815,141,683	7,171,842
1908	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126
1909	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,657
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	42,229,206	5,357,939	1,815,694,727	2,580,315
1917	3,668,669	161,012,068	3,059,588	37,640,495	5,082,881	1,881,964,835	2,300,542

Consumption per capita in gallons: Distilled spirits (1850) 2.24; (1900) 1.28; (1917) 1.60. Wines, (1850) 0.27; (1900) 0.39; (1917) 0.41. Malt liquors (1850) 1.58; (1900) 16.09; (1917) 17.94. Total for all kinds (1850) 4.08; (1900) 17.76; (1917) 19.95.

According to Section 3,249, United States Revised Statutes, "proof spirits shall be held to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahrenheit." The official gallon prescribed is one containing 231 cubic inches, or 58,372.2 grains, equal to 8.3389 pounds of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air of temperature of 62° Fahrenheit and barometric pressure of 30 inches. The taxable gallon differs from the proof gallon by reason of the fact that in computing taxable gallons under Section 3,251, Revised Statutes, all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth are excluded.

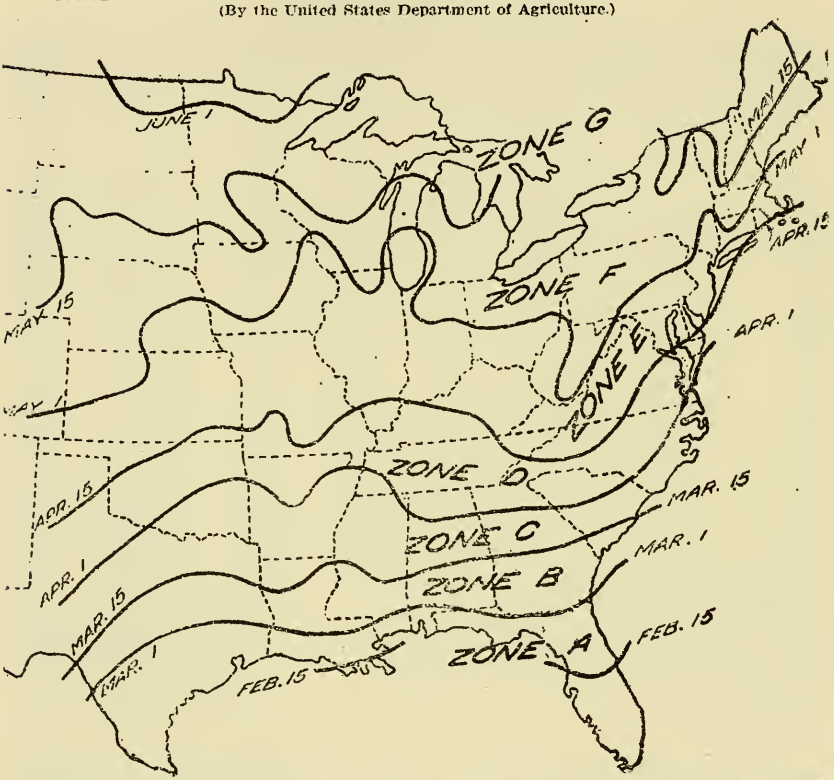
PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE U. S.—1896-1918.

YEAR (FISCAL).	Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	High Wines.	Pure, Neutral, or Cologne Spirits.	Miscellaneous.	Fruit Brandy.	Beer & Other Fermented Liquors.
	Tax. Gallons.	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Bbls. of 31 Gals.*
1896	16,935,862	19,153,066	9,960,301	1,490,228	1,098,376	198,299	25,564,738	22,187,833	3,403,852	34,462,822
1897	6,113,726	4,269,220	9,503,353	1,294,157	1,159,314	206,739	16,877,306	23,041,833	1,813,427	.....
1898	13,439,459	8,818,240	11,672,795	1,340,347	1,267,579	174,124	20,613,205	23,436,264	2,906,198	37,529,339
1899	17,256,331	10,792,565	11,974,354	1,494,379	1,266,823	420,833	25,876,229	27,983,051	3,097,769	36,697,634
1900	19,411,829	14,296,568	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	249,743	24,173,671	33,405,523	3,760,487	39,471,593
1901	26,209,804	18,263,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,399	454,627	30,228,804	35,227,657	4,047,602	40,614,258
1902	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	341,222	37,429,734	33,491,342	4,220,400	44,550,127
1903	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	286,433	54,620,400	22,198,323	6,430,673	46,720,179
1904	20,247,089	18,371,345	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	309,990	57,997,506	21,988,545	5,193,262	48,265,168
1905	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	192,067	60,944,811	23,930,831	4,448,584	49,522,029
1906	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	179,313	59,626,733	24,194,411	4,444,072	54,724,553
1907	33,090,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	124,935	60,802,852	29,911,665	6,139,305	58,622,002
1908	14,120,484	13,587,868	16,819,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	50,062	50,935,821	26,793,676	6,899,823	58,814,033

	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	High Wines.	Alcohol.	Commerc'l Alcohol.		
	Tax. Gals.	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*		
1909	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	221,277	42,563,103	16,078,083	6,446,858	56,364,360
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	206,534	50,703,846	17,623,867	7,656,434	59,544,775
1911	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	165,018	24,408,462	44,205,330	7,953,132	63,283,123
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	131,002	27,629,346	45,869,685	9,321,823	62,176,694
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	90,294	30,320,894	48,560,920	8,252,875	65,324,876
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	26,484	31,715,199	47,132,535	7,307,897	66,189,473
1915	44,552,490	2,844,313	3,636,285	33,854	38,325,049	42,742,161	8,521,951	59,808,210
1916	59,240,672	2,986,940	4,118,064	59,246	121,799,942	40,919,058	4,159,351	58,633,624
1917	57,651,834	2,842,922	5,756,667	167,267	145,535,791	65,379,885	8,251,097	60,817,379

GARDEN PLANTING MAP FOR EASTERN UNITED STATES.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)



The dates given for planting in the seven zones into which the eastern part of the United States has been divided are considered to be the best for planting. Earlier and later plantings often can be made, however, with fair chances of success.

PLANTING DATES BY VEGETABLE GROUPS.

ZONE.	Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Group 4.
A	Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	Feb. 1 to Feb. 15	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15
B	Feb. 1 to Feb. 15	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1
C	Feb. 15 to Mar. 1	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 1	Apr. 1 to Apr. 15
D	Mar. 1 to Mar. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Apr. 1 to May 1	May 1 to May 15
E	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Apr. 15 to May 1	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1
F*	Apr. 15 to May 1	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1	May 15 to June 15
G*	May 1 to May 15	May 15 to June 1	May 15 to June 15	(†)

* For the crops grown. † Season too short for this group. Group 1 (may be planted two weeks before last killing frost).—Early cabbage plants from hot bed or seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips, and mustard. Group 2 (may be planted about the date of the last killing frost)—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salsify, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seed, parsley, sweet corn, and Chinese cabbage. Group 3 (should be planted two weeks after last killing frost—Snap beans, okra, and tomato plants. Group 4 (cannot be planted until ground is well warmed up, about a month after last hard frosts)—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash, and sweet potatoes.

Because of the greatly varying altitudes in the Western States this portion of the country cannot be divided into definite zones. The best planting dates can be indicated only by the average date of the last killing frost in each section, as is done on the accompanying map. Planting of the vegetable groups given below should be governed by the frost dates indicated. Group 1 (may be planted two weeks before last killing frost)—Early cabbage plants from hot bed or seed box, radishes, collards, onion sets, early smooth peas, kale, early potatoes, turnips, and mustard. Group 2 (may be planted about the date of the last killing frost)—Beets, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, salsify, spinach, wrinkled peas, cauliflower plants, celery seed, onion seed, parsley, sweet corn, and Chinese cabbage. Group 3 (should be planted two weeks after last killing frost)—Snap beans, okra, and tomato plants. Group 4 (cannot be planted until ground is well warmed up, about a month after last hard frosts)—Lima beans, pepper plants, eggplant, cucumbers, melons, squash, and sweet potatoes.

EARLIEST SAFE DATES FOR PLANTING IN THE OPEN, IN THE EASTERN ZONES.

CROP.	Zone A.	Zone B.	Zone C.	Zone D.	Zone E.
Asparagus	Not grown	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Beans, Lima	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Beets	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Brussels sprouts	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Cabbage	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Jan. 15-Feb. 15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Carrots	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Cauliflower	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Celery	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Corn, sweet	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1	May 1-15
Cucumbers	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Eggplant	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Garlic	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Lettuce (head)	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 1-May 1
Melons	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Mustard	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Onion sets	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Onion seeds	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Parsley	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Parsnip	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Peas, wrinkled	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-May 1
Peppers	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 1-June 1
Potatoes, Irish	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Potatoes, sweet	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-June 1
Pumpkins	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-June 1
Radish	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15
Rhubarb	Not grown	Not grown	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Salsify	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Spinach	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15	Apr. 15-May 1
Squash	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 15	May 15-June 1
Tomatoes	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 1	Apr. 1-15	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1—June 1
Turnips	Jan. 1-Feb. 1	Feb. 1-15	Feb. 15-Mar. 1	Mar. 1-15	Mar. 15-Apr. 15

CROP.	Zone F.	Zone G.
Asparagus	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Beans, Lima	May 15-June 15	
Beets	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Brussels sprouts	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Cabbage	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Carrots	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Cauliflower	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Celery	May 1-15	May 1-June 1
Corn, sweet	May 1-June 1	May 15-June 15
Cucumbers	May 15-June 15	June 1-15
Eggplant	May 15-June 15	
Garlic	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Lettuce (head)	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Melons	June 1-15	
Mustard	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Onion sets	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Onion seeds	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Parsley	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Parsnip	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Peas, wrinkled	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Peppers	June 1-15	
Potatoes, Irish	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Potatoes, sweet	June 1-15	
Pumpkins	June 1-15	
Radish	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15
Rhubarb	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Salsify	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Spinach	May 1-15	May 15-June 1
Squash	June 1-15	
Tomatoes	May 15-June 15	June 1-15
Turnips	Apr. 15-May 1	May 1-15

The dates given on this sheet are general averages. The nearest station of the United States Weather Bureau will be glad to give more specific information regarding the frost-free date in any particular community.

WHEAT HARVEST SEASONS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the Chicago Board of Trade.)

January—Australia, New Zealand and Chili.
February and March—East India, Upper Egypt.
April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.
May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.
June—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.
July—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.
August—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.
September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway and North of Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.
December—Burmah and Argentina.

CORN HARVEST TIME.

January—New South Wales.
March and April—Argentina.
September and October—All European countries.
October—The crop of the United States is harvested principally in this month.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.

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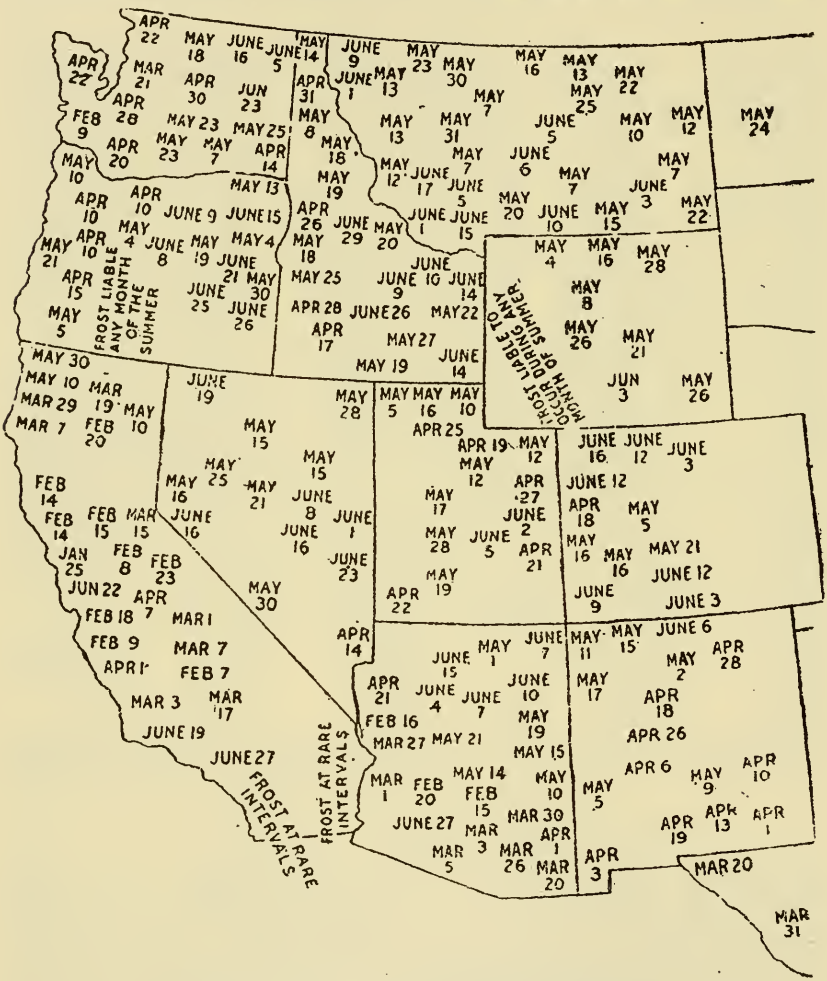
GARDEN PLANTING MAP FOR WESTERN UNITED STATES.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture. Based on average dates of last killing frost in spring.)



TOBACCO HINTS BY GOVERNMENT EXPERTS.

With respect to date of planting tobacco seed beds, April 1 is about right for New England, while the normal season extends through March and April in the Middle States and in the Central or Western States, while in the Southern States seed beds are planted in Florida in January and early February, seldom later than March 1 in South Carolina and continuing on through March in North Carolina. As regards fertilizing tobacco crops in New England as much as 20 tons of manure per acre is not unusual, but commercial fertilizers are of much more importance than manure in this section. In the Middle States manure is frequently more important than commercial fertilizer. In the Southern States manure is seldom used, except in Florida, whereas commercial fertilizers are very important, the average application being about 800 pounds per acre. If the time required for maturity is reckoned as beginning at the time of sowing the seed the period for New England is too short, the actual time being approximately 12 to 18 weeks. In the Southern States the minimum time for maturity is too high, the correct minimum being approximately 12 weeks. As regards tobacco varieties, those grown in New England are Broadleaf, Connecticut Havana and Cuban; in the Middle States the varieties are Seedleaf, Maryland and Oronoco; in the Southern States, Oronoco and Cuban. To the list given for the Central and Western States should be added Seedleaf.

SEED PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

NEW ENGLAND.

KIND OF CROP.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14–17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	6 to 8 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	0 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11–15
Barley	Apr. to June 10	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons	2 to 2½ bush	13–16
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	0 to 4 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10–15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8–14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12–20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17–22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr.	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9–12
Hay					

MIDDLE STATES.

Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16–18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam or clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 bush	41–43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 2½ bush	13–16
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 bush	13–16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	1½ bush	40–43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	0 to 4 tons	¼ to 1¼ bush	8–10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13–14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14–22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10–15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer	4 to 8 oz	8–15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10–12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15–18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8–10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar	Sandy loam	Commercial fer		15–20
Hay, timothy	Aug. to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr	Clay loam		6 qts	

CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16–20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	0 to 8 tons	1 to 2 bush	40–42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	0 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12–15
Barley	Fall or Spring (1)	Clay loam	0 to 8 tons	1½ to 2 bush	11–13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30	Light loam	0 to 8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35–40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	0 to 4 tons	½ to 1¼ bush	10–14
White beans	May 10 to June 10	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10–20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10–16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22–24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15–20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd.	15–18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	

SOUTHERN STATES.

Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20–30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18–20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	14–17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam	8 tons	2½ bush	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7–8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lb	" 14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 7 lbs	16–20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10	Loam or muck			16–24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr	Light, loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11–15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12–15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17–20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14–20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8–12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	oz. to 6 sq. rd.	18–20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks	6–8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, gourd-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Wetsern States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, Clydesdale and Welcome; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, Sixty-day, Swedish Select and Silver mine; Southern States, Red rustproof. Barley—New England and Middle States, Manchuria and Oderbrucker; Western States, coast; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

COLD STORAGE OF EGGS AND BUTTER, N. Y. AND JERSEY CITY.

(By Frank G. Urner, of the Urner-Barry Co., New York.)

EGGS—CASES.

First of Month.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	First of Month.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
March	3,500	Neglig.	Neglig.	September	894,000	1,044,000	978,232
April	7,700	7,000	47,586	October	752,000	972,000	910,117
May	332,000	432,000	583,162	November	602,000	827,000	
June	781,000	885,500	876,798	December	396,000	580,500	
July	916,000	1,093,000	961,921	January	169,000	260,000	
August	950,000	1,100,000	980,924	February	30,000	29,000	

BUTTER—TUBS.

First of Month.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	First of Month.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
May	6,470	24,300	64,210	November	316,200	323,700	
June	29,780	44,430	82,050	December	242,500	272,000	
July	203,900	166,960	232,945	January	171,300	178,080	
August	339,700	283,300	376,955	February	125,800	95,580	
September	363,300	319,500	378,507	March	77,140	126,440	
October	347,000	332,860	289,646	April	35,800	93,740	

TIME NECESSARY FOR MATURITY OF VEGETABLES IN ANY LOCALITY.

Crop.	Maturity. Days.	Crop.	Maturity. Days.	Crop.	Maturity. Days.
Bean—Bush	40 to 65	Corn, sweet	60 to 100	Potatoes—Sweet	140 to 160
Beet	60 to 80	Cucumber	60 to 80	Radish	20 to 140
Cabbage, late	90 to 130	Lettuce	60 to 90	Squash—Bush	60 to 80
Cauliflower	100 to 130	Pea	40 to 80	Tomato	80 to 125
Celery	120 to 150	Potato—Irish	80 to 140	Turnip	60 to 80

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WINTER WHEAT STATES.

(Production, bushels.)

STATE.	1918. (June forecast)	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918. (June forecast)	1917.	1916.
Kansas	97,114,000	45,670,000	97,569,000	Illinois	51,553,000	30,400,000	16,225,000
Ohio	35,816,000	41,140,000	20,250,000	Missouri	49,999,000	27,540,000	16,575,000
Oklahoma	32,267,000	35,650,000	29,585,000	Pennsylvania	23,730,000	24,482,000	26,125,000
Indiana	50,809,000	33,392,000	19,110,000	Nebraska	43,049,000	7,164,000	64,800,000

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	36,392,000	555,725,000	.....	N. Y. State, 1918	.....	7,526,000	.....
United States, 1917	27,430,000	418,070,000	848,372,000	N. Y. State, 1917	430,000	8,385,000	17,608,000
United States, 1916	37,709,000	480,553,000	781,906,000	N. Y. State, 1916	430,000	9,030,000	15,170,000

United States 1918 estimate is as of November 1.

SPRING WHEAT STATES.

(Production, bushels.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Minnesota	84,798,000	56,525,000	26,645,000	Washington	16,416,000	18,360,000	19,350,000
North Dakota	99,190,000	56,000,000	39,325,000	Montana	17,250,000	10,098,000	16,830,000
South Dakota	80,617,000	50,344,000	22,050,000				

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	22,489,000	363,195,000	.....	United States, 1916	17,607,000	155,765,000	238,062,000
United States, 1917	18,511,000	232,758,000	459,046,000				

RYE STATES.

(Production, bushels.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
North Dakota	27,024,000	9,880,000	4,655,000	South Dakota	7,155,000	5,600,000	4,500,000
Wisconsin	7,061,000	7,585,000	6,075,000	Michigan	4,967,000	5,115,000	4,648,000
Minnesota	7,765,000	7,585,000	5,025,000	Pennsylvania	4,481,000	4,420,000	4,420,000

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	5,435,000	76,687,000	.....	N. Y. State, 1918	.....	1,985,000	.....
United States, 1917	4,102,000	60,145,000	100,025,000	N. Y. State, 1917	135,000	2,565,000	4,720,000
United States, 1916	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000	N. Y. State, 1916	151,000	2,718,000	3,179,000

The rye estimate by States, 1918, is June 1; U. S. totals in this and other tables are of Nov 1.

OATS STATES.

(Production, bushels.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Iowa	204,631,000	246,750,000	186,850,000	Ohio	79,843,000	78,100,000	48,076,000
Illinois	196,170,000	244,400,000	172,095,000	Kansas	50,873,000	70,804,000	36,425,000
Minnesota	129,393,000	120,250,000	88,112,000	Michigan	62,871,000	56,575,000	42,690,000
Wisconsin	99,614,000	99,000,000	81,400,000	Missouri	43,083,000	59,200,000	32,250,000
Nebraska	56,763,000	115,444,000	79,375,000	Texas	22,197,000	37,050,000	42,750,000
South Dakota	72,395,000	65,450,000	56,425,000	New York	53,426,000	44,625,000	31,356,000
North Dakota	66,331,000	38,625,000	53,750,000	Pennsylvania	44,322,000	41,125,000	35,030,000
Indiana	75,285,000	76,440,000	52,500,000				

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	44,475,000	1,535,297,000	.....	N. Y. State, 1918	.....	46,758,000	.....
United States, 1917	43,572,000	1,587,286,000	1,061,427,000	N. Y. State, 1917	1,275,000	44,625,000	33,469,000
United States, 1916	41,527,000	1,251,837,000	655,923,000	N. Y. State, 1916	1,206,000	31,356,000	19,441,000

New York State estimate, 1918, is as of June 1.

POTATO STATES.

(Production, bushels.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
New York	32,646,000	38,000,000	22,400,000	Ohio	11,284,000	16,000,000	6,300,000
Michigan	30,287,000	35,910,000	15,360,000	California	11,904,000	15,225,000	10,575,000
Wisconsin	31,379,000	34,988,000	13,630,000	Illinois	11,574,000	13,500,000	7,250,000
Minnesota	32,031,000	33,600,000	16,800,000	Iowa	10,539,000	13,110,000	4,830,000
Pennsylvania	23,034,000	29,532,000	19,040,000	Nebraska	8,961,000	12,495,000	7,665,000
Maine	24,246,000	20,250,000	25,500,000	New Jersey	8,067,000	11,172,000	10,370,000
Virginia	15,654,000	19,800,000	16,250,000				

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	.....	390,101,000	.....	N. Y. State, 1918	.....	32,646,000	.....
United States, 1917	4,396,000	442,536,000	542,865,000	N. Y. State, 1917	400,000	38,000,000	49,400,000
United States, 1916	3,565,000	286,953,000	419,332,000	N. Y. State, 1916	320,000	22,400,000	35,392,000

BARLEY STATES.

(Production, bushels.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
California	33,791,000	39,150,000	33,320,000	North Dakota	37,538,000	22,812,000	26,738,000
Minnesota	43,358,000	37,800,000	26,125,000	Wisconsin	23,350,000	19,200,000	19,300,000
South Dakota	31,444,000	26,520,000	18,728,000				

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	9,108,000	236,505,000	.....	N. Y. State, 1918	.....	3,698,000	.....
United States, 1917	8,835,000	208,975,000	237,539,000	N. Y. State, 1917	110,000	3,080,000	4,001,000
United States, 1916	7,757,000	182,303,000	160,646,000	N. Y. State, 1916	81,000	1,887,000	1,906,000

New York State 1918 estimate is as of June 1.

THE CORN STATES.

(Production, bushels.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Illinois	349,448,000	418,000,000	306,800,000	Texas	90,277,000	77,825,000	131,100,000
Iowa	402,147,000	410,700,000	366,825,000	Alabama	70,996,000	77,200,000	46,688,000
Missouri	149,221,000	252,000,000	132,112,000	Virginia	69,509,000	72,275,000	60,990,000
Nebraska	147,470,000	249,480,000	192,400,000	Georgia	69,080,000	72,000,000	62,000,000
Indiana	192,224,000	203,436,000	174,658,000	Arkansas	35,887,000	67,200,000	45,135,000
Ohio	135,423,000	150,100,000	114,762,000	Pennsylvania	62,113,000	62,212,000	56,550,000
Kansas	46,696,000	128,184,000	69,500,000	North Carolina	60,630,000	60,000,000	53,650,000
Kentucky	96,681,000	122,850,000	95,200,000	South Carolina	37,904,000	43,947,000	32,008,000
Tennessee	82,758,000	111,150,000	84,500,000	Louisiana	35,728,000	42,246,000	44,814,000
South Dakota	110,256,000	97,150,000	84,075,000	Wisconsin	66,739,000	42,196,000	60,840,000
Minnesota	104,206,000	90,000,000	84,420,000	Michigan	51,150,000	37,625,000	45,375,000
Mississippi	63,591,000	84,050,000	47,600,000	Oklahoma	25,533,000	33,150,000	53,225,000

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	113,835,000	2,749,198,000	.....	N. Y. State, 1918	.....	28,778,000	.....
United States, 1917	119,755,000	3,159,194,000	4,053,672,000	N. Y. State, 1917	840,000	26,040,000	51,559,000
United States, 1916	105,296,000	2,566,927,000	2,280,000,000	N. Y. State, 1916	510,000	16,200,000	17,820,000

COTTON STATES.

(Production, 500-pound bales.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Texas	.....	3,125,378	3,725,700	Alabama	.....	517,890	533,402
Georgia	.....	1,883,911	1,820,939	Tennessee	.....	240,525	382,422
South Carolina	.....	1,236,871	931,830	Missouri	.....	60,831	62,699
Arkansas	.....	973,752	1,134,033	California	....	57,826	43,620
Oklahoma	.....	959,081	823,526	Florida	.....	37,858	41,449
Mississippi	.....	905,554	811,791	Arizona	.....	21,737	.....
Louisiana	.....	638,729	463,182	Virginia	.....	18,777	27,127
North Carolina	.....	617,989	654,603				

TOTAL.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	37,073,000	11,818,000	.....	United States, 1916	34,985,000	11,449,930	994,060,000
United States, 1917	31,600,000	11,302,375	.....				

The acreage named for 1918 was acreage planted.

TOBACCO STATES.

(Production, pounds.)

STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.	STATE.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Kentucky	360,739,000	426,600,000	435,600,000	Wisconsin	75,933,000	45,885,000	55,753,000
North Carolina	240,444,000	204,750,000	176,000,000	Connecticut	39,826,000	29,540,000	36,186,000
Virginia	162,371,000	129,500,000	129,200,000	Maryland	23,672,000	22,594,000	19,635,000
Ohio	112,363,000	99,072,000	93,000,000	Massachusetts	16,499,000	11,823,000	12,118,000
Tennessee	61,594,000	81,810,000	81,750,000	Indiana	14,890,000	14,060,000	13,764,000
Pennsylvania	66,284,000	58,100,000	49,096,000	West Virginia	11,213,000	9,040,000	12,690,000
South Carolina	64,161,000	51,120,000	20,280,000				

TOTAL.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.	TOTAL.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
United States, 1918	.....	1,266,686,000	.....	N. Y. State, 1918	.....	3,567,000	.....
United States, 1917	1,446,600	1,196,451,000	297,442,000	N. Y. State, 1917	2,500	3,125,000	688,000
United States, 1916	1,413,400	1,153,278,000	169,672,000	N. Y. State, 1916	3,700	4,551,000	592,000

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

Organized February 11, 1890. Headquarters, 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York. Officers: *President*—Louis Annin Ames, 99 Fulton Street, New York. *First Vice-President*—Martin S. Allen, 81 North Moore Street, New York. *Second Vice-President*—Walter B. Hopping, 165 Broadway, New York. *Third Vice-President*—William H. Kelly, A. M., Newburgh, N. Y. *Secretary*—Capt. Charles A. Du Bois, 220 Broadway, New York. *Treasurer*—James De La Montanye, 220 Broadway, New York. *Registrar*—Tunis D. Huntting, 220 Broadway, New York. *Historian*—James B. Laun, 220 Broadway, New York. *Chaplain*—Rev. Charles L. Goodell, D. D., 550 West End Avenue, New York. There are 1,575 members.

UNITED STATES WHEAT, CORN AND OATS YIELD, ETC., SINCE 1849.

YEAR.	Wheat Production.	Wheat Exports.	Wheat Imports.	Corn Production.	Corn Exports.	Oat Production.	Oats Expts (Including Oatmeal.)	Oats Imports.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1849	100,486,000	7,535,901	.....	592,071,000	7,632,860	146,584,000	.....	.....
1859	173,105,000	17,213,133	.....	838,793,000	4,248,991	172,643,000	.....	.....
1869	287,746,000	53,900,780	1,830,393	760,945,000	2,140,487	282,107,000	121,517	2,266,785
1879	459,483,000	180,304,181	2,074,321	1,754,592,000	99,572,329	407,859,000	766,366	489,576
1889	468,374,000	109,430,467	135,851	2,122,328,000	103,418,709	809,251,000	15,107,238	153,332
1899	658,534,000	186,096,762	1,875,174	2,666,324,000	213,123,412	943,389,000	45,048,857	54,576
1909	683,379,000	87,364,318	456,940	2,552,190,000	38,128,498	1,007,143,000	2,548,726	1,034,511
1913	763,380,000	145,590,349	1,282,039	2,446,988,000	10,725,819	1,121,768,000	3,845,850	707,318
1914	891,017,000	332,464,975	2,383,536	2,672,804,000	50,668,303	1,141,060,000	2,677,749	2,622,357
1915	1,025,000,000	243,117,026	715,369	2,994,793,000	39,896,928	1,549,030,000	98,960,481	665,314
1916	636,318,000	203,578,699	7,187,650	2,566,927,000	66,753,194	1,251,837,000	95,106,149	761,644
1917	650,828,000	149,831,427	24,924,985	3,159,494,000	64,720,842	1,587,286,000	88,944,401	761,644
1918	918,920,000	34,118,853	28,177,281	2,717,775,000	40,997,827	1,535,297,000	105881233	2,591,077

Exports of wheat, corn, and oats in 1917 and 1918 do not include the flours of those grains. Corn meal and flour exports, in barrels: (1917) 508,113; (1918) 2,018,859. Oatmeal and rolled oats exports, in lbs.: (1917) 110,903,344; (1918) 346,560,222. Wheat flour exports, in barrels: (1917) 11,942,778; (1918) 21,880,151. Figures of production in tables are the October estimates of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Production is for calendar years. Imports and exports are for fiscal years. Production of wheat prior to 1889 averaged 11 to 14 bushels to the acre; (1909) 15.4 bu.; (1913) 15.2 bu.; (1914) 16.6 bu.; (1915) 17.0 bu.; (1916) 12.2 bu.; (1917) 14.2 bu.

Farm value of wheat, a bushel—(1914) $0.98; (1915) $0.92; (1916) $1.60; (1917) $2.01.

Farm value of wheat, total United States crop—(1914) $878,680,000; (1915) $942,303,000; (1916) $1,019,968,000; (1917) $1,307,418,000.

Wheat production, earlier years, in bushels—(1840) 84,823,272; (1850) 100,485,943; (1860) 173,104,924.

Wheat exports prior to 1866, valued in dollars—(1820) $16,603; (1830) $46,176; (1840) $1,655,483; (1850) $643,745; (1855) $1,329,246; (1860) $4,076,704; (1861) $38,313,624; (1862) $42,573,295; (1863) $46,754,195; (1864) $31,422,133; (1865) $19,398,028.

Wheat import figures before 1880 include wheat flour.

Wheat flour exports prior to 1866, valued in dollars—(1810) $6,846,000; (1820) $5,296,664; (1830) $6,085,953; (1840) $10,143,615; (1850) $7,098,570; (1855) $10,896,908; (1860) $15,448,507; (1861) $24,645,849; (1862) $27,534,677; (1863) $28,366,069; (1864) $25,588,249; (1865) $27,507,084.

Corn imports in 1917 were 2,270,079 bushels, all for domestic consumption.

Corn production, in bushels, an acre—(1869) 23.6; (1879) 28.1; (1889) 29.4; (1899) 28.1; (1909) 25.9; (1913) 23.1; (1914) 25.8; (1915) 28.2; (1916) 24.4; (1917) 26.4.

Corn, farm value a bushel—(1869) $0.60; (1879) $0.37; (1889) $0.28; (1899) $0.30; (1909) $0.58; (1913) $0.69; (1914) $0.64; (1915) $0.57; (1916) $0.89; (1917) $1.28.

Corn, total value United States crop—(1913) $1,692,092,000; (1914) $1,722,070,000; (1915) $1,722,680,000; (1916) $2,280,729,000; (1917) $4,053,672,000.

Oats production, in bushels, an acre—(1869) 30.5; (1879) 25.3; (1889) 26.6; (1899) 31.9; (1909) 28.6; (1913) 29.2; (1914) 29.7; (1915) 37.8; (1916) 30.1; (1917) 36.4.

Oats, farm value a bushel—(1869) $0.38; (1879) $0.33; (1889) $0.23; (1899) $0.23; (1909) $0.47; (1913) $0.39; (1914) $0.44; (1915) $0.36; (1916) $0.52; (1917) $0.67.

Oats, total value United States crop—(1913) $439,596,000; (1914) $499,431,000; (1915) $559,566,000; (1916) $655,028,000; (1917) $1,061,427,000.

PRODUCTION OF BARLEY, RYE, POTATOES, HAY, RICE, FLAXSEED, AND BUCKWHEAT SINCE 1849.

YEAR.	Barley.	Rye.	White Potatoes.	Hay.	Sweet Potatoes.	Rice.	Flaxseed.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Tons.*	*Bushels.*	*Pounds.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1849	5,167,000	14,189,000	65,798,000	13,839,000	38,268,000	215,313,497	562,000	8,957,000
1859	15,826,000	21,101,000	111,149,000	19,084,000	42,095,000	187,167,032	567,000	17,572,000
1869	29,761,000	16,919,000	143,337,000	27,316,000	21,710,000	53,970,880	1,730,000	9,822,000
1879	43,997,000	19,832,000	169,459,000	35,151,000	35,379,000	85,596,000	7,170,000	11,817,000
1889	78,330,000	28,421,000	217,546,000	66,831,000	43,950,000	131,722,000	10,250,000	12,110,000
1899	119,635,000	25,569,009	273,318,000	53,828,000	42,517,000	219,278,000	19,979,000	11,234,000
1909	173,344,000	29,520,000	389,195,000	68,833,000	59,232,000	676,888,000	19,513,000	14,849,000
1913	178,189,000	41,381,000	331,525,000	64,116,000	59,057,000	715,111,111	17,853,000	13,833,000
1914	194,953,000	42,779,000	409,921,000	70,171,000	56,574,000	656,916,667	13,749,000	16,881,000
1915	228,851,000	54,050,000	359,721,000	85,920,000	75,639,000	804,083,333	14,030,000	15,056,000
1916	182,309,000	48,862,000	285,437,000	89,991,000	70,955,000	1,135,027,778	14,296,000	11,840,000
1917	208,975,000	60,145,000	442,536,000	79,528,000	87,141,000	1,007,722,222	8,473,000	17,460,000
1918	236,505,000	76,687,000	391,279,000	86,254,000	85,473,000	41,918,000 bu	15,606,000	19,473,000

PRODUCT.	Year.	Average Yield an Acre.	Av. Farm Value a Bushel.	Total Farm Value of Crop.	PRODUCT.	Year.	Average Yield an Acre.	Av. Farm Value a Bushel.	Total Farm Value of Crop.
		Bushels.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Barley	1917	23.7	1.13	237,539,000	Flaxseed	1917	4.7	2.97	25,148,000
Rye	1917	14.7	1.66	100,025,000	Buckwheat	1917	17.4	1.60	27,954,000
White Potato	1917	100.8	1.23	543,865,000			*Tons.*		
Sweet Potato	1916	91.7	0.85	60,141,000	Hay	1917	1.49	17.09	1,359,491,000
Rice	1917	37.6	1.89	68,717,000					

ONE WEEK'S FOOD SUPPLY FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE.

(By the New York City Department of Health.)

THESE articles were selected because of their food value. It is proved that there is ample nourishment in them for two adults and three children for one week.

1 lb. butter, 1 bag sugar (3½ lbs.), 1 lb. rice, 1 lb. dried peas, 1 lb. beans, 1 lb. farina, 1 lb. oatmeal, 1 box cocoa (¼-lb.), 1 lb. prunes, 1 lb. onions, 6 lbs. potatoes, 1 head of cabbage (medium size), 1 lb. cheese, 2 doz. eggs, 2 lbs. of meat daily, 2 loaves of bread daily, 2 qts. of milk daily.

COTTON PRODUCTION CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, IMPORTS SINCE 1863.

(In 500-pound bales or their equivalents.)

YEAR ENDED—	Production.	Consumption.	Exports of Domestic.	Net Imports.	Exports.	YEAR ENDED—	Production.	Consumption.	Exports of Domestic.	Net Imports.	Exports.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Dollars.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Dollars.*
June 30,						1891....	8,562,089	2,604,491	5,850,219	45,580	290,712,898
1863....	1,596,653	287,397	22,770	67,695	6,652,405	1892....	8,940,867	2,846,753	5,896,800	64,394	258,461,241
1864....	449,059	119,540	23,998	52,405	9,395,854	1893....	6,658,313	2,415,875	4,485,251	85,735	188,771,445
1865....	299,372	344,278	17,789	68,798	6,836,500	1894....	7,433,056	2,300,276	5,307,295	59,405	210,869,289
1866....	2,093,658	614,540	1,301,116	10,322	281,385,223	1895....	10,025,534	2,983,665	6,961,372	99,399	204,900,990
Aug. 31.						1896....	7,146,772	2,498,731	4,761,505	112,001	190,056,460
1867....	1,948,077	715,258	1,401,697	1,035	201,470,123	1897....	8,515,640	2,841,394	6,124,026	114,712	230,890,971
1868....	2,345,610	844,044	1,502,756	345	152,820,733	1898....	10,985,040	3,472,398	7,811,031	105,802	230,442,215
1869....	2,198,141	860,481	1,300,449	1,870	162,033,052	1899....	11,435,368	3,672,097	7,626,525	103,223	209,561,774
1870....	2,409,597	796,616	1,987,708	3,026	227,027,624	1900....	9,315,391	3,687,253	6,167,623	134,778	241,832,737
1871....	4,024,527	1,026,583	2,922,757	1,802	218,327,109	1901....	10,123,927	3,603,516	6,806,572	116,610	313,673,443
1872....	2,756,564	1,146,730	1,824,937	6,374	180,681,595	1902....	9,509,745	4,080,287	6,870,313	190,080	290,651,819
1873....	3,650,932	1,115,691	2,470,590	10,016	227,243,069	1903....	10,630,945	4,187,076	6,913,506	149,113	316,180,429
1874....	3,873,750	1,213,052	2,682,631	3,541	211,223,580	1904....	9,851,129	3,980,567	6,233,682	100,298	370,811,246
1875....	3,528,276	1,098,163	2,504,118	3,784	190,638,625	1905....	13,438,012	4,523,208	9,057,397	130,182	379,965,014
1876....	4,302,818	1,255,712	3,037,650	4,498	192,659,262	1906....	10,575,017	4,877,465	6,975,494	133,464	401,005,921
1877....	4,118,390	1,314,489	2,839,418	1,832	171,118,508	1907....	13,273,809	4,974,199	8,825,236	202,733	481,277,797
1878....	4,494,224	1,458,667	3,197,439	5,046	180,031,484	1908....	11,107,179	4,493,028	7,779,508	140,869	437,788,202
1879....	4,745,078	1,457,266	3,290,167	5,049	162,304,250	1909....	13,241,799	5,198,963	8,889,724	165,451	417,390,665
1880....	5,466,387	1,500,688	3,742,752	7,578	211,535,905	1910....	10,004,949	4,559,002	6,491,843	151,395	450,447,243
1881....	6,356,998	1,865,922	4,453,495	5,447	247,695,746	1911....	11,608,616	4,516,779	8,025,991	231,191	585,318,869
1882....	5,136,447	1,849,457	3,376,521	3,261	189,812,644	1912....	15,692,701	5,181,826	11,081,332	229,268	565,849,271
1883....	6,833,442	2,038,400	4,591,331	4,716	247,328,721	1913....	13,703,421	5,630,835	9,199,093	225,460	547,357,195
1884....	5,521,963	1,813,865	3,733,369	11,247	197,015,204	1914....	14,156,486	5,702,639	9,256,028	265,646	610,475,391
1885....	5,477,448	1,687,108	3,730,170	7,144	201,962,458	July 31.					
1886....	6,369,341	2,094,682	4,200,617	8,270	205,085,642	1915....	16,134,930	5,835,592	8,931,253	363,595	376,217,972
1887....	6,314,561	2,049,687	4,301,542	7,552	206,222,057	1916....	11,191,820	7,055,760	6,405,993	420,995	374,186,247
1888....	6,884,667	2,205,302	4,519,254	11,983	223,016,760	1917....	11,449,930	7,721,354	5,963,682	288,486	543,074,690
1889....	6,923,775	2,309,250	4,730,192	15,284	237,775,270	1918....	11,302,375	.....	4,528,844	206,651	665,024,655
1890....	7,472,511	2,518,409	4,928,921	18,334	250,968,792						

Linters production, not included in above table, in running bales: (1917) 1,300,163.
The estimate for the 1918 calendar year for cotton production was 11,137,000 bales.
Exports and imports are by fiscal years.
Years specified represent commercial years instead of years of growth.
Production covers nearly as possible the crop grown during the preceding calendar year and picked mainly during the cotton year specified in the stub.
Value of exports of domestic cotton goods—(1913) $33,743,977; (1914) $31,467,233; (1915) $71,973,497; (1916) $112,053,235; (1917) $136,299,842; (1918) $169,398,420.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON SEED AND PRODUCTS.

YEAR.	Cotton Seed Grown.	Cotton Seed Oil Produced.	Value of Cotton Seed Oil.	Cake and Meal Prod.	Hulls.	Linters.
	Short tons.	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Bales.*
1899.....	4,668,000	93,330,000	21,390,000	884,000	1,169,000	114,544
1900.....	4,830,000	96,610,000	26,080,000	845,000	1,139,000	111,096
1901.....	4,630,000	118,610,000	33,210,000	1,125,000	1,487,000	145,103
1902.....	5,092,000	122,910,000	40,560,000	1,165,000	1,541,000	150,366
1903.....	3,717,000	121,880,000	39,000,000	1,156,000	1,528,000	194,486
1904.....	6,427,000	133,820,000	31,340,000	1,360,000	1,213,000	235,586
1905.....	5,060,000	125,700,000	26,400,000	1,272,000	1,135,000	219,397
1906.....	5,913,000	153,760,000	43,050,000	1,786,000	1,593,000	307,518
1907.....	4,952,000	103,050,000	33,390,000	1,043,000	927,000	256,487
1908.....	5,904,000	146,790,000	44,090,000	1,492,000	1,330,000	330,277
1909.....	4,462,000	131,000,000	55,230,000	1,326,000	1,189,000	296,640
1910.....	5,175,000	167,970,000	80,430,000	1,792,000	1,375,000	379,576
1911.....	6,997,000	201,650,000	66,580,000	2,151,000	1,642,000	533,098
1912.....	6,104,000	185,750,000	69,100,000	1,999,000	1,540,000	583,091
1913.....	6,305,000	193,330,000	81,020,000	2,220,000	1,400,000	660,087
1914.....	7,186,000	229,260,000	80,540,000	2,648,000	1,677,000	820,274
1915.....	4,992,000	167,110,000	87,940,000	1,923,000	1,220,000	889,577
1916.....	5,113,000	187,688,000	153,419,000	2,225,000	969,000	1,330,552

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE U. S.

ALABAMA, Auburn, Tuskegee Institute; Alaska, Sitka (Federal); Arizona, Tucson; Arkansas, Fayetteville; California, Berkeley; Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut, New Haven, Storrs; Delaware, Newark; Florida, Gainesville; Georgia, Experiment; Guam, Guam, Island of Guam (Federal); Hawaii, Honolulu (Federal); Idaho, Moscow; Illinois, Urbana; Indiana, La Fayette; Iowa, Ames; Kansas, Manhattan; Kentucky, Lexington; Louisiana, University Station, Baton Rouge; Audubon Park, New Orleans (Sugar Station); Calhoun, Crowley (Rice Station); Maine, Orono; Maryland, College Park; Massachusetts, Amherst; Michigan, East Lansing; Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul; Mississippi, Agricultural College; Missouri, Columbia; Montana, Bozeman; Nebraska, Lincoln; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Durham; New Jersey, New Brunswick; New Mexico, State College; New York, Ithaca (Cornell); Geneva; North Carolina, Raleigh and West Raleigh; North Dakota, Agricultural College; Ohio, Wooster; Oklahoma, Stillwater; Oregon, Corvallis; Pennsylvania, State College (Institute of Animal Nutrition); Porto Rico, Mayaguez (Federal); Rhode Island, Kingston; South Carolina, Clemson College; South Dakota, Brookings; Tennessee, Knoxville; Texas, College Station; Utah, Logan; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Blacksburg, Norfolk (Truck); Washington, Pullman; West Virginia, Morgantown; Wisconsin, Madison; Wyoming, Laramie.

AMERICAN WOOL STATISTICS.

(Sources: Production. 1806-1913, reports of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston; other years, reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Production.	Exports of Domestic.	Domestic Retained for Consumpt'n.	Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	Foreign Retained for Consumpt'n.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1840	35,802,114	.....	35,802,114	9,898,740	85,528	9,813,212
1850	52,516,959	35,898	52,481,061	18,695,294	.....	18,695,294
1860	60,264,913	1,055,928	59,208,985	26,282,955	157,064	26,125,891
1861	75,000,000	.....	.....	32,057,457	.....	.....
1862	90,000,000	.....	.....	44,031,091	.....	.....
1863	106,000,000	355,722	105,644,278	75,121,728	708,850	74,412,878
1864	123,000,000	155,482	122,844,518	91,250,114	223,475	91,026,639
1865	142,000,000	466,182	141,533,818	44,420,375	679,281	43,741,094
1806	155,000,000	973,075	154,026,925	71,287,988	852,045	70,435,943
1867	160,000,000	307,418	159,692,582	38,158,382	619,614	37,538,768
1868	168,000,000	558,435	167,441,565	25,467,336	2,801,852	22,665,484
1869	180,000,000	444,387	179,555,613	39,275,926	342,417	38,933,509
1870	162,000,000	152,892	161,847,108	49,230,199	1,710,053	47,520,146
1871	160,000,000	25,195	159,974,805	68,058,028	1,305,311	66,752,717
1872	150,000,000	140,515	149,859,485	126,507,409	2,343,937	124,163,472
1873	158,000,000	75,129	157,924,871	85,496,049	7,040,386	78,455,663
1874	170,000,000	319,660	169,680,400	42,939,541	6,816,157	36,123,384
1875	181,000,000	178,034	180,821,966	54,901,760	3,567,627	51,334,133
1876	192,000,000	104,768	191,895,232	44,642,836	1,518,426	43,124,410
1877	200,000,000	79,599	199,920,401	42,171,192	3,088,957	39,082,235
1878	208,250,000	347,854	207,902,146	48,449,079	5,952,221	42,496,858
1879	211,000,000	60,784	210,939,216	39,005,155	4,104,616	34,900,539
1880	232,500,000	191,551	232,308,449	128,131,747	3,648,520	124,483,227
1881	240,000,000	71,455	239,928,545	55,964,236	5,507,534	50,456,702
1882	272,000,000	116,179	271,883,821	67,861,744	3,831,836	64,029,908
1883	290,000,000	64,474	289,935,526	70,575,478	4,010,043	66,565,435
1884	300,000,000	10,393	299,989,607	78,350,651	2,304,701	76,045,956
1885	308,000,000	88,006	307,911,994	70,596,170	3,115,389	67,480,831
1886	302,000,000	146,423	301,853,577	129,084,958	6,534,426	122,550,532
1887	285,000,000	257,940	284,742,060	114,038,030	6,728,292	107,309,738
1888	269,000,000	22,164	268,977,836	113,558,753	4,359,731	109,199,022
1889	265,000,000	141,576	264,858,424	126,487,729	3,263,094	123,224,635
1890	276,000,000	231,042	275,768,958	105,431,285	3,288,467	102,142,818
1891	285,000,000	291,922	284,708,078	129,303,648	2,638,123	126,665,525
1892	294,000,000	202,456	293,797,544	148,670,652	3,007,563	145,663,089
1893	303,153,000	91,858	303,061,142	172,433,838	4,218,637	168,215,201
1894	298,057,384	520,247	297,537,137	55,152,585	5,977,407	49,175,178
1895	309,748,000	4,279,109	305,468,891	206,033,906	2,343,081	203,690,825
1896	272,474,708	6,945,981	265,528,727	230,911,473	6,026,236	224,885,237
1897	259,153,251	5,271,535	253,881,716	350,852,026	3,427,834	347,424,192
1898	266,720,684	121,139	266,599,545	132,795,202	2,504,832	130,290,370
1899	272,191,330	1,683,419	270,507,911	76,736,209	12,412,916	64,323,293
1900	288,636,621	2,200,309	286,436,312	155,928,455	5,702,251	150,226,204
1901	302,502,328	199,565	302,302,763	103,583,505	3,590,502	99,993,003
1902	316,341,032	123,278	316,217,754	166,576,966	3,104,663	163,472,303
1903	287,450,000	518,919	286,931,081	177,137,796	2,992,995	174,144,801
1904	291,783,032	319,750	291,463,282	173,742,834	2,863,053	170,879,781
1905	295,488,438	123,951	295,364,487	249,135,746	2,437,697	246,698,049
1906	298,915,130	192,481	298,722,649	201,688,668	5,450,378	196,238,290
1907	298,294,750	214,840	298,079,910	203,847,545	3,231,908	200,615,637
1908	311,138,321	182,458	310,955,863	125,980,524	5,684,357	120,296,167
1909	328,110,749	28,376	328,082,373	266,409,304	3,495,599	262,913,705
1910	321,362,750	47,520	321,315,230	263,928,232	4,007,953	259,920,279
1911	318,547,900	.....	318,547,900	137,647,641	8,205,699	129,441,942
1912	304,043,400	.....	304,043,400	193,400,713	1,719,870	191,680,843
1913	296,175,300	770,471	295,404,829	195,293,255	4,432,404	190,860,851
1914	290,192,000	335,348	289,856,652	247,648,869	1,204,835	246,444,034
1915	285,726,000	8,158,300	277,567,700	308,083,429	7,259,934	300,823,495
1916	288,490,000	4,418,915	284,071,085	534,828,022	1,803,570	533,024,452
1917	285,573,000	2,148,350	283,424,650	372,372,218	1,830,374	370,541,844
1918	257,921,000	993,143	256,927,857	379,129,934	1,046,866	371,083,068

In 1830 the raw wool imports were 669,883 pounds.

Value of wool manufactures imported—(1820) $5,598,634; (1830) $5,900,988; (1840) $10,808,485; (1850) $19,620,619; (1860) $43,141,988 (1870) $34,490,668; (1880) $33,911,093; (1890) $56,582,432; (1900) $16,164,446; (1910) $23,532,175; (1916) $15,657,537; (1917) $18,862,463.

Total consumption in the United States of domestic and foreign wool, in pounds—(1340) 45,615,326; (1850) 71,176,355; (1860) 85,334,876; (1870) 209,367,254; (1880) 356,791,676; (1890) 377,911,776; (1900) 436,662,516; (1910) 581,235,509; (1916) 817,095,537; (1917) 653,966,494; (1918) 628,010,925.

Wool Production (in Pounds) 1918, by States: Me., 883,000, N. Hamp., 192,000; Vt., 663,000; Mass., 119,000; R. I., 24,000; Conn., 76,000; N. Y., 3,830,000; N. J., 88,000; Pa., 4,774,000, Del., 31,000; Md., 773,000; Va., 1,918,000; W. Va., 2,830,000; N. C., 570,000; S. C., 103,000; Ga., 478,000; Fla., 426,000; Ohio, 12,600,000; Ind., 4,765,000; Ill., 4,048,000; Mich., 8,765,000; Wis., 2,850,000; Minn., 3,112,000; Iowa, 4,815,000; Mo., 5,532,000; N. D., 1,560,000; S. D., 4,747,000; Neb., 1,696,000; Kan., 1,624,000; Ky., 3,058,000; Tenn., 1,954,000; Ala., 368,000; Miss., 619,000; La., 594,000; Tex., 11,250,000; Okla., 518,000; Ark., 402,000; Mont., 23,342,000; Wyo., 34,026,000; Col., 9,261,000; N. M., 17,132,000; Ariz., 5,656,000; Utah, 15,800,000; Nev., 10,000,000; Idaho, 19,500,000; Wash., 5,504,000; Ore., 12,500,000; Cal., 12,545,000.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES.

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. *Moderator*—Rev. William Horace Day. *First Assistant Moderator*—Rev. William E. Barton. *Second Assistant Moderator*—Rev. Harold M. Kingsley. *Secretary*—Rev. Hubert C. Herring. *Treasurer*—Rev. John J. Walker. Next meeting October 22, 1919.

SUGAR STATISTICS.

(Data by Willett & Gray of New York; A. Bouchereau of New Orleans; United States Department of Agriculture, and British Statistical Abstract.)

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	U. S. Cane Sugar Prod.	U. S. Beet Sugar Production.	U. S. Total Production.	United States Imports.		Exports From U. S.	World's Production of Sugar.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1865.....	11,200,000	896,000	12,096,000	651,936,494	27,325,897	32,635,280	4,412,800,000
1866.....	20,680,000	896,000	21,576,000	1,000,055,024	40,669,172	13,027,910	4,578,560,000
1867.....	50,400,000	896,000	51,296,000	849,054,006	35,941,253	20,340,676	5,048,960,000
1868.....	51,520,000	896,000	52,416,000	1,121,189,415	49,495,102	18,329,940	4,719,680,000
1869.....	100,801,225	896,000	101,697,225	1,247,833,430	60,407,202	20,995,911	5,326,720,000
1870.....	87,043,000	896,000	87,929,000	1,196,773,569	56,923,745	22,760,904	5,411,840,000
1871.....	178,304,592	896,000	179,200,592	1,277,473,653	64,621,239	14,203,714	5,920,320,000
1872.....	156,352,125	896,000	157,248,125	1,509,185,674	81,213,001	16,598,822	5,886,560,000
1873.....	134,832,493	1,120,000	135,952,493	1,568,304,592	82,716,953	34,010,384	6,726,720,000
1874.....	108,640,119	1,568,000	110,208,119	1,701,297,869	81,887,463	29,442,750	7,006,720,000
1875.....	142,240,691	224,000	142,464,691	1,797,509,990	73,330,556	35,352,785	6,565,440,000
1876.....	172,480,070	224,000	172,704,070	1,493,977,472	58,120,583	67,730,198	6,569,920,000
1877.....	199,360,570	224,000	199,584,570	1,654,556,831	84,978,182	42,872,675	6,088,320,000
1878.....	159,041,941	224,000	159,265,941	1,537,451,934	73,090,958	50,123,065	7,266,560,000
1879.....	250,880,753	448,000	251,328,753	1,834,365,836	72,078,688	82,741,564	8,021,440,000
1880.....	178,872,000	2,688,000	181,560,000	1,829,291,684	80,087,720	40,640,206	7,288,960,000
1881.....	285,302,899	1,120,000	286,422,899	1,946,745,205	86,670,624	31,980,791	8,196,160,000
1882.....	171,074,950	1,120,000	172,194,950	1,990,152,374	90,439,675	19,443,075	8,606,080,000
1883.....	318,746,258	1,120,000	319,866,258	2,137,667,665	91,637,992	30,552,136	9,528,960,000
1884.....	302,944,230	1,198,400	304,142,630	2,756,416,896	98,264,607	85,532,916	10,492,160,000
1885.....	225,962,963	2,134,720	228,097,683	2,717,884,653	72,519,514	258,163,890	10,967,040,000
1886.....	302,754,486	1,344,000	304,098,486	2,689,881,765	80,773,744	175,836,220	10,218,880,000
1887.....	191,282,272	1,792,000	193,074,272	3,136,443,240	78,411,224	204,241,167	11,374,720,000
1888.....	375,904,197	571,200	376,475,397	2,700,284,282	74,245,206	60,399,496	11,011,840,000
1889.....	344,756,221	4,168,640	348,924,861	2,762,202,967	88,543,971	19,751,597	11,173,120,000
1890.....	301,284,395	4,934,720	306,219,115	2,934,011,560	96,094,532	47,495,577	12,772,480,000
1891.....	497,169,856	7,748,160	504,918,016	3,483,477,222	105,728,216	113,051,117	14,033,600,000
1892.....	370,579,307	11,997,440	382,576,747	3,556,509,165	104,408,813	19,414,620	14,230,720,000
1893.....	498,455,926	26,920,320	525,376,246	3,766,445,347	116,255,784	29,232,282	14,500,608,640
1894.....	610,825,618	44,688,000	655,513,618	4,345,193,881	126,871,889	64,324,539	16,532,250,560
1895.....	729,392,561	45,006,080	774,398,641	3,574,510,454	76,462,836	27,234,732	17,778,582,080
1896.....	543,633,726	65,452,800	609,086,526	3,896,338,557	89,219,773	10,743,185	16,215,805,760
1897.....	644,175,323	84,080,640	728,255,963	4,918,905,733	99,066,181	48,770,668	17,828,489,280
1898.....	708,251,878	90,491,670	798,743,548	2,689,920,851	60,472,749	19,927,465	17,329,598,720
1899.....	568,799,795	72,735,040	641,534,835	3,980,250,569	94,964,120	16,964,213	17,942,422,400
1900.....	322,549,011	163,458,075	486,007,086	4,018,086,530	100,250,974	26,918,380	19,369,926,640
1901.....	623,774,123	172,164,160	795,938,283	3,975,005,840	90,487,800	14,015,102	21,757,115,520
1902.....	728,650,448	369,211,733	1,097,862,181	3,031,915,875	55,061,097	15,175,805	24,625,095,040
1903.....	745,805,875	436,811,685	1,182,617,560	4,216,108,106	72,088,973	19,529,092	22,222,280,640
1904.....	525,952,000	481,209,087	1,007,161,087	3,700,623,613	71,915,753	41,607,988	23,124,933,440
1905.....	784,000,000	484,226,430	1,268,226,430	3,680,932,998	97,645,449	27,428,446	21,309,706,880
1906.....	766,080,000	625,841,228	1,391,921,228	3,979,331,430	85,460,088	37,105,110	31,241,784,000
1907.....	544,320,000	967,224,000	1,511,544,000	4,391,839,975	92,806,253	42,879,843	32,419,822,400
1908.....	788,480,000	927 256,430	1,715,736,430	3,371,997,112	80,258,147	43,686,270	31,181,106,880
1909.....	828,800,000	851,768,000	1,680,568,000	4,189,421,018	96,554,998	97,879,825	32,599,871,360
1910.....	750,400,000	1,024,938,000	1,775,338,000	4,094,545,936	106,349,005	189,304,952	33,415,267,200
1911.....	710,080,000	1,020,344,000	1,730,424,000	3,937,978,265	96,691,096	89,436,445	38,083,411,200
1912.....	721,748,160	1,199,000,000	1,920,748,160	4,104,618,393	115,515,079	102,915,741	35,585,303,040
1913.....	325,147 200	1,385,112,000	1,710,259,200	4,740,041,488	103,639,823	66,569,933	40,787,743,360
1914.....	601,074,880	1,466,802,000	2,067,876,880	5,066,821,873	101,649,375	96,862,462	41,972,098,560
1915.....	493,239,040	1,444,108,000	1,937,347,040	5,420,981,867	173,992,603	601,103,749	41,511,919,680
1916.....	277,240,320	1,748,440,000	2,025,680,320	5,633,161,749	208,769,399	1,685,195,537	37,094,744,960
1917.....	621,799,360	1,641,314,000	2,263,113,360	5,332,745,854	230,945,694	1,268,306,254	37,144,428,160
1918.....	491,677,760	1,529,622,080	2,020,897,840	4,903,327,249	237,015,371	587,505,655	16,676,878

The American production is of the season preceding the fiscal year. The export figures relate to continental United States after 1900. The consumption figures are mainly in terms of raw sugar. The beet sugar production figures, 1865-1872 and 1875-1879, are averages.

Production of sugar in United States in pounds, prior to 1865—(1840) 120,851,074; (1850) 247,577,000; (1855) 414,725,000; (1860) 230,982,000; (1861) 274,724,000; (1862) 539,830,500; (1863) 103,040,000 (1864) 85,060,000.

Louisiana cane sugar production, included in above table, averaged a year, in pounds, for the following periods: (1852-1860) 313,341,526; (1861-1870) 126,548,173; (1871-1880) 159,125,435; (1881-1890) 267,329,637; (1891-1895) 527,569,180; (1896-1900) 547,151,486; (1901-1905) 661,464,036; (1906-1910) 707,840,000; (1911) 685,440,000; (1912) 705,747,849; (1913) 307,146,560; (1914) 585,394,880; (1915) 485,399,040; (1916) 275,000,320; (1917) 607,799,360.

Sugar imports, in pounds, prior to 1865—(1830) 86,490,113; (1840) 120,940,747; (1850) 218,430,764; (1855) 473,809,847; (1860) 694,838,197; (1861) 809,749,958; (1862) 557,738,382; (1863) 518,594,861; (1864) 632,230,247.

Average cost, per pound, in foreign countries, in cents—(1830) 5.35; (1840) 4.61; (1850) 3.46; (18.55) 3.09; (1860) 4.47; (1870) 4.76; (1880) 4.38; (1890) 3.28; (1900) 2.49; (1910) 2.60; (1913) 2.19; (1914) 2.01; (1915) 3.21; (1916) 3.79.

Wholesale price of granulated sugar at New York, a pound, in cents—calendar years—(1870) 13.51; (1880) 9.80; (1890) 6.27; (1900) 5.32; (1910) 4.97; (1913) 4.278; (1914) 4.683; (1915) 5.559; (1916) 8.62; (1917) 7.662; (1918) from January 1 to September, 7.35; after September the United States Government fixed the wholesale price at 8.82. On March 1, 1918, sugar sold at 19.70 a pound in Italy, at 13.30 in Spain, and 12.28 in France. In July the price in France advanced 14 per cent.

U. S. BEET SUGAR ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

YEAR.	Sugar.	Area.	YEAR.	Sugar.	Area.	YEAR.	Sugar.	Area.	YEAR.	Sugar.	Area.
	Short Tons.	*Acres.*		*Short Tons.*	*Acres.*		*Short Tons.*	*Acres.*		*Short Tons.*	*Acres.*
1902..	218,406	216,400	1906..	483,612	376,074	1910..	510,172	398,029	1914..	722,054	483,400
1903..	240,604	242,576	1907..	463,628	370,984	1911..	599,500	473,877	1915..	874,000	611,361
1904..	242,113	197,784	1908..	425,884	364,913	1912..	692,556	555,300	1916..	820,657	665,360
1905..	312,921	307,364	1909..	512,469	420,262	1913..	723,401	580,006			

U. S. MOLASSES PRODUCTION.

YEAR ENDED MARCH—	Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Total	YEAR ENDED MARCH—	Louisiana.	Other Southern States.	Total.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1852-1860.....	20,032,717	1,065,213	21,097,930	1910-11.....	31,954,957	10,716,160	42,671,117
1861-1870.....	8,048,261	951,954	9,000,215	1911-12.....	34,213,839	8,000,000	42,213,839
1871-1880.....	11,096,738	1,213,302	12,310,040	1912-13.....	14,659,089	9,200,000	23,859,089
1881-1890.....	14,737,034	3,800,728	18,537,762	1913-14.....	25,822,845	12,107,000	37,929,845
1891-1895.....	21,277,179	6,124,752	27,401,932	1914-15.....	21,053,768	14,000,000	35,053,768
1896-1900.....	20,661,216	6,431,452	27,092,668	1915-16.....	13,563,180	13,716,000	27,279,768
1901-1905.....	26,953,377	7,718,527	34,671,905	1916-17.....	58,890,448	.....	79,464,448
1906-1910.....	24,982,244	6,264,496	31,246,740	1917-18.....	41,001,811	.....	62,001,811

Production for the hyphenated periods is the yearly average. The figures for 1910-11 and succeeding years are for the sugar year, which covers parts of two years. Figures since 1915 are subject to slight revision. Exports of molasses in 1916 were 85,716,673 gallons.

United States consumption, per capita pounds a year—(1865) 18.17; (1870) 32.73; (1880) 39.46; (1890) 50.72; (1900) 58.91; (1910) 79.90; (1913) 85.71; (1914) 89.14; (1917) 88.3.

U. S. SUGAR IMPORTS FROM AMERICAN COLONIES.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	From Porto Rico.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	From Porto Rico.	From Hawaii.	From Philippine Islands.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1865.....	51,694,718	2,434,644	15,877,773	1892.....	80,474,547	262,612,405	97,285,662
1866.....	106,360,235	16,062,039	29,208,963	1893.....	99,617,911	289,553,529	122,413,780
1867.....	91,918,924	15,207,914	22,251,699	1894.....	75,546,030	326,574,584	124,052,343
1868.....	105,845,851	18,271,258	22,719,444	1895.....	56,352,954	274,385,228	68,770,492
1869.....	111,615,991	16,315,491	35,544,844	1896.....	81,582,810	352,175,269	145,075,344
1870.....	130,712,197	14,016,181	59,367,828	1897.....	86,607,317	431,217,116	72,463,577
1871.....	149,219,683	16,018,469	50,950,793	1898.....	98,462,420	499,776,895	29,489,600
1872.....	167,582,316	15,360,184	87,339,414	1899.....	107,208,014	462,423,600	51,625,280
1873.....	122,657,581	15,805,370	70,142,113	1900.....	72,558,181	504,713,105	49,490,542
1874.....	98,871,248	13,582,874	77,271,492	1901.....	137,201,828	690,877,934	4,693,333
1875.....	114,583,612	17,909,360	119,309,951	1902.....	183,817,049	720,553,357	11,424,000
1876.....	70,289,275	20,978,374	110,455,708	1903.....	226,143,508	774,825,420	18,773,333
1877.....	62,784,202	32,785,463	161,089,740	1904.....	259,231,607	736,492,092	61,570,614
1878.....	73,978,123	30,434,916	140,044,046	1905.....	271,319,993	832,721,387	77,997,424
1879.....	84,706,761	41,696,674	112,450,478	1906.....	410,544,618	746,602,637	69,373,602
1880.....	84,070,596	61,556,708	132,859,769	1907.....	408,149,992	821,014,811	25,164,756
1881.....	50,533,363	76,907,207	190,494,795	1908.....	469,205,082	1,077,570,637	38,408,000
1882.....	78,788,027	106,181,858	163,658,156	1909.....	488,452,733	1,022,863,928	83,648,000
1883.....	83,940,670	114,132,670	188,589,026	1910.....	569,039,881	1,110,594,466	175,869,739
1884.....	138,382,724	125,158,797	295,235,883	1911.....	645,834,403	1,011,215,858	230,351,485
1885.....	159,799,898	169,652,603	179,503,732	1912.....	734,289,872	1,205,465,510	435,570,122
1886.....	93,002,688	191,623,175	292,062,214	1913.....	765,420,310	1,085,362,344	203,160,972
1887.....	131,443,622	218,290,835	246,168,994	1914.....	641,252,527	1,114,750,702	116,749,211
1888.....	115,654,059	228,540,513	274,809,392	1915.....	588,922,493	1,280,863,812	326,842,296
1889.....	81,340,747	243,324,683	186,151,600	1916.....	849,763,491	1,137,159,828	217,190,825
1890.....	76,926,934	224,457,011	259,775,540	1917.....	977,377,996	1,162,605,056	267,891,954
1891.....	80,013,652	312,255,016	92,610,118	1918.....	672,937,334	1,080,908,797	173,600,941

The imports from the colonies are included in previous table of "Sugar Statistics."

Dutiable sugar U. S. imports (included in imports above), in pounds—(1895) 1,127,279,779; (1900) 3,513,373,425; (1910) 3,918,676,197. Duty collected—(1895) $76,462,836; (1900) $100,250,974; (1910) $106,349,005. Figures in the two foregoing paragraphs do not include sugar or molasses shipped to the United States from Hawaii and Porto Rico after June 14, 1900, and May 1, 1900, respectively, but do include those articles imported from the Philippine Islands in each year.

Willett & Gray of New York estimate the raw sugar crops of the world, in recent years, as follows, in long tons of 2,240 pounds:—

YEARS.	Cont'l U. S.	Cuban.	Porto Rican.	L'isiana Cane.	YEARS.	Cont'l. U. S.	Cuban.	Porto Rican.	L'isiana Cane.
1918-19....	852,241	3,600,000	410,000	244,135	1912-13....	624,064	2,428,537	350,323	137,119
1917-18....	750,000	3,200,000	475,000	225,000	1911-12....	541,101	1,895,984	320,000	315,066
1916-17....	734,577	3,023,720	448,567	271,339	1910-11....	455,220	1,483,451	295,000	306,000
1915-16....	779,756	3,007,915	431,335	122,768	1909-10....	450,595	1,804,349	308,000	325,000
1914-15....	646,257	2,592,667	308,178	216,696	1908-09....	384,010	1,513,582	245,000	355,000
1913-14....	655,298	2,597,732	325,000	261,337	1907-08....	440,200	961,958	200,000	306,924

All of the Cuban crop except 100,000 tons is exported yearly. Porto Rico exports all but 15,000 to 30,000 tons. The United States beet and Louisiana cane crops are consumed in the United States.

Other 1918-19 estimates (tons), by W. & G.: Porto Rico, 410,000; Hawaii, 550,000; total number American (including Mexico, Central America and West Indies), 6,202,635; Asia, 5,314,000; Australia and Polynesia, 356,000; Africa, 585,000; Europe (Spain), 6,000; total cane, 12,463,635. Europe (beet sugar), 3,704,000; United States (beet sugar, included in table above as to Continental United States), 635,000; Canada (beet sugar), 17,000; total cane and beet sugar, 16,819,635, a decrease of 294,751 tons from previous year's production.

UNITED STATES COFFEE IMPORTS SINCE 1830.

Year (Fiscal)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.	Year (Fiscal)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.	Year (Fiscal)	Imports, Pounds.	Imports, Dollars.
1830....	51,488,248	4,227,021	1877....	331,639,723	53,634,991	1898....	870,514,455	65,067,631
1840....	94,996,095	8,546,222	1878....	309,882,540	51,914,605	1899....	831,827,063	55,275,470
1850....	145,272,687	11,234,835	1879....	377,848,473	47,356,819	1900....	787,991,911	52,467,943
1855....	191,478,657	16,940,400	1880....	446,850,727	60,360,769	1901....	857,018,121	63,104,646
1860....	202,144,733	21,863,797	1881....	455,159,534	56,784,391	1902....	1,092,344,170	71,125,449
1861....	154,499,655	20,568,297	1882....	459,922,768	46,041,609	1903....	923,253,821	60,145,754
1862....	122,799,311	14,192,195	1883....	515,878,515	42,050,513	1904....	998,677,479	69,988,202
1863....	80,461,614	10,395,860	1884....	534,785,542	49,686,705	1905....	1,046,028,441	84,710,383
1864....	131,622,782	16,221,586	1885....	572,599,552	46,723,318	1906....	853,799,615	73,514,444
1865....	106,463,062	11,241,706	1886....	564,707,533	42,672,937	1907....	986,595,923	78,382,823
1866....	181,413,192	20,531,764	1887....	526,109,170	56,347,600	1908....	892,092,410	67,863,830
1867....	187,236,580	20,096,259	1888....	423,645,794	60,507,630	1909....	1,051,749,705	79,341,076
1868....	248,983,900	25,288,451	1889....	578,397,454	74,724,882	1910....	873,983,689	69,504,647
1869....	254,160,993	24,531,743	1890....	499,159,120	78,267,432	1911....	878,322,468	90,949,963
1870....	235,256,574	24,234,879	1891....	519,528,432	96,123,777	1912....	887,747,747	118,233,958
1871....	317,992,048	30,992,869	1892....	640,210,788	128,041,930	1913....	866,053,699	119,449,045
1872....	298,805,946	37,942,225	1893....	563,469,068	80,485,558	1914....	1,006,362,294	111,454,240
1873....	293,297,271	44,109,671	1894....	550,934,337	90,314,676	1915....	1,126,041,691	107,794,377
1874....	285,171,512	55,048,967	1895....	652,208,975	96,130,717	1916....	1,203,840,591	115,905,134
1875....	317,970,665	50,591,488	1896....	580,597,915	84,793,124	1917....	1,322,058,526	133,513,226
1876....	339,789,246	56,788,997	1897....	737,645,670	81,544,384	1918....	1,143,890,889	103,058,536

Coffee consumption per capita per year expressed in pounds—(1830) 2.98; (1840) 5.06; (1850) 5.60; (1860) 5.79; (1870) 6.00; (1880) 8.78; (1890) 7.83; (1900) 9.81; (1910) 9.33; (1913) 8.85; (1914) 10.06; (1915) 10.52; (1916) 10.97; (1917) 12.22.

The coffee figures after 1900 include imports into continental United States and shipments thereto from non-contiguous customs districts. Coffee consumption per capita is based on net coffee coming to and remaining in continental United States.

The United States has exported Brazilian and other foreign coffees, in pounds, as follows—(1913) 7,134,641; (1914) 13,811,301; (1915) 70,952,754; (1916) 75,817,516; (1917) 57,502,893; (1918) 58,276,437. The value of the coffee exported in 1916 was $9,108,566; (1917) $7,936,082; (1918) $6,798,067.

United States imports of coffee in the year ended June 30, 1918, included 5,761,964 bags (743,960,000 pounds) from Brazil, as against 7,056,650 bags (907,200,000 pounds) in the year previous, and included, also, 166,293,000 pounds from Central America and 30,241,000 pounds from the West Indies.

The world's visible supply of coffee, September 1, 1918, was nearly 12,000,000 bags of 132 pounds each, as against 9,251,942 bags on September 1, 1917. Of this, 2,239,380 bags were at New York City.

TEA DRUNK IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1830.

Year (Fiscal).	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year (Fiscal).	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year (Fiscal).	Pounds.	Dollars.
1830.....	8,609,415	2,425,018	1877.....	58,347,112	16,181,467	1898.....	71,957,715	10,054,283
1840.....	20,006,595	5,427,010	1878.....	65,366,704	15,660,168	1899.....	74,089,899	9,675,081
1850.....	29,872,654	4,719,232	1879.....	60,194,673	14,577,618	1900.....	84,845,107	10,558,110
1855.....	25,333,097	6,973,999	1880.....	72,162,936	19,782,631	1901.....	89,806,453	11,017,876
1860.....	31,696,657	8,915,327	1881.....	81,843,988	21,004,813	1902.....	75,579,125	9,390,128
1861.....	26,117,956	6,977,283	1882.....	78,769,060	19,392,102	1903.....	108,574,905	15,659,229
1862.....	24,868,421	6,545,664	1883.....	73,479,164	17,302,849	1904.....	112,905,541	18,229,310
1863.....	29,761,037	8,013,772	1884.....	67,655,910	13,636,053	1905.....	102,706,599	16,230,858
1864.....	37,229,176	10,549,880	1885.....	72,104,956	14,047,583	1906.....	93,621,750	14,580,878
1865.....	19,568,318	4,956,730	1886.....	81,887,998	16,020,383	1907.....	86,368,490	13,915,544
1866.....	42,992,738	11,123,231	1887.....	89,831,221	16,771,802	1908.....	94,149,564	16,309,870
1867.....	39,802,658	12,415,037	1888.....	84,627,870	13,360,685	1909.....	114,916,520	18,562,676
1868.....	37,843,612	11,111,560	1889.....	79,575,984	12,654,640	1910.....	85,626,370	13,671,946
1869.....	43,754,354	13,687,750	1890.....	83,886,829	12,317,493	1911.....	102,653,942	17,613,569
1870.....	47,408,481	13,863,273	1891.....	83,453,339	13,828,993	1912.....	101,406,816	18,207,141
1871.....	51,364,919	17,254,617	1892.....	90,079,039	14,373,222	1913.....	94,812,800	17,433,688
1872.....	63,811,003	22,943,575	1893.....	89,061,287	13,857,482	1914.....	91,130,815	16,735,302
1873.....	64,815,136	24,466,170	1894.....	93,518,717	14,144,243	1915.....	96,987,942	17,512,619
1874.....	55,811,605	21,112,234	1895.....	97,253,458	13,171,379	1916.....	109,865,935	20,599,857
1875.....	64,856,899	22,673,703	1896.....	93,998,372	12,704,440	1917.....	103,364,410	19,265,264
1876.....	62,887,153	19,524,166	1897.....	113,347,175	14,835,862	1918.....	151,314,932	30,889,030

Tea consumption per capita per year expressed in pounds—(1830) 0.53; (1840) 0.99; (1850) 1.22; (1860) 0.84; (1870) 1.10; (1880) 1.39; (1890) 1.33; (1900) 1.10; (1910) 0.89; (1913) 0.95; (1914) 0.90; (1915) 0.91; (1916) 1.07; (1917) 0.98. Tea consumption figures are based on net imports.

Of the tea imports in 1917 China sent 19,810,428 pounds, and Japan sent 52,418,963 pounds. Up to 1906 China sent more than Japan. The China tea came to New York by way of Europe. The tea imported at New York in 1917 was of the following varieties, the figures representing pounds—Formosa, 3,420,493; Foochow, 1,092,252; Congou, 4,080,599; India, 7,318,069; Ceylon, 8,306,084; Ceylon blend, 3,794,126; Ceylon green, 34,751; Java, 553,531; Ping Suey, 1,483,447; country green, 170,337; Japan, 1,036,258; Japan dust, 32,920; scented Pekoe, 3,900; scented Canton, ——; Canton, 256,962; Capers, 2,000; total, 31,585,729.

Foreign tea exported from the United States in pounds—(1913) 901,745; (1914) 983,222; (1915) 4,813,878; (1916) 790,474; (1917) 625,315; (1918) 3,936,007. These exports were valued at $157,736 in 1916, at $196,803 in 1917, and $1,419,571 in 1918.

Of the tea imports in 1918 Japan sent 52,996,471 pounds; British East Indies, 44,540,467 pounds; and China, 21,082,866 pounds.

Ceylon in 1916 exported 202,482,959 pounds of tea, more than half of it to Britain; Java, in 1916, exported 71,322,504 pounds; India, in 1916, exported 235,210,686 pounds.

ANNUAL LOSS TO THE UNITED STATES CAUSED BY INSECTS.

(By L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.)

Farm crops—Cereals, $430,204,600; hay, $116,230,500; cotton, $140,631,100; tobacco, $16,900,800; vegetables, $199,412,600; sugar crops, $8,436,800; fruits, $141,264,300; farm-forest products, $22,138,900; other crops, $29,649,700; farm crop total, $1,104,869,300.

Forests and forest products, $100,000,000; products in storage, $100,000,000; insect-borne diseases of man, $150,000,000; damage to domestic animals, $100,000,000; grand total, $1,554,869,300.

PACIFIC COD FISHERIES—1863-1917.

(By the United States Bureau of Fisheries.)

THE following table gives a complete summary of all the codfish secured in the vessel and shore fisheries from the inception of the industry and carried to the home ports in Washington and California. No effort has been made to include the cod consumed locally in Alaska, which, in the aggregate, amounts to considerable, as it forms the principal article of diet along a considerable stretch of Alaska's coast line.

SUMMARY OF COD CATCH—1863-1917.

YEAR.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.	YEAR.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.	YEAR.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore, and Total.
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
1863.....	7,100	7,100	1882.....	1,038,000	1,241,000	1901.....	787,000	1,514,000
1864.....	54,500	54,500	1883.....	1,485,000	1,720,000	1902.....	1,229,000	2,369,000
1865.....	225,000	225,000	1884.....	1,373,000	1,622,000	1903.....	1,463,800	2,448,800
1866.....	724,000	724,000	1885.....	988,000	1,374,000	1904.....	1,546,524	2,548,524
1867.....	943,400	943,400	1886.....	800,000	1,183,000	1905.....	2,332,133	3,614,133
1868.....	580,000	580,000	1887.....	827,000	1,126,000	1906.....	2,492,618	3,513,250
1869.....	1,032,000	1,032,000	1888.....	674,000	1,046,000	1907.....	1,490,230	3,009,181
1870.....	1,467,000	1,467,000	1889.....	327,000	816,000	1908.....	2,028,000	3,374,403
1871.....	926,000	926,000	1890.....	365,000	1,138,000	1909.....	1,748,155	2,658,516
1872.....	305,000	305,000	1891.....	583,000	1,245,000	1910.....	1,291,500	1,974,975
1873.....	563,000	563,000	1892.....	775,000	1,475,000	1911.....	1,542,000	2,534,000
1874.....	369,000	369,000	1893.....	666,000	1,326,000	1912.....	1,348,000	2,345,934
1875.....	362,000	362,000	1894.....	698,000	1,003,000	1913.....	1,481,260	2,285,357
1876.....	814,000	844,000	1895.....	765,000	1,051,000	1914.....	2,283,202	3,868,802
1877.....	779,000	880,000	1896.....	837,000	837,000	1915.....	2,733,571	3,801,586
1878.....	902,000	1,127,000	1897.....	850,000	1,361,000	1916.....	2,640,744	3,573,069
1879.....	1,301,000	1,499,000	1898.....	342,000	792,000	1917.....	2,555,841	3,373,124
1880.....	1,002,000	1,203,000	1899.....	783,000	1,505,000			
1881.....	907,000	1,061,000	1900.....	817,000	1,726,000	Total....	59,249,578	86,368,254

RECORD OF WRECKS OF CODFISH VESSELS—1877-1917.

NAME.	Home Port.	Where Wrecked.	Date.	NAME.	Home Port.	Where Wrecked.	Date.
Brontes.....	S.Francisco	.....	1877	Marion.....	S.Francisco	Sannak Isl...	April 11,1906
Sarah.....	S.Francisco	.....	1879	Glen.....	S.Francisco	Unimak Isl...	Sept. 30, 1907
Nagay.....	Alaska....	Popof Island.	Sum'er. 1880	J. F. Miller...	S.Francisco	Unimak Isl...	Jan. 8, 1908
Gen. Miller..	S.Francisco	.....	1882	Stanley.....	S.Francisco	Sannak Isl...	Mar. 28, 1910
H. L. Tiernan	S.Francisco	Shumagin Isls	1882	Czarina.....	S.Francisco	Nagai Island,	Feb. 15, 1911
Wild Gazelle.	S.Francisco	.....	Aug. 19, 1883	Joseph Russ..	Anacortes, Wash...	Chirikof Isl..	April 21, 1912
Isabel.....	S.Francisco	F'und'datsca	1888	J.D.Spreckels	S.Francisco	Run down off Cal. coast..	Mar. 29, 1913
Dash'g Wave	S.Francisco	Bering Sea...	April 16, 1891	W.H.Dimond	S.Francisco	Bird Island..	Feb. 3, 1914
J. Hancock..	S.Francisco	.....	Mar. 7, 1893	Nonpareil...	S.Francisco	Shumagin Isls	1915
Anna.....	S.Francisco	Bering Sea...	1902	Highl'd Que'n	.....	Shumagin Isls	Ab't Apr. 20
Mary and Ida	S.Francisco	Unga Island..	Feb. 23, 1904	H. Blekum...	Anacortes.	Ugak Bay...	Mar. 3, 1917
Pearl.....	S.Francisco	.....	1905	Hunter.....	Anacortes.	Sutwick Isl...	Aug. 30, 1917
NellieColman	Seattle....	At sea.....	1905				
Pirate.....	Alaska....	Alaska.....	1906				

Lives lost—Isabel, 14; Pearl, 30; Nellie Colman, 30; Glen, 1; John F. Miller, 10; Stanley, 4; Joseph Russ, 1; John D. Spreckels, 2; Harold Blekum, 4.

THE CATCH OF COD ON THE PACIFIC COAST IN 1916 AND 1917.

YEAR.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore Fishery.	Total.	YEAR.	Vessel Fishery.	Shore Fishery.	Total.
1916.....	2,640,744	932,925	3,573,669	Previous total.....	54,052,993	25,368,468	79,421,461
1917.....	2,555,841	817,283	3,373,124				
				Total.....	59,249,578	27,118,676	86,368,254

RECORD OF WRECKS OF CODFISH VESSELS.

The Northern Fisheries, Inc., lost, in 1917, the schooner Harold Blekum, wrecked at Ugak Bay, Kodiak Island, March 3; and the auxiliary schooner Hunter was lost off Sutwick Island, August 30. Three fishermen were drowned and one accidentally killed while engaged in this industry, a total loss of four men. No losses of vessels and men in the vessel fisheries were reported for 1916.

The Pacific Coast salmon pack in 1917 was 9,847,435 cases, of which 5,240,427 cases was of pink, humpback, and chum, and 732,750 cases was sockeye. Of the total pack, 5,705,000 cases came from Alaska, 1,557,435 from British Columbia, 1,860,000 from Puget Sound, and 570,000 from Columbia River

DIGESTIBILITY AND ENERGY OF FOODS.

KIND OF FOOD.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.	KIND OF FOOD.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C
Meat and fish..	97	95	..	87	Sugars and				
Eggs.....	97	95	98	89	starches.....	..	..	98	98
Dairy products.	97	95	98	93	Vegetables.....	83	90	95	91
Total animal foods of mixed diet.....	97	95	98	89	Fruits.....	85	90	90	88
					Total vegetable foods of mixed diet.....	84	90	97	92
Cereals.....	85	90	98	91					
Legumes, dried.	78	90	97	83	Total food.....	92	95	97	91

MEAT PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From data Swift & Co. furnished the Federal Trade Commission, with additions by the firm to cover 1917.)

	Number of Head.	Dressed Wght Carcass (Lbs.)	Other Food Parts (Lbs.)
1909.			
Cattle	13,650,245	7,412,083,035	1,337,724,010
Calves	6,524,786	685,102,530	63,290,424
Sheep	14,736,552	604,198,632	29,473,104
Hogs	53,287,705	8,206,306,570	1,332,192,625
		16,907,690,767	2,762,680,163
1910.			
Cattle	13,815,000	7,501,545,000	1,353,870,000
Calves	6,675,000	700,875,000	64,747,500
Sheep	16,122,000	661,002,000	32,244,000
Hogs	44,158,000	6,800,332,000	1,103,950,000
		15,663,754,000	2,554,811,500
1911.			
Cattle	13,496,000	7,328,328,000	1,322,608,000
Calves	6,511,000	683,655,000	63,156,700
Sheep	18,216,000	746,856,000	36,432,000
Hogs	57,905,000	8,917,370,000	1,447,625,000
		17,676,209,000	2,869,821,700
1912.			
Cattle	12,821,000	6,961,803,000	1,256,458,000
Calves	6,790,000	712,950,000	65,863,000
Sheep	19,461,000	797,901,000	38,922,000
Hogs	56,044,000	8,630,776,000	1,401,100,000
		17,103,430,000	2,762,343,000
1913.			
Cattle	12,338,000	6,699,534,000	1,209,124,000
Calves	5,667,000	595,035,000	54,969,960
Sheep	18,715,000	767,315,000	37,430,000
Hogs	59,652,000	9,186,408,000	1,491,300,000
		17,248,292,000	2,792,823,900
1914.			
Cattle	11,944,000	6,485,592,000	1,170,512,000
Calves	5,060,000	531,300,000	49,082,000
Sheep	18,486,000	757,926,000	36,972,000
Hogs	55,298,000	8,515,892,000	1,382,450,000
		16,290,710,000	2,639,016,000
1915.			
Cattle	12,645,000	6,866,235,000	1,239,210,000
Calves	5,424,000	569,620,000	52,612,800
Sheep	15,865,000	650,465,000	31,730,000
Hogs	65,071,000	10,020,934,000	1,626,775,000
		18,107,154,000	2,950,327,800
1916.			
Cattle	14,687,000	7,975,041,000	1,439,326,000
Calves	7,058,000	741,090,000	68,462,600
Sheep	15,500,000	635,500,000	31,000,000
Hogs	75,070,000	11,560,780,000	1,876,750,000
		20,912,411,000	3,415,538,600
1917.			
Cattle	18,351,600	9,964,918,800	1,798,456,800
Calves	8,859,000	930,195,000	85,932,300
Sheep	12,143,900	497,899,900	24,287,800
Hogs	57,610,800	8,872,063,200	1,440,270,000
		20,265,076,900	3,348,946,900

NOTE—The basis of this table is the number of head slaughtered in inspected houses. From this is estimated the total number slaughtered by applying the percentage of total slaughtered in inspected houses in 1909, as shown below. The number of pounds is found by multiplying the number of head by average dressed weights of carcasses, also shown below. "Other edible portions" include such things as hearts, livers, edible fats, etc., the number of pounds of which per head is shown in following statement:

	Pct. of Total in Inspected Houses.	Average Weight Dressed.	Oth. Edible Port'ns Per Animal.		Pct. of Total in Inspected Houses.	Average Weight Dressed.	Oth. Edible Port'ns Per Animal.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Cattle	56.39	543	98.	Sheep	76.95	41	2.
Calves	35.46	105	8.7	Hogs	58.86	154	25.

Using the figures of total meat production in this table and the census figures of population, the per capita production of meats for each year from 1909 to 1916 was as follows:

YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.
1909	217.2	1911	219.1	1913	206.5	1915	210.0
1910	197.7	1912	208.2	1914	191.9	1916	238.7

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States increased 2 per cent. from August 15, 1918, to September 15, 1918; in the last eight years prices increased in like period 2.7 per cent. On September 15, 1918, the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 13.3 per cent. higher than a year ago; 73 per cent. higher than two years ago, and 86.4 per cent. higher than the average of the last eight years on September 15, 1918.

COST OF PRODUCING A QUART OF MILK IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Boston Chamber of Commerce Survey, December 15, 1917.)

STATE.	1916 to May, 1917.	September, 1917.	U. S. Dept. Agricult'al Method, Sept., 1917.	December, 1917.	U. S. Dept. Agricult'al Method, Dec., 1917.	Average Product'n Per Cow, 1917.	Average Product'n Per Cow, 1910.
Maine	.0562	.0630	.0696	.0662	.0728	5749 lbs	3823 lbs
New Hampshire	.0403	.0525	.0595	.0567	.0623	5944 "	3758 "
Vermont	.0490	.0562	.0619	.0594	.0654	5337 "	3982 "
Massachusetts	.0647	.0746	.0812	.0769	.0846	5005 "	4525 "
Connecticut	.0553	.0671	.0718	.0682	.0750	6009 "	4188 "
Weighted average	.0531	.0587	.0644	.0619	.0682	5605 "	4055 "

Number of farms, 850; number of cows, 15,000; number of quarts milk, 40,325,587. The above figures represent costs at the country railroad station. 1—Based on grain at $56 per ton, the average New England retail price as obtained from 60 retail dealers in New England for kinds of feed approximating a balanced ration. Labor charge not increased above those of Summer, 1917. 2—Grain cost based on price for feeds approximating a balanced ration as shown by quotations of December 15. Average $60 per ton. The cost of labor was based on the prevailing wage, as shown by telegrams received from the agricultural colleges of each State, December 15. The above costs are figured on the basis of year-round costs which included summer pasture. The cost of producing milk from cattle is, therefore, increased or decreased depending whether or not pasturage is available.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES—JANUARY 1, 1918.

(.000 omitted for both numbers and values.)

Data compiled by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

STATE.	Horses.		Milch Cows.		Other Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	109	17,767	170	12,750	127	4,775	163	1,532	100	2,300
New Hampshire	45	6,795	102	8,670	71	2,840	37	392	56	1,400
Vermont	89	12,816	295	22,420	189	6,313	106	1,230	120	2,664
Massachusetts	57	9,291	154	13,860	97	3,618	28	288	113	2,599
Rhode Island	8	1,240	21	1,890	12	476	6	57	16	400
Connecticut	45	7,245	116	9,860	78	3,198	20	228	64	1,664
New York	597	86,565	1,524	129,540	1,005	38,492	840	11,038	842	19,871
New Jersey	90	13,770	152	13,680	74	3,078	26	283	174	4,569
Pennsylvania	590	74,340	960	72,000	717	26,386	913	10,582	1,291	28,789
Delaware	36	3,132	43	2,752	23	823	10	90	64	1,088
Maryland	171	17,442	181	12,680	134	5,213	234	2,293	388	6,208
Virginia	365	37,960	377	21,489	510	19,227	686	7,203	1,105	15,360
West Virginia	196	20,776	245	15,068	373	16,710	751	8,411	422	6,752
North Carolina	187	26,180	309	15,759	375	9,300	137	904	1,464	25,034
South Carolina	85	13,260	193	11,098	232	5,939	31	143	966	14,973
Georgia	130	18,850	435	22,533	755	16,761	144	695	2,766	40,107
Florida	62	7,874	145	7,685	891	19,780	120	408	1,375	14,575
Ohio	883	98,896	940	69,560	954	41,690	3,091	35,856	3,774	77,367
Indiana	837	87,885	713	49,910	757	34,065	998	12,774	4,168	84,194
Illinois	1,467	151,101	1,057	85,088	1,314	65,306	988	12,745	5,111	112,442
Michigan	680	80,240	874	64,676	752	26,997	1,926	24,268	1,372	27,166
Wisconsin	708	82,836	1,785	133,875	1,394	46,420	651	7,747	2,019	45,024
Minnesota	944	99,120	1,328	92,960	1,540	48,356	568	6,702	2,241	52,664
Iowa	1,583	164,632	1,405	107,764	2,919	139,820	1,224	16,891	10,307	249,429
Missouri	1,040	100,880	910	63,427	1,782	84,823	1,466	18,911	4,708	87,098
North Dakota	842	85,884	434	29,946	650	27,040	252	2,974	507	10,546
South Dakota	811	77,045	556	41,026	1,438	71,612	750	8,700	1,504	35,344
Nebraska	1,049	105,949	703	55,186	2,803	138,188	408	4,488	4,200	102,480
Kansas	1,142	118,768	945	71,253	2,354	116,052	418	5,016	2,560	53,760
Kentucky	443	44,743	435	26,535	581	22,659	1,270	14,224	1,716	24,882
Tennessee	350	38,150	373	20,515	554	16,675	606	5,212	1,634	24,510
Alabama	153	17,748	433	20,568	668	13,627	131	590	2,128	30,856
Mississippi	253	25,300	508	24,130	644	14,104	174	783	1,902	28,530
Louisiana	207	19,251	324	16,038	578	13,988	209	857	1,568	21,325
Texas	1,212	93,324	1,128	64,860	4,660	160,304	2,188	16,410	3,068	43,259
Oklahoma	737	69,278	562	38,047	1,404	61,636	268	2,350	1,219	20,723
Arkansas	275	26,675	425	23,800	638	15,886	149	1,058	1,643	22,180
Montana	506	49,588	179	14,946	980	54,978	3,045	38,367	215	4,408
Wyoming	209	17,138	64	5,632	891	52,658	4,100	55,760	54	1,107
Colorado	399	38,703	254	20,828	1,272	63,854	2,086	26,284	356	7,120
New Mexico	272	16,864	88	6,336	1,179	49,400	3,135	31,350	86	1,350
Arizona	135	9,585	87	7,395	1,037	41,998	1,550	16,120	64	1,152
Utah	145	12,905	96	7,056	457	20,062	2,340	31,824	102	2,040
Nevada	75	5,775	28	2,380	517	23,937	1,630	22,657	37	703
Idaho	258	25,542	139	10,147	488	21,814	3,202	42,587	219	4,161
Washington	309	33,372	266	18,620	294	10,584	661	7,535	283	5,660
Oregon	309	30,282	227	13,620	683	26,978	2,448	29,621	309	5,408
California	468	45,864	597	43,282	1,701	71,612	2,776	31,369	974	17,045
United States..	21,563	2,248,626	23,284	1,643,639	43,546	1,780,052	48,900	577,867	71,374	1,392,276

The total number of stock hogs in the United States on September 1, 1918, was estimated at 65,066,000, as against 60,218,000 on September 1, 1917.

Hog market receipts at twelve important interior cities, including Chicago, Cincinnati, Denver, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Portland, St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul and Sioux City: (1913) 23,666,000; (1914) 22,301,000; (1915) 25,757,000; (1916) 30,939,000; (1917) 26,171,000; (1918) January, 2,968,000; February, 3,134,000; March, 3,183,000; April, 2,674,000; May, 2,360,000; June, 2,108,000; July, 2,270,000; total for six months of 1918, 16,427,000, as against 15,040,000 in the first six months of 1917

MULES ON FARMS.

(.000 omitted.)

STATE.	No.	Value.	STATE.	No.	Value.	STATE.	No.	Value.	STATE.	No.	Value.
N. Y.	5	$795	Ohio	26	$3,068	Kan.	280	$33,040	Col.	26	$2,808
N. J.	4	696	Ind.	95	11,305	Ky.	224	27,328	N. M.	19	1,691
Pa.	48	6,624	Ill.	150	18,000	Tenn.	273	35,763	Ariz.	9	972
Del.	6	690	Mich.	4	476	Ala.	289	40,749	Utah	2	164
Md.	25	3,100	Wis.	3	351	Miss.	307	38,068	Nev.	3	240
Va.	65	8,320	Minn.	6	606	La.	156	21,060	Idaho	4	420
W. Va.	12	1,392	Iowa	69	8,004	Texas	808	86,456	Wash.	19	2,223
N. C.	207	34,569	Mo.	367	41,471	Okla.	276	31,464	Ore.	10	1,020
S. C.	179	34,368	N. D.	9	1,089	Ark.	263	32,875	Cal.	66	7,590
Ga.	334	60,454	S. D.	16	1,744	Mont.	5	525			
Fla.	33	5,676	Neb.	118	13,334	Wyo.	4	416	U. S.	4,824	621,064

The number not on farms, i. e., in cities and villages, is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1910 as reported by the Census was: Horses, 3,183,000; mules, 270,000; cattle, 1,879,000; sheep, 391,000; swine, 1,288,000. The Census of 1910 also reported 106,000 asses and burros on farms and 17,000 not on farms; 2,915,000 goats on farms and 115,000 not on farms.

According to Kimball's *Dairy Farmer*, a cow named Lutsche Vale Cornucopia, of the Holstein breed, has produced 31,239 pounds of milk in a year. A Jersey cow, Lass 66th, produced 17,793 pounds of milk in a year. A Guernsey cow, Murue Cowan, gave 24,008 pounds; an Ayrshire, Garclaugh May Mischief, produced 25,328 pounds; and a Brown Swiss, College Bravura 2d, produced 19,460 pounds in the same yearly period.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN UNITED STATES—1867-1918.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

JANUARY 1.	Total Value.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Mules.	Swine.
	Dollars.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1867	997,454,000	20,079,725	5,401,263	39,385,386	822,386	24,693,534
1868	922,104,000	20,634,052	5,756,940	38,991,912	855,685	24,317,258
1869	1,137,510,000	21,433,099	6,332,793	37,724,279	921,662	23,316,476
1870	1,518,465,000	25,484,100	8,240,000	40,853,000	1,180,000	26,751,400
1871	1,643,494,000	26,235,200	8,702,000	31,851,000	1,242,300	26,457,500
1872	1,527,924,000	26,693,300	8,990,900	31,679,300	1,276,300	31,796,300
1873	1,511,885,000	26,989,700	9,222,470	33,002,400	1,310,000	32,632,050
1874	1,481,106,000	26,923,400	9,333,800	33,938,200	1,339,350	30,860,900
1875	1,458,337,000	27,220,200	9,504,200	33,783,600	1,393,750	28,062,200
1876	1,460,386,000	27,870,700	9,735,300	35,935,300	1,414,500	25,726,800
1877	1,468,668,000	29,216,900	10,155,400	35,804,200	1,443,500	28,077,100
1878	1,534,297,000	30,523,400	10,329,700	35,740,500	1,637,500	32,262,500
1879	1,444,162,000	33,234,500	10,938,700	38,123,800	1,713,100	34,766,100
1880	1,576,917,556	33,258,000	11,202,000	40,766,000	1,730,000	34,034,100
1881	1,721,795,252	33,307,363	11,429,626	43,569,869	1,720,731	36,247,683
1882	1,906,468,252	35,891,870	10,52[illegible]554	45,016,224	1,835,169	44,122,200
1883	2,338,215,768	41,171,762	10,838,710	49,237,291	1,871,079	43,270,086
1884	2,467,868,024	42,547,307	11,169,683	50,626,626	1,914,126	44,200,893
1885	2,456,428,383	43,771,295	11,564,572	50,360,243	1,972,569	45,142,657
1886	2,365,159,862	45,510,630	12,077,657	48,322,331	2,052,593	46,092,043
1887	2,400,586,938	48,033,833	12,496,744	44,759,314	2,117,141	44,612,836
1888	2,409,043,418	49,234,777	13,172,936	43,544,755	2,191,727	44,346,525
1889	2,507,050,058	50,331,142	13,663,294	42,599,079	2,257,574	50,301,592
1890	2,418,766,028	52,801,907	14,214,000	44,336,000	2,331,000	51,603,000
1891	2,329,787,770	52,895,239	14,056,750	43,431,136	2,296,532	50,625,106
1892	2,461,755,698	54,067,590	15,498,140	44,938,365	2,314,699	52,398,019
1893	2,483,506,681	52,378,283	16,206,802	47,273,553	2,331,128	46,094,807
1894	2,170,816,754	53,095,568	16,081,139	45,048,017	2,352,231	45,206,498
1895	1,819,446,306	50,868,845	15,893,318	42,294,064	2,333,108	44,165,716
1896	1,727,926,084	48,222,995	15,124,057	38,298,783	2,278,946	42,842,759
1897	1,655,414,612	46,450,135	14,364,667	36,818,643	2,215,654	40,600,276
1898	1,888,654,925	45,105,083	13,960,911	37,656,960	2,190,282	39,759,993
1899	1,997,010,407	43,984,340	13,665,307	39,114,453	2,134,213	38,651,631
1900	2,228,123,134	43,902,414	13,538,000	41,883,000	2,086,000	37,079,000
1901	3,011,254,076	62,333,870	16,744,723	59,756,718	2,864,458	56,982,142
1902	2,989,170,150	61,424,599	16,531,224	62,039,091	2,757,017	48,698,890
1903	3,102,515,540	61,764,433	16,557,373	63,964,876	2,728,088	46,922,624
1904	2,998,247,479	61,049,315	16,736,059	51,630,144	2,757,916	47,009,367
1905	3,006,580,737	61,241,907	17,057,702	45,170,423	2,888,710	47,320,511
1906	3,675,389,442	66,861,522	18,718,578	50,631,619	3,404,061	52,102,847
1907	4,423,697,853	72,533,996	19,746,583	53,240,282	3,816,692	54,794,439
1908	4,331,230,000	71,267,000	19,992,000	54,631,000	3,869,000	56,084,000
1909	4,525,259,000	71,099,000	20,640,000	56,084,000	4,053,000	54,147,000
1910	5,138,486,000	69,080,000	21,040,000	57,216,000	4,123,000	47,782,000
1911	5,276,438,000	60,502,000	20,277,000	53,633,000	4,323,000	65,620,000
1912	5,008,327,000	57,959,000	20,509,000	52,362,000	4,362,000	65,410,000
1913	5,501,783,000	56,527,000	20,567,000	51,482,000	4,386,000	61,178,000
1914	5,891,229,000	56,502,000	20,962,000	49,719,000	4,449,000	58,933,000
1915	5,969,253,000	58,329,000	21,195,000	49,956,000	4,479,000	64,618,000
1916	6,020,670,000	61,920,000	21,159,000	48,625,000	4,593,000	67,766,000
1917	6,735,612,000	64,583,000	21,210,000	47,616,000	4,723,000	67,503,000
1918	8,263,524,000	66,830,000	21,563,000	48,900,000	4,824,000	71,374,000

Chickens on farms, 1910, were estimated to number 282,000,000; other fowls, 11,000,000; eggs laid in 1910, 1,591,311,371 dozens; of the hens, 22,700,000 were clucking in Iowa, 20,600,000 in Illinois, 20,000,000 in Missouri, 17,000,000 in Ohio, 13,200,000 in Indiana, 15,300,000 in Kansas, 10,300,000 in Minnesota, 12,600,000 in Pennsylvania, 12,900,000 in Texas and 10,300,000 in New York. There were more than 9,000,000 each in Michigan, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT FOODS REMAIN IN THE STOMACH.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Liver (calves')	Fried or sautéed	2	30
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Mutton	Boiled and broiled	3	00
Beef, fresh salted	Boiled	2	45	Nuts		5	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Cheese, old		3	30	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roasted or grilled	5	00

GERMAN CAPITAL IN RUSSIA.

(L'Economiste Européen, September 6, 1918.)

ACCORDING to an authoritative source, German capital interested in Russian enterprises amounts to 514,000,000 rubles, distributed as follows among the various industries: Gas and electricity, 119,000,000 rubles; petroleum, 62,620,000 rubles; metallurgical works, 71,450,000 rubles; machinery works, 39,640,000 rubles; textile industry, 82,400,000 rubles; coal mines, 31,580,000 rubles; chemical industry, 16,500,000 rubles.

FARM WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES—1879-1917.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products.	Total Gross Wealth Produced.	CALENDAR YEAR.	Value of Crops Produced.	Value of Live Stock Products.	Total Gross Wealth Produced.
	1,000 Dols.	*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*		*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*	*1,000 Dols.*
1879	.....	.....	2,212,541	1908	5,098,293	2,792,333	7,890,626
1889	.....	.....	2,460,107	1909	5,487,161	3,011,150	8,498,311
1899	2,998,704	1,718,366	4,717,070	1910	5,486,374	3,551,017	9,037,391
1900	3,191,942	1,817,653	5,009,595	1911	5,562,058	3,257,117	8,819,175
1901	3,385,179	1,916,941	5,302,120	1912	5,842,220	3,500,570	9,342,790
1902	3,578,416	2,016,229	5,594,645	1913	6,132,759	3,716,754	9,849,513
1903	3,771,654	2,115,516	5,887,170	1914	6,111,684	3,783,277	9,894,961
1904	3,981,676	2,140,102	6,121,778	1915	6,907,187	3,868,304	10,774,491
1905	4,012,653	2,261,344	6,273,997	1916	9,054,459	4,351,905	13,406,364
1906	4,263,134	2,501,076	6,764,210	1917	13,610,463	5,833,386	19,443,849
1907	4,761,112	2,726,877	7,487,989				

POTATO CROPS OF THE WORLD.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

DURING the five-year period, 1909-1913, the world's potato crop averaged about 5,471,000,000 bushels annually, ranging between 4,842,000,000 bushels in 1911 and 5,873,000,000 bushels in 1912. Of the average yearly production during this period, a total of 2,692,000,000 bushels, or 49%, was furnished by the 10 countries named below. In 1917, these 10 countries produced 2,734,156,000 bushels of potatoes, or 50% of the average annual production during 1909-1913.

COUNTRY.	1917.	1916.	1915.	COUNTRY.	1917.	1916.	1915.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
United States	442,536,000	286,953,000	359,721,000	Norway	27,733,000	29,189,000	19,957,000
Canada	79,892,000	63,297,000	62,604,000	Spain	113,477,000	.....	.....
United Kingdom	321,165,000	204,172,000	281,502,000	Swedeu	64,558,000	54,972,000	75,806,000
France	401,336,000	335,507,000	332,788,000	Switzerland	36,376,000	18,000,000	39,672,000
Italy	55,115,000	54,277,000	56,768,000	Germany	1,580,000,000	882,000,000	1,984,140,000
Japan	36,923,000	39,066,000	35,103,000				
Netherlands	89,858,000	88,492,000	126,741,000	Total	2,734,156,000	1,720,356,000	3,044,014,000

*Figures for Germany for 1916 and 1917 are unofficial.

1918 United States Production, Estimated by Government—White potatoes, 384,529,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 81,016,000 bushels.

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAN. 15.	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Lamb.	Wool.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Onions.	Beans.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Alfalfa Seed.	Cotton Seed.	Bran.	Cotton Seed Meal.
1910	7.76	4.71	6.41	5.63	5.82	24.5	41.18	140	0.94	2.23	8.26	.....	.....	.....	26.20	32.33
1911	7.44	4.58	6.50	4.47	5.71	17.3	44.70	143	1.01	2.20	8.27	4.12	.....	26.35	24.92	31.83
1912	5.74	4.46	6.06	3.89	5.22	16.2	42.89	134	1.17	2.38	10.89	6.99	.....	16.57	27.39	30.42
1913	6.77	5.40	7.06	4.35	6.03	18.6	49.51	140	.82	2.26	9.41	1.79	7.66	21.98	25.24	30.97
1914	7.45	6.04	7.89	4.67	6.16	15.7	57.99	137	1.21	2.17	7.99	2.07	6.55	22.70	26.53	32.49
1915	6.57	5.99	7.66	4.95	6.47	18.6	58.47	130	.89	2.63	8.51	2.63	7.61	19.14	27.91	29.53
1916	6.32	5.85	7.67	5.52	7.29	23.3	57.79	128	1.13	3.47	10.27	3.05	8.84	36.85	25.93	37.03
1917	9.16	6.86	9.15	7.33	9.59	31.8	63.92	129	2.08	5.71	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	32.76	42.95
1918	15.26	8.33	11.16	10.55	13.83	58.1	76.54	130	1.79	7.00	14.48	3.57	10.14	67.51	41.32	55.93

The figures represent cents per pound, or dollars per 100 pounds, in the cases of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs; cents per pound as to wool; dollars per head for cows and horses; dollars per bushel as to onions, beans and all seeds but cotton; dollars per ton as to bran and cotton seed meal; cotton seed prices are dollars per ton.

Average prices received by producers August 15, 1918—Hogs, 16.89; beef cattle, 9.71; veal calves, 12.22; sheep, 10.99; lambs, 14.20; wool, 57.4; milch cows, 84.06; horses, 131.43; onions, 1.65; beans, 6.11; clover seed, 15.20; timothy seed, 3.87; alfalfa seed, 9.88; cotton seed, 61.34; bran, 39.63; cotton seed meal, 55.60.

JAN. 1.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Flaxseed.	Apples.	Hay.	Cotton.	Butter.	Eggs.	Chickens.
1910	103.4	62.3	42.8	57.6	74.8	70.0	56.0	.....	171.2	.....	11.37	14.6	28.7	30.5	10.9
1911	88.6	48.2	33.2	59.8	73.3	65.8	54.1	75.0	221.1	108.0	12.24	14.4	27.8	30.4	10.5
1912	88.0	62.2	45.1	86.4	82.7	73.7	84.5	83.0	187.1	89.4	14.85	8.4	28.1	29.5	9.8
1913	76.2	48.9	32.2	49.9	63.8	66.8	50.6	80.4	106.2	73.4	11.86	12.2	28.4	26.8	10.7
1914	81.0	69.6	39.1	52.2	62.5	76.6	68.4	79.2	124.2	107.1	12.42	11.7	29.2	30.7	11.5
1915	107.8	66.2	45.0	54.3	90.2	77.9	49.7	79.0	134.8	68.0	11.29	6.6	28.7	31.6	11.2
1916	102.8	62.1	39.1	54.9	85.3	81.5	70.6	64.9	185.9	79.7	10.94	11.4	28.3	30.6	11.4
1917	150.3	90.0	51.4	87.1	118.5	117.2	147.3	90.1	250.7	101.1	10.86	17.1	34.0	37.7	13.9
1918	201.9	134.8	73.9	126.5	170.3	162.7	121.0	117.2	310.8	128.8	18.09	28.9	43.1	46.3	17.9

Maximum market prices—Hogs, Connecticut, $19.20; beef cattle, Rhode Island, $11; veal calves, Maryland, $15; sheep, Oregon, $12; lambs, Colorado, $15.80; wool, Ohio, 70 cents; milch cows, Connecticut, $106; horses, Connecticut and Maine, $200; apples, Wyoming, $2.70; cabbage, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma, $4; onions, Wyoming, $3; beans, Illinois, $9.90; corn, Rhode Island, $2.60; wheat, Georgia, $2.73; oats, Arizona, $1.28; barley, Rhode Island, $2; rye, Texas, $2.12; potatoes, South Carolina, $2.14; sweet potatoes, New Mexico, $2.30; hay, Arizona, $26; cotton, Florida, 54 cents; butter, Rhode Island and New Jersey, 52 cents; eggs, Massachusetts, 66 cents.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE U. S.—1850-1910.

(By the Census Bureau)

CENSUS YEAR	All Farm Property	Land	Buildings	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.
1850	$3,967,343,580	$3,271,575,426		$151,587,638	$544 180,516
1860	7,980,493,063	6,645,645,007		246,118,141	1,089,329,915
1870	8,944,857,749	7 444,054,462		270,913,678	1,229,889,609
1880	12,180,501,538	10,197,096,776		406,520,055	1,576,884,707
1890	16,082,267,689	13,279,252,649		494,247,467	2,308,767,573
1900	20,439,901,164	13,058,007,995	$3,556,639,496	749,775,970	3,075,477,703
1910	40,991,449,090	28,475,674,169	6,325,451,528	1,265,149,783	4,925,173,610

Until 1900 land and buildings were not separately stated; including only the reported value of live stock on farms until 1870; including estimated value of live stock on ranges; exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii after 1890; including value of live stock on ranges as well as on farms until 1900; exclusive of Porto Rico in 1910.

CENSUS YEAR.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.	CENSUS YEAR	No. of Farms	Improved	Unimproved	Total
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1850	1,449,073	113,032,614	180,528,000	293,560,614	1890	4,564,641	357 616,755	265,601,864	623,218,619
1860	2,044,077	163,110,720	244,101,818	407,212,538	1900	5,737,372	411,498,487	424,093,287	835,591,774
1870	2,659,985	188,921,099	218,813,942	407,735,041	1910	6,361,502	478,451,750	400 346,575	878,798,325
1880	4,008,907	284,771,042	251,310,793	536,081,835					

Not including farms of less than three acres which reported the sale of less than $500 worth of products in the census years since 1860; exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii since 1890; exclusive of Porto Rico since 1910.

FARM ACREAGE AND VALUE, BY STATES, 1910

STATES	No. of Farms.	Acreage of Farms.	Total Value	STATES	No. of Farms	Acreage of Farms.	Total Value.
Alabama	262,901	20,732,000	$370,138,000	Nebraska	129,678	38,622,000	$2,079,818,000
Arizona	9,227	1,246,000	75,123,000	Nevada	2,689	2,714,000	60,399,000
Arkansas	214,678	17,416,000	400,089,000	New Hampshire	27,053	3,249,000	103,704,000
California	88,197	27,931,000	1,614,694,000	New Jersey	33,487	2,573,000	254,832,000
Colorado	46,170	13,532,000	491,471,000	New Mexico	35,676	11,270,000	159,447,000
Connecticut	26,815	2,185,000	159,399,000	New York	215,597	22,030,000	1,451,481,000
Delaware	10,836	1,038,000	63,179,000	North Carolina	253,725	22,439,000	537,716,000
Dist. of Col	217	6,000	8,476,000	North Dakota	74,360	28,426,000	974,814,000
Florida	50,016	5,253,000	143,183,000	Ohio	272,045	24,105,000	1,902,694,000
Georgia	291,027	26,953,000	580,546,000	Oklahoma	190,192	28,859,000	918,198,000
Idaho	30,807	5,283,000	305,317,000	Oregon	45,502	11,685,000	528,243,000
Illinois	251,872	32,522,000	3,905,321,000	Pennsylvania	219,295	18,586,000	1,253,274,000
Indiana	215,485	21,299,000	1,809,135,000	Rhode Island	5,292	443,000	32,990,000
Iowa	217,044	33,930,000	3,745,860,000	South Carolina	176,434	13,512,000	392,128,000
Kansas	177,841	43,384,000	2,039,389,000	South Dakota	77,644	26,016,000	1,166,097,000
Kentucky	259,185	22,189,000	773,797,000	Tennessee	246,012	20,041,000	612,520,000
Louisiana	120,546	10,439,000	301,220,000	Texas	417,770	112,435,000	2,218,645,000
Maine	60,016	6,296,000	199,271,000	Utah	21,676	3,397,000	150,795,000
Maryland	48,923	5,057,000	286,167,000	Vermont	32,799	4,663,000	145,399,000
Massachusetts	36,917	2,875,000	226,474,000	Virginia	184,018	19,495,000	625,065,000
Michigan	206,960	18,940,000	1,088,858,000	Washington	56,192	11,712,000	637,543,000
Minnesota	156,137	27,675,000	1,476,411,000	West Virginia	96,685	10,026,000	314,738,000
Mississippi	274,382	18,557,000	426,314,000	Wisconsin	177,127	21,060,000	1,413,118,000
Missouri	277,244	34,591,000	2,052,917,000	Wyoming	10,987	8,543,000	167,189,000
Montana	26,214	13,545,000	347,828,000				

VALUE OF PLOW LANDS IN UNITED STATES.

STATES OR TERRITORIES.	Av. of Poor Plow Lands			Av. of Good Plow Lands			Av. of All Plow Lands			STATES OR TERRITORIES.	Av of Poor Plow Lands			Av. of Good Plow Lands			Av. of All Plow Lands		
	1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916		1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916	1918	1917	1916
Maine	$24	$22	$21	$48	$47	$45	$35	$34	$32	N. Dakota	$26	$24	$22	$41	$39	$36	$35	$33	$30
N. Hampshire	21	24	24	52	50	50	39	37	37	S. Dakota	41	41	40	63	62	61	56	54	53
Vermont	28	28	26	64	60	57	44	42	41	Nebraska	60	51	49	100	90	85	80	74	72
Massachusetts	41	36	34	92	93	91	68	64	62	Kansas	42	37	36	74	69	62	58	53	51
Rhode Island	46	42	41	90	85	80	70	62	60	Kentucky	31	27	22	65	56	47	50	41	35
Connecticut	37	36	34	75	72	70	52	53	49	Tennessee	30	26	22	67	60	53	48	41	37
New York	33	34	34	75	74	68	58	55	53	Alabama	15	13	11	30	23	21	21	17	16
New Jersey	58	46	43	108	92	89	78	69	65	Mississippi	15	13	12	31	28	26	23	20	18
Pennsylvania	37	36	32	79	73	66	58	57	50	Louisiana	26	17	15	45	36	31	33	25	24
Delaware	35	33	33	68	75	68	59	55	50	Texas	30	24	22	57	49	45	45	38	34
Maryland	33	30	28	61	62	57	47	48	46	Oklahoma	23	19	17	48	42	36	35	30	27
Virginia	29	24	22	61	50	46	43	36	34	Arkansas	20	17	14	45	39	31	31	27	22
W. Virginia	28	23	22	64	54	49	43	38	36	Montana	22	19	17	45	41	40	35	31	29
N. Carolina	29	24	21	58	49	42	42	35	31	Wyoming	25	20	18	49	41	34	41	30	27
S. Carolina	23	21	20	45	43	42	36	33	31	Colorado	35	32	27	74	75	68	55	55	50
Georgia	20	18	16	40	35	32	28	27	24	New Mexico	25	24	20	60	48	42	42	36	31
Florida	21	20	19	42	37	35	32	27	26	Arizona	52	55	50	116	108	100	98	85	80
Ohio	61	55	52	107	99	95	86	80	75	Utah	48	45	38	113	90	80	86	70	60
Indiana	67	60	57	120	110	106	96	87	84	Nevada	42	38	32	110	80	80	80	60	60
Illinois	94	85	80	160	148	139	132	120	115	Idaho	43	37	34	89	77	68	70	58	53
Michigan	38	35	32	75	72	64	60	55	51	Washington	56	50	45	122	110	110	94	80	75
Wisconsin	56	53	51	100	99	92	82	80	74	Oregon	53	44	36	111	93	80	84	70	60
Minnesota	54	50	45	85	81	73	75	68	61	California	66	55	50	168	150	135	120	110	95
Iowa	119	104	101	189	163	156	154	140	135										
Missouri	47	42	42	83	76	74	66	60	59	Unit States	$17	$42	$40	$85	$78	$72	$63	$62	$58

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Square Miles.	Capitals.
United States (Continental)	103,500,473	3,026,789	Washington
Alaska	64,906	590,884	.....
Philippines	8,879,999	115,026	Manila
Porto Rico	1,231,880	3,604	San Juan
Hawaii	219,580	6,449	Honolulu
Pan'maCanalZone	31,048	436	.....
Virgin Islands	26,051	149	.....
Tutuila, Samoa	7,426	55	.....
Guam	12,866	210	Agana
Abyssinia	8,000,000	390,000	Adis Ababa
Afghanistan	6,000,000	250,000	Kabul
Albania	825,000	11,000	Durazzo
Andorra	6,000	175	Andorra
Arabia	3,500,000	1,000,000	.....
Argentina	8,574,000	1,139,196	Buenos Ayres
Austria	29,193,293	115,882	Vienna
Belgium	7,571,387	11,373	Brussels
Belgian Congo	15,000,000	900,000	Boma
Bhutan	250,000	20,000	Punakha
Bolivia	2,520,538	708,195	La Paz
Brazil	24,618,429	3,292,000	Rio de Janeiro
British Empire	437,947,432	13,153,712	London
Bulgaria	5,517,700	43,000	Sofia
Chile	5,000,000	292,100	Santiago
China	320,620,000	4,861,000	Peking
Colombia	5,472,604	435,278	Bogota
Costa Rica	427,604	18,691	San José
Cuba	2,406,117	44,164	Havana
Denmark (Continental)	2,940,979	15,388	Copenhagen
Iceland	85,118	39,800	Reykjavik
Greenland	11,893	46,740	.....
West Indies	32,786	138	.....
Dominican Republic	710,000	19,325	San Domingo
Ecuador	1,500,000	116,000	Quito
Egypt	12,170,000	400,000	Cairo
Soudan	3,000,000	984,520	Khartoum
France (Continental)	39,601,509	207,054	Paris
Algeria	5,600,000	194,950	Algiers
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis
Madagascar	3,253,581	227,000	Antananarivo
Other Colonies in Africa	19,995,000	3,948,984	.....
Colonies in Asia	16,594,000	310,176	.....
Colonies in Am'ca	400,000	35,222	.....
Colonies in Oc'nia	85,000	8,700	.....
German Empire in Europe	67,812,000	208,780	Berlin
Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014	5,604	Strassburg
Anhalt	331,128	888	Dessau
Baden	2,142,833	5,823	Karlsruhe
Bavaria	6,887,291	29,292	Munich
Bremen	299,326	99	.....
Brunswick	494,339	1,418	Brunswick
Hamburg	1,014,664	160	.....
Hesse	1,282,051	2,996	Darmstadt
Lippe	150,937	469	Detmold
Lübeck	116,599	115	.....
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	639,958	5,068	Schwerin
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	1,131	Neu Strelitz
Oldenburg	483,042	2,482	Oldenburg
Prussia	40,165,219	134,616	Berlin
Reuss (younger line)	152,752	319	Gera
Reuss (elder line)	72,769	122	Greiz
Saxe-Altenburg	216,128	511	Altenburg
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	257,177	764	Gotha
Saxe-Meiningen	278,762	953	Meiningen
Saxe-Weimar	417,149	1,397	Weimar
Saxony	4,806,661	5,789	Dresden
Schaumburg-Lippe	46,652	131	Bückeburg
German Emp.—*Con.*			
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	100,702	363	Rudolstadt
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	89,947	333	Sond'shausen
Waldeck	61,707	433	Arolsen
Württemberg	2,437,574	7,534	Stuttgart
Colonies in Africa	13,419,500	931,460	.....
Colonies in Asia	$168,900	$200	.....
Colonies in Pacific	357,800	96,160	.....
Greece	4,821,300	46,522	Athens
Guatemala	2,092,824	48,290	Guatemala
Hayti	2,630,000	10,200	P'rt-au-Prince
Honduras	592,675	46,250	Tegucigalpa
Hungary	20,886,487	125,609	.....
Italy (Continental)	36,546,437	110,623	Rome
Eritrea	450,000	46,000	Asmara
Somaliland	350,000	140,000	Mogadisho
Tripoli	1,000,000	410,000	Tripoli
Japan	56,860,735	147,655	Tokio
Chosen (Korea)	16,500,000	84,000	Seoul
Other Depend'cies	3,610,441	26,611	.....
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva
Liberia	2,060,000	41,000	Monrovia
Liechtenstein	10,000	60	Vaduz
Luxemburg	268,000	999	Luxemburg
Mexico	15,160,369	767,097	City of Mexico
Monaco	20,000	8	.....
Mongolia	3,000,000	1,076,000	Urga
Montenegro	520,000	5,650	Cettinje
Morocco	6,500,000	200,000	Fez
Nepal	4,000,000	51,000	Khatmandu
Netherlands (Continental)	6,583,227	12,648	Amsterdam
Borneo	1,250,000	284,000	.....
Celebes	851,000	72,000	Menado
Java and Madura	30,098,008	50,400	Batavia
Other Dutch East Indies	4,528,411	352,029	.....
Dutch West Indies	439,466	288,016	.....
Nicaragua	689,891	49,532	Managua
Norway	2,391,782	124,129	Christiania
Oman	750,000	82,000	Muscat
Panama	386,891	49,532	Panama
Paraguay	800,000	97,722	Asuncion
Persia	9,000,000	628,000	Teheran
Peru	4,500,000	683,321	Lima
Poland	12,247,600	49,018	Warsaw
Portugal, Azores, Madeira Island	5,957,985	35,490	Lisbon
Colonies in Africa	8,300,000	823,334	.....
Colonies in Asia	950,000	8,933	.....
Roumania	7,508,009	54,000	Bucharest
Russian Empire	182,182,600	8,647,657	Petrograd
Salvador	1,254,000	7,255	San Salvador
San Marino	10,655	38	.....
Serbia	4,600,000	34,000	.....
Siam	6,000,000	220,000	Bangkok
Siberia	10,377,900	4,831,882	.....
Spain (Continental)	20,747,893	190,050	Madrid
Balearic and Canary Islands	758,512	4,747	.....
Colonies in Africa	235,844	85,814	.....
Sweden	5,757,566	172,876	Stockholm
Switzerland	3,880,500	15,976	Berne
Thibet	3,000,000	463,200	Lhasa
Turkish Empire	21,274,000	710,224	Const'ntin'ple
European Turkey	1,892,000	11,000	.....
Asiatic Turkey	19,382,000	699,224	.....
United Kingdom	33,711,000	.....	.....
Union of S. Africa	7,086,000	473,100	Pretoria
Uruguay	1,225,914	72,172	Montevideo
Venezuela	2,811,046	393,976	Caracas

NOTE—The Danish Islands in 1917 came under possession, by purchase for $25,000,000, of the United States and have been renamed the Virgin Islands. The population of Continental United States does not include Alaska, the Canal Zone, or any of the colonies, nor 45,123 credited by the Census to "military and naval" forces in 1910. The area of Continental United States, as given, does not include Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, or any of the colonies, for which separate totals appear.

The so-called independent Russian Governments set up by Germany and Austria-Hungary as buffer states on their eastern borders are not separately enumerated in the above table because of their indefinite boundaries, and the vague estimates as to their actual area and population. They include Courland, Finland, New Poland, Esthonia, Livonia, Ukrainia, etc.

PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the United States Department of Commerce. .000 omitted.)

COUNTRY AND PORT.	Yr.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.	COUNTRY AND PORT.	Yr.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
		Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*			*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
EUROPE.					AMERICA.				
Unit. King'm: London	1916	1,748,933	917,060	2,665,993	Unit. States: New York	1917	1,338,199	3,053,120	4,391,319
Liverpool	1916	1,362,735	954,624	2,317,359	Galveston	1917	8,505	266,279	274,784
Hull	1916	263,547	158,702	422,249	New Orleans	1917	104,517	303,510	408,027
Manchester	1916	233,435	107,950	341,385	Massachusetts	1917	217,905	225,578	443,483
Glasgow	1916	164,508	204,759	369,267	Philadelphia	1917	109,286	464,471	573,957
Southampton	1916	58,824	23,102	81,926	Maryland	1917	43,973	374,033	418,006
Cardiff	1916	43,991	65,711	109,702	San Francisco	1917	144,027	142,890	286,917
Belfast	1916	47,990	1,996	49,986	Washington	1917	198,321	177,650	375,971
Germany: Hamburg	1913	1,084,325	817,275	1,901,600	Virginia	1917	19,330	137,012	156,342
Bremen	1913	370,608	211,421	582,029	Buffalo	1917	67,715	217,120	284,835
Belgium: Antwerp	1912	623,164	588,181	1,211,345	Michigan	1917	41,749	290,376	332,125
France: Marseilles	1913	389,639	365,733	755,372	St. Lawrence	1917	98,660	103,939	202,599
Havre	1913	357,924	258,795	616,719	Canada: Montreal	1917	222,119	384,314	606,432
Dunkirk	1913	187,538	36,201	223,739	Mexico: Vera Cruz	1913	40,733	42,118	82,851
Bordeaux	1913	89,163	78,606	167,769	Tampico	1913	22,825	40,379	63,204
Italy: Genoa	1915	387,600	120,934	508,534	Cuba: Havana	1916	183,154	89,006	272,159
Naples	1915	90,945	31,768	122,713	Argentina: Bu. Aires	1916	176,982	263,186	440,168
Turkey: Const'inople	1912	74,360	28,600	102,960	Brazil: Santos	1916	52,093	118,229	170,322
Aust.-Hung.: Trieste	1913	175,997	161,430	337,428	Rio de Janeiro	1916	86,597	47,604	134,201
Fiume	1912	43,833	53,923	97,756	Chile: Valparaiso	1915	26,306	11,929	38,235
Russia: Petrograd	1915	14,575	16,841	31,416	Antofagasta	1915	8,539	22,057	30,596
Riga	1915	463	103	566	Peru: Callao	1916	29,277	32,305	61,581
Odessa	1915	721	51	772	Uruguay: Montevideo	1911	42,627	32,167	74,794
Vindau	1914	4,061	27,852	31,913	ASIA.				
Libau	1914	15,703	10,590	26,293	China: Shanghai	1916	171,493	177,209	348,703
Novorossisk	1914	9,573	35,858	45,431	Canton	1916	21,487	45,620	67,106
Nikolaiev	1914	873	18,442	19,315	Tientsin	1916	36,718	17,702	54,420
Batum	1914	4,469	14,593	19,062	Japan: Yokohama	1916	104,554	248,080	352,634
Vladivostok	1914	26,481	1,752	28,233	Kobe	1916	186,438	165,056	351,544
Spain: Barcelona	1913	79,428	29,839	109,267	Osaka	1916	40,867	70,690	111,557
Valencia	1913	14,342	19,162	33,504	Brit.Colon's: Singapore	1916	244,589	214,600	459,189
Bilbao	1913	22,272	9,929	32,201	Calcutta	1916	167,667	285,859	453,525
OCEANIA.					Bombay	1916	143,422	143,846	187,268
Australia: Sydney	1916	157,050	193,676	350,726	AFRICA.				
Melbourne	1916	129,430	67,034	196,464	Egypt: Alexandria	1916	106,109	178,086	284,195

VESSEL TONNAGE, PRINCIPAL PORTS. (.000 OMITTED.)

COUNTRY AND PORT.	Yr.	Entered	Cleared	COUNTRY AND PORT.	Yr.	Entered	Cleared
EUROPE.				AMERICA.			
United Kingdom: London	1914	13,006	10,453	United States: New York	1917	12,913	13,187
Liverpool	1914	11,959	10,813	Massachusetts	1917	2,012	1,448
Cardiff	1914	7,285	8,938	Philadelphia	1917	2,540	2,521
Tyne ports	1914	5,999	7,242	Maryland	1917	2,665	2,407
Southampton	1914	4,652	4,655	Galveston	1917	1,096	1,246
Cork, including Queenstown	1914	3,120	2,954	New Orleans	1917	2,833	3,019
Glasgow	1914	3,012	3,987	Washington	1917	3,054	3,102
Gibraltar	1913	6,315	6,161	San Francisco	1917	1,287	1,508
Germany: Hamburg	1913	12,997	13,192	Canada: Montreal	1916	1,613	1,663
Bremen	1913	1,511	1,506	Vancouver	1916	1,889	1,593
Bremerhaven	1913	2,038	1,945	Victoria	1916	1,955	2,214
Denmark: Copenhagen	1913	3,441	3,484	Mexico: Tampico	1912	1,521	1,516
France: Dunkirk	1916	1,201	109	Vera Cruz	1912	1,447	1,427
Havre	1916	2,642	1,112	Argentina: Buenos Aires	1912	7,962	6,285
Bordeaux	1916	2,824	1,014	Brazil: Rio de Janeiro	1916	4,347	4,342
Marseilles	1916	5,299	3,402	Santos	1916	2,650	2,652
Austria-Hungary: Fiume	1912	2,125	2,144	Uruguay: Montevideo	1917	5,000	5,000
Trieste	1913	3,466	3,469	Cuba: Havana	1916	3,914	3,450
Belgium: Antwerp	1912	13,757	13,722	ASIA.			
Netherlands: Rotterdam	1916	3,192	5,331	British India: Bombay	1916	1,383	1,318
Italy: Genoa	1914	5,336	5,119	Calcutta	1916	1,441	1,734
Naples	1914	5,120	5,033	British Colonies, n. e. s.:			
Greece: Piraeus	1914	4,067	4,055	Hongkong-Victoria	1917	17,000	17,000
Portugal: Lisbon	1914	9,337	9,206	Singapore	1916	6,602	6,612
Russia: Cronstadt-Petrograd	1914	1,171	1,067	Colombo	1915	4,869	4,907
Archangel	1915	939	861	Aden	1916	2,077	2,080
Spain: Barcelona	1913	2,641	1,856	China: Shanghai	1916	8,316	8,503
Bilbao (Vizcaya)	1913	2,015	1,940	Japan: Yokohama	1916	3,187	3,113
Valencia	1913	1,705	1,523	Nagasaki	1916	1,979	1,996
Turkey: Constantinople	1913	14,319		Kobe	1916	5,709	5,722
OCEANIA.				Moji	1916	4,775	4,777
Australia: Melbourne	1915	716	375	AFRICA.			
Sydney	1916	1,079	1,102	Egypt: Alexandria	1916	967	1,344
Fremantle	1916	736	759	Union of S. Africa: Cape Town	1916	2,960	3,236
Adelaide	1916	423	156	Port Natal (Durban)	1916	2,825	2,418

United States Ports are grouped by customs districts.

WORLD'S DEVELOPMENT OF POPULATION, PRODUCTION, VESSEL TONNAGE, AND COMMERCE, 1800 TO 1916.

(From the Statistical Abstract of the U. S.)

YEAR.	Population.	Total Com.	Com. per Cap.	Ships, Sail.	Ships, Steam.	Railways.	Telegraphs.	Cables.	Cotton Prod.	Coal Prod.	Pig Iron Prod.
	Million.	*Million Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Tons.*	*1,000 Tons.*	*1,000 Miles.*	*1,000 Miles.*	*1,000 Miles.*	*Million Pounds.*	*Million S. Tons.*	*Million Tons.*
1800.....	640	1,479	2.31	4,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	11.6	0.8
1820.....	780	1,659	2.13	5,814	20	.....	.....	.....	630	17.2	1.0
1830.....	847	1,981	2.34	7,100	111	0.2	.....	.....	820	25.1	1.8
1840.....	950	2,789	2.93	9,012	368	5.4	.....	.....	1,310	44.8	2.7
1850.....	1,075	4,049	3.76	11,470	864	24.0	5	1-40	1,435	81.4	4.7
1860.....	1,205	7,246	6.01	14,890	1,710	67.4	100	1¼	2,551	142.3	7.2
1870.....	1,310	10,663	8.14	12,900	3,040	139.9	281	15	2,775	213.4	11.9
1880.....	1,439	14,761	10.26	14,400	5,880	224.9	440	49	3,601	340.0	18.0
1890.....	1,488	17,519	11.80	9,166	8,295	390.0	768	132	5,600	446.0	27.2
1900.....	1,543	20,105	13.02	6,674	13,857	500.0	1,180	200	6,247	800.0	40.4
1906.....	1,579	27,418	17.36	5,809	19,713	564.0	1,200	270	7,650	885.0	58.7
1910.....	1,616	33,634	20.81	4,624	22,046	637.0	1,307	291	9,013	1,141.6	65.8
1911.....	1,630	35,909	21.71	4,366	23,932	666.0	1,356	318	10,634	1,309.6	62.4
1912.....	1,643	39,570	24.08	4,083	24,978	683.4	1,400	320	10,488	1,377.0	72.1
1913.....	1,652	40,420	24.47	3,891	26,517	690.2	1,462	330	11,099	1,478.0	74.0
1914.....	1,661	37,760	22.73	3,686	27,988	703.5	1,489	335	12,418	1,346.0	58.0
1915.....	1,672	31,302	18.72	3,583	28,160	717.5	1,526	335	9,325	.....	61.6
1916.....	1,692	46,523	27.50	3,435	27,858	720.3	1,322	.....	9,182	.....	.....

The population figures do not include unimportant subdivisions of the earth. In the decade ending with 1916 the world's gold production was $4,575,000,000.

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Males.	Females.	COUNTRY.	Year.	Males.	Females.
United States.....	1910	10,582,039	1,806,584	Italy.....	1901	6,370,277	3,196,063
Algeria.....	1881	636,078	91,602	Malta and Gozo.....	1901	10,235	3,613
Argentina.....	1895	318,149	67,174	Mauritius.....	1901	72,493	5,989
Australia.....	1901	377,626	39,029	Netherlands.....	1899	490,694	79,584
Austria-Hungary.....	1900	8,185,250	5,935,805	New Zealand.....	1911	103,644	7,472
Belgium.....	1900	533,665	163,707	Philippine Islands.....	1903	1,163,777	90,286
British India.....	1901	63,026,365	27,867,210	Porto Rico.....	1899	196,893	1,868
Bulgaria.....	1905	895,206	837,406	Portugal.....	1900	1,127,268	380,293
Canada.....	1901	707,997	8,940	Russia: In Europe....	1897	13,808,505	1,974,164
Ceylon.....	1901	745,074	318,551	In Asia.....	1897	2,092,965	105,137
Chile.....	1907	448,546	21,877				
Cuba.....	1907	364,821	3,110	Total.....	1897	15,901,470	2,079,301
Cyprus.....	1901	33,611	2,757				
Denmark.....	1911	386,016	110,169	Serbia.....	1900	311,700	13,524
Egypt.....	1907	2,258,005	57,144	Sierra Leone.....	1901	8,705	4,544
Fed. Malay States....	1901	115,027	52,324	Spain.....	1900	3,741,730	775,270
Finland.....	1900	321,538	102,008	Sweden.....	1900	761,016	333,264
Formosa.....	1905	763,456	263,664	Switzerland.....	1900	392,971	80,326
France.....	1906	5,452,392	3,324,661	Trinidad and Tobago..	1901	51,744	25,765
Germany.....	1907	5,146,723	4,585,749	Union of South Africa..	1904	863,223	847,057
Greece.....	1907	321,120	6,972	United Kingdom.....	1901	2,109,812	152,642
Granada.....	1901	8,816	7,722				

TOTAL AREA AND CULTIVATED LAND IN THE WORLD.

(By the International Institute of Agriculture.)

(000 omitted.)

COUNTRY.	Year.	T'tl Area.	Cul'vat'd	COUNTRY.	Year.	T'tl Area.	Cul'vat'd
NORTH AMERICA.		*Acres.*	*Acres.*	EUROPE—*Continued.*		*Acres.*	*Acres.*
United States.....	1910	1,903,269	293,794	Russia, European.....	1911	1,278,203	245,755
Canada.....	1901	2,397,082	19,880	Serbia.....	1897	11,936	2,534
Costa Rica.....	1909-10	13,343	442	Spain.....	1908-11	124,666	41,264
Cuba.....	1899	28,299	778	Sweden.....	1911	110,667	9,144
SOUTH AMERICA.				Switzerland.....	1905	10,211	605
Argentina.....	1909-10	729,575	44,446	United Kingdom:			
Chile.....	1910-11	187,145	2,557	Great Britain.....	1911	56,802	14,587
Uruguay.....	1908	46,189	1,962	Ireland.....	1911	20,350	3,275
EUROPE.				ASIA.			
Aust.-Hungary: Austria	1911	74,132	26,272	British India.....	1910-11	615,695	264,858
Hungary.....	1910	80,272	35,178	Formosa.....	1911	8,858	1,884
Belgium.....	1895	7,278	3,582	Japan.....	1911	94,495	17,639
Bulgaria.....	1910	23,807	8,574	Russia, Asiatic.....	1911	4,028,001	33,860
Denmark.....	1907	9,629	6,376	AFRICA.			
Finland.....	1901	82,113	3,876	Algeria.....	1910	124,976	11,434
France.....	1910	130,854	59,124	Egypt.....	1912	222,390	5,457
Germany.....	1900	133,594	63,689	Tunis.....	1912	30,888	6,919
Italy.....	1911	70,839	33,815	Union of South Africa..	1909-10	302,827	3,385
Luxemburg.....	1911	639	300	OCEANIA.			
Netherlands.....	1911	8,057	2,210	Australia.....	1910-11	1,903,664	14,987
Norway.....	1907	79,810	1,830	New Zealand.....	1910	66,469	6,955
Portugal.....	1912	22,018	5,777				
Roumania.....	1905	32,167	14,829	Total, 36 countries..	.....	15,071,209	1,313,832

Total area includes, besides cultivated land, also natural meadows and pastures, forests, woodlots, and lands devoted to cultivated trees and shrubs. Cultivated land includes fallow lands; also artificial grass-lands. The figure for "cultivated land" in Switzerland excludes artificial meadows and pastures.

LIST OF COLONIES ETC. OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE following is an official list of colonies, possessions, and protectorates of Great Britain, France, and Italy used by the War Trade Board and its branch offices in considering applications and the issuance of export and import licenses.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

In Africa—Algeria, French Congo, Madagascar (including the Comoro Islands), Island of Réunion, Somali Coast Protectorate, Soudan; French West Africa, comprising the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Senegal, Niger (French Soudan), and the Civilian Territory of Mauritania; Tunis.

In America—Guadaloupe and dependencies, consisting of the smaller islands, Marie Galanti, Les Saintes, Deserade, St. Barthelemy, and St. Martin; French Guiana, Martinique, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

In Australasia and Oceania—New Caledonia and dependencies, consisting of the Islands of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huen Islands, and the Islands of Futuna and Alafi; Society Islands, Marquezas Islands, the Tuamotu Group, Leeward Islands, the Gambier Island, Tubuai Island, Rapa Island.

In Asia—French India, consisting of the five colonies of Pondichery, Karikal, Chandernagar, Mahe, Yananon; French Indo-China, comprising the colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos, and Kwang-Chau-Wan.

ITALIAN POSSESSIONS.

In Africa—Colony of Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Tripoli, and Cyrenaica.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS, DOMINIONS, CROWN COLONIES, ETC.

Europe—Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus.

Asia—Ceylon, Hongkong, Welhaiwei, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States; Malay States not included in the Federation, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak.

Africa—Ascension, Union of South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, Mauritius, etc., Seychelles, St. Helena, Sierra Leone and Protectorate, Gambia, Gold Coast Colony, Nigeria, Nyassaland Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, East Africa Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate.

America—Bermuda, Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador, British Guiana, British Honduras, Falkland Islands.

West Indies—Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Turks and Calcos Islands, Trinidad and Tobago; Windward Isles, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Leeward Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis.

Australia—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, Solomon Islands Protectorate.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HOLLAND DURING THE WAR.

ITEM.	1915.	1916.	1917.	ITEM.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Births per 1,000 inhabitants.....	28.18	26.48	26.05	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants....	12.45	12.89	13.13
Stillbirths per 1,000 births.....	38.06	38.44	37.72	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000			
Marriages per 1,000 inhabitants..	6.67	7.21	7.41	births.....	86.78	84.53	87.06

NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY IN 1918.

THE total catch of seals amounted to 151,431, weighing 3,867 tons 10 hundredweight net, valued at $863,552. This makes a decrease of 44,797 in number over that of 1917, but an increase in weight of 608 tons 15 hundredweight and an increase in value of $346,836. Owing to the great demand for all kinds of oils, the price paid for seals has been the highest on record—$12 per hundredweight for young seals, $9.40 for bedlamers, and $9 for old seals. About 2,000 seals were taken by landsmen in 1918, and they were found between Cape Spear and Cape Bonavista.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783-1817) was 892,135 square miles.

DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.
Louisiana purchase..	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase...	1853	29,670	Addit'nal Philippines	1901	68
Gained through			Alaska.....	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone.	1904	436
treaty with Spain.	1819	13,435	Hawaiian Islands...	1898	6,449	Danish West Indies		
Florida.....	1819	58,666	Porto Rico.....	1898	3,435	(now Virgin Isl.)..	1917	142
Texas.....	1845	389,166	Guam.....	1898	210			
Oregon.....	1846	286,541	Philippine Islands...	1898	114,358	Total added area..	..	2,851,313
Mexican cession....	1848	529,189	Samoa.....	1899	77	Total United States including original 13 States,		3,743,448

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000, Mexican cession, $8,250,000

The Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898 terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100.000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

The United States did not acquire by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000 and undertook to pay the sum of $250 000 annually so long as such occupancy continued such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

For the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St Croix, St. Thomas and St John, the United States paid $25,000,000, and took possession on March 31, 1917. They then had 32 000 population

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1918.
Area.....square miles	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	105,118,467
Population per square mile.....no.	6.47	7.88	16.86	25.55	35.35
Wealth.....dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	187,739,071,090
Public debt, less cash in Treasury.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	760,290,132
Interest bearing debt.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	12,578,985,282
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79 633,981	33,545,130	83,625,481
Gold coined.....dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	10,014,000
Silver coined.....dols	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	29,412,300
Gold in circulation.....dols.	{ 16,000,000	147,395,456	{ 225,695.779	610,806,472	1,107,531,243
Silver in circulation.....dols.			{ 68,622,345	142,050,334	294,548,105
Gold certificates in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	7,963,900	200,733,019	828,231,744
Silver certificates in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	5,789,569	408,465,574	381,806,776
U. S. notes (Greenbacks) in circulation..dols.	.....	.....	327,895,437	313,971,545	339,936,233
National bank notes in circulation.....dols.	.....	.....	337,415,178	300,115,112	704,137,008
Federal Reserve notes.....dols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,711,411,695
Total circulation of money.....dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	5,384,797,909
National banks.....no.	.....	.....	2,076	3,732	7,688
Capital.....dols.	.....	.....	455,909,565	621.536,461	1,096,932,000
Bank clearings, New York.....dols	.....	.....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	181,534,031,388
Total United States.....dols	.....	.....	.....	84,582,450,081	303,997,997,000
Deposits in National banks.....dols.	.....	.....	833,701,034	2,458,092,758	10,437,433,000
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	.....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,954	5,418,022,275
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	.....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	11,367,013
Farms and farm property.....dols.	.....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	20,439,901,164	40,991,449,090
Farm products, value.....dols.	.....	.....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,973	19,433,849,000
Manufacturing establishments.....no.	.....	123,025	253,852	207,514	275,791
Value of products.....dols.	.....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	11,406,926,701	24,246,434,724
U. S. Gov. receipts—net ordinary.....dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	3,658,546,510
Customs.....dols	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	179,998,383
Internal revenue.....dols	809,397	.....	124,009,374	295,327,927	3,186,034,312
U. S. Gov., disbursements, net ordinary .dols	10,813,974	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	7,874,386,325
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	440,276,880
Navy.....dols	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	257,166,437
Pensions.....dols	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	160,318,406
Interest on public debt.....dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	189,743,277
Imports of merchandise.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	2,946,059,403
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	5,928,285,641
Imports, Rubber, crude.....lbs.	.....	.....	16,826,099	49,377,138	389,599,015
Domestic expts., iron and steel man'f't's.dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	1,125,889,371
Domestic exports, all manufactures....dols.	.....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	3,395,053,422
Farm animals, value.....dols.	.....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	8,263,524,000
Cattle.....no.	.....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	66,830,000
Horses.....no.	.....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	21,563,000
Sheep.....no.	.....	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	48,900,000
Mules.....no.	.....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,824,000
Swine.....no.	.....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	71,374,000
Production of gold.....dols.	.....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	84,456,600
Silver, commercial value.....dols	.....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	61,139,606
Coal.....long tons	.....	6,266,233	63,822,830	240,789,310	575,000,000
Petroleum.....gals.	.....	.....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,213	1,435,560,000
Pig iron.....tons	.....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	39,434,797
Steel.....tons	.....	.....	1,247,335	10,188,329	42,773,680
Tin plates.....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	849,004,022	3,360,000,000
Copper.....long tons	.....	650	27,000	270,588	860,647
Wool.....lbs.	.....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	285,573,000
Wheat.....bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	650,828,000
Corn.....bush.	.....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	3,159,494,000
Cotton.....bales	153,509	2,454,442	6,605,750	10,102,102	11,231,263
Cane sugar.....lbs.	.....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,011	491,677,760
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	.....	.....	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	8,679,230,680
Cotton consumed.....500-lb. bales	18,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,687,253	7,721,354
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	.....	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	2,320,511,665
Railways operated.....miles	.....	9,021	93,267	194,262	266,031
Passengers carried.....no.	.....	.....	.....	576,831,251	1,005,683,174
Passenger cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	34,713	54,664
Other cars.....no.	.....	.....	.....	1,416,125	2,423,495
American vessels built.....tons	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	325,413
Trading, domestic, etc.....tons	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	6,277,934
Trading, foreign.....tons	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	2,191,715
On Great Lakes.....tons	.....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	2,760,815
Ves. pass. through Sault Ste. Marie C'l..tons	.....	.....	1,734,890	22,315,834	65,307,233
Commercial failures.....no.	.....	.....	4,735	10,774	5,889
Amount of liabilities.....dols.	.....	.....	65,752,000	138,495,673	87,793,562
Post-Offices.....no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	54,345
Receipts of Post-Office Department....dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	329,726,116
Public schools, salaries.....dols.	.....	.....	55,942,972	137,687,746	364,789,265
Patents issued.....no.	.....	993	13,947	26,499	40,526
Immigrants arrived.....no.	.....	369,980	457,257	448,572	110,618

Per capita estimates are got by dividing the item in question by the United States population. All the figures in 1918 column are somewhat preliminary. Population is continental. Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. Net ordinary receipts and disbursements do not include loans, Treasury notes, or Postal expenses or revenues. 1918 commercial failures cover first six months. On July 1, 1907, there was an arbitrary reduction of $135,000,000 in circulation of money. Before 1900 the value of farm buildings, over $6,000,000, was not considered. Metallic production is 1917.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1790-1918.

(WITH ESTIMATES BY THE CENSUS BUREAU, FOR 1916, 1917 AND 1918.)

STATE	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,332,608	2,363,939	2,395,270
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,658	40,440	88,243	122,931	204,354	255,544	263,788	272,034
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,739,723	1,766,343	1,792,965
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,053	2,377,549	2,938,654	3,029,032	3,119,412
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	962,060	988,320	1,014,581
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,244,479	1,265,373	1,286,268
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	213,380	215,160	216,941
Dist. Columbia	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	363,980	369,282	374,584
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	921,569	916,185	938,877
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,856,065	2,895,811	2,935,617
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	428,586	445,176	461,766
Illinois	.....	.....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,152,257	6,234,995	6,317,734
Indiana	.....	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,816,817	2,835,492	2,854,167
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,358,066	2,224,771	2,224,771
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,206	361,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,672,515	1,851,870	1,874,195
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,935	2,379,639	2,394,093	2,408,547
Louisiana	.....	.....	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,829,130	1,856,954	1,884,778
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	626,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	772,489	777,340	782,191
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,362,807	1,373,673	1,384,539
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,693,310	3,775,973	3,832,790
Michigan	.....	.....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,054,854	3,094,266	3,133,678
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,279,603	2,312,445	2,345,287
Mississippi	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,951,674	1,976,570	2,001,466
Missouri	.....	.....	19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,410,692	3,429,595	3,448,498
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	459,494	472,935	486,376
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,271,375	1,284,126	1,296,877
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	106,734	110,738	114,742
N. Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	412,506	444,429	446,352
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	2,844,342	3,014,194	3,080,371
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,282	195,310	327,301	419,283	423,649	437,015
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,830,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	9,637,744	10,460,183	10,646,989
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,402,738	2,434,381	2,466,025
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190,983	319,146	577,056	636,956	765,319	791,437
Ohio	.....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,150,356	5,212,085	5,273,814
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,292,081	2,289,855	2,377,629
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	835,741	861,992	888,243
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,522,017	8,660,042	8,798,067
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	595,986	625,865	637,415
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,625,475	1,643,205	1,660,934
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,837	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	582,765	716,972	735,434
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,288,004	2,304,629	2,321,253
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,429,566	4,515,423	4,601,279
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	434,083	443,866	453,648
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	363,699	364,946	366,192
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,192,019	2,213,025	2,231,030
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,534,221	1,597,400	1,660,578
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,386,038	1,412,602	1,439,165
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,500,350	2,527,167	2,553,983
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	141,705	184,970	190,380
Total	3 929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	101,032,339	104,444,303	105,253,300

In the 1916 column, the figures of the State censuses of 1915 are used for Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The population of Oklahoma includes, in 1890 and 1900, the population of the Indian Territory, which was in 1890—180,182, and in 1900—392,060. The total for those in the Military and Naval service includes 5,318 in 1830 and 6,100 in 1840. They were on public ships in the service of the United States and were not accredited to any State. The total for 1890 includes the population (325,462), of Indian Territory and Indian Reservations especially enumerated in 1890 but not included in the general report on population.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH.

(The figures in parenthesis indicate the date of the census or official estimate.)

Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n
New York (1917)	5,737,492	Hankow, China	900,000	Madrid, Spain (1910)	598,000
London	4,522,964	Budapest, Hung. (1910)	880,000	Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Paris, France (1911)	2,888,000	Tientsin, China	850,000	Melbourne, Vic. (1911)	594,000
Tokio, Japan (1908)	2,186,000	Birmingham, Eng. (1911)	840,000	Leipzig, Saxony (1910)	590,000
Chicago, U. S. A. (1910)	2,185,000	Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	785,000	Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Berlin, Prussia (1910)	2,071,000	Warsaw, Poland (1909)	781,000	Amsterdam, Neth. (1909)	568,000
Vienna, Austria (1910)	2,031,000	Liverpool, Eng. (1911)	748,000	Cleveland, U. S. A. (1910)	561,000
Petrograd, Russia (1910)	1,908,000	Naples, Italy (1911)	723,000	Copenhagen, Den. (1911)	559,000
Philad'ia, U. S. A. (1910)	1,550,000	Manchester, Eng. (1911)	716,000	Baltimore, U. S. A. (1910)	558,000
Moscow, Russia (1909)	1,481,000	St. Louis, U. S. A. (1910)	687,000	Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
Canton, China	1,250,000	Boston, U. S. A. (1910)	671,000	Dresden, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Osaka, Japan (1908)	1,227,000	Cairo, Egypt (1907)	654,000	Rome, Italy (1911)	539,000
Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000	Montreal, Canada	650,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1910)	534,000
Buenos Ayres (1905)	1,026,000	Fuchow, China	650,000	Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	1,222,000	Sydney, N.S.Wales (1911)	641,000	Madras, India (1911)	520,000
Peking, China	1,000,000	Shanghai, China	639,000	Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Bombay, India (1911)	980,000	Bangkok, Siam (1909)	630,000	Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Hamburg, Ger. (1910)	931,000	Chungking, China	600,000	Hyderabad, India (1911)	500,000
		Milan, Italy (1911)	599,000	Suchow, China	500,000

The population of Berlin on September 1, 1916, was given officially as 1,779,107.

SOUTH AMERICA'S DIFFERENT RACES.

Argentina: Chiefly Mestizos (descendants of Spanish native intermixture); foreigners, about 1,750,000 of which majority are Italians and Spanish. There are some Indians.

Bolivia: Mestizos, 550,000; whites, 250,000; Indians, 1,600,000; Wild Forest Indians, 130,000; balance miscellaneous.

Brazil: Whites, 8,000,000; mixed (whites, negroes, etc.), 8,000,000; negroes, 4,000,000; Indians, 2,500,000; balance miscellaneous.

Chile: Whites, 1,500,000; Mestizos, 2,100,000; Indians, 1,400,000.

Colombia: Whites, 700,000; Mestizos, 2,300,000; Indians, 800,000; negroes, 1,600,000; balance miscellaneous.

Costa Rica: Almost all whites; some Mestizos; negroes about 26,000, Indians, 5,000.

Cuba: Whites and Mestizos, 1,700,000; colored, 680,000.

Ecuador: Mestizos and whites, 700,000; Indians, 700,000; miscellaneous, 100,000.

Guatemala: Mestizos and whites, 700,000; Indians, 1,300,000; balance miscellaneous.

Hayti: Almost entirely blacks; a small percentage of whites.

Honduras: Mestizos and whites, 392,000; Indians, 200,000.

Mexico: Whites, 3,000,000; Mestizos, 7,000,000; Indians, 5,000,000.

Nicaragua: Whites and Mestizos, 400,000; Indians, negroes, etc., 250,000.

Panama: Whites and Mestizos, 300,000; negroes, 30,000; miscellaneous, 57,000.

Paraguay: Mestizos and whites, 600,000; Indians, 200,000.

Peru: Whites, 900,000; Mestizos, 1,200,000; Indians, 3,000,000; miscellaneous, 400,000.

Salvador: Mestizos, 550,000; whites, 130,000; Indians, 570,000.

Santo Domingo: Chiefly Mestizos. Indian and negro blood largely represented.

Uruguay: Chiefly Mestizos and whites; good percentage of Europeans; Indians, 100,000.

Venezuela: Mestizos and whites, 2,000,000; Indians, 550,000; negroes (and mixtures), 200,000.

The term "Mestizos" means a mixture of races. Mestizos have resulted from the intermarriage of Spanish or Portuguese settlers with the natives. There are many degrees of purity. The complexion of Mestizos varies greatly—some being very swarthy or dark, while others are much lighter.

POPULATION ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

The following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries prior to the war:

Occupation Group.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.
Agriculture	12.66	41.42	35.11	60.80	70.15	59.06	21.90	See separate classification below.
Commercial occupations	11.39	6.54	6.30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11.79	
Conveyance of men, goods and messages	8.20	2.89	2.89	1.70	1.55	3.12	2.03	
Mines and quarries	5.00	1.59	3.25	1.56	.78	.89	6.46	
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	7.89	4.35	6.99	2.78	2.15	2.14	5.95	
Building and works of construction	6.77	4.20	6.99	2.96	1.48	5.02	7.28	
Textile fabrics	6.92	4.55	3.75	3.26	.37	4.81	6.86	
Dress	7.23	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	

A distinct classification adopted by United States Census Bureau based on 1910 census is as follows: All occupations, 38,167,336 (consisting of 30,091,564 males and 8,075,772 females) with per cent. in parentheses showing distribution of total. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 12,659,203 (33.2), extraction of minerals, 964,824 (2.5); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,658,881 (27.9); transportation, 2,637,671 (6.9); trade, 3,614,670 (9.5); public service (not elsewhere classified), 459,291 (1.2); professional service, 1,663,569 (4.4); domestic and personal service, 3,772,174 (9.9); clerical occupations, 1,737,053 (4.6).

CHINA'S FOREIGN POPULATION.

Nationality.	Persons. 1916.	Persons. 1917.	Nationality.	Persons. 1916.	Persons. 1917.	Nationality.	Persons. 1916.	Persons. 1917.
American	5,580	5,618	German	3,792	2,899	Russian	55,235	51,310
Austrian	296	317	Hungarian	34	18	Spanish	366	300
Belgian	286	324	Italian	400	416	Swedish	423	513
British	9,099	8,479	Japanese	104,275	144,492	Nontreaty powers	157	215
Danish	397	450	Norwegian	329	277			
Dutch	277	298	Portuguese	2,293	2,297	Total	185,613	220.485
French	2,374	2,262						

INDUSTRIAL POPULATION IN UNITED STATES IN 1917.

(As estimated by the Government in connection with the First Selective Service Draft. From the Statistical Abstract of the United States.)

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.	Industrial Population.	Registered.	Called.	Accepted for Service.
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry: Agriculture (farming, truck gardening, fruit raising, etc.)	18,843,518	2,439,246	782,503	205,731
Forestry (lumbering, etc.)	200,991	78,241	24,507	7,984
Animal husbandry (fishing; cattle and sheep raising, etc.)	227,325	46,646	15,642	4,570
Mines, quarries, and wells: Coal mines	600,148	225,109	74,109	18,710
Other mines, quarries, salt mines, etc	275,561	92,062	35,553	10,377
Oil wells and gas wells	51,223	33,040	10,610	3,026
Manufacturing industries: Building—House contractors, carpenters, blacksmiths, machin's, electric's, paint's, plaster's, plumb's, etc.	2,878,792	700,790	231,835	57,970
Chemical indust's—Powder, cartridge, dynamite, fuse, and firew'ks	10,307	25,999	9,692	2,310
Fertilizer, paint, and soap factories, etc	80,331	24,946	7,986	1,926
Clay, glass, and stone industries—Brick, tile, and terra-cotta; glass lime, cement, gypsum, marble, stone; potteries	246,072	74,580	24,928	6,022
Clothing indust's—Cloth'g, glove, hat, shirt, collar, and cuff fact's	754,062	114,687	44,952	7,370
Food industries—Bakeries; butter and cheese; candy; fish curing; flour and grain; fruit and vegetable canning; slaughter and packing houses; sugar; other food factories	396,519	160,709	50,929	11,687
Iron and steel indust's—Blast furn.; steel mills; iron; milit'y weap's	373,701	241,145	92,434	22,068
Shipbuilding and boat building	62,071	35,949	11,910	2,628
Agric. impl. fact's; automobile; wagon and carriage; car and railroad shops; other iron and steel factories	822,540	310,318	102,860	24,857
Leather indust's—Harness and saddle; shoe; tanneries; trunk	343,805	81,575	24,663	5,063
Liquor and beverage indust's—Breweries; other liq. and bev. fact's	89,190	17,669	5,752	1,472
Lumber and furniture indust's—Box fact's (wood); furn. fact's; piano and organ; saw and planing; other woodworking fact's	541,926	145,379	43,144	11,458
Metal indust's (exc. iron and steel)—Brass mills; clock and watch; copper; gold and silver, jewelry; lead and zinc; tin-plate; tinware and enamelware; other metal factories	268,537	123,992	46,480	10,182
Paper and printing—Blankbook, envelope, tag, paper-box fact's; paper and pulp mills; printing and publishing houses	507,986	101,750	30,711	6,745
Textile—Carpet, cotton, hemp and jute, knitting, lace and embroidery, linen mills; rope and cordage, sail and tent factories; silk, woolen and worsted, and sundry textile mills	919,800	155,938	52,462	9,833
Miscellaneous indust's—Broom and brush, button fact's; charcoal and coke works; cigar and tobacco fact's; electric; gas; oil refineries; rubber fact's; straw fact's; other misc. industries	1,254,361	275,679	87,780	22,089
Transportation: Steam railroads	1,236,867	277,018	85,063	21,557
Telegraph and telephone companies	297,067	66,119	20,128	4,955
Water transportat'n; construct'n and maint. of streets, roads, sewers, and bridges; elect. and street railways; livery stables; truck, transfer, cab, and hack compan's; express; postal service	1,297,132	400,513	128,262	34,565
Trade and merchandise in gen.: Bank'g and brokerage; insurance; real estate; wholesale and retail trades; grain elevators; stockyards; warehouses and cold-storage plants	4,708,908	364,151	111,541	24,892
Public service (not elsewhere classified): Public admin (U. S., State, county, city, and township employees); National Defense (Army and Navy); marshals, sheriffs, policemen, watchmen	529,315	335,053	106,068	23,606
Professional service: Actors, showmen, etc.; artists, sculpt's, teach's; clergy; officials of lodges, relig. and char. work's; legal profess'n; literary profes'ns (journal's, etc.); dentists, physic's and surg's; veterinary surgeons; musicians; students	2,202,609	383,140	119,448	30,082
Domestic and manual service in gen.: Barb's and hairdr's; bartend's; cooks; hotel keep's and manag's; janitors, port's, restaurant, cafe, and lunchr'm keep's; saloon keepers; servants; waiters; clerks; laundries; other occupations	4,208,862	977,853	297,348	78,221
Laborers (in general)	4,053,385	1,277,213	403,649	114,955

NOTE—The following adjustments must be made for unavoidable uncertainties: The census figures of 1910 (Thirteenth Census) had to be corrected by estimate for 1917 (column 1); and this estimate can only be approximate, owing to the shifting of industrial activities, etc. The marked instance in which the census projection appears as too low is that of the group "powder, cartridges, and dynamite." Obviously the large shift to this industry was impossible to estimate by any determinable percentage. The figures in column 2 are subject to some uncertainty.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CUBAN TOWNS AND CITIES.

CITIES.	Population.	Miles From Havana	CITIES.	Population.	Miles From Havana	CITIES.	Population.	Miles From Havana
Antilla	551	516	Guanabacoa	14,368	4	Marianao	9,332	9
Batabanó	4,990	36	Guanajay	6,400	36	Matanzas	36,009	55
Bayamo	4,102	454	Guantanámo	14,559	572	Pinar del Río	10,634	111
Caibarien	8,333	226	Güines	8,053	45	Sagua la Grande	12,393	175
Camagüey	29,616	336	Havana	353,509	.....	San Antonio	9,125	22
Cárdenas	24,280	106	Holguin	7,592	465	Sancti Spiritus	17,440	234
Ciego de Avila	4,242	272	Madruga	2,175	50	Santa Clara	16,702	176
Cienfuegos	30,100	195	Manzanillo	15,819	487	Santiago de Cuba	45,470	532

POPULATION OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

A census of the Canal Zone taken by the police and fire division as of June 30, 1918, shows a total civilian population of 21,707, a decrease of 1,588 as compared with a year before. Of the total population, 2,827 American men and 7,074 men of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by the Panama Canal and Railroad. There were in the Canal Zone 1,776 American women and 2,040 American children and 3,073 women and 4,102 children of other nationalities.

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(According to the 1910 Census unless otherwise indicated.)

ALABAMA.	
Anniston	12,794
Bessemer	10,864
Birmingham	132,685
Dothan	7,016
Florence	6,689
Gadsden	10,557
Huntsville	7,611
Mobile	51,521
Montgomery	38,136
New Decatur	6,118
Selma	13,649
Talladega	5,854
Tuscaloosa	8,407
ARIZONA.	
Bisbee	9,019
Douglas	6,437
Globe	7,083
Phoenix	11,134
Prescott	5,092
Tucson	13,193
ARKANSAS.	
Argenta	11,138
Fort Smith	23,975
Helena	8,772
Hot Springs	14,434
Jonesboro	7,123
Little Rock	45,941
Paragould	5,248
Pine Bluff	15,102
Texarkana	5,655
CALIFORNIA (1917) Official State Est.	
Alameda	30,000
Alhambra	10,050
Anaheim	5,163
Bakersfield	20,000
Berkeley	67,500
Chico	56,000
Colton	5,000
Corona	5,000
Daly City	55,000
El Centro	6,000
Eureka	17,000
Fresno	45,000
Glendale	8,500
Grass Valley	5,000
Hanford	5,400
Long Beach	35,000
Los Angeles	600,000
Marysville	5,000
Modesto	8,000
Monrovia	5,000
Monterey	5,000
Napa	6,500
Oakland	196,000
Ontario	75,000
Orange	5,000
Palo Alto	6,000
Pasadena	42,300
Peta Luma	75,000
Pittsburgh	6,000
Pomona	14,500
Porterville	55,000
Red Bluff	5,072
Redlands	12,000
Richmond	19,500
Riverside	20,000
Sacramento	65,000
Salinas	5,000
S. Bernardino	18,000
San Diego	90,000
S. Francisco	550,000
San José	35,000
San Leandro	5,500
S. L. Obispo	6,500
San Mateo	6,000
San Raphael	6,500
Santa Ana	6,000
Santa Barbara	15,500
Santa Clara	6,000
Santa Cruz	13,600
Santa Monica	15,000
Santa Rosa	12,500
S. Pasadena	8,250
Stockton	42,000
Vallejo	16,000
Venice	9,000
Visalia	6,500
Watsonville	6,100
Whittier	8,250
Woodland	5,000
COLORADO.	
Boulder	9,539
Cañon City	5,162
Col. Springs	29,078
Cripple Creek	6,206
Denver	213,381
Fort Collins	8,210
Gd. Junction	7,754
Greeley	8,179
Leadville	7,508
Pueblo	44,395
Trinidad	10,204
CONNECTICUT.	
Ansonia	15,152
Branford (town)	6,047
Bridgeport	102,054
Bristol	9,527
Danbury	20,234
Derby	8,991
E. Hartford	8,138
Enfield	9,719
Fairfield	6,134
Greenwich	16,463
Groton	6,495
Hamden	5,850
Hartford	98,915
Huntington	6,545
Killingly	6,564
Manchester	13,641
Meriden	27,265
Middletown	11,851
Naugatuck	12,722
New Britain	43,916
New Haven	133,605
New London	19,659
New Milford	5,010
Norwalk	6,954
Norwich	20,367
Plainfield	6,719
Plymouth	5,021
Putnam	6,637
Rockville	7,977
Southington	6,516
S. Norwalk	8,968
Stafford	5,233
Stamford	25,138
Stonington	9,154
Stratford	5,712
Torrington	15,483
Wallingford	8,690
Waterbury	73,141
West Haven	8,543
Willimantic	11,230
Winsted	7,754
DELAWARE.	
Wilmington	87,411
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington	331,069
FLORIDA (1915). State Census.	
Gainesville	6,736
Jacksonville	66,850
Key West	18,495
Lakeland	7,287
Miami	15,592
Ocala	5,370
Orlando	6,438
Pensacola	23,319
St. Augustine	5,471
St. Petersburg	7,186
Tallahassee	5,193
Tampa	48,160
West Tampa	7,837
GEORGIA.	
Albany	8,190
Americus	8,063
Athens	14,913
Atlanta	154,839
Augusta	41,040
Brunswick	10,182
Columbus	20,554
Cordele	5,883
Dalton	5,324
Dublin	5,795
Elberton	6,483
Fitzgerald	5,795
Gainesville	5,925
Griffin	7,478
La Grange	5,587
Macon	40,665
Marietta	5,949
Newnan	5,548
Rome	12,099
Savannah	65,064
Thomasville	6,727
Valdosta	7,656
Waycross	14,485
IDAHO.	
Bolsé	17,358
Cœur d'Alene	7,291
Lewiston	6,043
Pocatello	9,110
Twin Falls	5,258
ILLINOIS.	
Alton	17,528
Aurora	29,807
Beardstown	6,107
Belleville	21,122
Belvidere	7,253
Berwyn	5,841
Bloomington	23,768
Blue Island	8,043
Cairo	14,548
Canton	10,453
Carbondale	5,411
Centralia	9,680
Champaign	12,421
Charleston	5,884
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago H'ts	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Clinton	5,165
Collinsville	7,478
Danville	27,871
Decatur	31,140
De Kalb	8,102
Dixon	7,216
Duquoin	5,454
E. St. Louis	58,547
Edwardsville	5,014
Elgin	25,976
Evanston	24,978
Forest Park	6,594
Freeport	17,587
Galesburg	22,089
Granite	9,903
Harrisburg	5,309
Harvey	7,227
Herrin	6,861
Jacksonville	15,326
Joliet	34,670
Kankakee	13,986
Kewanee	9,307
La Grange	5,282
La Salle	11,537
Lincoln	10,892
Litchfield	5,971
Macomb	5,774
Madison	5,046
Marion	7,093
Mattoon	11,456
Maywood	8,033
Moline	24,199
Monmouth	9,128
Mt. Carmel	6,934
Mt. Vernon	8,007
Murphysboro	7,485
Oak Park	19,444
Olney	5,011
Ottawa	9,535
Pana	6,055
Paris	7,664
Pekin	9,897
Peoria	66,950
Peru	7,984
Pontiac	6,090
Quincy	36,587
Rockford	45,401
Rock Island	24,335
Springfield	51,678
Spring Valley	7,035
Staunton	5,018
Sterling	7,467
Streator	14,253
Taylorville	5,416
Urbana	8,245
Waukegan	16,069
INDIANA.	
Alexandria	5,096
Anderson	22,476
Bedford	8,716
Bloomington	8,838
Brazil	9,340
Clinton	6,229
Columbus	8,813
Connersville	7,738
Crawf'dsville	9,371
East Chicago	19,098
Elkhart	19,282
Elwood	11,028
Evansville	69,647
Fort Wayne	63,933
Frankfort	8,634
Gary	16,862
Goshen	8,514
Greensburg	5,420
Hammond	20,925
Hartford	6,187
Huntington	10,272
Indianapolis	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,412
Kokomo	17,010
Lafayette	20,081
Laporte	10,525
Lebanon	5,474
Linton	5,906
Logansport	19,050
Madison	6,934
Marion	19,359
Michigan City	19,027
Mishawaka	11,886
Mt. Vernon	5,563
Muncie	24,005
New Albany	20,629
New Castle	9,416
Noblesville	5,073
Peru	10,910
Portland	5,130
Princeton	6,448
Richmond	22,324
Seymour	6,395
Shelbyville	9,506
South Bend	53,684
Terre Haute	58,157
Valparaiso	6,987
Vincennes	14,895
Wabash	8,687
Washington	7,854
Whiting	6,587
IOWA (1915)	
Albia	5,138
Ames	5,091
Atlantic	5,039
Boone (State Kansas)	12,253
Burlington	24,261
Cedar Falls	6,284
Cedar Rapids	40,667
Centerville	7,803
Charlton	5,235
Charles City	6,374
Clinton	26,091
Council Bluffs	31,354
IOWA—*Cont'd.*	
Creston	7,572
Davenport	48,483
Des Moines	105,652
Dubuque	41,795
Fairfield	6,113
Fort Dodge	19,372
Ft. Madison	9,507
Grinnell	5,061
Iowa City	12,031
Keokuk	15,230
Le Mars	5,070
Marshall'wn	16,065
Mason City	17,152
Muscatine	15,785
Newton	5,165
Oelwein	7,137
Oskaloosa	10,485
Ottumwa	22,437
Shenandoah	5,837
Sioux City	61,774
Waterloo	33,097
Webster City (1917)	5,834
KANSAS.	
(State Assessors, 1917 Census.)	
Arkans's City	8,652
Atchison	15,240
Chanute	10,185
Coffeyville	13,315
Concordia	5,085
Dodge City	5,304
Eldorado	7,154
Emporia	10,645
Fort Scott	12,395
Galena	6,382
Great Bend	5,039
Hutchinson	22,571
Independence	10,941
Iola	9,326
Junction	5,836
Kansas City	95,238
Lawrence	13,401
Leavenworth	22,049
Manhattan	6,811
Newton	7,729
Ottawa	8,980
Parsons	6,929
Perry	5,455
Pittsburg	19,169
Red Oak	5,601
Rosedale	7,675
Salina	12,578
Topeka	44,325
Wellington	6,055
Wichita	58,318
Windfield	7,932
KENTUCKY.	
Ashland	8,688
Bellevue	6,683
Bowling Gr'n	9,173
Covington	53,270
Danville	5,420
Dayton	6,979
Frankfort	10,465
Henderson	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,419
Lexington	35,099
Louisville	223,928
Mayfield	5,916
Maysville	6,141
Middlesboro	7,305
Newport	30,309
Owensboro	16,011
Paducah	22,760
Paris	5,859
Richmond	5,340
Winchester	7,156
LOUISIANA.	
Alexandria	11,213
Baton Rouge	14,897
Crowley	5,099
Houma	5,024

LOUISIANA—*Con.*	
Lafayette	6,392
Lake Charles	11,449
Monroe	10,209
Morgan City	5,477
New Iberia	7,499
New Orleans	339,075
Shreveport	28,015
MAINE.	
Auburn	15,064
Augusta	13,211
Bangor	24,803
Bath	9,396
Biddeford	17,079
Brewer	5,907
Brunswick	5,341
Calais	6,116
Caribou	5,377
Gardiner	5,311
Houlton	5,845
Lewiston	26,247
Old Town	6,317
Portland	58,571
Presque Isle	5,179
Rockland	8,174
Rumford Falls	5,427
Saco	6,582
Sanford	9,040
Skowhegan	5,341
S. Portland	7,471
Waterville	11,458
Westbrook	8,281
MARYLAND.	
Annapolis	8,609
Baltimore	558,485
Cambridge	6,407
Cumberland	21,839
Frederick	10,411
Frostburg	6,028
Hagerstown	16,507
Salisbury	6,690
MASSACHUSETTS (1915 State Census.)	
Abington	5,646
Adams	13,218
Amesbury	8,543
Amherst	5,558
Andover	7,978
Arlington	14,889
Athol	9,783
Attleboro	18,480
Belmont	8,081
Beverly	22,959
Blackstone	5,689
Boston	745,439
Braintree	9,343
Bridgewater	9,381
Brockton	62,288
Brookline	33,490
Cambridge	108,822
Chelmsford	5,182
Chelsea	42,426
Chicopee	30,138
Clinton	13,192
Concord	6,681
Danvers	11,177
Dedham	11,043
Easthampton	9,845
Easton	5,064
Everett	37,718
Fairhaven	6,277
Fall River	124,791
Fitchburg	39,656
Framingham	15,860
Franklin	6,440
Gardner	16,376
Gloucester	24,478
Grafton	6,250
G't Bar'gton	6,627
Greenfield	12,618
Haverhill	49,450
Holyoke	60,816
Hudson	6,758
Hyde Park	15,507
Ipswich	6,272
Lawrence	90,259
Leominster	17,646
Lowell	107,978
Lynn	95,802
Malden	48,907
Mansfield	5,772
Marblehead	7,606
Marlboro	15,250
Maynard	6,770
Medford	30,509
Melrose	16,880
Methuen	14,007
Middleboro	8,631
Milford	13,684
Milton	8,600
Montague	7,925
Natick	11,119
Needham	6,542
New Bedford	109,568
Newburyport	15,311
Newton	43,113
North Adams	22,035
North Andover	5,936
North Attleboro	5,936
Northampton	21,654
Northbridge	9,254
Norwood	10,977
Orange	5,379
Palmer	9,468
Peabody	18,625
Pittsfield	39,607
Plymouth	12,926
Quincy	40,674
Reading	6,805
Revere	25,178
Rockland	7,074
Salem	37,200
Saugus	10,226
Somerville	86,854
Southbridge	14,217
Spencer	5,994
Springfield	102,971
Stoughton	7,489
Swampscott	6,982
Taunton	36,161
Wakefield	12,781
Waltham	30,154
Ware	9,346
Watertown	16,515
Webster	12,563
Wellesley	6,439
West Springfield	11,339
Westboro	5,925
Westfield	18,441
Weymouth	13,969
Whitman	7,520
Winchendon	5,908
Winchester	10,005
Winthrop	12,758
Woburn	16,410
Worcester	162,697
MICHIGAN.	
Adrian	10,763
Albion	5,833
Alpena	12,706
Ann Arbor	14,817
Battle Creek	25,267
Bay City	45,166
Benton Harbor	9,185
Boyne City	5,218
Cadillac	8,370
Cheboygan	6,859
Coldwater	5,945
Detroit	465,766
Dowagiac	5,088
Escanaba	13,194
Flint	38,550
Grand Haven	5,856
Grand R'pids	112,571
Hancock	8,981
Hillsdale	5,001
Holland	10,490
Houghton	5,113
Ionia	5,030
IronMount'n	9,216
Ironwood	12,821
Ishpeming	12,448
Jackson	31,433
Kalamazoo	39,437
Lansing	31,229
Laurium	8,537
Ludington	9,132
Manistee	12,381
Marquette	11,503
Menominee	10,507
Monroe	6,893
Mt. Clemens	7,707
Muskegon	24,062
Negaunee	8,460
Niles	5,156
Owosso	9,639
Pontiac	14,532
Port Huron	18,863
Saginaw	50,510
St. Joseph	5,936
Sault Ste Marie	12,615
Three Rivers	5,072
Traverse City	12,115
Wyandotte	8,287
Ypsilanti	6,230
MINNESOTA.	
Albert Lea	6,192
Austin	6,960
Bemidji	5,099
Brainerd	8,526
Chisholm	7,684
Cloquet	7,031
Crookston	7,559
Duluth	78,446
Eveleth	7,036
Faribault	9,001
Fergus Falls	6,887
Hibbing	8,832
Little Falls	6,078
Mankato	10,365
Minneapolis	301,408
New Ulm	5,648
Owatonna	5,638
Red Wing	9,048
Rochester	7,844
St. Cloud	10,600
St. Paul	214,744
Stillwater	10,198
Virginia	10,473
Winona	13,583
MISSISSIPPI.	
Biloxi	8,049
Brookhaven	5,293
Columbus	8,998
Greenville	5,020
Greenville	9,610
Greenwood	5,836
Gulfport	6,386
Hattiesburg	11,733
Jackson	21,262
Laurel	8,465
McComb	6,237
Meridian	23,285
Natchez	11,791
Vicksburg	20,814
Yazoo	6,796
MISSOURI.	
Brookfield	5,749
Cape Girardeau	8,475
Carthage	9,483
Chillicothe	6,265
Columbia	9,662
Flat River	5,112
Fulton	5,228
Hannibal	13,341
Independence	9,859
Jefferson City	11,850
Joplin	32,073
Kansas City	248,381
Kirksville	6,347
Lexington	5,242
Mexico	5,939
Moberly	10,923
Nevada	7,176
Poplar Bluff	6,916
St Charles	9,437
St. Joseph	77,403
St. Louis	687,029
Sedalia	17,822
Springfield	35,201
Trenton	5,656
Webb City	11,817
Webster Groves	7,080
Weliston	7,312
MONTANA.	
Anaconda	10,134
Billings	10,031
Bozeman	5,107
Butte	39,165
Great Falls	13,948
Helena	12,515
Kalispell	5,549
Livingston	5,359
Missoula	12,869
NEBRASKA.	
Beatrice	9,356
Columbus	5,014
Fairbury	5,294
Fremont	8,718
Grand Island	10,326
Hastings	9,338
Kearney	6,202
Lincoln	43,973
Nebraska City	5,488
Norfolk	6,025
Omaha	124,096
South Omaha	26,259
York	6,235
NEVADA.	
Reno	10,867
NEW H'MPSHIRE.	
Berlin	11,780
Claremont	7,529
Concord	21,497
Derry	5,123
Dover	13,247
Franklin	6,132
Keene	10,068
Laconia	10,183
Lebanon	5,718
Manchester	70,063
Nashua	26,005
Portsmouth	11,269
Rochester	8,868
Somersworth	6,704
NEW JERSEY (1915.)	
Asbury Park	10,910
Atlantic City	51,667
Bayonne	64,461
Belleville	11,996
Bloomfield	17,306
Boonton	5,207
Boundbrook	5,152
Bridgeton	13,611
Burlington	9,044
Camden	102,215
Collingswood	6,600
Dover	8,971
East Orange	40,961
Elizabeth	82,036
Englewood	11,071
Fort Lee	5,298
Garfield	15,455
Gloucester	10,554
Guttenberg	6,322
Hackensack	15,856
Haddonfield	5,077
Hammonton	5,896
Harrison	14,520
Hoboken	67,611
Irvington	20,342
Jersey City	270,903
Kearney	22,150
Long Branch	14,565
Madison	5,628
Millville	13,307
Montclair	25,029
Morristown	13,006
Newark	366,721
New Brunswick	30,019
North Plainfield	6,037
Nutley	7,987
Orange	29,805
Passaic	61,225
Paterson	124,815
Perth Amboy	39,719
Phillipsburg	15,430
Plainfield	24,516
Princeton	5,678
Rahway	9,586
Red Bank	8,631
Ridgewood	8,049
Roosevelt	8,049
Rutherford	8,347
Salem	6,953
Somerville	6,038
South Amboy	7,482
South Orange	5,866
South River	6,691
Summit	9,136
Trenton	103,190
Union	21,739
Vineland	6,531
Westfield	8,147
W. Hoboken	38,776
W. New York	22,943
West Orange	12,610
Woodbury	5,288
NEW MEXICO.	
Albuquerque	11,020
Roswell	6,172
Santa Fé	5,072
NEW YORK (1915).	
Albany	100,253
Albion	5,016
Amsterdam	31,267
Auburn	34,668
Batavia	11,613
Binghamton	48,443
Buffalo	423,715
Canandaigua	7,217
Catskill	5,296
Cohoes	24,709
Corning	13,730
Cortland	11,504
Dunkirk	17,221
Elmira	37,176
Fredonia	5,285
Fulton	10,480
Geneva	12,446
Glens Falls	15,243
Gloversville	20,642
Haverstraw	5,669
Herkimer	7,520
Hoosick Falls	5,532
Hornell	13,617
Hudson	11,417
Hudson Falls	5,189
Ilion	6,588
Ithaca	14,802
Jamestown	31,297
Johnstown	10,447
Kingston	25,908
Lackawanna	14,549
Little Falls	12,273
Lockport	17,970
Malone	6,467
Mamaroneck	5,699
Matteawan	6,727
Mech'nicsv'le	6,634
Medina	5,683
Middletown	15,313
Mt. Vernon	30,919
New Rochelle	28,867
New York	4,766,883
Newark	6,227
Newburgh	27,805
Niagara Falls	30,445
North Tarrytown	5,421
North Tonawanda	11,955
Norwich	7,422
Ogdensburg	15,933
Olean	14,743
Oneida	8,317
Oneonta	9,491
Ossining	11,480
Oswego	23,368
Peekskill	15,245
Plattsburg	11,138
Port Chester	12,809
Port Jervis	9,564

NEW YORK—*Con.*	
Poughkeepsie	27,936
Rensselaer	10,711
Rochester	218,149
Rome	20,497
Salamanca	5,792
Saratoga Springs	12,693
Schenectady	72,826
Seneca Falls	6,558
Solvay	5,139
Syracuse	137,249
Tarrytown	5,600
Tonawanda	8,290
Troy	76,813
Utica	74,419
Watertown	26,730
Watervliet	15,074
White Plains	15,949
Yonkers	79,803
NO. CAROLINA.	
Asheville	18,762
Charlotte	34,014
Concord	8,715
Durham	18,241
Elizabeth City	8,412
Fayetteville	7,045
Gastonia	5,759
Goldsboro	6,107
Greensboro	15,895
High Point	9,525
Kinston	6,995
Newbern	9,961
Raleigh	19,218
Rocky Mo'nt	8,051
Salem	5,533
Salisbury	7,153
Washington	6,211
Wilmington	25,748
Wilson	6,717
Winston	17,167
NO. DAKOTA.	
Bismarck	5,443
Devils Lake	5,157
Fargo	14,331
Grand Forks	12,478
Minot	6,188
OHIO.	
Akron	69,067
Alliance	15,083
Ashland	6,795
Ashtabula	18,266
Athens	5,463
Barberton	9,410
Bellaire	12,946
Bellefontaine	8,238
Bellevue	5,209
Bowling Gr'n	5,222
Bucyrus	8,122
Cambridge	11,327
Canal Dover	6,621
Canton	50,217
Chillicothe	14,508
Cincinnati	363,591
Circleville	6,744
Cleveland	560,663
Columbus	181,511
Conneaut	8,319
Coshocton	9,603
Dayton	116,577
Defiance	7,327
Delaware	9,076
Delphos	5,038
East Cleveland	9,179
East Liverpool	20,387
Elyria	14,825
Findlay	14,858
Fostoria	9,597
Fremont	9,939
Galion	7,214
Gallipolis	5,560
Greenville	6,237
Hamilton	35,279
Ironton	13,147
Jackson	5,468
Kenton	7,185
Lakewood	15,181
OHIO—*Continued.*	
Lancaster	13,093
Lima	30,508
Lorain	28,883
Madisonville	5,193
Mansfield	20,768
Marietta	12,923
Marion	18,232
Martins F'rry	9,133
Massillon	13,879
Middletown	13,152
Mt. Vernon	9,087
Nelsonville	6,082
New Phila	8,542
Newark	25,404
Newburg	5,813
Niles	8,361
Norwalk	7,858
Norwood	16,185
Painesville	5,501
Piqua	13,388
Portsmouth	23,481
Ravenna	5,310
St. Bernard	5,002
St. Marys	5,732
Salem	8,943
Sandusky	19,989
Sidney	6,607
Springfield	46,921
Steubenville	22,391
Tiffin	11,894
Toledo	168,497
Troy	6,122
Urbana	7,739
Van Wert	7,157
Wapakoneta	5,349
Warren	11,081
Washington Court House	7,277
Wellston	6,875
Wellsville	7,769
Wooster	5,136
Xenia	8,706
Youngstown	79,066
Zanesville	28,026
OKLAHOMA.	
Ardmore	8,618
Bartlesville	6,181
Chickasha	10,320
Durant	5,330
El Reno	7,872
Enid	13,799
Guthrie	11,654
Lawton	7,788
McAlester	12,954
Muskogee	25,278
Oklahoma City	64,205
Sapulpa	8,283
Shawnee	12,474
Tulsa	18,182
OREGON.	
Ashland	5,020
Astoria	9,599
Baker City	6,742
Eugene	9,009
Medford	8,840
Portland	207,214
Salem	14,094
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Allentown	51,913
Altoona	52,127
Ambridge	5,205
Archbald	7,194
Ashland	6,855
Ashley	5,601
Bangor	5,369
Beaver Falls	12,191
Bellevue	6,323
Berwick	5,357
Bethlehem	12,337
Blakely	5,315
Bloomsburg	7,413
Braddock	19,357
Bradford	14,514
Bristol	9,256
Butler	20,728
Carbondale	17,040
Carlisle	10,303
Carnegie	10,009
PENNA.—*Con.*	
Carrick	6,117
Catasauqua	5,250
Chambersb'g	11,800
Charlerol	9,615
Chester	38,537
Clearfield	6,851
Coaldale	5,154
Coatesville	11,084
Columbia	11,454
Connellsville	12,845
Conshoh'ck'n	7,480
Coraopolis	5,252
Corry	5,991
Danville	7,517
Darby	6,305
Dickson City	9,331
Donora	8,174
Dubois	12,623
Dunmore	17,615
Duquesne	15,727
Duryea	7,487
E. Conem'gh	5,046
E. Pittsburgh	5,615
Easton	28,523
Edwardsville	8,407
Erie	66,525
Etna	5,830
Forest City	5,749
Franklin	9,767
Freeland	6,197
Gilberton	5,401
Glassport	5,540
Great'r Punxsutawney	9,058
Greensburg	13,012
Greenville	5,909
Hanover	7,037
Harrisburg	64,186
Hazleton	25,452
Homestead	18,713
Huntingdon	6,861
Indiana	5,749
Jeannette	8,077
Jersey Shore	5,381
Johnstown	55,482
Juniata	5,285
Kane	6,626
Kingston	6,449
Knoxville	5,651
Lancaster	47,227
Lansford	8,321
Larksville	9,288
Latrobe	8,777
Lebanon	19,240
Lehighton	5,316
Lewiston	8,166
Lock Haven	7,772
Luzerne	5,426
McKees Rocks	14,702
McKeesport	42,694
Mahanoy City	15,936
Meadville	12,780
Middletown	5,374
Millvale	7,861
Milton	7,460
Minersville	7,240
Monessen	11,775
Monongahela	7,398
Mt. Carmel	17,532
Mt. Pleasant	5,812
Munhall	5,185
Nanticoke	18,877
New Bright'n	8,329
New Castle	36,280
New Kensington	7,707
Norristown	27,875
No. Braddock	11,824
Northampton	8,729
Oil City	15,657
Old Forge	11,324
Olyphant	8,505
Philadelphia	1,549,008
Phœnixville	10,743
Pittsburgh	533,905
Pittston	16,267
Plymouth	16,996
Pottstown	15,399
Pottsville	20,236
PENNA.—*Con.*	
Rankin	6,042
Reading	96,071
Ridgway	5,408
Rochester	5,903
St. Clair	12,095
St. Marys	6,346
Sayre	6,426
Scottdale	5,456
Scranton	129,867
Shamokin	19,588
Sharon	15,270
Snarpsburg	8,153
Shenandoah	25,774
So. Bethleh'm	19,973
South Sharon	10,190
Steelton	14,246
Sunbury	13,770
Swissvale	7,381
Swoyersville	5,396
Tamaqua	9,462
Tarentum	7,414
Taylor	9,060
Throop	5,133
Titusville	8,533
Tyrone	7,176
Uniontown	13,344
Warren	11,080
Washington	18,778
Waynesboro	7,199
West Berwick	5,512
West Chester	11,767
West Pittston	6,848
Wilkes-Barre	67,105
Wilkinsburg	18,924
Williamsport	31,860
Wilmerding	6,133
Windber	8,013
Winton	5,280
York	44,750
RHODE ISLAND. (1915.)	
Bristol	10,302
Burrillville	8,086
Central Falls	23,078
Coventry	5,669
Cranston	26,940
Cumberland	9,299
E. Providence	18,584
Johnston	6,693
Lincoln	10,149
Newport	30,472
North Providence	6,780
Pawtucket	55,335
Providence	247,660
S. Kingstown	5,497
Warren	7,241
Warwick	13,302
W. Warwick	15,782
Westerly	10,175
Woonsocket	40,075
SO. CAROLINA.	
Anderson	9,654
Charleston	58,833
Columbia	26,319
Florence	7,057
Georgetown	5,530
Greenville	15,741
Greenwood	6,614
Newberry	5,028
Orangeburg	5,906
Rock Hill	7,216
Spartanburg	17,517
Sumter	8,109
Union	5,623
SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Aberdeen	11,846
Huron	6,112
Lead	8,128
Mitchell	7,785
Sioux Falls	20,929
Watertown	8,313
TENNESSEE.	
Bristol	7,148
Chattanooga	44,604
Clarksville	8,548
Cleveland	5,549
Columbia	5,754
TENNESSEE—*Con.*	
Jackson	15,779
Johnson City	8,502
Knoxville	26,346
Memphis	131,105
Nashville	110,364
Park City	5,126
TEXAS.	
Abilene	9,204
Amarillo	9,957
Austin	29,860
Beaumont	20,640
Brownsville	10,517
Brownwood	6,967
Cleburne	10,364
Corp's Christi	8,222
Corsicana	9,749
Dallas	92,104
Denison	13,632
El Paso	39,279
Ennis	5,669
Fort Worth	73,312
Gainesville	7,624
Galveston	36,981
Greenville	8,850
Hillsboro	6,115
Houston	78,800
Houston Heights	6,984
Laredo	14,855
Longview	5,155
Marshall	11,452
Orange	5,527
Palestine	10,482
Paris	11,269
Port Arthur	7,663
San Angelo	10,321
San Antonio	96,614
Sherman	12,412
Sulphur Springs	5,151
Taylor	5,314
Temple	10,993
Terrell	7,059
Texarkana	9,799
Tyler	10,400
Waco	26,425
Waxahachie	6,205
Weatherford	5,074
Wichita Falls	8,200
UTAH.	
Logan	7,522
Ogden	25,580
Provo	8,925
Salt Lake City	92,777
VERMONT.	
Barre	10,734
Bennington (town)	8,698
Bennington (village)	6,211
Brattleboro (town)	7,541
Brattleboro (village)	6,517
Burlington	20,463
Colchester	6,450
Montpelier	7,856
Rockingham	6,207
Rutland	13,546
St. Albans	6,381
St. Johnsbury (town)	8,098
St. Johnsbury (village)	6,693
VIRGINIA.	
Alexandria	15,329
Bristol	6,247
Charl'tesville	6,765
Clifton Forge	5,748
Danville	19,020
Fred'icksburg	5,874
Hampton	5,505
Lynchburg	29,494
N'port News	20,205
Norfolk	67,452
Petersburg	24,127
Portsmouth	33,190

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

VIRGINIA—*Con.*		W.VIRGINIA—*Con.*		WISCONSIN—*Con.*		WISCONSIN—*Con.*		PORTO RICO—*Con.*	
Richmond	127,628	Clarksburg	9,201	Green Bay	25,236	Superior	40,384	Guayama	8,321
Roanoke	34,874	Elkins	5,260	Janesville	13,894	Watertown	8,829	Humacao	5,159
Staunton	10,604	Fairmont	9,711	Kenosha	21,371	Waukesha	8,740	Mayaguez	16,563
Suffolk	7,008	Grafton	7,563	La Crosse	30,417	Wausau	16,560	Ponce	35,005
Winchester	5,861	Huntington	31,161	Madison	25,531	West Allis	6,645	San Juan	48,716
		Martinsburg	10,698	Manitowoc	13,027			Yauco	6,589
WASHINGTON.		Morgantown	9,150	Marinette	14,610	WYOMING.			
Aberdeen	13,660	Moundsville	8,918	Marshfield	5,783	Cheyenne	9,661	HAWAII (1917.)	
Bellingham	24,298	Parkersburg	17,842	Menasha	6,081	Rock Springs	5,699	(Estimates of Territorial Government.)	
Centralia	7,311	Wheeling	41,641	Menomonie	5,036	Sheridan	8,956		
Everett	24,814	WISCONSIN.		Merrill	8,689	Larrauie with	8,237		
Hoquiam	8,171			Milwaukee	373,857	pop. by the U. S.		Ewa	14,627
No. Yakima	14,082	Antigo	7,196	Neenah	5,734	Census in 1910 had		Hamakua	9,037
Olympia	6,996	Appleton	16,773	Oconto	5,629	4,962 inhabitants in		Honolulu	52,183
Seattle	237,194	Ashland	11,594	Oshkosh	33,062	1915, according to the		Koloa	5,769
Spokane	104,402	Baraboo	6,324	Portage	5,440	State Census.		Makawao	3,855
Tacoma	83,743	Beaver Dam	6,758	Racine	38,002			North Hilo	12,941
Vancouver	9,200	Beloit	15,125	Rhinelander	5,637	PORTO RICO.		North Kohala	5,398
Walla Walla	19,364	Chippewa Falls	8,893	Sheboygan	26,398	Aguadilla	6,135	Puna	6,834
WEST VIRGINIA.		Eau Claire	18,310	So. Milwaukee	6,092	Arecibo	9,612	South Hilo	9,604
Bluefield	11,188	Fond du Lac	18,797	Stevens Point	8,692	Bayamon	5,272	Wailuku	11,742
Charleston	22,996	Grand Rapids	6,521			Caguas	10,354	Waimea	8,195
						Fajardo	6,986		

ENEMY ALIENS IN IOWA.

(State Census of 1915.)

COUNTIES.	Austrian.		Bohem'n.		German.		Hngrn.		COUNTIES.	Austrian.		Bohem'n.		German.		Hngrn.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Adair	11	5	6	5	218	185	...	...	Jefferson	14	5	...	...	127	63	...	...
Adams	...	...	39	25	43	34	...	...	Johnson	86	78	487	522	305	249	...	2
Allamakee	4	5	25	32	462	394	...	...	Jones	55	46	105	89	580	439	1	1
Appanoose	233	131	12	9	52	29	381	227	Keokuk	5	3	1	1	209	221	...	2
Audubon	11	17	...	...	365	248	1	...	Kossuth	43	31	2	3	958	751	20	13
Benton	30	29	114	103	688	548	...	...	Lee	19	14	1	2	595	575	1	...
Black Hawk	121	52	8	5	990	843	6	5	Linn	230	133	1,984	1,863	507	469	21	4
Boone	29	12	9	6	357	280	1	1	Louisa	1	3	1	1	76	52	1	3
Bremer	6	5	2	1	880	735	1	2	Lucas	63	7	...	...	46	27	1	...
Buchanan	10	3	21	16	328	277	1	...	Lyon	3	...	1	...	892	648	...	...
Buena Vista	2	4	...	...	329	258	2	...	Madison	33	6	1	3	57	33	...	...
Butler	10	6	...	...	720	664	3	3	Mahaska	98	76	3	2	90	95	11	8
Calhoun	12	37	3	2	439	356	...	...	Marion	93	59	3	...	53	34	8	2
Carroll	10	3	3	1	1,201	931	2	1	Marshall	59	35	86	89	427	367	1	...
Cass	10	1	...	1	437	378	1	...	Mills	1	2	2	...	164	128	...	...
Cedar	4	2	38	27	788	654	4	2	Mitchell	45	22	67	66	329	224	14	14
Cerro Gordo	147	52	85	70	548	460	27	11	Monona	12	8	...	1	241	199	1	1
Cherokee	11	2	5	1	339	264	...	...	Monroe	350	197	5	3	80	51	14	10
Chickasaw	11	13	28	33	546	416	3	2	Montgomery	4	4	...	...	73	53	1	...
Clarke	1	1	2	2	29	21	...	...	Muscatine	40	15	8	5	1,001	857	2	1
Clay	7	3	5	4	439	221	2	...	O'Brien	11	4	3	5	787	579	1	...
Clayton	30	11	35	40	850	773	...	1	Osceola	10	13	4	5	478	375	...	1
Clinton	334	87	6	4	2,176	1,909	20	4	Page	5	4	3	1	147	110	...	...
Crawford	18	4	21	12	1,333	1,063	...	...	Palo Alto	15	14	2	...	252	205	21	18
Dallas	263	114	13	11	162	129	1	3	Plymouth	19	11	3	3	1,300	941	2	1
Davis	1	1	...	...	56	40	...	...	Pocahontas	40	31	40	44	423	301	1	...
Decatur	...	...	2	1	26	9	...	...	Polk	362	215	9	8	828	836	18	16
Delaware	31	11	15	14	402	350	...	...	Pot'wat'mie	139	59	9	8	1,242	1,070	...	1
Des Moines	118	72	1	1	1,165	994	3	2	Poweshiek	24	18	27	23	200	173	2	1
Dickinson	8	4	2	1	226	135	3	1	Ringgold	...	1	37	32	24	17	...	...
Dubuque	275	155	34	19	2,218	1,850	25	11	Sac	7	3	...	1	520	370	...	1
Emmet	4	2	...	1	154	130	...	...	Scott	308	146	54	52	3,730	3,383	37	12
Fayette	47	17	11	9	688	585	10	10	Shelby	14	8	1	1	533	369	...	...
Floyd	21	10	14	11	665	576	2	2	Sioux	3	3	8	11	454	343	...	...
Franklin	4	...	6	7	688	524	...	...	Story	4	2	5	5	90	61	3	1
Fremont	...	...	3	1	85	74	...	...	Tama	36	30	576	500	672	508	11	5
Greene	13	5	5	2	124	113	...	...	Taylor	2	3	...	...	49	38	...	...
Grundy	22	14	5	3	791	686	...	...	Union	1	3	23	26	139	143	1	2
Guthrie	21	16	14	14	123	89	...	...	Van Buren	1	...	12	11	4	1	...	...
Hamilton	...	1	3	4	269	222	2	...	Wapello	49	29	1	1	186	116	...	1
Hancock	55	45	53	32	496	391	...	...	Warren	1	1	...	...	78	82	...	...
Hardin	8	4	3	4	842	707	5	5	Washington	9	4	99	84	164	158	...	1
Harrison	42	16	9	7	323	236	6	1	Wayne	...	...	1	...	40	23	...	...
Henry	7	7	1	...	151	94	...	...	Webster	60	68	103	78	426	366	80	42
Howard	36	32	176	143	272	230	1	1	Winnebago	8	5	2	3	225	177	2	...
Humboldt	4	5	3	3	189	129	...	...	Winneshiek	30	52	198	174	253	185	...	...
Ida	5	1	1	...	682	479	...	...	Woodbury	246	203	41	34	1,188	955	10	14
Iowa	43	29	31	12	666	469	...	...	Worth	5	1	51	46	157	109	...	...
Jackson	20	10	15	18	773	633	1	1	Wright	11	4	1	1	288	278	1	1
Jasper	70	76	19	10	218	180	14	10									

Total foreign-born in Iowa—males, 151,548; females, 112,621: Austrians, males, 4,850; females, 2,805: Bohemians, males, 4,976; females, 4,524: Germans, males, 48,662; females, 39,788: Hungarians, males, 815; females, 485. Of the total native population of Iowa (2,093,897 in 1915) 1,061,040 were males and 1,032,457 were females. About 1,552,000 were born in Iowa and 144,819 came from Illinois. The State's total population was 2,358,066, of whom 1,212,988 were males.

Males of militia age, 509,421; females of voting age, 663,247.

RANK OF THE STATES IN POPULATION, 1790-1910.

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	19	15	12	12	13	16	17	17	18	18
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	44	47	47	46
Arkansas	.....	.....	26	26	28	25	26	25	26	25	24	25	25
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	26	24	24	22	21	12
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	41	35	31	32	32
Connecticut	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	24	25	28	29	29	31
Delaware	16	17	19	22	24	26	30	32	35	38	43	45	47
District of Columbia	.....	19	22	25	25	28	33	35	34	36	40	41	43
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	27	31	31	33	34	32	33	33
Georgia	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	11	12	13	12	11	10
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	46	46	46	45
Illinois	.....	.....	24	24	20	14	11	4	4	4	3	3	3
Indiana	.....	21	21	18	13	10	7	6	6	6	8	8	9
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	27	20	11	10	10	10	15
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	29	20	19	22	22
Kentucky	14	9	7	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	11	12	14
Louisiana	.....	.....	18	17	19	19	18	17	21	22	25	23	24
Maine	11	14	14	12	12	13	16	22	23	27	30	31	34
Maryland	6	7	8	10	11	15	17	19	20	23	27	26	27
Massachusetts	4	5	5	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	6	7	6
Michigan	.....	.....	25	27	27	23	20	16	13	9	9	9	8
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	30	28	26	20	19	19
Mississippi	.....	20	20	21	22	17	15	14	18	18	21	20	21
Missouri	.....	.....	23	23	21	16	13	8	5	5	5	5	7
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	45	45	43	40
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	36	30	26	27	29
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	40	43	49	49	49
New Hampshire	10	11	16	15	18	22	22	27	31	31	33	37	39
New Jersey	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	21	17	19	18	16	11
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	34	37	41	44	44	44
New York	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Carolina	3	4	4	4	5	7	10	12	14	15	16	15	16
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	45	40	42	40	37
Ohio	.....	18	13	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	30	23
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	36	38	37	38	36	35
Pennsylvania	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rhode Island	15	16	17	20	23	24	28	29	32	33	36	35	38
South Carolina	7	6	6	8	9	11	14	18	22	21	23	24	26
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	38	36
Tennessee	17	15	10	9	7	5	5	10	9	12	13	14	17
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23	19	11	7	6	5
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	37	39	39	41	42	41
Vermont	12	13	15	16	17	21	23	28	30	32	37	39	42
Virginia	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	10	14	15	17	20
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	42	42	34	34	30
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	29	28	28	28
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	24	15	16	14	13	13
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	47	48	48	48
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.													
New England	2	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7
Middle Atlantic	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
East North Central	.....	5	5	5	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2
West North Central	.....	.....	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	4	3	4	4
South Atlantic	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
East South Central	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6
West South Central	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	5
Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

For 1890 the rank of Arizona advances from 48 to 47 and that of Oklahoma advances from 46 to 39 when the population specially enumerated in Indian Territory and on Indian reservations is included.

North Dakota included in South Dakota in 1860, 1870, and 1880.

The ranking of Oklahoma in 1900 was 38 and Indian Territory 39. The present ranking for the same census is based on the combined population of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

For 1890 the rank of South Dakota advances from 37 to 35 when the population specially enumerated on Indian reservations is included.

New England Division—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Middle Atlantic Division—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. East North Central Division—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. West North Central Division—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. South Atlantic Division—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. East South Central Division—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi. West South Central Division—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas. Mountain Division—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada. Pacific Division—Washington, Oregon, California.

The population in 1917, according to United States Census Bureau estimates, of the outlying possessions was as follows: Alaska, 64,906; Hawaii, 219,260; Porto Rico, 1,230,564; Philippines, 8,918,177; Virgin Islands, 26,051. Samoa (1916) 7,426; Guam (1913) 12,866.

POPULATION OF STATES, 1910, SEX, COLOR, NATIVITY.

STATE.	Male.	Female.	Native White of Native Parentage.	Native White of For'n or Mixed Par'tage	Foreign-born White.	Negro.	Indian.	Chinese	Japanese	All Other
Alabama	1,074,209	1,063,884	1,177,459	32,417	18,956	908,282	909	62	4	4
Arizona	118,574	85,780	82,468	42,176	46,824	2,009	29,201	1,305	371	.....
Arkansas	810,026	764,423	1,077,509	36,608	16,909	442,891	460	62	9	1
California	1,322,978	1,054,571	1,106,533	635,889	517,250	21,645	16,371	36,248	41,356	2,257
Colorado	430,697	368,327	475,136	181,428	126,851	11,453	1,482	373	2,300	1
Connecticut	563,642	551,114	395,649	374,489	328,759	15,174	152	462	71	.....
Delaware	103,435	98,897	127,809	25,873	17,420	31,181	5	30	4	.....
District of Columbia	158,050	173,019	166,711	45,066	24,351	94,446	68	369	47	11
Florida	394,166	358,453	373,967	35,825	33,842	308,669	74	191	50	1
Georgia	1,305,019	1,304,102	1,391,058	25,672	15,072	1,176,987	95	233	4	.....
Idaho	185,546	140,048	203,599	75,195	40,427	651	3,488	859	1,363	12
Illinois	2,911,674	2,726,917	2,600,555	1,723,847	1,202,560	109,049	188	2,103	285	4
Indiana	1,383,295	1,317,581	2,130,088	350,551	159,322	60,320	279	276	38	2
Iowa	1,148,171	1,076,600	1,303,526	632,181	273,484	14,973	471	97	36	3
Kansas	885,912	805,037	1,207,057	292,105	135,190	54,030	2,444	16	107	.....
Kentucky	1,161,709	1,128,196	1,863,194	124,704	40,053	261,656	234	52	12	.....
Louisiana	835,275	821,113	776,587	112,717	51,782	713,874	780	507	31	110
Maine	377,052	365,319	494,907	134,955	110,133	1,363	892	108	13	.....
Maryland	644,225	651,121	766,627	191,838	104,174	232,250	55	378	24	.....
Massachusetts	1,655,248	1,711,168	1,103,429	1,170,447	1,051,050	38,055	688	2,582	151	14
Michigan	1,454,534	1,355,639	1,224,841	964,882	595,524	17,115	7,519	241	49	2
Minnesota	1,108,511	967,197	575,081	941,136	543,010	7,084	9,053	275	67	2
Mississippi	905,760	891,354	757,233	19,489	9,389	1,009,487	1,253	257	2	4
Missouri	1,687,813	1,605,522	2,387,835	518,201	228,896	157,452	313	535	99	4
Montana	226,872	149,181	162,127	106,809	91,644	1,834	10,745	1,285	1,585	24
Nebraska	627,782	564,432	642,075	362,353	175,865	7,689	3,502	112	590	28
Nevada	52,551	29,324	35,326	20,951	17,999	513	5,240	927	864	55
New Hampshire	216,290	214,282	230,231	103,117	96,558	564	54	67	1	.....
New Jersey	1,286,463	1,250,704	1,009,909	777,797	658,188	89,760	168	1,139	206	.....
New Mexico	175,245	152,056	255,609	26,331	22,654	1,628	20,573	248	258	.....
New York	4,584,597	4,529,017	3,230,325	3,007,248	2,729,272	134,191	6,046	5,266	1,247	19
North Carolina	1,098,476	1,107,811	1,485,718	8,651	5,942	697,843	7,851	80	2	.....
North Dakota	317,554	259,502	162,461	251,236	156,158	617	6,486	39	59	.....
Ohio	2,434,758	2,332,363	3,003,259	1,024,393	597,245	111,452	127	569	76	.....
Oklahoma	881,578	775,577	1,310,403	94,044	40,084	137,612	74,825	139	48	.....
Oregon	384,265	288,500	416,851	135,238	103,001	1,492	5,090	7,363	3,418	312
Pennsylvania	3,942,206	3,722,905	4,222,727	1,806,267	1,438,719	193,919	1,503	1,784	190	2
Rhode Island	270,314	272,296	159,821	194,646	178,025	9,529	284	272	33	.....
South Carolina	751,842	763,558	661,970	11,137	6,054	835,843	331	57	8	.....
South Dakota	317,112	266,776	245,652	217,491	100,628	817	19,137	121	42	.....
Tennessee	1,103,491	1 081,298	1,654,606	38,367	18,459	473,088	216	43	8	2
Texas	2,017,626	1,878,916	2,602,950	361,914	239,984	690,049	702	595	340	8
Utah	196,863	176,488	171,663	131,527	63,393	1,144	3,123	371	2,110	20
Vermont	182,568	173,388	229,382	75,055	49,861	1,621	26	8	3	.....
Virginia	1,035,348	1,026,264	1,325,238	37,943	26,628	671,096	539	154	14	.....
Washington	658,663	483,327	585,396	232,528	241,197	6,058	10,997	2,709	12,929	186
West Virginia	644,044	577,075	1,042,107	57,638	57,072	64,173	36	90	3	.....
Wisconsin	1,208,578	1,125,282	763,225	1,044,761	512,569	2,900	10,142	226	34	3
Wyoming	91,670	54,295	80,696	32,504	27,118	2,235	1,486	246	1,596	84
Total	47,332,277	44,639,989	49,488,575	18,897,837	13,345,545	9,827,763	265,683	71,531	72,157	3,175

POPULATION, NATIVE AND FOREIGN, 1900–1910.

STATE.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN BORN.	
	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	1,814,105	2,118,807	14,592	19,286
Arizona	98,698	155,588	24,233	48,765
Arkansas	1,297,275	1,557,403	14,289	17,046
California	1,117,813	1,791,117	367,240	586,432
Colorado	448,545	669,437	91,155	129,587
Connecticut	670,210	785,182	238,210	329,574
Delaware	170,925	184,830	13,810	17,492
Dist. of Col	258,599	306,167	20,119	24,902
Florida	504,710	711,986	23,832	40,633
Georgia	2,203,928	2,593,644	12,403	15,477
Idaho	137,168	283,016	24,604	42,578
Illinois	3,854,803	4,433,277	966,747	1,205,314
Indiana	2,374,341	2,541,213	142,121	159,663
Iowa	1,925,933	1,951,006	305,920	273,765
Kansas	1,343,810	1,555,499	126,685	135,450
Kentucky	2,096,925	2,249,743	50,249	40,162
Louisiana	1,328,722	1,603,622	52,903	52,766
Maine	601,136	631,809	93,330	110,562
Maryland	1,094,110	1,190,402	93,934	104,944
Massachusetts	1,959,022	2,307,171	846,324	1,059,245
Michigan	1,879,329	2,212,623	541,653	597,550
Minnesota	1,246,076	1,532,113	505,318	543,595
Mississippi	1,543,289	1,787,344	7,981	9,770
Missouri	2,890,286	3,063,556	216,379	229,779
Montana	176,262	281,340	67,067	94,713
Nebraska	888,953	1,015,552	177,347	176,662
Nevada	32,242	62,134	10,093	19,691
New Hampshire	323,481	333,905	88,107	96,667
New Jersey	1,451,785	1,876,379	431,884	660,788
New Mexico	181,685	304,155	13,625	23,146
New York	5,368,469	6,365,603	1,900,425	2,748,011
North Carolina	1,889,318	2,200,195	4,492	6,092
North Dakota	206,055	420,492	113,091	156,654
Ohio	3,603,811	4,168,747	458,734	598,374
Oklahoma	769,853	1,616,713	20,538	40,442
Oregon	317,788	559,629	65,748	113,136
Pennsylvania	5,316,835	6,222,737	985,250	1,442,374
Rhode Island	294,037	363,469	134,519	179,141
South Carolina	1,324,788	1,509,221	5,528	6,179
South Dakota	313,062	483,098	88,508	100,790
Tennessee	2,002,870	2,166,182	17,746	18,607
Texas	2,869,353	3,654,604	179,357	241,938
Utah	222,972	307,529	53,777	65,822
Vermont	298,894	306,035	44,747	49,921
Virginia	1,831,723	2,034,555	19,461	27,057
Washington	406,739	885,749	111,364	256,241
West Virginia	936,349	1,163,901	22,451	57,218
Wisconsin	1,553,071	1,820,995	515,971	512,865
Wyoming	75,116	116,945	17,415	29,020
Total	65,653,299	78,456,380	10,341,276	13,515,886

In 1890 the native population was 53,698,154; the foreign, 9,249,560.

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.

[NOTE—In computing density of population for the United States, the areas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in 1900 and 1910, of Alaska and Hawaii in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870 and 1880, are not considered. The area of Indian reservations, outside of Indian Territory, is included in the area of the States and Territories in which they are severally situated, and in that of the United States, although the population of these Indian reservations was not ascertained, and for this reason cannot be considered in figuring density of population at the censuses prior to 1890.]

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	2.5	6.0	11.5	15.0	18.8	19.4	24.6	29.5	35.7	41.7
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.1
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	.8	1.1	1.8
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.1	.6	1.9	4.0	8.3	9.2	15.3	21.5	25.0	30.0
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	2.4	3.6	5.5	7.8	9.5	15.3
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.4	1.9	4.0	5.2	7.7
Connecticut	49.4	52.1	54.3	57.1	61.8	64.3	76.9	95.5	111.5	129.2	154.8	188.5	231.3
Delaware	30.1	32.7	37.0	37.0	39.1	39.7	46.6	57.1	63.6	74.6	85.7	94.0	103.0
Dist. Columbia	.....	156.6	266.9	367.1	442.6	485.7	891.2	1,294.5	2,270.7	3,062.5	3,972.3	4,645.3	5,517.8
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.4	4.9	7.1	9.6	13.7
Georgia	.6	1.5	4.3	5.8	8.8	11.8	15.4	18.0	20.2	26.3	31.3	37.7	44.4
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	23.9	29.8
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.4	1.1	1.9	3.9
Illinois	.....	.....	.1	1.0	2.8	8.5	15.2	30.6	45.4	55.0	68.3	86.1	100.6
Indiana	.....	.....	.6	4.1	9.6	19.1	27.5	37.6	46.8	55.1	61.1	70.1	74.9
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	3.5	12.1	21.5	29.2	34.4	40.2	40.0
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	4.5	12.2	17.5	18.0	20.7
Kentucky	1.8	5.5	10.1	14.0	17.1	19.4	24.4	28.8	32.9	41.0	46.3	53.4	57.0
Louisiana	.....	.....	2.2	3.4	4.8	7.8	11.4	15.6	16.0	20.7	24.6	30.4	36.5
Maine	3.2	5.1	7.7	10.0	13.4	16.8	19.5	21.0	21.0	21.7	22.1	23.2	24.8
Maryland	32.0	34.4	38.3	41.0	45.0	47.3	58.6	69.1	78.6	94.0	104.9	119.5	130.3
Massachusetts	47.1	52.6	58.7	65.1	75.9	91.7	123.7	153.1	181.3	221.8	278.5	349.0	418.8
Michigan	.....	.....	.1	.....	.2	3.7	6.9	13.0	20.6	28.5	36.4	42.1	48.9
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	5.4	9.7	16.2	21.7	25.7
Mississippi	.....	.3	.4	1.6	2.9	8.1	13.1	17.1	17.9	24.4	27.8	33.5	38.8
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	5.6	9.9	17.2	25.0	31.6	39.0	45.2	47.9
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.3	1.0	1.7	2.6
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	1.6	5.9	13.8	13.9	15.5
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	.6	.4	.4	.7
New Hampshire	15.7	20.4	23.7	27.0	29.8	31.5	35.2	36.1	35.2	38.4	41.7	45.6	47.7
New Jersey	24.5	28.1	32.7	36.9	42.7	49.7	65.2	89.4	120.6	150.5	192.3	250.7	337.7
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.7
New York	7.1	12.4	20.1	28.8	40.3	51.0	65.0	81.4	92.0	106.7	126.0	152.5	191.2
North Carolina	8.1	9.8	11.4	13.1	15.1	15.5	17.8	20.4	22.0	28.7	33.2	38.9	45.3
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	4.5	8.2
Ohio	.....	1.1	5.7	14.5	23.3	37.3	48.6	57.4	65.4	78.5	90.1	102.1	117.0
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	10.3	22.9
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	1.0	1.8	3.3	4.3	7.0
Pennsylvania	9.7	13.4	18.1	23.4	30.1	38.5	51.6	64.8	78.6	95.5	117.3	140.6	171.0
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277.5	325.5
Rhode Island	64.5	64.8	72.1	77.8	91.1	102.0	138.3	163.7	203.7	259.2	323.8	401.6	508.5
South Carolina	8.2	11.3	13.6	16.5	19.1	19.5	21.9	23.1	23.1	32.6	37.7	44.0	49.7
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	5.2	7.6
Tennessee	.8	2.5	6.3	10.1	16.4	19.9	24.1	26.6	30.2	37.0	42.4	48.5	52.4
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	2.3	3.1	6.1	8.5	11.6	14.8
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.5
Vermont	9.4	16.9	23.9	25.9	30.8	32.0	34.4	34.5	36.2	36.4	36.4	37.7	39.0
Virginia	11.6	13.7	15.2	16.6	18.9	19.3	22.1	24.8	30.4	37.6	41.1	46.1	51.2
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	1.1	5.3	7.8	17.1
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.4	25.7	31.8	39.9	50.8
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	5.5	14.0	19.1	23.8	30.6	37.4	42.2
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.2	.6	.9	1.5
United States	4.5	6.1	4.3	5.5	7.3	9.7	7.9	10.6	13.0	16.9	21.2	25.6	30.9

WHITE POPULATION OF FOREIGN STOCK, 1900 AND 1910.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	TOTAL.		PER CENT. TOT'L		Foreign-Born White, 1910.	NATIVE WHITE, 1910.	
	1900.	1910.	1900.	1910.		Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign Born.
Austria	895,500	2,001,559	3.5	6.2	1,174,924	709,070	117,565
Canada (French)	830,335	932,238	3.2	2.9	385,083	330,976	216,179
Canada (other)	1,637,603	1,822,377	6.3	5.7	810,987	307,291	704,099
Denmark	310,127	400,064	1.2	1.2	181,621	147,648	70,795
England	2,173,741	2,322,442	8.4	7.2	876,455	592,285	853,702
France	268,292	292,389	1.0	.9	117,236	78,937	96,216
Germany	8,111,453	8,282,618	31.4	25.7	2,501,181	3,911,847	1,869,590
Hungary	218,447	700,227	.8	2.2	495,600	191,059	13,568
Ireland	4,826,904	4,504,360	18.7	14.0	1,352,155	2,141,577	1,010,628
Italy	727,844	2,098,360	2.8	6.5	1,343,070	695,187	60,103
Norway	788,758	979,099	3.1	3.0	403,858	410,951	164,290
Russia	955,918	2,541,649	3.7	7.9	1,602,752	873,055	65,842
Scotland	594,297	659,663	2.3	2.0	261,034	175,391	223,238
Sweden	1,082,388	1,364,215	4.2	4.2	665,183	546,788	152,244
Switzerland	257,426	301,650	1.0	.9	124,834	90,669	86,147
Wales	253,045	248,947	1.0	.8	82,479	84,934	81,531
All other countries	871,604	1,614,433	3.4	5.0	967,093	451,554	195,786
Of mixed for'n parentage	1,056,152	1,177,092	4.1	3.7	.....	1,177,092	.....
Total	25,859,834	32,243,382	100.0	100.0	13.345.545	12,916,311	5,981,526

FOREIGN WHITES IN PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

(Government Analysis of 1910 Census Data.)

Country of Origin.	Albany, N. Y.		Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Buffalo, N. Y.		Chicago, Ill.		Cincinnati, Ohio.		Cleveland, Ohio.		Detroit, Mich.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	18,165	36,533	77,043	134,870	240,722	257,104	118,444	183,673	781,217	912,701	56,792	132,190	195,703	223,908	156,565	188,255
Northwestern Europe:																
England	1,282	2,578	2,690	5,141	13,601	12,524	7,066	8,712	27,890	35,164	1,872	4,561	11,415	14,859	9,032	9,760
Scotland	356	740	518	1,293	5,062	4,145	1,978	2,140	10,303	12,537	458	947	2,879	3,227	3,320	3,243
Wales	42	92	99	231	315	306	217	345	1,818	2,868	177	514	1,297	2,144	170	257
Ireland	4,545	13,571	6,806	20,659	66,038	111,593	9,423	23,470	65,963	138,858	6,223	18,894	11,316	24,771	5,584	13,771
Germany	4,620	12,186	26,021	70,516	8,700	14,331	43,811	98,158	182,281	319,551	28,425	88,945	41,406	78,602	44,674	89,554
Norway	31	13	199	172	1,914	824	253	191	24,186	23,049	37	27	512	311	225	186
Sweden	96	46	237	219	7,122	4,134	1,021	908	63,035	53,705	114	82	1,657	1,294	601	509
Denmark	61	41	132	123	1,031	546	200	181	11,484	9,288	79	89	448	387	411	435
Netherlands	281	435	106	178	486	397	314	517	9,632	10,824	322	654	1,076	1,340	584	754
Belgium	7	11	28	20	682	193	37	72	2,665	1,266	24	28	90	56	2,237	1,244
Luxemburg	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	612	494	1	....	5	11	5	4
France	120	193	355	779	1,073	865	682	1,924	3,030	4,108	665	1,732	493	1,022	637	1,628
Switzerland	93	94	228	258	415	291	639	953	3,493	3,699	696	939	1,373	1,852	595	787
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	....	1	15	32	1,225	1,192	12	42	50	56	8	5	3	6	5	2
Spain	13	13	47	64	268	104	24	23	237	166	20	15	28	15	17	9
Italy	2,205	1,073	5,043	3,430	31,380	18,373	11,399	7,724	45,169	29,774	2,245	1,679	10,836	6,153	5,724	2,368
Russia	2,445	1,681	24,798	17,898	41,891	22,347	11,349	5,673	121,786	62,971	4,999	3,177	25,477	13,844	18,644	8,428
Finland	15	14	36	6	453	159	58	21	1,191	378	10	3	499	198	59	23
Austria	586	366	6,538	6,778	2,413	1,329	9,281	5,647	132,059	95,899	1,638	1,076	42,059	35,329	14,160	6,663
Hungary	67	34	1,358	431	426	308	2,442	599	28,938	9,052	6,344	1,008	31,503	14,296	5,935	1,022
Roumania	44	10	216	73	373	120	106	29	3,344	978	454	150	761	196	313	115
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	6	....	13	1	36	....	10	6	515	38	184	34	46	13	65	6
Greece	83	6	347	120	1,497	171	220	25	6,564	890	180	39	275	43	584	36
Turkey in Europe	33	8	24	4	623	130	97	16	711	47	280	4	251	18	125	26
Europe not specified	7	1	66	102	16	11	7	26	35	88	4	26	7	22	9	5
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	113	63	49	12	2,088	621	207	89	1,175	311	245	53	497	115	561	153
All other countries	5	7	16	25	82	34	19	6	402	68	6	11	50	22	35	19
America (a):																
Canada—French	286	550	45	89	3,098	2,893	566	766	4,633	8,240	73	141	571	876	4,166	5,388
Canada—Other	665	738	725	691	47,097	36,309	16,713	12,895	26,313	27,267	868	1,195	8,536	7,952	37,779	26,224
Newfoundland	8	4	20	15	463	413	35	8	112	49	3	2	22	11	33	14
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	10	6	100	109	265	131	35	29	189	144	20	21	46	41	26	31
Mexico	2	2	6	5	22	7	20	9	179	73	15	24	14	14	25	14
Central and South America	6	2	46	26	146	47	38	8	298	76	13	8	74	13	49	17
All other	32	17	114	148	419	308	162	112	925	497	90	103	181	128	176	111
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	1,936	....	5,219	....	21,912	....	12,347	....	60,228	....	6,004	....	14,727	....	15,449

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	Jersey City, N. J.		Los Angeles, Cal.		Milwaukee, Wis.		New Orleans, La.		Greater New York, N. Y.		(Manhattan Borough.)		(Bronx Borough.)		(Brooklyn Borough.)	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	77,697	109,101	60,584	74,756	111,456	182,530	27,686	74,244	1,927,703	1,820,141	1,104,019	818,208	148,935	185,146	571,356	663,583
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,626	7,010	7,375	9,345	2,086	4,041	1,337	3,439	78,135	84,171	36,474	28,205	6,862	8,596	28,316	38,412
Scotland	1,667	2,324	1,589	2,311	647	1,171	257	751	23,115	24,921	10,635	8,699	2,407	2,734	7,921	10,605
Wales	139	227	414	741	231	576	20	67	1,778	2,274	903	911	191	254	544	910
Ireland	16,124	36,698	3,877	8,927	1,966	8,920	2,993	12,077	252,662	423,758	151,052	199,581	18,269	41,318	70,653	152,952
Germany	16,131	29,801	9,683	16,908	64,816	135,106	6,115	24,449	278,114	446,590	117,990	153,958	36,592	60,551	87,912	164,768
Norway	1,360	773	1,003	940	2,144	2,733	180	165	22,280	10,899	4,026	1,317	1,199	610	15,150	7,940
Sweden	1,280	1,005	3,414	2,736	787	818	160	285	34,990	20,328	13,215	4,745	3,177	2,475	16,490	11,488
Denmark	346	331	1,096	944	619	781	117	231	7,989	4,455	2,754	959	769	519	3,623	2,303
Netherlands	243	257	408	400	615	1,308	43	121	4,191	3,434	2,109	1,451	394	393	1,443	1,256
Belgium	173	86	213	132	86	109	91	91	2,259	713	1,389	245	176	103	503	263
Luxemburg	1	....	16	5	33	21	1	....	94	11	65	5	8	2	7	1
France	595	781	1,914	2,114	251	611	3,640	9,862	18,265	12,314	13,058	6,129	1,099	1,066	2,646	3,594
Switzerland	553	517	828	862	833	1,064	246	541	10,450	6,241	5,795	2,311	1,355	1,037	2,163	1,916
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	25	8	128	205	1	1	33	110	417	362	153	102	16	21	233	216
Spain	72	23	384	375	21	9	448	1,351	3,331	1,591	2,044	621	107	74	1,075	816
Italy	12,060	8,631	3,802	2,659	3,374	1,414	8,066	10,515	340,765	203,684	199,757	108,938	25,170	15,679	100,424	68,004
Russia	13,667	8,214	4,758	2,720	11,992	5,159	1,254	882	484,189	249,735	285,194	125,412	27,791	19,680	160,596	99,054
Finland	681	279	261	71	110	47	34	30	7,409	2,436	3,604	762	837	445	2,617	1,055
Austria	4,978	2,755	2,510	1,127	11,553	6,547	645	671	190,237	108,792	137,401	71,349	10,327	7,204	35,913	24,903
Hungary	1,064	604	819	317	5,571	899	90	111	76,625	35,959	58,907	24,277	6,256	3,524	8,947	7,061
Roumania	196	102	297	137	267	95	93	21	33,584	12,411	23,422	7,104	2,167	1,107	7,809	4,088
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	7	....	116	11	64	11	5	1	539	48	369	24	44	2	104	19
Greece	179	44	361	59	1,104	92	175	97	8,038	887	6,637	562	260	76	1,017	206
Turkey in Europe	38	6	120	29	147	46	46	7	3,695	376	3,090	255	151	26	402	87
Europe, not specified	3	3	16	9	15	25	46	136	229	153	163	81	7	16	56	52
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	103	49	385	170	78	32	192	80	6,160	1,348	4,085	608	180	68	1,781	624
All other countries	27	22	50	23	9	6	16	12	474	218	322	96	30	21	88	81
America (a):																
Canada—French	107	148	592	744	218	590	101	176	2,844	3,328	1,609	1,376	301	477	709	1,108
Canada—Other	998	1,172	7,657	6,917	1,650	2,335	374	568	23,228	19,853	11,421	7,289	2,096	2,050	8,086	8,598
Newfoundland	21	7	18	4	17	23	9	7	859	527	256	121	39	19	525	363
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	92	97	73	65	23	21	265	538	5,990	2,761	3,341	1,231	317	177	2,181	1,200
Mexico	11	9	5,611	3,306	11	5	275	321	404	157	279	102	19	6	90	40
Central and South America	41	15	166	96	25	13	210	65	2,116	593	1,237	285	131	41	640	222
All other	69	70	430	228	92	97	109	161	2,288	1,261	1,263	500	191	138	692	438
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	7,033	....	7,119	....	7,801	....	6,305	.....	133,552	.....	59,497	....	14,637	....	48,890

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

FOREIGN WHITE POPULATION IN SOME OF THE LARGER CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (BASED ON CENSUS OF 1910)—*Continued.*

Country of Origin.	(Queens Borough.)		(Richmond Borough.)		Newark, N. J.		Phil'delphia, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		St. Louis, Mo.		S. Francisco, Cal.		Washington, D. C.	
	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-Born White Stock.	Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All foreign countries	79,115	120,969	21,278	32,235	110,655	132,350	382,578	496,785	140,436	191,483	125,706	246,946	130,874	153,781	24,351	45,066
Northwestern Europe:																
England	4,579	6,477	1,904	2,481	6,697	9,429	36,530	48,940	9,525	14,545	5,221	10,812	9,815	10,640	2,634	5,061
Scotland	1,588	2,162	561	721	2,545	2,675	9,174	11,503	3,283	4,427	1,313	2,542	3,668	3,452	705	1,312
Wales	78	152	62	47	106	224	1,032	2,425	2,159	3,921	197	526	401	668	86	248
Ireland	8,671	20,224	4,017	9,683	11,225	24,912	83,187	165,351	18,872	42,431	14,268	40,214	23,151	43,633	5,343	13,963
Germany	30,252	58,722	5,368	8,591	22,177	43,814	61,467	123,925	29,438	70,862	47,765	138,639	24,137	35,264	5,179	13,119
Norway	529	360	1,376	672	190	104	1,142	679	116	87	204	258	3,769	1,416	149	169
Sweden	1,446	1,248	622	372	732	565	2,429	1,669	1,355	1,146	1,129	1,308	6,969	3,630	358	303
Denmark	634	498	209	176	360	284	1,119	871	110	89	441	575	3,118	1,700	174	149
Netherlands	182	265	63	69	202	262	347	491	109	146	422	716	500	333	64	109
Belgium	141	77	50	25	70	64	476	207	100	61	353	316	448	182	41	33
Luxemburg	14	3	....	....	....	....	10	3	5	2	6	1	15	4	2	....
France	1,140	1,265	322	260	697	962	2,650	3,442	884	1,537	1,218	3,582	6,244	4,113	510	553
Switzerland	896	783	241	194	779	775	2,013	2,009	1,007	1,522	2,653	4,040	2,587	1,829	281	324
Southern and Eastern Europe:																
Portugal	10	21	5	2	8	9	34	65	2	1	14	6	570	784	2	7
Spain	50	46	55	34	52	16	196	166	22	19	227	84	1,170	550	48	62
Italy	11,154	8,561	4,260	3,402	20,493	15,368	45,308	31,426	14,120	8,138	7,594	4,408	16,918	12,163	2,761	1,792
Russia	8,395	4,421	2,213	1,165	21,912	11,667	90,696	47,464	26,391	14,737	15,480	9,054	4,640	2,770	3,393	2,340
Finland	222	100	129	71	63	37	226	98	70	7	46	24	1,846	565	21	6
Austria	5,511	4,765	1,085	571	12,963	7,755	19,859	10,259	21,400	10,253	11,171	9,073	4,641	2,926	459	351
Hungary	1,716	793	799	299	6,029	2,978	12,495	4,397	6,576	2,667	8,758	2,061	1,247	564	155	95
Roumania	148	90	38	22	1,160	557	4,413	1,752	1,521	416	1,055	293	583	166	41	14
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	19	2	3	1	10	7	100	22	71	9	165	8	157	38	10	4
Greece	71	33	53	10	297	61	589	108	773	109	1,312	53	2,274	144	342	73
Turkey in Europe	35	4	17	4	48	10	525	86	79	13	838	11	402	41	41	7
Europe, not specified	1	1	2	3	7	17	33	82	7	17	40	96	53	58	11	18
Asia:																
Turkey in Asia	97	43	17	5	127	39	973	326	452	172	730	260	320	99	139	84
All other countries	26	18	8	2	24	24	105	37	28	28	26	22	165	49	21	13
America (a):																
Canada—French	186	300	39	67	199	279	301	448	86	147	280	654	474	590	109	184
Canada—Other	1,048	1,272	577	644	1,112	1,156	3,648	3,560	1,597	1,528	2,218	3,090	5,687	5,993	1,014	1,388
Newfoundland	21	17	18	7	40	16	86	85	52	52	9	12	57	47	10	7
Cuba and other West Indies (b)	94	102	57	51	71	52	638	683	22	10	93	95	191	122	84	95
Mexico	10	9	6	....	10	14	54	47	14	4	179	61	1,763	1,044	23	14
Central and South America	69	38	39	7	98	28	257	83	57	7	75	43	826	398	57	37
All other	62	95	60	40	97	77	464	402	133	104	226	238	2,068	1,195	84	96
Of mixed foreign parentage (c)	....	7,994	....	2,534	....	8,083	....	33,674	....	12,266	....	13,766	....	17,011	....	3,031

(a) Outside of the United States. (b) Except Porto Rico. (c) Native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries: for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

POPULATION OF FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, 1910.

Country of Origin and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-born White.	Total Foreign White Stock.
England—		
English, Celtic.	855,471	2,450,744
All other	20,984	26,081
Scotland—		
English, Celtic.	260,043	744,226
All other	991	1,399
Wales—		
English, Celtic.	82,393	266,876
All other	86	186
Ireland—		
English, Celtic.	1,351,479	4,654,633
All other	676	1,352
Germany—		
German	2,260,256	7,725,598
Polish	190,096	513,446
All other	50,829	191,422
Norway—		
Norwegian	401,286	1,007,170
All other	2,572	4,875
Sweden—		
Swedish	662,391	1,409,228
All other	2,792	5,717
Denmark—		
Danish	179,705	431,540
All other	1,916	4,109
Netherlands—		
Dutch, Frisian.	114,624	291,768
All other	5,429	14,078
Belgium—		
Flemish	25,239	43,588
French	16,238	33,187
Dutch, Frisian.	2,765	5,952
German	1,436	2,929
All other	3,719	7,977
Luxemburg—		
German	2,831	6,579
French	151	261
All other	86	301
France—		
French	110,024	320,040
German	4,047	10,406
All other	3,165	4,221
Switzerland—		
German	103,652	263,079
French	11,170	25,803
Italian	7,835	14,923
All other	2,177	7,920
Portugal—		
Portuguese	57,425	112,377
All other	198	500
Spain—		
Spanish	21,657	35,070
All other	320	611
Russia—		
Yid'sh, Hebrew	838,193	1,317,157
Polish	418,370	655,733
Lithu'n, Let'ish	137,046	204,070
German	121,638	245,155
Russian	40,542	65,612
Finnish	5,865	8,861
Ruthenian	3,402	4,798
All other	37,696	66,149
Italy—		
Italian	1,341,626	2,110,733
All other	1,444	2,228
Finland—		
Finnish	111,985	185,532
Swedish	16,920	26,843
All other	764	1,337
Austria—		
Polish	329,418	494,629
Bohemian and Moravian	219,214	515,183
German	157,917	275,002
Yid'sh, Hebrew	124,588	197,153
Slovenian	117,740	174,943
Croatian	64,295	81,094
Slovak	55,766	110,829
Ruthenian	17,169	23,793
Russian	13,781	23,622
Serbian	11,618	13,304
Italian	10,774	17,182
All other	52,644	95,126
Hungary—		
Magyar	227,742	318,596
Slovak	107,954	168,636
German	73,338	99,412
Yid'sh, Hebrew	19,896	32,539
Roumanian	15,679	16,613
Croatian	9,034	11,140
Slovenian	5,510	7,919
Serbian	5,018	5,613
All other	31,429	46,686
Roumania—		
Yid'sh, Hebrew	41,342	56,524
Roumanian	22,032	29,307
All other	2,546	3,481
Bulgaria—		
Bulgarian	10,909	11,235
All other	544	664
Serbia—		
Serbian	4,321	5,122
All other	314	372
Montenegro—		
Montenegrin	3,724	3,795
Serbian	1,322	1,359
All other	317	329
Greece—		
Greek	100,799	110,453
All other	465	708
Turkey in Europe—Greek	12,337	12,714
Bulgarian	5,807	5,852
Syrian, Arabic.	3,582	5,057
Turkish	2,247	2,497
Albanian	1,945	1,955
Serbian	808	856
Yid'sh, Hebrew	782	995
Armenian	572	738
All other	4,141	4,895
Not specified—		
English, Celtic.		
All other	293	666
	2,560	7,236
Turkey in Asia—		
Syrian, Arabic.	28,057	39,809
Armenian	21,893	27,382
Greek	2,248	2,459
Turkish	2,193	2,510
All other	5,311	6,997
China—		
English, Celtic.	231	401
All other	102	162
Japan—		
English, Celtic.	116	168
All other	82	104
India—		
English, Celtic.	1,768	3,189
All other	310	759
Not specified—		
Syrian, Arabic.	513	766
All other	1,490	2,095
Canada—		
English, Celtic.	781,133	1,802,288
French	385,083	952,456
All other	29,854	68,192
Newf'undland—		
English, Celtic.	4,690	8,306
All other	386	745
Cuba—		
Spanish	12,505	22,663
All other	364	1,038
Oth. W. Indies—		
English, Celtic.	7,533	13,656
All other	2,767	5,693
Mexico—		
Spanish	218,411	380,434
All other	1,391	2,213
C. America—		
Spanish	966	1,215
English, Celtic.	173	300
All other	308	513
S. America—		
Spanish	2,443	4,178
Italian	1,653	1,740
English, Celtic.	847	1,740
German	568	887
All other	2,051	3,475
Africa—		
English, Celtic.	1,219	2,148
German	277	428
Syrian, Arabic.	267	425
All other	1,755	2,490
Australia—		
English, Celtic.	8,620	15,258
All other	318	730
Atlantic Isl's—		
Portuguese	14,316	27,183
All other	1,479	3,042
Pacific Islands—		
English, Celtic.	1,677	2,744
All other	667	1,209
Country not specified—		
English, Celtic.	374	706
All other	2,313	4,450
Born at sea—		
English, Celtic.	1,927	4,098
All other	4,958	13,915
Grand total	13,345,545	32,243,382

POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MANILA 1914.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Americans	3,584	1,890	5,474
Filipinos	125,730	111,210	236,940
Spaniards	2,414	1,992	4,406
Other Europeans	1,027	479	1,506
Chinese	15,235	1,422	16,657
All others	1,407	553	1,960
Total	149,397	117,546	266,943

POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER, IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

STATE.	1900.		1910.		STATE.	1900.		1910.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
Alabama	563,179	200,009	683,194	314,330	Nevada	17,809	2,000	40,535	4,375
Arizona	46,584	6,786	77,236	10,589	New Hampshire	136,961	41,758	143,363	48,340
Arkansas	407,912	77,853	510,410	161,993	New Jersey	603,237	154,522	834,795	239,565
California	556,315	87,922	932,752	174,916	New Mexico	59,710	6,310	106,418	15,079
Colorado	190,297	27,966	285,083	53,641	New York	2,324,429	672,045	3,020,158	983,686
Connecticut	296,971	88,639	370,481	119,981	N. Carolina	556,581	160,161	674,849	272,990
Delaware	60,024	12,972	68,317	17,546	North Dakota	103,548	14,092	188,372	29,046
Dist. of Col'bia	85,780	41,161	105,044	52,921	Ohio	1,299,881	246,071	1,572,343	346,712
Florida	163,989	37,581	243,926	73,161	Oklahoma	243,932	22,473	520,376	78,253
Georgia	645,932	218,539	807,185	352,941	Oregon	151,200	18,437	264,691	40,473
Idaho	58,167	4,516	118,050	13,038	Pennsylvania	2,017,052	431,537	2,525,245	605,436
Illinois	1,509,394	294,646	1,855,422	431,356	Rhode Island	139,829	52,094	180,962	70,939
Indiana	782,237	116,716	859,979	155,731	South Carolina	389,645	181,350	460,794	267,833
Iowa	682,521	106,883	694,799	131,514	South Dakota	121,512	15,644	190,363	28,714
Kansas	452,169	55,571	540,639	80,694	Tennessee	611,383	116,204	682,248	173,298
Kentucky	645,909	105,822	719,369	147,611	Texas	892,641	140,392	1,228,422	328,444
Louisiana	405,182	130,911	501,574	177,609	Utah	73,840	10,764	113,113	18,427
Maine	224,847	51,930	242,175	63,282	Vermont	112,181	22,752	115,781	28,308
Maryland	359,755	98,983	410,884	130,280	Virginia	536,893	125,532	626,868	168,700
Massachusetts	879,374	329,033	1,086,767	444,301	Washington	204,606	20,781	455,375	66,126
Michigan	772,299	133,691	926,815	186,183	West Virginia	294,502	31,161	394,390	54,100
Minnesota	548,946	96,928	689,847	145,605	Wisconsin	616,391	116,147	729,804	162,608
Miss'ssippi	466,766	178,357	574,279	305,366	Wyoming	41,264	3,004	67,593	6,013
Missouri	966,866	154,526	1,076,772	211,564					
Montana	104,990	9,809	159,896	18,851	Totals	23,753,836	5,319,397	30,091,564	8,075,772
Nebraska	327,354	46,616	377,811	63,303					

POPULATION 10 YEARS AND OVER, IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS—1910.

(By Classes of Workers Numbering 100,000 or Over.)

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.
AGRICULTURE.			TRANSPORTATION.		
On farms, gardeners, etc	10,325,993	1,789,338	Draymen, teamsters, expressmen	408,396	73
Lumbermen and raftsmen	113,999	37	Laborers (steam railroad)	539,920	3,248
Stockmen	112,937	2,559	Laborers (not otherwise specified)	180,468	.....
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.			TRADE.		
Coal-mine operatives	613,519	405	Clerks in stores	275,589	111,594
Other mine operatives	225,003	141	Commercial travelers	161,027	2,593
			Real estate agents and officials	122,935	2,927
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.			Retail dealers	1,127,926	67,103
			Salesmen, saleswomen (stores)	626,751	250,487
Blacksmiths	232,957	31	PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.		
Brick and stone masons	169,337	15	Clergymen	117,333	685
Builders, building contractors	173,573	849	Lawyers, judges, and justices	114,146	558
Carpenters	817,082	38	Physicians and surgeons	142,117	9,015
Compositors, linotyp's, typesetters	113,538	14,051	Teachers (school)	118,442	476,864
Electricians, electrical engineers	135,427	92	DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.		
Engineers (stationary)	231,031	10	Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	172,977	22,298
General and not specified laborers	853,679	15,799	Bartenders	100,984	250
Blast furnaces, rolling mills	201,030	1,362	Boarding and lodging house keepers	23,052	142,400
Other iron and steel works	199,781	4,252	Launderers and laundresses (not in laundry)	13,693	520,004
Saw and planing mills	258,361	1,781	Nurses (not trained)	15,926	110,912
Machinists and millwrights	478,713	73	Cooks	117,004	333,436
Manufacturers	230,809	4,298	Other servants	102,151	935,849
Iron molders, founders, casters	112,070	52	Waiters	102,495	85,798
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	273,060	381	CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.		
Plumbers, gas, and steam fitters	148,304	.....	Bookkeepers, cashiers, accountants	299,545	187,155
SEMI-SKILLED OPERATIVES.			Other clerks (except in stores)	519,641	120,504
Other iron and steel works	188,662	18,757	Stenographers and typewriters	53,378	263,315
Shoe factories	121,744	59,266			
Textile workers	288,221	354,039			
Total (not otherwise specified)	1,626,602	814,933	Grand total gainfully occupied	30,091,564	8,075,772
			Total population 10 years of age and over (1910)	37,027,558	34,552,712
Tailors and tailoresses	163,795	40,813			

In 1914 when a special United States Census of manufactures was taken the number at work at a given time in the chief occupations was as follows:

Agricultural implements	61,900	Electrical	128,766	Millinery	53,209
Auto makers	151,054	Flour	41,684	Paper and pulp	89,916
Boots and shoes	223,533	Machinists	384,214	Printing and publishing	233,231
Boxes	92,905	Furniture	136,341	Quarries	87,936
Bakers	126,772	Gas (artificial)	47,572	Rubber goods	58,246
Brick and tile	123,877	Glass works	86,461	Shipbuilding	49,582
Canning	168,770	Sox and knit goods	157,636	Silk goods	112,761
Car builders	347,031	Iron and steel	355,399	Meat packing	108,440
Clothing	373,057	Leather	58,743	Structural iron	50,214
Coal mines	763,185	Liquors	78,177	Tobacco	184,399
Confectionery	62,080	Lumber and timber	609,104	Wool textiles	176,608
Cotton textiles	389,980	Metal mines	158,115		

FEMALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

Division and State.	Total.	White, Number.	% of Total.	Native White, Native Parentage.	% of Total.	Native White, For., or Mixed Parent	% of Total.	Foreign Born White.	% of Total.	Negroes.	% of Total.	Indian.	All Other
United States.	24,555,754	22,059,236	89.8	12,484,481	50.8	4,567,647	18.6	5,007,108	20.4	2,427,742	9.9	60,169	8,607
NEW ENGLAND													
Maine	225,736	225,107	99.7	156,663	69.4	25,589	11.3	42,855	19.0	401	0.2	228	.....
N. Hampshire	135,372	135,187	99.9	78,394	57.9	19,004	14.0	37,789	27.9	176	0.1	9	.....
Vermont	106,883	106,598	99.7	67,945	63.6	20,234	18.9	18,419	17.2	277	0.3	8	.....
Mass'chusetts	1,074,485	1,061,602	98.8	563,035	33.8	246,559	22.9	452,028	42.1	12,648	1.2	192	43
Rhode Island.	166,391	163,120	98.0	49,955	30.0	40,305	24.2	72,860	43.8	3,178	1.9	86	7
Connecticut	335,131	329,926	98.4	125,272	37.4	77,002	23.0	127,652	38.1	5,142	1.5	50	13
MID. ATLANTIC													
New York	2,757,521	2,706,523	98.2	927,995	33.7	710,145	25.8	1,068,383	38.7	49,300	1.8	1,502	196
New Jersey	736,659	706,728	95.9	288,821	39.2	166,074	22.5	251,833	234.2	29,866	4.1	26	39
Pennsylvania	2,114,008	2,050,872	97.0	1,160,416	54.9	398,069	18.8	492,387	23.3	62,949	3.0	162	25
E. N. CENTRAL													
Ohio	1,398,341	1,364,611	97.6	830,354	59.4	314,929	22.5	219,328	15.7	33,683	2.4	33	14
Indiana	770,658	752,208	97.6	577,893	75.0	117,643	15.3	56,666	7.4	18,386	2.4	61	3
Illinois	1,567,491	1,533,014	97.8	647,697	41.3	421,178	26.9	464,139	29.6	34,372	2.2	56	49
Michigan	786,033	778,874	99.1	319,537	40.7	224,713	28.6	234,624	29.8	5,318	0.7	1,333	8
Wisconsin	611,157	607,917	99.5	140,549	23.0	262,260	42.9	205,108	33.6	939	0.2	2,295	6
W. N. CENTRAL													
Minnesota	512,411	508,195	99.2	111,083	21.7	192,518	37.6	204,589	39.9	2,061	0.4	2,146	9
Iowa	603,644	599,442	99.3	315,389	52.2	175,267	29.0	108,786	18.0	4,124	0.7	73	5
Missouri	896,152	847,997	94.6	588,496	65.7	171,954	19.2	87,547	9.8	48,057	5.4	81	17
N Dakota	122,406	120,780	98.7	29,600	24.2	37,987	31.0	53,193	43.5	158	0.1	1,468	.....
S. Dakota	134,187	128,772	96.0	48,349	36.0	43,530	32.4	36,893	27.5	220	0.2	5,188	7
Nebraska	293,040	294,849	98.9	146,645	49.2	79,569	26.7	68,635	23.0	2,369	0.8	806	16
Kansas	438,934	423,270	96.4	298,578	68.0	75,572	17.2	49,120	11.2	15,289	3.5	373	2
S. ATLANTIC.													
Delaware	58,442	50,160	85.8	37,070	63.4	6,573	11.2	6,517	11.2	8,281	14.2	1	.....
Maryland	373,819	309,897	82.9	209,793	56.1	56,820	15.2	43,284	11.6	63,899	17.1	12	11
Dist. of Col.	116,148	81,662	70.3	55,194	47.5	16,118	13.9	10,350	8.9	34,449	29.7	22	15
Virginia	518,473	353,516	68.2	335,607	64.7	9,533	1.8	8,376	1.6	164,814	31.8	110	3
West Virginia	284,969	270,298	94.9	241,703	84.8	15,872	5.6	12,723	4.5	14,667	5.1	3	1
N. Carolina	519,475	358,583	69.0	354,416	68.2	2,316	0.4	1,851	0.4	159,236	30.7	1,655	1
S. Carolina	343,958	162,625	47.3	156,965	45.6	3,577	1.0	2,083	0.6	181,264	52.7	65	4
Georgia	613,149	343,187	56.0	330,779	53.9	7,579	1.2	4,829	0.8	269,937	44.0	20	5
Florida	178,685	105,662	59.1	87,708	49.1	7,610	4.3	10,344	5.8	72,998	40.9	16	9
E. S. CENTRAL													
Kentucky	579,756	506,299	87.3	441,093	76.1	47,716	8.2	17,490	3.0	73,413	12.7	43	1
Tennessee	542,408	419,646	77.4	400,706	73.9	12,485	2.3	6,455	1.2	122,707	22.6	54	1
Alabama	501,959	284,116	56.6	269,397	53.7	8,602	1.7	6,117	1.2	217,676	43.4	167	.....
Mississippi	412,941	180,787	43.8	171,849	41.6	6,073	1.5	2,865	0.7	231,901	56.2	244	9
W. S. CENTRAL													
Arkansas	351,994	248,964	70.7	234,232	66.5	9,140	2.6	5,592	1.6	102,917	29.2	112	1
Louisiana	395,354	222,473	56.3	166,066	42.0	37,276	9.4	19,131	4.8	172,711	43.7	149	21
Oklahoma	356,194	311,266	87.4	276,301	77.6	22,208	6.2	12,757	3.6	30,208	8.5	14,718	2
Texas	884,218	722,063	81.7	568,533	64.3	73,423	8.3	80,107	9.1	161,959	18.3	153	43
MOUNTAIN.													
Montana	81,741	78,331	95.8	34,086	41.7	20,289	24.8	23,956	29.3	553	0.7	2,811	46
Idaho	69,818	68,543	98.2	40,258	57.7	17,043	24.4	11,242	16.1	187	0.3	1,031	57
Wyoming	28,840	27,932	96.9	15,648	54.3	6,209	21.5	6,075	21.1	494	1.7	376	38
Colorado	213,425	209,195	98.0	122,780	57.5	43,605	20.4	42,810	20.1	3,861	1.8	284	85
New Mexico	73,152	68,276	93.3	56,719	77.5	5,494	7.5	6,063	8.3	441	0.6	4,424	11
Arizona	43,891	36,885	84.0	17,337	39.5	7,475	17.0	12,073	27.5	635	1.4	6,329	42
Utah	85,729	84,588	98.7	26,838	31.3	32,901	38.4	24,849	29.0	313	0.4	747	81
Nevada	18,140	16,366	90.2	7,317	40.3	5,159	28.6	3,860	21.3	202	1.1	1,511	61
PACIFIC.													
Washington	277,727	271,828	97.9	141,260	50.9	59,732	21.5	70,836	25.5	1,697	0.6	2,904	1,298
Oregon	168,323	166,191	98.7	104,149	61.9	32,273	19.2	29,769	17.7	443	0.3	1,323	366
California	671,386	654,305	97.5	208,000	45.9	174,435	26.0	171,870	25.6	6,936	1.0	4,209	5,936

SOURCES AND GROWTH OF UNITED STATES FOREIGN POPULATION.

Country of Birth.	Foreign-Born Population in—			Country of Birth.	Foreign-Born Population in—		
	1890.	1900.	1910.		1890.	1900.	1910.
Austria	241,377	491,295	1,174,973	Mexico	77,853	103,393	221,915
Belgium	22,639	29,757	49,400	Netherlands	81,828	94,931	120,063
Canada (French)	302,496	395,126	385,083	Norway	322,665	336,388	403,877
Canada (other)	678,442	784,796	819,554	Portugal	15,996	30,608	59,360
China	106,701	81,534	56,736	Russia and Finland	182,644	640,743	1,732,462
Cuba and other West Indies	23,256	25,435	47,635	Scotland	242,231	233,524	261,076
Denmark	132,543	153,690	181,649	Spain	6,185	7,050	22 108
England	909,092	840,513	877,719	Sweden	478,041	582,014	665,207
France	113,174	104,197	117,418	Switzerland	104,069	115,593	124,848
Germany	2,784,894	2,813,628	2,501,333	Turkey in Asia	1,839	9,910	59,729
Greece	1,887	8,515	101,282	Turkey in Europe			32,230
Hungary	62,435	145.714	495,609	Wales	100,079	93,586	82,488
Ireland	1,871,509	1,615,459	1,352,251	All other countries	200,813	95,062	158,992
Italy	182,580	484,027	1,343,125	Total	9,249,560	10,341,276	13,515,886
Japan	2,292	24,788	67,744				

For years prior to 1900, persons reported as born in Austria, Germany, and Russia do not include those reported as born in Poland. Figures for Canada include Newfoundland prior to 1910.

MALES AND FEMALES OF SCHOOL AND MILITARY AGE 1910.

STATE.	NATIVE WHITE, 6 TO 20 YEARS.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITE, 6 TO 20 YEARS.		NEGRO, 6 TO 20 YEARS.		Indian, Chinese, Jap'nese and All Others, 6 to 20 Yrs	Native White, 18 to 44 Years.	Foreign-Born White, 18 to 44 Years.	Colored, and All Others, 18 to 44 Years.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Alabama	212,383	208,382	1,180	893	159,525	167,651	343	228,673	6,182	166,290
Arizona	19,349	18,530	4,185	3,473	193	223	10,944	31,788	20,679	6,495
Arkansas	196,973	193,652	808	632	77,621	81,810	176	218,371	4,687	88,734
California	248,038	245,279	25,667	17,738	2,271	2,461	14,100	420,982	189,864	54,676
Colorado	100,874	99,798	6,828	5,242	1,182	1,286	730	151,571	46,740	5,671
Connecticut	125,012	125,450	21,953	22,253	1,704	2,017	60	140,134	113,937	3,925
Delaware	23,376	22,524	1,054	895	5,107	4,971	5	31,471	6,229	6,934
Dist. Columbia	26,486	27,061	1,063	984	10,678	12,915	62	48,691	6,927	22,731
Florida	69,022	68,250	2,881	2,437	49,473	51,812	42	83,286	12,300	76,102
Georgia	242,678	242,061	929	667	213,507	225,978	45	273,559	5,432	218,104
Idaho	47,593	45,088	2,058	940	49	40	1,051	66,812	17,237	2,335
Illinois	733,187	736,140	62,786	58,731	12,105	12,720	245	894,868	402,334	33,354
Indiana	377,856	371,999	7,553	4,774	7,591	7,969	147	513,106	51,657	15,794
Iowa	328,329	325,245	9,683	6,459	1,904	1,962	140	402,381	69,160	4,288
Kansas	247,504	240,657	6,132	4,189	7,631	7,918	1,125	319,059	37,583	13,585
Kentucky	338,642	333,033	1,072	891	40,544	41,432	105	390,322	8,284	58,387
Louisiana	157,754	157,498	2 890	2,759	123,732	130,848	385	178,307	15,159	144,877
Maine	89,405	88,410	8,472	8,268	163	192	287	117,376	33,338	611
Maryland	151,510	151,792	5,822	6,085	35,506	37,724	47	192,910	28,824	49,639
Massachusetts	358,029	370,466	64,481	68,831	4,190	4,607	420	416,445	331,809	12,070
Michigan	371,587	366,543	28,228	24,077	1,962	2,032	2,458	434,678	175,939	6,112
Minnesota	305,281	301,962	20,658	16,391	576	613	3,294	314,770	171,816	4,527
Mississippi	136,673	134,126	671	516	183,085	189,246	488	149,994	2,890	192,861
Missouri	466 983	467,113	9,538	8 515	20,255	21,427	137	615,679	63,626	41,861
Montana	42,038	40,432	4,761	2,621	150	150	3,619	74,243	44,568	4,421
Nebraska	181,456	177,961	6,548	5,023	736	776	1,368	214,283	49,349	3,865
Nevada	6,667	6,430	1,005	275	22	30	1,703	17,845	9,291	2,247
New Hampshire	48,276	47,947	7,944	7,315	64	74	14	58,878	31,291	188
New Jersey	298,134	299,534	42,902	45,967	10,368	11,464	156	345,257	228,193	24,063
New Mexico	47,637	46,641	1,991	1,435	170	193	7,336	59,478	9,109	4,510
New York	1,601,809	1,015,318	195,225	212,565	12,420	14,772	2,319	1,213,383	897,977	45,001
North Carolina	261,319	256,669	411	304	129,377	134,648	2,855	273,145	2,106	116,941
North Dakota	81,308	78,366	11,896	9,298	52	51	2,365	89,009	55,217	1,402
Ohio	613,035	610,015	34,329	28.499	13.426	14.404	101	844,646	202,580	29,702
Oklahoma	247,641	237,974	1,902	1,466	24,186	24,532	28,622	301,465	13,455	43,013
Oregon	83,571	80,755	5,369	3,054	96	102	2,448	141,300	42,372	6,881
Pennsylvania	980,103	979,737	102,138	85,076	21,433	24,767	1,079	1,159,586	574,707	54,326
Rhode Island	69,005	58,892	13,445	13,394	1,068	1,213	89	66,897	55,743	2,573
South Carolina	117,260	114,887	338	217	161,928	169,501	129	130,705	1,976	144,107
South Dakota	86,799	82,727	4,716	3,596	91	93	5,957	105,509	31,326	3,800
Tennessee	290.161	283,096	962	778	80,822	82,575	84	224,287	5,026	93,775
Texas	540,805	529,015	21,074	19.629	123,976	128,892	322	598,205	68,308	138,467
Utah	57,528	56,907	2.979	2,300	90	106	1,106	62,113	19,277	3,059
Vermont	44,488	43,249	3,697	3,010	149	111	6	57,314	15,467	904
Virginia	228,361	223,649	1,695	1,318	119,254	123,159	213	263,362	9,460	125,906
Washington	136,139	131,199	12,163	8,442	452	454	4,629	222,555	102,786	15,531
West Virginia	188,028	181,695	6,055	2,532	9,695	8,786	27	223,251	30,582	21,215
Wisconsin	348,315	345,319	19,367	15,288	285	343	3,627	361,240	133,926	2,756
Wyoming	17,033	15,412	1,713	768	156	130	564	36,493	14,963	3,198
Total	11,393,940	11,284,885	801,208	740,835	1,670,979	1,751,179	107,574	13,880,182	4,471,688	2,121,814

POPULATION—NATIVE AND FOREIGN PERCENTAGES.

STATE.	NATIVE.			FOREIGN-BORN.			STATE.	NATIVE.			FOREIGN-BORN.		
	1890.	1900.	1910.	1890.	1900.	1910.		1890.	1900.	1910.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	99.0	99.2	99.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	Nevada	68.9	76.2	75.9	31.1	23.8	24.1
Arizona	78.7	80.3	76.1	21.3	19.7	23.9	N. Hampshire	80.8	78.6	77.5	19.2	21.4	22.5
Arkansas	98.7	98.9	98.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	New Jersey	77.2	77.1	74.0	22.8	22.9	26.0
California	69.8	75.3	75.3	30.2	24.7	24.7	New Mexico	93.0	93.0	92.9	7.0	7.0	7.1
Colorado	79.7	83.1	83.8	20.3	16.9	16.2	New York	73.8	73.9	69.8	26.2	26.1	30.2
Connecticut	75.4	73.8	70.4	24.6	26.2	29.6	N. Carolina	99.8	99.8	99.7	.2	.2	.3
Delaware	92.3	92.5	91.4	7.8	7.5	8.6	N. Dakota	57.3	64.6	72.9	42.7	35.4	27.1
Dist of Col	91.9	92.8	92.5	8.1	7.2	7.5	Ohio	87.5	89.0	87.4	12.5	11.0	12.6
Florida	94.1	95.5	94.6	5.9	4.5	5.4	Oklahoma	98 9	97.4	97.6	1.1	2.6	2.4
Georgia	99.3	99.4	99.4	.7	.6	.6	Oregon	82.0	84.1	83.2	18.0	15.9	16.8
Idaho	80.3	84.8	86.9	19.7	15.2	13.1	Pennsylvania	83.9	84.4	81.2	16.1	15.6	18.8
Illinois	78.0	79.9	78.6	22.0	20.1	21.4	Rhode Island	69.2	68.6	67.0	30.8	31.4	33.0
Indiana	93.3	94.4	94.1	6.7	5.6	5.9	S. Carolina	99.5	99.6	99.6	.5	.4	.4
Iowa	83.1	86.3	87.7	16.9	13.7	12.3	S. Dakota	73.9	78.0	82.7	26.1	22.0	17.3
Kansas	89.6	91.4	92.0	10.4	8.6	8.0	Tennessee	98.9	99.1	99.1	1.1	.9	.9
Kentucky	96.8	97.7	98.2	3.2	2.3	1.8	Texas	93.2	94.1	93.8	6.8	5.9	6.2
Louisiana	95.6	96 2	96.8	4.4	3.8	3.2	Utah	74.8	80.6	82.4	25.2	19.4	17.6
Maine	88.1	86.6	85.1	11.9	13.4	14.9	Vermont	86.7	87.0	86.0	13.3	13.0	14.0
Maryland	91.0	92.1	91.9	9.0	7.9	8.1	Virginia	98.9	99.0	98.7	1.1	1.0	1 3
Massachusetts	70.6	69.8	68.5	29.4	30.2	31.5	Washington	74.8	78.5	77.6	25.2	21.5	22.4
Michigan	74.0	77.6	78.7	26.0	22.4	21.3	West Virginia	97.5	97.7	95.3	2.5	2.3	4.7
Minnesota	64.3	71.1	73.8	35.7	28.9	26.2	Wisconsin	69.3	75.1	78.0	30.7	24.9	22.0
Mississippi	99.4	99.5	99.5	.6	.5	.5	Wyoming	76.2	81.2	80.1	23.8	18 8	19.9
Missouri	91.2	93.0	93.0	8.8	7.0	7.0							
Montana	69.8	72.4	74.8	30.2	27.6	25.2	Total	85.3	86.4	85.3	14.7	13.6	14.7
Nebraska	80.9	83.4	85 2	19.1	16.6	14.8							

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY TENURE OF HOMES, 1910.

STATE.	FAMILIES HAVING HOMES.						Total Number of Families.
	OWNED.				Rented.	Of Unknown Tenure.	
	Free.	Mortgaged.	Unknown.	Total.			
Alabama	114,719	36,125	3,872	154,716	285,722	14,329	454,767
Arizona	18,846	3,217	649	22,712	23,408	1,807	47,927
Arkansas	116,947	30,085	3,970	151,002	173,251	9,115	333,368
California	168,249	97,227	4,903	270,379	275,723	17,534	563,636
Colorado	68,528	25,653	2,547	96,728	90,929	6,810	194,467
Connecticut	42,715	46,725	1,017	90,457	151,960	4,242	246,659
Delaware	10,501	6,646	647	17,794	25,951	1,206	44,951
District of Columbia	9,918	7,178	279	17,375	51,607	2,357	71,339
Florida	58,517	10,595	2,915	72,027	90,805	8,589	171,422
Georgia	130,896	27,588	5,632	164,116	373,887	15,261	553,264
Idaho	33,577	12,155	1,313	47,045	22,035	4,589	73,669
Illinois	340,677	195,713	9,609	545,999	693,083	25,635	1,264,717
Indiana	230,099	116,515	5,681	352,295	290,727	11,869	654,891
Iowa	186,763	101,962	4,226	292,951	208,344	11,220	512,515
Kansas	148,141	76,726	3,637	228,504	157,817	9,450	395,771
Kentucky	198,329	47,659	5,071	251,059	225,433	8,296	494,788
Louisiana	85,230	17,322	4,401	106,953	225,433	11,758	344,144
Maine	82,262	25,481	1,555	109,298	65,523	3,139	177,960
Maryland	77,814	37,202	2,281	117,297	149,201	8,326	274,824
Massachusetts	121,681	116,492	2,272	240,445	484,932	8,636	734,013
Michigan	241,966	152,441	4,209	398,616	247,152	11,650	657,418
Minnesota	160,913	86,913	3,266	251,092	154,340	11,020	416,452
Mississippi	88,895	35,048	3,214	127,157	247,106	10,461	384,724
Missouri	219,577	149,878	5,006	374,461	358,514	16,837	749,812
Montana	38,680	8,118	1,959	48,757	32,511	5,334	86,602
Nebraska	103,165	47,780	2,210	153,155	106,099	6,295	265,549
Nevada	10,529	947	449	11,925	10,121	1,331	23,677
New Hampshire	38,344	13,017	691	52,052	49,549	1,555	103,156
New Jersey	82,790	104,966	3,421	191,177	355,076	11,949	558,202
New Mexico	50,632	2,996	909	54,537	22,704	1,642	78,883
New York	327,186	287,294	7,645	622,125	1,387,900	36,820	2,046,845
North Carolina	162,914	35,074	5,564	203,552	227,239	9,543	440,334
North Dakota	51,364	34,437	1,840	87,641	28,123	5,146	120,910
Ohio	383,346	183,683	7,056	574,085	545,519	18,561	1,138,165
Oklahoma	99,390	49,764	5,417	154,571	186,109	10,487	351,167
Oregon	60,500	25,270	1,918	87,688	58,279	5,891	151,858
Pennsylvania	415,644	235,436	11,011	662,091	929,256	39,281	1,630,628
Rhode Island	17,790	14,503	556	32,849	83,134	1,993	117,976
South Carolina	70,912	19,419	3,426	93,757	210,904	10,543	315,204
South Dakota	58,789	25,633	2,117	86,539	40,302	4,219	131,060
Tennessee	172,779	35,238	5,108	213,125	240,515	8,913	462,553
Texas	253,431	86,924	9,821	350,176	425,770	22,480	798,426
Utah	37,732	9,639	760	48,131	26,144	3,064	77,339
Vermont	29,332	19,807	350	49,489	35,112	577	85,178
Virginia	171,476	35,636	4,210	211,322	198,860	9,270	419,452
Washington	94,215	43,163	2,989	140,367	104,471	9,854	254,692
West Virginia	100,076	17,784	2,723	120,583	123,068	4,829	248,480
Wisconsin	183,952	129,540	3,086	316,578	173,787	9,264	499,629
Wyoming	13,556	3,081	324	16,961	14,159	972	32,092
Total	5,984,284	2,931,695	167,732	9,083,711	10,697,895	473,949	20,255,555

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES, 1910.

STATE.	Total Popular'n.	Total Dwellings.	Total Families.	STATE.	Total Popular'n.	Total Dwellings.	Total Families.
Alabama	2,138,093	441,249	454,767	Nevada	81,875	23,044	23,677
Arizona	204,354	45,386	47,927	New Hampshire	430,572	88,871	103,156
Arkansas	1,574,449	327,625	333,368	New Jersey	2,537,167	407,295	558,202
California	2,377,549	513,481	563,636	New Mexico	327,301	75,888	78,883
Colorado	799,024	183,874	194,467	New York	9,113,614	1,178,686	2,046,845
Connecticut	1,114,756	181,911	246,659	North Carolina	2,206,287	430,570	440,334
Delaware	202,322	43,183	44,951	North Dakota	577,056	118,757	120,910
Dist. of Columbia	331,069	58,513	71,339	Ohio	4,767,121	1,024,800	1,138,165
Florida	752,619	165,818	171,422	Oklahoma	1,657,155	342,488	351,167
Georgia	2,609,121	530,631	553,264	Oregon	672,765	144,832	151,858
Idaho	325,594	71,830	73,669	Pennsylvania	7,665,111	1,507,483	1,630,628
Illinois	5,638,591	1,006,848	1,264,717	Rhode Island	542,610	79,725	117,976
Indiana	2,700,876	631,554	654,891	South Carolina	1,515,400	302,842	315,204
Iowa	2,224,771	498,943	512,515	South Dakota	583,888	127,739	131,060
Kansas	1,690,949	385,672	395,771	Tennessee	2,184,789	444,814	462,553
Kentucky	2,289,905	469,669	494,788	Texas	3,896,542	779,177	798,426
Louisiana	1,656,388	331,220	344,144	Utah	373,351	72,649	77,339
Maine	742,371	159,437	177,960	Vermont	355,956	77,466	85,178
Maryland	1,295,346	253,805	274,824	Virginia	2,061,612	400,445	419,452
Massachusetts	3,366,416	511,926	734,013	Washington	1,141,990	238,822	254,692
Michigan	2,810,173	618,222	657,418	West Virginia	1,221,119	239,128	248,480
Minnesota	2,075,708	380,809	416,452	Wisconsin	2,333,860	462,355	499,629
Mississippi	1,797,114	376,420	384,724	Wyoming	145,965	30,969	32,092
Missouri	3,293,335	677,196	749,812				
Montana	376,053	82,811	86,602	Total	91,972,266	17,805,845	20,255,555
Nebraska	1,192,214	258,967	265,549				

MALES 21 YEARS AND OVER, 1910.

(By the Federal Census.)

STATE.	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Colored.	STATE.	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Colored.
Alabama	288,422	10,521	214,168	Nevada	23,865	12,767	3,394
Arizona	39,415	25,682	8,954	New Hampshire	94,437	41,956	275
Arkansas	274,583	9,718	111,523	New Jersey	435,195	309,648	29,859
California	548,842	297,365	74,190	New Mexico	76,231	12,502	5,904
Colorado	194,089	70,514	7,045	New York	1,562,358	1,221,013	53,402
Connecticut	189,224	153,168	5,300	North Carolina	354,315	3,296	148,523
Delaware	44,028	8,776	9,083	North Dakota	92,220	79,721	1,949
District of Columbia	64,027	11,738	27,996	Ohio	1,135,999	308,478	39,788
Florida	106,866	17,445	89,884	Oklahoma	371,826	23,551	51,889
Georgia	345,056	8,513	267,047	Oregon	181,434	63,909	11,845
Idaho	81,625	25,844	3,394	Pennsylvania	1,500,987	741,610	66,429
Illinois	1,096,518	604,524	42,140	Rhode Island	84,513	75,899	3,422
Indiana	712,504	88,927	21,003	South Carolina	162,414	3,355	169,277
Iowa	511,034	146,880	5,758	South Dakota	118,194	54,528	5,467
Kansas	415,977	74,248	18,304	Tennessee	423,319	10,112	119,237
Kentucky	507,221	20,440	75,793	Texas	723,810	112,152	167,395
Louisiana	213,482	26,519	174,918	Utah	67,784	32,652	3,679
Maine	186,391	48,464	872	Vermont	88,754	23,759	993
Maryland	255,588	47,973	64,347	Virginia	348,777	14,882	159,873
Massachusetts	552,830	453,601	15,238	Washington	275,455	147,224	18,615
Michigan	560,045	302,177	8,654	West Virginia	280,811	34,687	22,851
Minnesota	338,621	298,282	5,766	Wisconsin	410,604	269,237	3,902
Mississippi	187,506	5,235	234,212	Wyoming	41,435	18,263	3,503
Missouri	798,076	121,404	53,582				
Montana	89,420	59,313	6,284	Total	17,710,697	6,646,817	2,641,637
Nebraska	254,570	94,345	4,711				

In 1910 the percentage of naturalized individuals among the foreign-born white males, 21 years and over, was: New York, 41.1; New Jersey, 41.5; Massachusetts, 41.7; Connecticut, 39.6; Iowa, 61.7; Maine, 30.9. These figures show the range. Approximately nine-tenths (89.4 per cent.) of the foreign-born white males of voting age were of European origin, 9.8% were natives of American countries other than the United States, and 0.8% were natives of other countries. Very nearly one-half (3,310,930) were natives of northwest Europe, and of these approximately two-thirds (2,151,421, or 65%) were naturalized. Of the 2,631,458 natives of the countries comprising the southern and eastern divisions of Europe, taken together, 581,306, or 22.1%, were naturalized.

NEGROES IN UNITED STATES IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS 1910.

(From the Census.)

GROUP.	Total.	Male.	Female.	GROUP.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All groups	5,192,535	3,178,554	2,013,981	Laborers	2,732,161	1,746,227	985,934
				Servants	1,027,800	233,181	794,619
Prop's, offic's, manag's	933,538	837,872	95,666	Public officials	923	831	92
Clerks, kindred work's	36,496	30,386	6,110	Semi-official pub. emp's	8,454	8,435	19
Skilled workers	112,708	111,852	856	Professional persons	65,870	36,805	29,065
Semi-skilled workers	274,585	172,965	101,620				

DEATH RATE IN UNITED STATES REGISTRATION AREA, 1900-1916.

(By the United States Census Bureau.)

YEAR.	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.	YEAR.	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.	YEAR.	Population.	Deaths	Per 1,000 Pop.
1900	30,765,618	539,939	17.6	1906	41,983,419	658,105	15.7	1912	60,427,247	838,251	13.9
1901	31,370,952	518,207	16.5	1907	43,016,990	687,034	16.0	1913	63,298,718	890,848	14.1
1902	32,029,815	508,640	15.9	1908	46,789,913	691,574	14.8	1914	65,989,295	898,059	13.6
1903	32,701,083	524,415	16.0	1909	50,870,518	732,538	14.4	1915	67,336,992	909,155	13.5
1904	33,345,163	551,354	16.5	1910	53,843,896	805,412	15.0	1916	71,621,632	1,001,921	14.0
1905	34,052,201	545,533	16.0	1911	59,275,977	839,284	14.2				

The Registration States are: California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

HAWAII—ESTIMATED POPULATION JUNE 30 1917.

(By the Territorial Government.)

THE estimated population, including that of the Army and Navy, on June 30, 1917, was 250,627, an increase of 58,718 or 30.59 per cent. since the Census of 1910. The estimated population of Honolulu, the capital of the Territory, is 71,950.

RACES.	Census 1910.	Estim'td 1917.	RACES.	Census 1910.	Estim'td 1917.	RACES.	Census 1910.	Estim'td 1917.
Hawaiian	26,041	23,450	Porto Rican	4,890	5,240	Filipinos	7,964	19,100
Part Hawaiian	12,506	15,850	Oth. Caucasian	14,867	30,118	All others		5,380
Portuguese	22,303	23,990	Chinese	21,674	22,100			
Spanish	1,990	2,920	Japanese	79,674	102,479	Total	191,909	250,627

The U. S. Census Bureau estimate of Hawaii population is 219,260, exclusive of soldiers and sailors, as of June 1, 1917.

POPULATION WHITE AND NEGRO, 1900-1910.

STATE AND RACE	1900.	1910.
Ala.—White	1,001,152	1,228,832
Negro	827,307	908,282
All other	238	979
Total	1,828,697	2,138,093
Ariz.—White	92,903	171,468
Negro	1,848	2,009
All other	28,180	30,877
Total	122,931	204,354
Ark.—White	944,580	1,131,026
Negro	366,856	442,891
All other	128	532
Total	1,311,564	1,574,449
Cal.—White	1,402,727	2,259,672
Negro	11,045	21,645
All other	71,281	96,232
Total	1,485,053	2,377,549
Col.—White	529,046	783,415
Negro	8,570	11,453
All other	2,084	4,156
Total	539,700	799,024
Conn.—White	892,424	1,098,897
Negro	15,226	15,174
All other	770	685
Total	908,420	1,114,756
Del.—White	153,977	171,102
Negro	30,697	31,181
All other	61	39
Total	184,735	202,322
Dis. C.—White	191,532	236,128
Negro	86,702	94,446
All other	484	495
Total	278,718	331,069
Florida—White	297,333	443,634
Negro	230,730	308,669
All other	479	316
Total	528,542	752,619
Ga.—White	1,181,294	1,431,802
Negro	1,034,813	1,176,987
All other	224	332
Total	2,216,331	2,609,121
Idaho—White	154,495	319,221
Negro	293	651
All other	6,984	5,722
Total	161,772	325,594
Ill.—White	4,734,873	5,526,962
Negro	85,078	109,049
All other	1,599	2,580
Total	4,821,550	5,638,591
Ind.—White	2,458,502	2,639,961
Negro	57,505	60,320
All other	455	595
Total	2,516,462	2,700,876
Iowa—White	2,218,667	2,209,191
Negro	12,693	14,973
All other	493	607
Total	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas—White	1,416,319	1,634,352
Negro	52,003	54,030
All other	2,173	2,567
Total	1,470,495	1,690,949
Ky.—White	1,862,309	2,027,951
Negro	284,706	261,656
All other	159	298
Total	2,147,174	2,289,905
La.—White	729,612	941,086
Negro	650,804	713,874
All other	1,209	1,428
Total	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine—White	692,226	739,995
Negro	1,319	1,363
All other	921	1,013
Total	694,466	742,371
Md.—White	952,424	1,062,639
Negro	235,064	232,250
All other	556	457
Total	1,188,044	1,295,346
Mass.—White	2,769,764	3,324,926
Negro	31,974	38,055
All other	3,608	3,435
Total	2,805,346	3,366,416
Mich.—White	2,398,563	2,785,247
Negro	15,816	17,115
All other	6,603	7,811
Total	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minn.—White	1,737,036	2,059,227
Negro	4,959	7,084
All other	9,399	9,397
Total	1,751,394	2,075,708
Miss.—White	641,200	786,111
Negro	907,630	1,009,487
All other	2,440	1,516
Total	1,551,270	1,797,114
Mo.—White	2,944,843	3,134,932
Negro	161,234	157,452
All other	588	951
Total	3,106,665	3,293,335
Mon.—White	226,283	360,580
Negro	1,523	1,834
All other	15,523	13,639
Total	243,329	376,053
Neb.—White	1,056,526	1,180,293
Negro	6,269	7,689
All other	3,505	4,232
Total	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nev.—White	35,405	74,276
Negro	134	513
All other	6,796	7,068
Total	42,335	81,875
N. H.—White	419,791	429,906
Negro	662	564
All other	135	102
Total	411,588	430,572
N. J.—White	1,812,317	2,445,894
Negro	69,844	89,760
All other	1,508	1,513
Total	1,883,669	2,537,167
N. M.—White	180,207	304,594
Negro	1,610	1,628
All other	13,493	21,079
Total	195,310	327,301
N. Y.—White	7,156,881	8,966,845
Negro	99,232	134,191
All other	12,781	12,578
Total	7,268,894	9,113,614
N. C.—White	1,263,603	1,500,511
Negro	624,469	697,843
All other	5,738	7,933
Total	1,893,810	2,206,287
N. Dk.—White	311,712	569,855
Negro	286	617
All other	7,148	6,584
Total	319,146	577,056
Ohio—White	4,060,204	4,654,897
Negro	96,901	111,452
All other	440	772
Total	4,157,545	4,767,121
Okla.—White	670,204	1,444,531
Negro	55,684	137,612
All other	64,503	75,012
Total	790,391	1,657,155
Ore.—White	394,582	655,090
Negro	1,105	1,492
All other	17,849	16,183
Total	413,536	672,765
Penn.—White	6,141,664	7,467,713
Negro	156,845	193,919
All other	3,606	3,479
Total	6,302,115	7,665,111
R. I.—White	419,050	532,492
Negro	9,092	9,529
All other	414	589
Total	428,556	542,610
S. C.—White	557,807	679,161
Negro	782,321	835,843
All other	188	396
Total	1,340,316	1,515,400
S. Dak.—White	380,714	563,771
Negro	465	817
All other	20,391	19,300
Total	401,570	583,888
Tenn.—White	1,540,186	1,711,432
Negro	480,243	473,088
All other	187	269
Total	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas—White	2,426,669	3,204,848
Negro	620,722	690,049
All other	1,319	1,645
Total	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah—White	272,465	366,583
Negro	672	1,144
All other	3,612	5,624
Total	276,749	373,351
Vt.—White	342,771	354,298
Negro	826	1,621
All other	44	37
Total	343,641	355,956
Va.—White	1,192,855	1,389,809
Negro	660,722	671,096
All other	607	707
Total	1,854,184	2,061,612
Wash.—White	496,304	1,109,111
Negro	2,514	6,058
All other	19,285	26,821
Total	518,103	1,141,990
W. Va.—White	915,233	1,156,817
Negro	43,499	64,173
All other	68	129
Total	958,800	1,221,119
Wis.—White	2,057,911	2,320,555
Negro	2,542	2,900
All other	8,589	10,405
Total	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyo.—White	89,051	140,318
Negro	940	2,235
All other	2,540	3,412
Total	92,531	145,965
Total United States:		
White	66,809,196	81,731,957
Negro	8,833,994	9,827,763
All other	351,385	412,546
Grand Total	75,994,575	91,972,266

POPULATION OF CITIES, NEGRO AND FOREIGN.

City.	1900.				1910.			
	Native White of Native Parentage.	Native White of For'n or Mixed P'r'ntage	Foreign-born White.	Colored.	Native White of Native Parentage.	Native White of For'n or Mixed P'r'ntage	Foreign-born White.	Colored.
Albany, N. Y.	38,431	36,842	17,689	1,189	44,473	36,533	18,165	1,082
Atlanta, Ga.	47,146	4,486	2,458	35,782	91,987	6,464	4,410	51,978
Baltimore, Md.	236,053	125,225	67,940	79,739	261,474	134,870	77,043	85,098
Boston, Mass.	146,193	206,937	194,953	12,809	157,870	257,104	240,722	14,889
Bridgeport, Ct.	21,885	25,693	22,197	1,221	27,156	37,314	36,180	1,404
Buffalo, N. Y.	90,860	155,716	104,010	1,801	119,692	183,673	118,444	1,906
Camden, N. J.	43,113	17,175	10.000	5,647	49,581	23,128	15,682	6,147
Charleston, S. C.	16,481	5,233	2,524	31,569	20,458	4,902	2,404	31,069
Chicago, Ill.	354,379	727,341	585,420	31,435	445,139	912,701	781,217	46,226
Cincinnati, O.	113,700	139,817	57,887	14,498	154,937	132,190	56,792	19,672
Cleveland, O.	87,740	163,570	124,354	6,104	132,314	223,908	195,703	8,738
Columbus, O.	75,036	30,007	12,292	8,225	116,846	35,578	16,285	12,802
Denver, Col.	66,810	37,337	24,962	4,250	106,945	61,185	38,941	6,310
Des Moines, Ia.	38,187	14,337	7,936	1,679	53,785	19,234	10,395	2,954
Detroit, Mich.	61,309	124,215	96,051	4,129	115,106	188,255	156,565	5,840
East St. Louis, Ill.	14,455	9,484	3,903	1,813	30,447	12,799	9,400	5,901
Fall River, Mass.	14,300	40,197	49,961	405	15,858	52,125	50,874	438
Fort Worth, Tex.	17,588	3,063	1,766	4,271	50,139	5,612	4,209	13,352
Hartford, Ct.	27,904	26,316	23,617	2,013	31,011	34,824	31,243	1,837
Hoboken, N. J.	10,924	26,966	21,310	164	13,463	29,030	27,668	163
Houston, Tex.	17,625	8,030	4,324	14,654	37,181	11,333	6,318	23,968
Indianapolis, Ind.	97,772	38,359	17,070	15,963	150,593	41,420	19,767	21,870
Jacksonville, Fla.	9,457	1,672	1,029	16,271	22,628	3,213	2,488	29,370
Jersey City, N. J.	57,197	87,152	58,161	3,923	74,861	109,101	77,697	6,120
Kansas City, Mo.	94,377	33,426	18,287	17,662	153,717	45,633	25,327	23,704
Lawrence, Mass.	10,467	23,428	28,519	145	11,699	32,553	41,319	321
Los Angeles, Cal.	54,060	26,105	17,917	4,397	169,967	74,756	60,584	13,891
Louisville, Ky.	88,449	55,744	2,397	39,141	113,543	52,411	17,436	40,538
Lynn, Mass.	30,452	19.742	17,470	849	33,180	27,994	27,344	818
Memphis, Tenn.	36,556	10,755	5,069	49,940	59,985	12,138	6,467	52,515
Milwaukee, Wis.	48,598	146,885	88,948	884	78,823	182,530	111,456	1,048
Minneapolis, Minn.	61,269	78,861	60,983	1,605	96,186	116,548	85,938	2,736
Mobile, Ala.	13,562	5,806	2,034	17,067	20,944	5,585	2,208	22,784
Nashville, Tenn.	40,620	7,174	3,002	30,069	63,687	7,151	2,993	36,533
Newark, N. J.	71,552	96,506	71,050	6,962	94,737	132,350	110,655	9,727
New Bedford, Mass.	16,522	19,019	25,092	1,809	18,738	32,336	42,625	2,953
New Haven, Ct.	36,385	37,999	30,654	2,989	37,726	49,434	42,784	3,661
New Orleans, La.	103,186	76,191	29,569	78,158	147,473	74,244	27,686	89,672
New York, N. Y.	737,477	1,371,503	1,260,918	67,304	921,318	1,820,141	1,927,703	97,721
Manhattan	312,307	713,947	782,714	41,125	344,351	818,208	1,104,019	64,964
Bronx	50,233	86,432	61,258	2,584	92,569	185,146	148,935	4,330
Brooklyn	310,501	482,658	353,750	19,673	375,548	663,583	571,356	23,864
Queens	41,658	63,962	44,615	2,764	80,607	120,969	79,115	3,350
Richmond	22,778	24,504	18,581	1,158	28,243	32,235	24,278	1,213
Norfolk, Va.	21,865	2,846	1,606	20,307	34,471	4,318	3,564	25,099
Omaha, Neb.	42,752	32,828	23,429	3,546	52,917	39,595	27,068	4,516
Passaic, N. J.	5,155	9,279	12,879	464	7,536	18,209	28,467	561
Paterson, N. J.	23,897	41,296	38,666	1,312	28,392	50,179	45,398	1,631
Philadelphia, Pa.	521,911	414,093	293,669	64,024	584,008	496,785	382,578	85,637
Pittsburgh, Pa.	147,296	168,832	114,845	20,539	176,089	191,483	140,436	25,897
Portland, Ore.	38,170	24,710	17,734	9,812	104,163	51,009	43,780	8.262
Providence, R. I.	54,423	60,775	55,310	5,089	59,966	82,354	76,303	5,703
Reading, Pa.	62,543	9,949	5,922	547	74,714	11,750	8,812	795
Richmond, Va.	43,860	6,104	2,834	32,252	69,130	7.664	4,085	46,749
Rochester, N. Y.	52,478	68,798	40,718	614	74,525	83,687	58,993	944
St. Joseph, Mo.	68,869	19,428	8,415	6,267	50,316	14,699	8,113	4,275
St. Louis, Mo.	189,249	239,170	110,966	35,853	269,836	246,946	125,706	44,541
St. Paul, Minn.	42,454	71,562	46,748	2,301	61,594	93,398	56,524	3,228
Salt Lake City, Utah.	18,119	22,382	12,516	514	38,152	34,284	19,035	2,306
San Antonio, Tex.	21,094	15,363	9,265	7,599	44,629	23,765	17,407	10,813
San Francisco, Cal.	83,558	137,556	104,264	17.404	115,359	153,781	130,874	16,898
Savannah, Ga.	16,750	6,040	3,319	28,135	22,634	5,818	3,332	33,280
Seattle, Wash.	38,810	19,349	18.656	3,856	105.784	61,134	60,835	9,441
Spokane, Wash.	18,756	9 883	7.462	747	54,574	27,277	21,220	1,331
Springfield, Mass.	27,386	19,289	14,311	1,073	35,732	28,656	22,999	1,539
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,817	39,787	23,705	1,065	58,408	46,912	30,781	1,148
Tacoma, Wash.	15,116	11,196	10,158	1,244	36,481	23,877	21,463	1,922
Toledo, O.	52,222	50 128	27,729	1,743	75,147	59,383	32,037	1,930
Trenton, N. J.	32.109	22,311	16,729	2,158	38,679	29,209	26,310	2,617
Troy, N. Y.	20,161	25,714	14,352	424	32,224	28,491	15,432	666
Utica, N. Y.	19,852	22,816	13,469	246	25,869	26,882	21,308	360
Washington, D. C.	134,073	37,939	19.520	87,186	166,711	45,066	24,351	94,941
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	18,140	20,716	12,180	685	24,423	25,926	16,078	678
Wilmington, Del.	39,712	16,600	10,426	9,770	44,937	19,694	13,678	9,102
Worcester, Mass.	37,261	42,417	37,528	1,215	41,421	54,751	48,492	1,322
Yonkers, N. Y.	13,847	18,446	14,583	1,055	21,640	29,960	26,590	1,613
Youngstown, O.	13,353	18.415	12,192	925	25,595	26,654	24,860	1,957

In 1850 there were 3,200 slaves in the United States, of whom 1,467, or one out of more than 2,100, was freed by the owner during the year. In 1860 the number of slaves had grown to 3,953,696, of whom less than one per cent. were manumitted in that year. There were, in 1790, over 59,000 free colored persons, and 697,897 slaves. In 1850 the freedmen numbered 434,449; in 1860 they were 482,122.

POPULATION 1910, BY MOTHER TONGUE.

Linguistic Group and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-Born White.	Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign, One Native.	Total Foreign White Stock.	Linguistic Group and Mother Tongue.	Foreign-Born White.	Both Parents Foreign Born.	One Parent Foreign, One Native.	Total Foreign White Stock.
English, Celtic*.	3,363,792	3,813,444	2,860,184	10,037,420	Serbian	23,403	3,040	309	26,752
Germanic:					Montenegrin	3,886	70	5	3,961
German	2,759,032	4,147,771	1,910,468	8,817,271	Bulgarian	18,341	841	198	19,380
Dutch, Frisian	126,045	138,297	60,588	324,930	Slav., not spec'd	21,012	13,513	670	35,195
Flemish	25,780	14,443	4,583	44,806	Lithu'n, Lettish.	140,963	66,905	3,367	211,235
Scandinavian:					Unclassified:				
Swedish	683,218	609,689	152,962	1,445,869	Yiddish, Hebrew	1,051,767	596,921	28,074	1,676,762
Norwegian	402,587	443,391	163,876	1,009,854	Magyar	229,094	85,240	6,559	320,893
Danish	186,345	188,515	71,613	446,473	Finnish	120,086	75,362	5,240	200,688
Latin and Greek:					Armenian	23,938	5,643	440	30,021
Italian	1,365,110	723,739	62,573	2,151,422	Syrian, Arabic	32,868	13,031	828	46,727
French	528,842	503,943	324,384	1,357,169	Turkish	4,709	608	124	5,441
Spanish	258,131	124,057	66,010	448,198	Albanian	2,312	45	9	2,366
Portuguese	72,649	54,609	14,010	141,268	All other	646	103	41	790
Roumanian	42,277	8,263	584	51,124	Unknown	116,272	106,579	90,193	313,044
Greek	118,379	8,971	3,029	130,379					
Slavic & Lettic:					All moth.tong's	13,345,545	12,916,311	5,981,526	32,243,382
Polish	943,781	690,067	73,792	1,707,640					
Bohem., Moravn	228,738	245,482	65,172	539,392	English, Celtic	3,363,792	3,813,444	2,860,184	10,037,420
Slovak	166,474	113,486	4,484	284,444	Germanic	2,910,857	4,300,511	1,975,639	9,187,007
Russian	57,926	34,263	2,948	95,137	Scandinavian	1,272,150	1,241,595	388,451	2,902,196
Ruthenian	25,131	9,990	238	35,359	Latin, Greek	2,385,388	1,423,582	470,590	4,279,560
Slovenian	123,631	56,647	3,153	183,431	Slavic, Lettic	1,831,666	1,253,647	155,154	3,240,467
Serbo-Croat'n—					Unclassified	1,465,420	776,953	41,315	2,283,688
Croatian	74,036	18,333	667	93,036	Unknown	116,272	106,579	90,193	313,044
Dalmatian	4,344	1,010	151	5,505					

* Includes persons reporting Irish, Scotch, or Welsh

BLIND POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

State.	Total Number	No. Per 100,000 General Pop'lat'n	Male.	Female.	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	All Other, Colored.
Alabama	1,572	73.5	862	710	777	23	770	2
Arizona	196	95.9	131	65	52	42	3	99
Arkansas	1,201	76.3	635	566	829	23	349	.....
California	1,329	55.9	908	421	782	416	29	102
Colorado	378	47.3	240	138	289	80	7	2
Connecticut	553	49.6	311	242	367	168	17	1
Delaware	131	64.7	75	56	84	12	35	.....
District of Columbia	223	67.4	120	103	84	30	108	1
Florida	402	53.4	221	181	178	18	206	.....
Georgia	1,701	65.2	948	753	797	9	895	.....
Idaho	158	48.5	93	65	98	31	.....	29
Illinois	2,975	52.8	1,695	1,280	2,079	779	115	2
Indiana	2,121	78.5	1,194	927	1,862	171	87	1
Iowa	1,388	62.4	804	584	1,048	319	21	.....
Kansas	1,069	63.2	647	422	807	179	75	8
Kentucky	2,153	94.0	1,206	947	1,708	85	360	.....
Louisiana	1,107	66.8	619	488	426	62	617	2
Maine	585	78.8	357	228	487	95	.....	3
Maryland	802	61.9	446	356	488	82	232	.....
Massachusetts	2,046	60.8	1,084	962	1,311	698	37	.....
Michigan	1,574	56.0	892	682	1,001	535	21	17
Minnesota	881	42.4	555	326	415	440	8	18
Mississippi	1,338	74.5	727	611	450	12	873	3
Missouri	2,442	74.1	1,373	1,069	1,905	265	212	.....
Montana	168	44.7	118	50	81	35	3	49
Nebraska	464	38.9	265	199	332	121	8	3
Nevada	97	118.5	54	43	14	6	.....	77
New Hampshire	291	67.6	155	136	233	58	.....	.....
New Jersey	1,127	44.4	611	516	698	329	99	1
New Mexico	554	169.3	336	218	451	35	1	67
New York	4,692	51.5	2,586	2,106	2,926	1,619	134	13
North Carolina	1,563	70.8	796	767	929	2	623	9
North Dakota	167	28.9	85	82	51	88	.....	28
Ohio	3,740	78.5	2,160	1,580	2,945	618	174	3
Oklahoma	874	52.7	500	374	643	28	105	98
Oregon	297	44.1	199	98	222	53	1	21
Pennsylvania	4,182	54.6	2,479	1,703	3,144	887	149	2
Rhode Island	314	57.9	170	144	179	124	11	.....
South Carolina	1,011	66.7	553	458	380	6	624	1
South Dakota	268	45.9	161	107	109	88	.....	71
Tennessee	1,956	89.5	1,035	921	1,402	24	530	.....
Texas	2,439	62.6	1,370	1,069	1,533	327	578	1
Utah	188	50.4	103	85	102	79	.....	7
Vermont	301	84.6	150	151	233	67	1	.....
Virginia	1,649	80.0	896	753	950	21	676	2
Washington	439	38.4	281	158	279	94	3	63
West Virginia	797	65.3	456	341	727	26	44	.....
Wisconsin	1,321	56.6	750	571	675	615	5	26
Wyoming	48	32.9	31	17	24	15	3	6
Total	57,272	62.3	32,443	24,829	37,646	9,939	8,849	838

ILLITERATES, 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, IN 1910.

STATE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	NATIVE WHITE.		Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	Illiterate Males of Voting Age.
				Native Parentage.	Foreign or Mxd. Parentage.			
Alabama	173,726	178,984	352,710	84,204	564	2,063	265,628	124,494
Arizona	18,183	14,770	32,953	1,414	2,362	13,758	122	14,463
Arkansas	71,243	71,711	142,954	54,221	804	1,466	86,398	53,440
California	47,574	27,328	74,902	4,323	3,186	50,292	1,329	42,787
Colorado	12,680	11,100	23,780	7,445	688	13,897	856	11,343
Connecticut	25,785	27,880	53,665	1,707	1,876	49,202	792	23,562
Delaware	7,022	6,218	13,240	3,362	163	3,359	6,345	6,272
Dist. of Columbia	5,410	8,402	13,812	797	163	1,944	10,814	5,082
Florida	39,482	38,334	77,816	14,331	540	3,390	59,503	29,886
Georgia	196,026	193,749	389,775	79,875	328	875	308,639	141,541
Idaho	3,831	1,622	5,453	525	182	2,742	37	3,416
Illinois	86,729	81,565	168,294	32,836	7,650	117,751	9,713	79,433
Indiana	35,956	30,257	66,213	36,829	4,126	18,200	6,959	33,583
Iowa	15,633	14,256	29,889	8,391	3,150	16,894	1,272	14,204
Kansas	16,122	12,846	28,968	7,673	1,799	13,787	5,341	14,716
Kentucky	109,877	98,207	208,084	145,156	1,641	3,300	57,900	87,516
Louisiana	171,423	180,756	352,179	82,100	3,259	12,085	254,148	118,716
Maine	15,006	9,548	24,554	5,776	4,048	14,394	93	13,070
Maryland	36,556	36,841	73,397	17,464	1,488	12,047	42,289	31,238
Massachusetts	67,647	73,894	141,541	3,428	5,735	129,412	2,584	61,909
Michigan	41,617	33,183	74,800	9,561	8,285	54,113	826	38,703
Minnesota	25,819	23,517	49,336	1,536	4,302	40,627	215	23,603
Mississippi	145,702	144,533	290,235	28,344	355	1,364	259,438	107,843
Missouri	58,106	53,010	111,116	60,070	5,172	22,631	23,062	51,284
Montana	9,895	4,562	14,457	403	333	8,445	114	8,812
Nebraska	9,429	8,520	18,009	2,787	1,491	12,264	482	8,545
Nevada	2,829	1,873	4,702	2103	84	1,344	26	2,399
New Hampshire	9,210	7,176	16,386	1,462	1,377	13,485	51	8,413
New Jersey	57,047	56,455	113,502	8,562	3,691	93,551	7,405	51,086
New Mexico	20,965	27,732	48,697	28,689	1,649	6,580	191	16,634
New York	187,107	218,913	406,020	21,292	15,026	362,025	5,768	170,030
North Carolina	142,108	149,389	291,497	131,992	197	477	156,303	107,563
North Dakota	6,645	6,425	13,070	349	1,064	9,474	26	5,467
Ohio	68,385	56,389	124,774	39,807	7,503	66,887	10,460	62,998
Oklahoma	35,876	31,691	67,567	32,605	964	3,828	17,858	28,707
Oregon	7,214	3,290	10,504	1,437	404	6,120	46	6,460
Pennsylvania	198,334	155,956	354,290	46,054	13,626	279,668	14,638	179,982
Rhode Island	16,192	17,662	33,854	944	2,309	29,781	752	14,456
South Carolina	133,126	143,854	276,980	50,112	133	399	226,242	90,707
South Dakota	6,216	6,534	12,750	556	683	4,896	38	5,550
Tennessee	112,986	108,085	221,071	120,384	582	1,488	98,541	86,677
Texas	145,812	137,092	282,904	60,881	29,710	67,295	124,618	109,328
Utah	3,990	2,831	6,821	465	367	3,636	49	3,477
Vermont	6,486	4,320	10,806	2,234	2,261	6,239	69	6,039
Virginia	121,329	111,582	232,911	81,105	352	2,368	148,950	92,917
Washington	11,724	6,692	18,416	1,281	555	11,233	239	10,580
West Virginia	42,511	32,355	74,866	50,580	827	13,075	10,347	35,040
Wisconsin	29,450	28,319	57,769	3,223	8,245	43,662	118	27,038
Wyoming	2,869	1,005	3,874	209	89	2,548	102	2,594
Total	2,814,950	2,701,213	5,516,163	1,378,884	155,388	1,650,361	2,227,731	2,273,603

POPULATION URBAN AND RURAL, 1900–1910.

STATE.	1900.		1910.		STATE.	1900.		1910.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Alabama	216,714	1,611,993	370,431	1,767,662	Nevada	7,195	35,140	13,367	68,508
Arizona	19,495	103,436	63,260	141,094	New Hampshire.	226,269	185,319	255,099	175,473
Arkansas	111,733	1,199,831	202,681	1,371,768	New Jersey	1,329,162	554,507	1,907,210	629,957
California	777,699	707,354	1,469,739	907,810	New Mexico	27,381	167 929	46,571	280,730
Colorado	260,651	279,049	404,840	394,184	New York	5,298,111	1,970,783	7.185,494	1,928,120
Connecticut	792,595	115,825	999,839	114,917	North Carolina	186,799	1,707,020	318,474	1,887,813
Delaware	85,717	99,018	97,085	105,237	North Dakota	23,413	295,733	63,236	513,820
Dist. of Col.	278,718	.....	331,069	.....	Ohio	1,998,382	2,159,163	2,665,143	2.101.978
Florida	107,031	421,511	219,080	533,539	Oklahoma	58,417	731.974	320.155	1,337,000
Georgia	346,382	1,869,949	538,650	2,070,471	Oregon	133,180	280,356	307,060	365,705
Idaho	10,003	151,769	69,898	255,696	Pennsylvania	3,448,610	2,853 505	4,630 669	3,034.442
Illinois	2,616,368	2,205,182	3,476,929	2,161,662	Rhode Island	407.647	20,909	524.654	17,956
Indiana	862,689	1,653,773	1,143,835	1,557,041	South Carolina	171.256	1.169,060	224,832	1,290,568
Iowa	572,386	1,659,467	680,054	1,544,717	South Dakota.	40 936	360,634	76,673	507,215
Kansas	330,903	1,139,592	493,790	1,197,159	Tennessee	326.639	1.693.977	441 045	1.743,744
Kentucky	467,668	1,679,506	555,442	1,734,463	Texas	520.759	2 527.951	938.104	2,958,438
Louisiana	366,288	1,015,337	496,516	1,159,872	Utah	105.427	171 322	172,944	200.417
Maine	337,390	357,075	381,443	360,928	Vermont	139,180	204 461	168 943	187 013
Maryland	591,206	596,838	658,192	637,154	Virginia	340,067	1 514 117	476 529	1.585.083
Massachusetts	2,567,098	238,248	3,125,367	241,049	Washington	211.477	306,626	605,550	536.460
Michigan	952,323	1,468,659	1,327,044	1,483,129	West Virginia	125 465	833 335	228.242	992,877
Minnesota	598,100	1,153,291	850,294	1,225,414	Wisconsin	790.213	1,278.829	1.004 320	1.329,540
Mississippi	120.035	1,431,235	220,311	1,589,803	Wyoming	26.657	65.874	43,221	102,744
Missouri	1,128,104	1,978,561	1,398,817	1,894,518					
Montana	84,354	158,775	133,420	242,633	Total	30.797 185	45.197.390	42.623,383	49,348,883
Nebraska	252,702	813,598	310,852	881.362					

Urban population comprises incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

PRISONERS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN 1910.

State.	June 1, 1890.		Enumerated on Jan. 1, 1910.						C'mit'd in 1910.	
			Total.							
	Number.	Number Per 100,000 Population.	Number.	No. Per 100,000 Pop.	Native White.	Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	Other Colored.	Number.	Number Per 100,000 Population.
Alabama	2,518	166.4	3,687	172.4	444	24	3,219	.....	8,599	402.2
Arizona	250	419.3	645	315.6	256	311	30	48	6,933	3,392.6
Arkansas	1,473	130.6	1,307	83.0	310	6	991	.....	4,921	312.6
California	3,398	281.3	4,155	174.8	2,828	924	218	185	16,414	690.4
Colorado	902	218.8	1,230	153.9	805	269	150	6	4,874	610.0
Connecticut	1,025	137.5	1,519	136.3	827	563	124	5	8,412	754.6
Delaware	139	82.5	290	143.3	83	20	187	.....	1,987	982.1
District of Columbia	496	215.3	787	237.7	234	30	523	.....	5,647	1,705.7
Florida	667	170.4	1,836	243.9	250	64	1,522	.....	9,837	1,307.0
Georgia	2,938	159.9	4,994	191.4	482	7	4,505	.....	12,362	473.8
Idaho	150	177.8	237	88.1	216	53	13	5	1,162	356.9
Illinois	3,936	102.9	5,111	90.6	3,000	1,197	911	3	27,942	495.5
Indiana	1,988	90.7	2,870	106.3	2,058	194	613	5	13,294	492.2
Iowa	1,016	53.1	1,354	60.9	1,057	126	169	2	13,022	585.3
Kansas	1,928	135.1	1,537	90.9	1,062	75	396	4	3,386	200.2
Kentucky	2,110	113.5	2,729	119.2	1,158	13	1,558	.....	13,920	607.9
Louisiana	1,608	143.8	2,400	144.9	378	73	1,945	4	4,739	286.1
Maine	512	77.4	730	98.3	511	210	5	4	5,252	707.5
Maryland	1,502	144.1	2,146	165.7	637	142	1,365	2	8,922	688.8
Massachusetts	5,227	233.5	6,707	199.2	3,928	2,531	240	8	31,353	931.3
Michigan	2,155	102.9	2,589	92.1	1,746	682	142	19	12,359	439.8
Minnesota	1,041	80.0	1,613	77.7	975	549	74	15	10,356	498.9
Mississippi	1,177	91.3	2,253	127.0	225	10	2,048	.....	3,637	202.4
Missouri	2,833	105.7	3,523	107.0	2,017	164	1,315	27	15,868	481.8
Montana	432	326.9	953	256.1	653	232	46	32	4,023	1,069.8
Nebraska	655	61.9	656	55.0	472	60	114	10	5,756	482.8
Nevada	152	332.2	289	353.0	176	64	20	29	913	1,115.1
New Hampshire	321	85.3	503	118.0	325	175	8	.....	1,501	348.6
New Jersey	455	169.9	3,001	118.3	1,537	891	570	3	11,622	458.1
New Mexico	2,205	133.5	408	124.7	314	57	26	11	1,872	572.0
New York	11,468	191.2	12,497	137.1	6,921	4,461	1,086	29	45,761	502.1
North Carolina	2,033	125.7	1,420	64.4	389	5	1,020	6	2,709	122.8
North Dakota	97	53.1	367	63.6	256	87	17	7	942	163.2
Ohio	2,909	79.2	4,005	84.0	2,592	626	815	2	18,870	395.8
Oklahoma	.....	.....	1,668	100.7	908	27	620	113	6,095	367.8
Oregon	440	140.2	623	92.6	481	122	8	12	6,431	955.9
Pennsylvania	6,489	123.4	8,175	106.7	4,584	2,134	1,445	12	53,582	699.0
Rhode Island	550	162.1	729	134.4	409	265	45	10	2,526	465.5
South Carolina	1,184	102.9	1,691	111.6	225	3	1,463	.....	5,489	362.2
South Dakota	178	54.1	279	47.8	200	55	10	14	1,596	273.3
Tennessee	2,451	138.7	2,642	120.9	747	22	1,873	.....	9,922	454.1
Texas	4,747	212.3	4,227	108.5	1,330	367	2,525	5	10,767	276.3
Utah	269	129.4	304	105.5	296	72	24	2	1,790	479.4
Vermont	200	60.2	395	111.0	314	70	11	.....	1,567	440.2
Virginia	2,000	120.8	3,239	157.1	629	27	2,582	1	12,430	602.9
Washington	452	129.4	1,652	144.7	1,106	434	63	49	11,019	964.9
West Virginia	450	59.0	1,475	120.8	823	109	543	.....	6,028	493.6
Wisconsin	1,118	65.3	1,675	71.8	1,030	558	54	33	9,648	413.4
Wyoming	74	121.9	257	196.6	210	49	27	1	743	509.0
U. S. penitentiaries	.....	.....	1,904	.....	975	229	596	104	987	.....
Total	82,329	131.5	111,498	121.2	53,359	19,438	37,874	827	479,787	521.7

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES 1910.

State.	Total Number.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.	State.	Total Number.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.
Alabama	739	34.6	350	19	Nebraska	551	46.2	269	258
Arizona	271	132.6	145	115	Nevada	159	194.2	87	69
Arkansas	534	33.9	369	29	New Hampshire	991	230.2	687	301
California	4,646	195.4	1,965	2,538	New Jersey	2,135	84.1	898	1,128
Colorado	510	63.8	257	242	New York	12,031	132.0	5,238	6,601
Connecticut	2,244	201.3	1,006	1,194	North Carolina	1,389	63.0	871	6
Delaware	366	180.9	216	59	North Dakota	81	14.0	29	51
Dist. of Columbia	276	83.4	73	31	Ohio	8,078	169.5	5,042	2,628
Florida	207	27.5	94	30	Oklahoma	48	2.9	29	12
Georgia	813	31.2	476	11	Oregon	352	52.3	199	149
Idaho	97	29.8	56	40	Pennsylvania	9,606	125.3	5,233	3,983
Illinois	5,421	96.1	2,579	2,699	Rhode Island	768	141.5	422	315
Indiana	3,114	115.3	2,406	586	South Carolina	478	31.5	281	18
Iowa	1,779	80.0	1,077	687	South Dakota	145	24.8	57	87
Kansas	735	43.5	464	196	Tennessee	1,569	71.8	1,073	44
Kentucky	1,522	66.5	1,071	167	Texas	861	22.1	485	161
Louisiana	187	11.3	100	63	Utah	181	48.5	82	97
Maine	945	127.3	685	255	Vermont	383	107.6	290	90
Maryland	1,681	129.8	888	392	Virginia	1,688	81.9	924	741
Massachusetts	6,555	194.7	2,907	3,551	Washington	564	49.4	254	306
Michigan	2,970	105.7	1,614	1,305	West Virginia	808	66.2	635	76
Minnesota	687	33.1	162	518	Wisconsin	1,775	76.1	597	1,170
Mississippi	436	24.3	182	3	Wyoming	19	13.0	15	4
Missouri	2,388	72.5	1,586	574					
Montana	415	110.4	187	224	Total	84,198	91.5	44,609	33,125

INSANE IN HOSPITALS IN UNITED STATES, 1910.

STATE.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.	Negro.	Other Colored.	STATE.	Native White.	Foreign Born White.	Negro.	Other Colored.
Alabama	1,320	46	673	.....	Nevada	101	111	4	14
Arizona	165	162	2	8	New Hampshire	666	236	6	1
Arkansas	908	33	151	.....	New Jersey	3,641	2,165	236	.....
California	3,387	2,897	71	297	New Mexico	179	33	3	4
Colorado	780	385	31	3	New York	17,056	13,481	701	42
Connecticut	2,307	1,209	61	2	North Carolina	1,819	9	694	.....
Delaware	287	66	88	.....	North Dakota	215	407	4	2
Dist. of Columbia	1,567	668	648	7	Ohio	8,331	1,893	369	1
Florida	413	47	388	1	Oklahoma	870	78	128	34
Georgia	2,122	31	979	.....	Oregon	922	591	10	42
Idaho	227	150	3	8	Pennsylvania	10,242	4,226	583	7
Illinois	8,369	4,103	361	6	Rhode Island	781	431	30	1
Indiana	3,829	567	131	.....	South Carolina	887	5	649	.....
Iowa	3,984	1,320	73	.....	South Dakota	436	365	2	61
Kansas	2,245	524	139	4	Tennessee	1,683	48	472	1
Kentucky	2,817	151	570	.....	Texas	2,996	479	547	31
Louisiana	1,322	130	705	1	Utah	183	155	2	2
Maine	1,127	126	3	2	Vermont	806	176	7	1
Maryland	2,331	476	413	.....	Virginia	2,224	70	1,340	1
Massachusetts	6,917	4,461	207	16	Washington	1,041	914	13	19
Michigan	4,106	2,493	87	13	West Virginia	1,509	103	109	1
Minnesota	1,987	2,725	29	3	Wisconsin	3,461	3,095	22	9
Mississippi	1,118	37	822	1	Wyoming	93	65	1	3
Missouri	4,796	1,060	311	1					
Montana	319	361	11	6	Total	120,128	54,096	12,910	657
Nebraska	1,236	732	21	1					

NUMBER OF INSANE IN UNITED STATES IN 1917.

(From a census taken for the National Committee for Mental Hygiene of New York by H. M. Pollock and Edith M. Furbush.)

STATE.	Total Insane.	Insane in State Hospitals.	Insane in Private Hospitals.	Total Feebleminded.	Feebleminded in State Ins'tu'ns	Total Epileptics.	Epileptics in State Ins'tu'ns	Total Inebriates.	Inebriates in State Ins'tu'ns
United States	234,055	203,206	8,231	37,220	31,361	10,801	9,935	4,891	3,086
Alabama	2,341	2,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	411	411	.....	50	50	16	16	5	5
Arkansas	1,628	1,628	.....	165	165	212	212	22	22
California	9,698	9,532	140	1,294	1,262	15	8	362	322
Colorado	1,613	1,493	98	224	208	140	133	19	.....
Connecticut	4,180	3,846	334	438	432	105	97	157	111
Delaware	484	484	.....	30	30	5	5	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	3,082	3,058	.....	143	140	15	7	40	10
Florida	1,482	1,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	4,062	4,009	53	4	.....	3	.....	16	3
Idaho	540	540	.....	61	61	40	40	2	2
Illinois	16,354	16,104	82	2,305	2,224	128	117	827	731
Indiana	5,769	5,496	23	1,523	1,523	416	415	46	29
Iowa	6,367	4,784	683	1,772	1,499	57	1	247	195
Kansas	3,157	3,108	49	1,053	1,050	622	622	324	320
Kentucky	4,348	4,328	20	504	421	301	300	54	50
Louisiana	2,552	2,326	153	128	100	125	110	15	.....
Maine	1,493	1,481	12	376	376	33	33	51	47
Maryland	4,035	2,992	1,043	708	688	33	.....	33	.....
Massachusetts	14,096	13,654	346	3,213	3,129	1,069	1,007	344	280
Michigan	7,377	6,493	83	1,632	1,590	358	346	89	57
Minnesota	5,857	5,830	27	1,372	1,336	379	379	147	141
Mississippi	2,024	2,024	.....	154	154	76	76	14	14
Missouri	7,512	4,792	451	633	444	364	265	63	10
Montana	1,083	1,083	.....	83	83	.....	.....	6	6
Nebraska	2,485	2,446	39	551	538	5	1	28	24
Nevada	244	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1,098	1,098	.....	374	374	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	7,592	4,326	54	1,293	564	696	688	365	24
New Mexico	302	302	.....	5	5	4	4	3	3
New York	38,117	36,761	1,223	5,525	3,311	1,575	1,543	357	2
North Carolina	3,446	3,404	42	205	201	211	210	20	1
North Dakota	1,079	1,079	.....	276	276	7	7	4	4
Ohio	12,307	12,108	173	2,199	2,184	1,602	1,602	116	82
Oklahoma	2,758	2,740	18	708	704	143	143	289	286
Oregon	2,309	2,112	197	372	335	4	1	11	3
Pennsylvania	19,436	9,522	1,854	4,361	2,925	645	302	429	23
Rhode Island	1,565	1,423	142	244	241	.....	.....	2	.....
South Carolina	1,642	1,642	.....	139	139	188	188	13	6
South Dakota	1,059	1,059	.....	317	317	2	2	.....	.....
Tennessee	2,518	2,216	25	27	.....	2	.....	30	1
Texas	5,033	4,880	153	77	50	514	510	23	.....
Utah	474	474	.....	66	66	12	12	.....	.....
Vermont	1,110	668	442	69	59	.....	.....	81	70
Virginia	4,398	4,398	.....	353	257	314	314	53	53
Washington	3,312	3,303	9	550	559	.....	.....	3	.....
West Virginia	2,127	2,127	.....	98	98	204	204	24	24
Wisconsin	7,879	1,335	263	1,477	1,138	146	.....	152	120
Wyoming	220	220	.....	64	64	15	15	5	5

NUMBER OF INSANE IN INSTITUTIONS, WITH RATES PER 100,000 POP.

STATE.	Number, 1890.	Rates Per 100,000, 1890.	Number, 1904.	Rates Per 100,000, 1904.	Number, 1910.	Rates Per 100,000, 1910.	Number, 1917.	Rates Per 100,000, 1917.
United States	106,485	170.0	150,151	183.6	187,791	204.2	234,055	227.6
Alabama	1,469	97.1	1,603	82.6	2,039	95.4	2,341	99.7
Arizona	64	107.3	224	146.9	337	164.9	411	158.3
Arkansas	799	70.0	667	47.4	1,092	69.4	1,628	92.9
California	3,736	309.2	5,717	316.0	6,652	279.8	9,698	325.0
Colorado	326	79.1	754	119.0	1,199	150.1	1,613	165.4
Connecticut	2,056	275.5	2,831	287.9	3,579	321.1	4,180	333.1
Delaware	197	116.9	353	184.7	441	218.0	484	225.9
Dist. of Columbia	1,578	684.9	2,453	823.9	2,890	872.9	3,082	840.6
Florida	351	89.7	713	116.9	849	112.8	1,482	163.8
Georgia	1,815	98.8	2,839	120.4	3,132	120.0	4,062	141.2
Idaho	83	98.4	255	115.3	388	119.2	540	123.6
Illinois	6,641	173.6	9,607	187.7	12,839	227.7	16,354	264.0
Indiana	3,291	150.1	4,358	168.7	4,527	167.6	5,769	204.1
Iowa	3,197	167.2	4,385	196.7	5,377	241.7	6,367	286.2
Kansas	1,794	125.7	2,460	158.7	2,912	172.2	3,157	171.5
Kentucky	2,729	146.8	3,058	139.1	3,538	154.5	4,348	182.2
Louisiana	910	81.4	1,585	107.0	2,158	130.3	2,552	138.5
Maine	1,299	196.5	885	124.3	1,258	169.5	1,493	192.7
Maryland	1,646	157.9	2,505	204.2	3,220	248.6	4,035	294.9
Massachusetts	6,103	272.6	8,679	288.4	11,601	344.6	14,096	376.1
Michigan	3,725	177.9	5,430	211.9	6,699	238.4	7,377	239.9
Minnesota	2,205	169.4	4,070	217.8	4,744	228.5	5,857	255.1
Mississippi	1,104	85.6	1,493	91.0	1,978	110.1	2,024	103.0
Missouri	3,418	127.6	5,103	160.8	6,168	187.3	7,512	219.6
Montana	192	145.3	543	186.3	697	185.3	1,083	232.3
Nebraska	932	88.0	1,536	138.1	1,990	166.9	2,485	194.5
Nevada	183	399.9	200	352.8	230	280.9	244	224.4
New Hampshire	961	255.2	496	113.5	909	211.1	1,098	247.6
New Jersey	3,163	218.9	4,855	229.4	6,042	238.1	7,592	254.7
New Mexico	66	43.0	113	46.5	219	66.9	302	72.4
New York	17,846	297.5	26,176	329.7	31,280	343.2	38,117	367.7
North Carolina	1,725	106.6	1,883	93.8	2,522	114.3	3,446	142.5
North Dakota	221	121.0	446	108.1	628	108.8	1,079	143.4
Ohio	7,600	207.0	8,621	196.9	10,594	222.2	12,307	237.5
Oklahoma	7	11.3	413	37.4	1,110	67.0	2,758	122.8
Oregon	640	204.0	1,285	253.2	1,565	232.6	2,309	272.0
Pennsylvania	8,482	161.3	11,521	169.5	15,058	196.4	19,436	226.2
Rhode Island	795	230.1	1,077	229.2	1,243	229.1	1,565	252.4
South Carolina	912	79.2	1,156	82.3	1,541	101.7	1,642	100.5
South Dakota	310	94.3	595	127.2	864	148.0	1,059	149.6
Tennessee	1,845	104.4	1,713	82.3	2,204	100.9	2,518	109.7
Texas	1,670	74.7	3,345	99.7	4,053	104.0	5,033	112.5
Utah	166	79.8	344	110.3	342	91.6	474	108.0
Vermont	823	247.6	887	254.8	990	278.1	1,110	304.7
Virginia	2,407	145.4	3,137	162.6	3,635	176.3	4,398	199.7
Washington	380	108.8	1,178	158.2	1,987	174.0	3,312	211.5
West Virginia	1,079	141.5	1,475	139.9	1,722	141.0	2,127	152.0
Wisconsin	3,513	208.3	5,023	232.0	6,587	282.2	7,879	313.4
Wyoming	40	65.9	96	85.8	162	111.0	220	120.7

The increase in the number of insane in institutions between 1910 and 1917 was 148.47% in Oklahoma, 74% in Florida and 66% in Washington. In New York State the increase was 21.86%; in New Jersey, 25.65%; in Connecticut, 16.79%; in Illinois, 27.38%; in Massachusetts, 21.51%; in California, 45.79%. The rate of increase for the United States was 24.64%.

Average number of insane in each State hospital ranged from 4,009 in Georgia, 3,058 in the District of Columbia, 2,451 in New York, 2,163 in New Jersey and 2,013 in Illinois, down to 244 in Nevada and 220 in Wyoming.

Increase in number of feeble-minded in institutions, 1910-1917, was 506.45% in Maine; 488.33% in Virginia; 408.33% in Rhode Island; 305.26% in Texas; 61.50% in New York; 102.81% in New Jersey; 48.98% in Connecticut; 119.47% in Massachusetts; 82.21% in Illinois, and 51.52% in California. For whole United States, 79.54%.

CENSUS OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE—JULY 1, 1917.

(By Horatio M. Pollock, Ph D., Statistician, State Hospital Commission.)

DISEASE.	Males.	Females	DISEASE.	Males.	Females
Traumatic	47	4	Allied to manic-depressive	315	741
Senile	445	902	Involution melancholia	217	561
With cerebral arterioscierosis	254	197	Symptomatic depressions	10	13
Dementia paralytica	957	368	Dementia praecox	8,903	10,046
With cerebral syphilis	80	39	Allied to dementia praecox	437	796
With Huntington's chorea	13	16	Paranoic conditions and paranoias	617	1,025
With brain tumor	4	10	Epileptic	601	661
With other brain or nervous diseases	61	62	Psychoneurosis	58	92
Alcoholic	1,114	535	Constitutional inferiority	221	236
Drug and other toxic	19	24	Mental deficiency	612	692
Infective-exhaustive	21	40	Unclassified	373	318
Allied to infective-exhaustive	2	23	Not insane	4	6
Autotoxic	2	11			
Manic-depressive	865	1,543	Total	16,252	18,961

The average age of the Austrian, Italian, and Russian patients is younger than that of the Germans and Irish. In 1911 over 23% of the Russian-born inmates were 20-24 years old, and nearly 53% were under 30 years.

YEARLY INCREASE OF INSANE IN N. Y. STATE, WITH RATIOS.

October 1.	Total.		State Hospitals.		Private Institutions.		Criminal Insane.		Patients to Each 100,000 of Pop.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1889	7,216	8,257	6,687	7,718	326	523	203	16	255.2
1890	7,509	8,497	6,961	7,991	330	488	218	18	259.3
1891	7,858	8,794	7,287	8,276	349	501	222	17	265.1
1892	8,246	9,155	7,562	8,609	358	524	326	22	272.3
1893	8,749	9,602	7,984	9,030	384	542	381	30	282.3
1894	9,172	9,916	8,424	9,392	332	487	416	37	288.8
1895	9,722	10,494	8,894	9,961	351	496	477	37	300.8
1896	10,020	10,849	9,164	10,314	335	497	521	38	305.6
1897	10,484	11,199	9,571	10,640	326	514	587	45	312.4
1898	10,854	11,532	9,886	10,959	330	525	638	48	317.6
1899	11,169	11,854	10,121	11,253	382	548	666	53	321.6
1900	11,493	12,285	10,422	11,666	373	565	698	54	327.1
1901	11,804	12,510	10,755	11,899	373	554	676	57	327.3
1902	12,079	12,911	10,986	12,283	373	556	720	72	329.3
1903	12,542	13,392	11,445	12,742	372	575	725	75	334.7
1904	12,930	13,931	11,789	13,230	380	618	761	83	339.7
1905	13,175	14,231	11,994	13,524	367	618	814	89	339.7
1906	13,548	14,754	12,331	14,026	363	622	854	106	341.9
1907	13,927	15,165	12,680	14,422	343	634	904	110	342.6
1908	14,638	15,819	13,313	15,035	373	663	952	121	349.6
1909	15,107	16,433	13,734	15,629	378	672	995	132	352.9
1910	15,654	17,004	14,252	16,193	380	672	1,022	139	358.3
1911	16,010	17,301	14,569	16,482	377	684	1,064	135	361.0
1912	16,271	17,702	14,744	16,880	398	679	1,129	143	363.6
1913	16,716	18,317	15,089	17,510	375	656	1,252	151	370.4
1914	16,899	18,825	15,318	18,039	365	658	1,216	128	373.2
1915	17,382	19,281	15,796	18,512	338	636	1,218	133	378.4
1916	17,863	19,718	16,252	18,961	345	621	1,266	136	383.4
1917	18,422	20,342	16,801	19,556	336	638	1,285	148	391.9

State hospital column is inclusive of those in county almshouses prior to 1894 and in county asylums prior to 1896.

ADMISSIONS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS.

October 1.	Total Number.		Tot'l Per 1,000,000 Pop.		State Hospitals.		Criminal Insane.		October 1.	Total Number.		Tot'l Per 1,000,000 Pop.		State Hospitals.		Criminal Insane.	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*		*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
1897	2,633	2,375	763	631	2,273	2,097	133	7	1908	3,819	3,538	880	809	3,460	3,223	145	27
1898	2,593	2,467	740	696	2,267	2,206	119	10	1909	3,787	3,433	851	765	3,455	3,170	136	27
1899	2,587	2,458	727	683	2,226	2,192	125	9	1910	4,024	3,618	878	799	3,708	3,358	119	18
1900	2,616	2,575	724	705	2,224	2,281	152	16	1911	4,114	3,753	886	818	3,771	3,489	155	10
1901	2,628	2,486	711	666	2,308	2,253	72	5	1912	4,187	3,818	891	822	3,796	3,540	189	21
1902	2,600	2,535	689	665	2,279	2,287	107	11	1913	4,367	4,001	918	851	3,954	3,710	247	25
1903	2,938	2,746	763	705	2,609	2,501	84	8	1914	4,512	4,091	937	860	4,151	3,805	197	34
1904	2,930	3,064	745	771	2,600	2,772	111	16	1915	4,471	4,072	917	846	4,115	3,819	189	33
1905	3,034	2,930	756	722	2,690	2,656	116	11	1916 (9 mos.)	3,469	3,215	703	660	3,207	3,016	140	18
1906	3,257	3,099	790	746	2,914	2,847	115	26	1917	4,909	4,498	984	913	4,563	4,242	175	29
1907	3,557	3,173	842	744	3,203	2,902	127	20									

The figures of the criminal insane for 1900 cover Matteawan only; and in 1908 these figures include transfers.

In 1912, when the State Hospital Commission studied the problem of "Immigration and the Insane," it was found that 23.1% of the foreign-born patients came from Italy; 20.3% from Ireland; 17% from Germany. The percentages from other countries were: Austria, 5.3; Canada, 4; England and Wales, 5.5; France, 0.2; Hungary and Bohemia, 2.6; Russia and Poland, 12.6; Scandinavia, 1.8; Scotland, 0.2; all other countries, 7.3. Of the native-born patients in 1912 about 49% were males; of the foreign-born 43.3% were males. In 1911, of the first admissions from New York City, 1,195 were native-born, and 2,006 were foreign-born. Of the 5,660 first admissions in 1911 3,518 had a common school education, 1,427 being foreign-born.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS, NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

October 1.	Recoveries.		Deaths.		October 1.	Recoveries.		Deaths.	
	Males.	*Females*	*Males.*	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*	*Males.*	*Females*
1897	503	448	797	795	1908	813	809	1,189	1,144
1898	499	519	930	827	1909	788	734	1,321	1,053
1899	521	488	973	890	1910	815	773	1,367	1,169
1900	522	507	980	841	1911	837	861	1,511	1,375
1901	549	660	1,010	858	1912	780	830	1,485	1,205
1902	510	615	1,018	790	1913	795	802	1,608	1,282
1903	607	656	994	840	1914	907	796	1,586	1,422
1904	570	733	1,064	923	1915	731	846	1,652	1,384
1905	705	737	1,055	962	1916 (9 months)	584	602	1,368	1,154
1906	765	703	1,114	957	1917	835	871	2,070	1,842
1907	797	760	1,209	1,049					

Percentage of recoveries per 100 admissions—(1916) males, 18.2; females, 20.0. (1917) males, 18.3; females, 20.5.

Percentage of deaths ger 1,000 under treatment—(1916) males, 71.9; females, 53.5. (1917) males, 99.3; females, 79.4.

The percentages are exclusive of transfers.

Intemperate use of alcohol was noted in the case of 1,452 patients in these institutions in 1917, of whom 300 were females.

ALIENS IN N. Y. STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, 1912-1917.

YEAR.	Number.	Per Cent.	YEAR.	Number.	Per Cent.	YEAR.	Number.	Per Cent.
1912	9,241	29.2	1914	8,976	26.9	1916	9,492	27.0
1913	9,029	27.7	1915	9,208	26.8	1917	9,843	27.1

ALIEN AND NON-RESIDENT INSANE REMOVED FROM NEW YORK STATE, 1894-1917.

YEAR.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	YEAR.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	YEAR.	Aliens	Non-Residents.	YEAR.	Aliens	Non-Residents.
1894	13	7	1901	103	65	1908	424	174	1914	825	399
1895	16	13	1902	94	32	1909	489	86	1915	490	304
1896	40	58	1903	147	104	1910	613	251	1916 (6 mo.)	208	284
1897	38	35	1904	176	86	1911	784	3,432	1917	52	268
1898	48	76	1905	299	118	1912	1,171	582			
1899	92	76	1906	307	98	1913	865	487	Total	7,694	4,170
1900	48	55	1907	352	170						

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

YEAR.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements	YEAR.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements
1843	$8,000	$28,100	1900	$3,993,198	$662,948
1853	8,373	15,000	1910	6,068,261	1,412,508
1864	8,614	10,000	1917	7,508,910	711,362
1880	85,156	414,427			
1890	90,021	771,358	Totals since 1837	$113,868,134	$33,022,091

NEW YORK STATE CITIES' FOREIGN POPULATION, 1910

(United States Census.)

For Albany, Buffalo and New York City see table on Foreign Whites in Principal American Cities. For total population of cities in table below see separate table.

SUBJECT.	Amsterdam.	Auburn.	Binghamton.	Elmira.	Jamestown.	Kingston.	Mount Vernon.	New Rochelle.	Newburgh.
Foreign-Born White: Born in									
Austria	2,554	1,480	425	221	35	210	215	154	126
Canada—French	107	126	47	21	24	34	28	28	4
Canada—Other	172	395	207	194	281	58	233	240	141
Cuba and other W. Ind	.....	4	7	3	1	4	7	15	5
Denmark	47	7	18	13	274	7	59	72	20
England	793	1,053	494	383	1,118	190	636	573	619
Finland	1	1	6	1	18	.....	81	186	5
France	14	18	25	19	37	11	91	96	11
Germany	1,702	745	681	1,162	256	1,020	1,647	1,211	512
Greece	16	22	52	17	41	12	10	29	30
Holland	4	11	11	10	10	7	9	32	7
Hungary	41	74	1,769	42	13	86	96	75	139
Ireland	978	1,503	1,831	1,277	244	681	1,048	1,568	1,555
Italy	1,750	1,595	595	919	939	380	2,670	2,884	675
Norway	7	9	10	13	42	9	38	106	23
Roumania	5	2	12	11	2	9	9	10	10
Russia	2,123	250	859	658	48	540	575	638	519
Scotland	134	202	124	94	52	45	224	293	233
Sweden	34	34	65	71	6,929	15	208	298	69
Switzerland	74	21	43	29	23	16	64	66	15
Turkey in Asia	6	36	23	29	2	37	7	10	28
Turkey in Europe	6	2	24	9	186	7	5	2	4
Other foreign countries	51	31	62	62	28	20	69	91	28

SUBJECT.	Niagara Falls.	Poughkeepsie.	Rochester.	Schenect'dy.	Syracuse.	Troy.	Utica.	Watertown.	Yonkers.
Foreign-Born White: Born in									
Austria	860	496	1,688	1,279	1,265	867	2,050	271	3,927
Canada—French	81	30	569	444	499	613	165	269	45
Canada—Other	4,119	94	9,112	695	2,717	569	844	3,075	490
Cuba and other W. Ind	6	5	21	13	10	10	7	3	21
Denmark	11	33	135	162	52	547	64	12	75
England	1,272	331	4,939	1,346	2,469	1,478	1,386	748	1,903
Finland	2	3	39	12	18	10	2	1	60
France	35	21	326	59	181	65	103	77	161
Germany	832	861	14,624	3,428	6,903	1,818	3,073	196	2,337
Greece	17	21	176	102	106	51	49	19	89
Holland	22	36	1,220	60	30	11	24	1	89
Hungary	72	223	415	856	212	62	116	104	2,664
Ireland	839	957	5,230	1,355	4,877	5,410	2,021	469	5,255
Italy	1,926	737	10,638	3,660	4,756	1,462	6,688	602	4,116
Norway	9	5	88	58	22	36	10	10	197
Roumania	3	7	90	22	42	13	6	3	20
Russia	1,395	453	7,148	3,868	5,260	1,059	2,586	142	2,982
Scotland	248	108	949	593	381	418	224	107	1,251
Sweden	82	52	384	274	126	71	27	14	373
Switzerland	18	24	497	139	271	87	253	26	100
Turkey in Asia	142	6	118	22	154	489	347	56	104
Turkey in Europe	20	9	155	7	165	108	18	9	9
Other foreign countries	53	22	431	177	265	148	1,245	54	322

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.

(Showing the proportion of illiterates to the whole Number of the Classes Named.)

State.	Illiterate Persons Ten Years of Age and Over.							Illiterate Males of Voting Age.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native White.		Foreign-Born White.	Negro.	
				Native Parentage.	Foreign or Mxd. Parentage.			
Alabama	22.5	23.3	22.9	10.1	2.3	11.3	40.1	24.3
Arizona	19.2	23.5	20.9	2.3	8.4	31.5	7.2	19.5
Arkansas	12.1	13.1	12.6	7.1	2.8	8.9	26.4	13.5
California	4.2	3.1	3.7	.5	.6	10.0	7.1	4.6
Colorado	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.0	.5	11.3	8.6	4.2
Connecticut	5.7	6.3	6.0	.5	.8	15.4	6.3	6.8
Delaware	8.4	7.8	8.1	3.3	.9	19.8	25.6	10.1
Dist. of Columbia	4.1	5.7	4.9	.6	.4	8.2	13.5	4.9
Florida	13.2	14.4	13.8	5.2	2.2	10.5	25.5	14.0
Georgia	20.9	20.5	20.7	8.0	1.6	6.0	36.5	22.8
Idaho	2.6	1.6	2.2	.4	.3	6.9	6.4	3.1
Illinois	3.7	3.8	3.7	1.7	.6	10.1	10.5	4.6
Indiana	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.4	11.7	13.7	4.1
Iowa	1.7	1.7	1.7	.9	.6	6.3	10.3	2.1
Kansas	2.3	2.1	2.2	.8	.8	10.5	12.0	2.9
Kentucky	12.6	11.6	12.1	10.7	1.5	8.3	27.6	14.5
Louisiana	28.0	30.1	29.0	15.0	3.6	24.0	48.4	28.6
Maine	4.9	3.2	4.1	1.4	4.5	13.7	8.0	5.5
Maryland	7.2	7.1	7.2	3.0	1.0	11.9	23.4	8.5
Massachusetts	5.0	5.3	5.2	.4	.7	12.7	8.1	6.1
Michigan	3.6	3.1	3.3	1.0	1.2	9.3	5.7	4.4
Minnesota	2.9	3.1	3.0	.4	.6	7.6	3.4	3.7
Mississippi	22.4	22.5	22.4	5.3	2.2	15.1	35.6	25.3
Missouri	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.4	1.2	10.1	17.4	5.3
Montana	5.2	4.0	4.8	.3	.4	9.4	7.0	5.7
Nebraska	1.9	2.0	1.9	.6	.5	7.1	7.2	2.4
Nevada	6.1	8.0	6.7	.4	.5	7.6	5.5	6.0
New Hampshire	5.2	4.1	4.6	.8	2.1	14.5	10.6	6.2
New Jersey	5.5	5.7	5.6	1.1	.7	14.7	9.9	6.6
New Mexico	16.9	25.4	20.2	16.5	8.9	31.0	14.2	17.6
New York	5.0	5.9	5.5	.8	.7	13.7	5.0	6.0
North Carolina	18.2	18.7	18.5	12.3	3.0	8.3	31.9	21.3
North Dakota	2.8	3.5	3.1	.3	.7	6.3	4.8	3.1
Ohio	3.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	.9	11.6	11.1	4.2
Oklahoma	5.5	5.8	5.6	3.5	1.3	9.8	17.7	6.4
Oregon	2.2	1.4	1.9	.4	.4	6.1	3.4	2.6
Pennsylvania	6.4	5.4	5.9	1.4	1.1	20.1	9.1	7.8
Rhode Island	7.4	8.0	7.7	.7	1.8	17.3	9.5	8.8
South Carolina	25.0	26.3	25.7	10.5	1.4	6.8	38.7	27.1
South Dakota	2.5	3.3	2.9	.3	.4	5.0	5.5	3.1
Tennessee	13.8	13.4	13.6	9.9	1.8	8.3	27.3	15.7
Texas	9.8	10.1	9.9	3.3	11.6	30.9	24.6	10.9
Utah	2.7	2.2	2.5	.4	.4	5.9	4.8	3.3
Vermont	4.4	3.1	3.7	1.2	4.0	13.1	4.8	5.3
Virginia	15.7	14.6	15.2	8.2	1.2	9.2	30.0	17.7
Washington	2.1	1.8	2.0	.3	.3	4.8	4.3	2.4
West Virginia	8.8	7.7	8.3	6.7	2.0	23.9	20.3	10.4
Wisconsin	3.1	3.2	3.2	.6	1.0	8.7	4.5	4.0
Wyoming	3.7	2.5	3.3	.3	.4	9.7	5.0	4.1
Total	7.6	7.8	7.7	3.7	1.1	12.7	30.4	8.4

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN UNITED STATES.

(Number and Increase, 1887-1906.)

Calendar Year.	Marriages.		Divorces.				
	Number.	Increase Over Preceding Year	Total Number.	Increase Over Preceding Year	Granted to Husb'd.		Granted to Wife.	
					Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1887	483,069	.....	27,919	2,384	9,729	34.8	18,190	65.2
1888	504,530	21,461	28,669	750	10,022	35.0	18,647	65.0
1889	531,457	26,927	31,735	3,066	11,126	35.1	20,609	64.9
1890	542,537	11,080	33,461	1,726	11,625	34.7	21,836	65.3
1891	562,412	19,875	35,540	2,079	12,478	35.1	23,062	64.9
1892	577,870	15,458	36,579	1,039	12,577	34.4	24,002	65.6
1893	578,673	803	37,468	889	12,590	33.6	24,878	66.4
1894	566,161	*12,512	37,568	100	12,551	33.4	25,017	66.6
1895	598,855	32,694	40,387	2,819	13,456	33.3	26,931	66.7
1896	613,873	15,018	42,937	2,550	14,448	33.6	28,489	66.4
1897	622,350	8,477	44,699	1,762	14,765	33.0	29,934	67.0
1898	625,655	3,305	47,849	3,150	15,988	33.4	31,861	66.6
1899	650,610	24,955	51,437	3,588	16,925	32.9	34,512	67.1
1900	685,284	34,674	55,751	4,314	18,620	33.4	37,131	66.6
1901	716,621	31,337	60,984	5,233	20,008	32.8	40,976	67.2
1902	746,733	30,112	61,480	496	20,056	32.6	41,424	67.4
1903	786,132	39,399	64,925	3,445	21,321	32.8	43,604	67.2
1904	781,145	*4,987	66,199	1,274	22,189	33.5	44,010	66.5
1905	804,787	23,642	67,976	1,777	22,220	32.7	45,756	67.3
1906	853,290	48,503	72,062	4,086	23,455	32.5	48,607	67.5

*Decrease.

MARRIED, SINGLE, WIDOWED AND DIVORCED PERSONS.

(By the 1910 Census.)

State and Conjugal Condit'n	White, Males.	Colored, Males.	White, Females	Colored, Females	State and Conjugal Condit'n	White, Males.	Colored, Males.	White, Females	Colored, Females
Alabama: Single	133,426	88,699	98,601	70,525	Maine: Single..	94,824	437	72,277	266
Married.....	225,651	160,764	225,688	162,503	Married.....	158,458	483	156,137	398
Widowed.....	14,353	17,110	36,432	43,705	Widowed.....	17,451	80	32,333	111
Divorced.....	817	2,011	1,290	4,223	Divorced.....	2,624	12	2,476	14
Arizona: Single.	35,548	3,558	10,440	1,595	Maryland: Single	140,684	30,341	125,349	24,493
Married.....	34,145	6,563	29,598	6,003	Married.....	205,034	41,683	205,217	42,620
Widowed.....	3,050	673	4,525	1,143	Widowed.....	17,007	5,093	40,737	11,105
Divorced.....	545	116	323	210	Divorced.....	1,231	267	1,454	337
Arkansas: Single	125,037	45,672	77,353	30,788	Mass.: Single...	471,678	7,370	460,187	4,853
Married.....	211,346	81,369	210,593	82,007	Married.....	646,970	8,770	637,155	7,376
Widowed.....	18,230	10,862	32,223	19,405	Widowed.....	56,003	797	141,025	2,494
Divorced.....	1,460	1,193	1,608	1,896	Divorced.....	4,240	91	5,863	105
California: Single	434,949	45,343	215,471	4,075	Michigan: Single	369,243	3,836	253,999	2,063
Married.....	464,246	31,292	446,164	13,003	Married.....	596,927	5,175	582,287	4,966
Widowed.....	44,295	2,128	93,391	2,558	Widowed.....	46,669	740	91,136	1,288
Divorced.....	10,542	242	10,239	260	Divorced.....	7,333	146	7,370	134
Colorado: Single	126,096	3,732	64,911	1,020	Minn.: Single...	359,255	2,864	222,900	1,176
Married.....	164,338	3,461	157,693	2,853	Married.....	370,449	3,252	357,133	3,003
Widowed.....	13,079	378	24,877	875	Widowed.....	28,988	367	50,462	713
Divorced.....	2,678	104	2,930	113	Divorced.....	2,769	66	2,905	91
Conn.: Single...	158,084	2,190	131,771	1,887	Miss.: Single...	89,197	95,879	64,646	72,076
Married.....	222,513	3,260	214,211	3,091	Married.....	141,712	179,297	141,500	182,429
Widowed.....	19,305	428	43,538	1,003	Widowed.....	9,489	18,490	23,295	43,366
Divorced.....	1,348	32	1,556	63	Divorced.....	552	2,322	732	3,934
Delaware: Single	23,484	4,543	17,431	3,145	Missouri: Single	410,835	24,384	293,905	14,279
Married.....	35,821	5,630	35,335	5,580	Married.....	633,971	31,967	629,144	31,675
Widowed.....	2,961	791	6,547	1,423	Widowed.....	51,687	4,831	107,898	10,574
Divorced.....	150	34	170	35	Divorced.....	6,276	744	7,632	926
Dist. Col.: Single	35,808	12,356	33,019	13,455	Montana: Single	88,745	3,015	25,250	711
Married.....	46,404	18,028	46,597	19,091	Married.....	70,839	3,584	61,430	2,765
Widowed.....	4,363	1,890	13,484	7,668	Widowed.....	5,125	213	6,845	535
Divorced.....	351	184	565	284	Divorced.....	1,132	43	779	55
Florida: Single..	55,696	38,400	32,964	20,139	Nebraska: Single	173,594	2,481	108,395	883
Married.....	86,319	59,100	84,780	59,327	Married.....	230,800	2,473	228,103	2,338
Widowed.....	6,761	6,559	13,668	11,627	Widowed.....	16,039	314	28,436	544
Divorced.....	609	953	722	1,192	Divorced.....	2,336	60	2,357	60
Georgia: Single.	156,809	109,596	121,747	87,474	Nevada: Single.	20,979	1,529	4,079	332
Married.....	264,281	286,465	265,315	210,626	Married.....	16,246	1,914	12,747	1,362
Widowed.....	17,134	20,030	45,270	53,232	Widowed.....	1,823	200	1,789	335
Divorced.....	928	1,281	1,524	2,726	Divorced.....	592	16	248	27
Idaho: Single...	57,850	1,901	21,258	217	N. H.: Single...	56,949	124	46,820	88
Married.....	62,482	1,561	57,907	997	Married.....	90,905	159	89,253	104
Widowed.....	4,283	124	5,374	225	Widowed.....	9,800	20	19,810	26
Divorced.....	898	45	539	28	Divorced.....	1,594	4	1,505	2
Illinois: Single..	794,906	18,864	568,291	8,906	N. J.: Single...	333,516	13,028	269,095	10,337
Married.....	1,119,615	24,178	1,090,870	23,122	Married.....	505,011	19,155	487,679	19,306
Widowed.....	82,819	3,258	184,158	7,187	Widowed.....	38,022	1,790	89,174	5,115
Divorced.....	10,369	639	12,481	691	Divorced.....	1,463	89	1,775	109
Indiana: Single.	323,806	9,303	236,862	5,266	N. M.: Single...	41,227	2,457	20,331	1,130
Married.....	572,915	12,445	564,274	12,250	Married.....	59,488	4,160	56,924	4,124
Widowed.....	47,620	1,984	92,349	3,861	Widowed.....	5,451	527	7,967	878
Divorced.....	7,445	420	7,990	488	Divorced.....	694	65	716	151
Iowa: Single....	306,084	2,589	218,712	1,133	N. Y.: Single...	1,301,476	25,861	1,090,868	18,803
Married.....	443,801	3,331	439,522	3,077	Married.....	1,810,525	30,435	1,763,724	29,834
Widowed.....	35,101	473	66,733	690	Widowed.....	143,038	2,806	363,725	9,465
Divorced.....	4,748	143	5,156	129	Divorced.....	7,251	185	9,906	321
Kansas: Single..	221,472	8,332	138,500	4,352	N. C.: Single...	164,683	70,271	140,114	67,563
Married.....	337,408	11,507	332,347	11,173	Married.....	269,112	113,176	270,354	116,174
Widowed.....	25,960	1,625	41,070	2,951	Widowed.....	16,953	9,590	42,344	25,958
Divorced.....	3,618	325	3,573	295	Divorced.....	566	433	893	805
Kentucky: Single	230,563	35,301	176,725	24,864	N. D.: Single...	97,749	910	46,353	475
Married.....	387,243	48,592	387,489	48,989	Married.....	100,745	1,335	97,039	1,331
Widowed.....	31,184	7,023	63,400	15,248	Widowed.....	5,985	106	7,926	207
Divorced.....	2,969	1,051	4,179	1,477	Divorced.....	654	10	540	17
Louisiana: Single	118,150	77,191	85,111	57,708	Ohio: Single....	615,996	18,141	471,167	10,617
Married.....	163,046	125,751	162,421	128,115	Married.....	998,662	23,462	969,198	22,672
Widowed.....	12,784	12,716	32,681	34,120	Widowed.....	80,562	3,176	172,655	6,143
Divorced.....	706	971	920	2,069	Divorced.....	10,036	558	11,822	564

MARRIED, SINGLE, WIDOWED AND DIVORCED PERSONS—*Continued.*

STATE AND CONJUGAL CONDIT'N	White, Males.	Colored, Males.	White, Females	Colored, Females
Okla.: Single	174,311	23,199	87,186	13,079
Married	284,941	36,909	279,816	37,634
Widowed	22,184	4,478	28,920	7,208
Divorced	2,589	562	2,149	711
Oregon: Single	132,366	8,287	54,731	511
Married	134,091	3,893	126,647	1,535
Widowed	12,388	272	17,110	430
Divorced	3,357	55	2,183	42
Pa.: Single	1,026,149	30,178	777,776	22,616
Married	1,520,318	40,079	1,433,251	40,214
Widowed	113,322	4,406	248,860	10,781
Divorced	6,885	253	8,217	387
R. I.: Single	76,927	1,575	69,582	1,148
Married	103,627	2,044	101,051	1,887
Widowed	9,611	221	20,826	695
Divorced	1,064	33	1,523	51
S. C.: Single	78,786	75,526	62,609	68,199
Married	121,648	137,357	122,227	141,384
Widowed	6,098	10,888	21,006	33,768
Divorced	130	271	172	660
S. D.: Single	93,965	2,042	47,941	1,333
Married	104,266	4,102	101,691	4,258
Widowed	7,334	352	10,342	795
Divorced	1,122	67	957	69
Tenn.: Single	189,552	52,930	146,301	40,472
Married	324,412	85,066	324,167	86,951
Widowed	21,744	11,039	53,681	26,251
Divorced	1,792	1,282	2,833	2,341
Texas: Single	392,796	73,766	243,419	53,079
Married	596,630	120,397	591 444	122,125
Widowed	43,897	13,965	66,083	30,629
Divorced	3,794	2,484	4,657	4,626
Utah: Single	49,833	2,057	29,907	176
Married	66,967	1,641	65,278	977
Widowed	3,525	161	9,777	172
Divorced	706	24	895	23
Vermont: Single	44,793	774	32,878	85
Married	77,415	256	75,476	205
Widowed	8,253	28	15,185	30
Divorced	1,126	15	982	8
Virginia: Single	170,713	79,505	138,286	66,946
Married	254,887	109,864	254,055	112,433
Widowed	19,832	11,796	42,897	30,223
Divorced	1,077	683	1,494	1,125
Wash.: Single	233,673	11,961	87,434	1,235
Married	224,023	7,116	210,145	4,508
Widowed	17,754	453	25,693	867
Divorced	4,508	98	3,811	82
W. Va.: Single	148,530	13,216	95,259	4,622
Married	223,526	12,518	214,385	11,306
Widowed	13,881	1,330	26,264	2,012
Divorced	1,248	183	1,659	204
Wis.: Single	341,620	1,820	245,014	1,025
Married	442,336	2,368	432,985	2,351
Widowed	34,235	335	67,057	506
Divorced	3,802	73	4,217	72
Wyo.: Single	37,870	2,513	8,024	201
Married	27,425	1,073	23,565	634
Widowed	1,956	86	2,011	153
Divorced	479	21	314	26
TOTAL FOR U. S.:				
Single	11,360,282	1,189,347	8,091,249	841,921
Married	16,253,940	1,838,660	15,852,011	1,832,676
Widowed	1,274,388	197,002	2,705,990	470,238
Divorced	135,203	20,959	150,801	34,267
Unknown	134,312	21,212	57,286	10,886
Total	29,158,125	3,267,680	26,857,337	3,189,988

ALIENS IN FLORIDA.

(State Census of 1915.)

COUNTY.	Native White	Foreign White.	Native Negro.	For'n Negro.
Alachua	15,729	190	19,405	8
Baker	4,245	18	873	.....
Bay	9,140	200	4,176	2
Bradford	11,579	86	4,531	6
Brevard	4,766	376	2,060	12
Broward	2,876	234	1,162	490
Calhoun	5,126	9	2,333	.....
Citrus	4,173	132	2,950	2
Clay	7,612	98	8,313	.....
Columbia	2,908	51	2,275	1
Dade	14,183	2,058	4,477	3,743
De Soto	18,166	657	3,283	11
Duval	44,244	3,483	46,930	137
Escambia	24,324	1,559	15,172	57
Franklin	2,652	138	2,642	.....
Gadsden	7,265	58	15,665	1
Hamilton	6,850	6	5,625	3
Hernando	3,052	142	3,096	1
Hillsborough	50,194	15,560	17,201	679
Holmes	12,566	11	1,518	2
Jackson	18,485	16	16,848	.....
Jefferson	3,882	28	12,287	.....
Lafayette	6,430	7	1,422	1
Lake	7,631	302	4,487	1
Lee	6,901	294	1,475	12
Leon	15,018	75	15,035	3
Levy	6,155	37	5,797	3
Liberty	2,582	9	2,327	2
Madison	7,905	8	9,919	.....
Manatee	10,784	285	4,590	20
Marion	11,371	494	16,734	12
Monroe	11,399	3,299	3,039	1,870
Nassau	5,034	242	4,712	14
Orange	9,442	610	5,324	21
Osceola	9,011	294	1,628	4
Palm Beach	5,788	711	2,447	615
Pasco	6,802	385	2,443	4
Pinellas	13,137	1,007	4,600	44
Polk	25,253	699	11,438	31
Putnam	7,623	403	7,835	1
Santa Rosa	14,534	100	6,108	3
Seminole	4,697	259	4,484	6
St. Johns	7,867	282	5,279	4
St. Lucie	5,861	470	1,837	421
Sumter	4,908	26	2,581	2
Suwannee	11,750	65	8,470	1
Taylor	6,052	45	4,639	4
Volusia	12,258	692	8,810	23
Wakulla	3,199	9	4,398	.....
Walton	11,714	317	4,442	.....
Washington	8,119	9	2,993	2
Totals	523,242	36,545	352,115	8,279

Total population of Florida, 1915—921,618; white females of voting age, 139,244; negro females of voting age, 88,365; white males of voting age, 160,107; negro males of voting age, 104,404. Included in the total of population, and not specially enumerated otherwise, are: Persons of other races, 226; Indians, 129; State convicts, 1,082. Other facts of the 1915 Census are: Land surface in square miles, 54,861; the largest county is Lee, 4,641 square miles of land surface; population per square mile for State, 16.7; population outside incorporated towns, 513,461; rural population per square mile, 9.3; population, 6 years and under, 294 464, of which 89,856 were white males and 56,815 were negro males; deaf, dumb and blind outside of institutions, 170, of whom 53 were negroes; persons 100 years and over, 94, including one Chinaman and 76 negroes.

ALIENS IN KANSAS.

(State Census of 1915.)

COUNTIES.	Total Pop.	Born in Ger.	NATIVE. Male.	NATIVE. Fem.	FOREIGN. Male.	FOREIGN. Fem.
Allen	23,515	208	11,330	11,417	431	337
Anderson	13,264	294	6,515	6,266	262	221
Atchison	27,227	689	12,903	12,685	915	724
Barber	9,203	105	4,670	4,265	166	102
Barton	18,028	651	7,203	7,058	1,164	967
Bourbon	25,032	158	12,276	12,182	315	259
Brown	20,684	373	9,986	9,572	654	472
Butler	20,788	334	10,229	9,734	496	329
Chase	7,154	84	3,519	3,323	177	135
Chautauqua	11,236	25	5,737	5,379	75	45
Cherokee	36,370	278	16,743	16,141	1,960	1,526
Cheyenne	4,114	103	1,954	1,721	251	188
Clark	4,290	26	2,214	1,977	55	44
Clay	14,902	392	6,797	6,652	819	634
Cloud	19,316	200	8,995	8,977	682	662
Coffey	14,986	194	7,378	7,087	281	240
Comanche	4,608	39	2,341	2,146	72	49
Cowley	29,979	144	14,643	14,628	410	298
Crawford	60,289	976	25,659	24,843	5,754	4,033
Decatur	7,502	107	3,722	3,359	235	186
Dickinson	25,339	717	11,963	11,279	1,120	977
Doniphan	14,544	339	7,246	6,581	387	298
Douglas	25,130	530	11,759	12,157	624	590
Edwards	6,734	166	3,314	3,066	214	140
Elk	10,035	60	5,098	4,732	124	81
Ellis	13,197	152	5,643	5,454	1,135	965
Ellsworth	10,481	418	4,592	4,356	866	667
Finney	6,016	59	2,855	2,702	287	172
Ford	13,152	218	6,473	5,972	402	305
Franklin	22,103	160	10,709	10,742	379	273
Geary	10,063	281	4,401	4,354	458	396
Gove	4,010	40	1,950	1,702	206	152
Graham	7,466	49	3,705	3,353	233	175
Grant	900	14	467	413	11	9
Gray	3,674	21	1,888	1,676	72	38
Greeley	913	5	470	398	26	19
Greenwood	14,500	119	7,190	6,844	263	203
Hamilton	2,253	14	1,093	1,007	125	28
Harper	13,316	111	6,681	6,299	178	158
Harvey	18,663	788	8,417	8,424	980	842
Haskell	995	16	534	419	21	21
Hodgeman	3,165	79	1,622	1,348	110	85
Jackson	15,668	327	7,585	7,315	440	328
Jefferson	15,769	172	7,896	7,422	262	189
Jewell	17,165	131	8,527	8,115	305	218
Johnson	18,507	304	8,894	8,622	568	423
Kearny	2,316	58	1,131	969	133	83
Kingman	12,612	271	6,275	5,852	282	203
Kiowa	6,464	49	3,246	3,068	98	52
Labette	31,014	225	15,077	15,171	425	341
Lane	2,120	20	1,106	931	60	33
Leavenworth	40,625	1,704	19,967	17,115	2,094	1,449
Lincoln	10,433	359	4,892	4,735	452	354
Linn	15,013	74	7,591	7,179	147	98
Logan	3,013	27	1,524	1,309	99	81
Lyon	26,468	461	12,074	12,714	968	712
Marion	21,577	590	8,981	8,820	2,095	1,681
Marshall	21,757	786	9,937	9,813	1,088	919
McPherson	21,233	254	8,905	8,954	1,795	1,579
Meade	5,276	64	2,656	2,414	119	87
Miami	18,676	286	9,163	8,913	351	249
Mitchell	13,731	384	6,653	6,377	388	313
Montgomery	49,824	404	24,718	23,663	832	611
Morris	11,810	230	5,645	5,433	415	317
Morton	1,729	11	942	760	17	10
Memaha	18,309	724	8,568	8,411	718	612
Neosho	23,050	174	10,669	10,441	376	327
Ness	5,547	70	2,667	2,459	248	173
Norton	10,393	102	5,178	4,890	191	134
Osage	20,072	261	9,324	8,774	1,124	850
Osborne	12,973	248	6,320	6,119	310	224
Ottawa	11,605	127	5,617	5,318	379	291
Pawnee	8,651	132	4,335	3,946	206	164
Phillips	13,220	307	6,365	6,064	422	369
Pottawatomie	16,105	449	7,535	7,253	739	578
Pratt	11,642	113	5,903	5,450	165	124
Rawlins	5,702	155	2,585	2,404	392	321
Reno	40,348	412	19,013	18,567	1,065	797
Republic	16,915	146	7,716	7,378	1,013	808
Rice	14,437	261	6,981	6,860	339	257
Riley	16,518	445	7,444	7,500	578	696
Rooks	10,596	98	5,180	5,016	230	170
Rush	8,065	111	3,482	3,237	713	633
Russell	11,047	281	4,844	4,655	831	717
Saline	20,665	268	9,380	9,323	1,099	863
Scott	2,288	23	1,125	1,081	48	34
Sedgwick	73,294	1,301	34,365	35,513	1,886	1,530
Seward	4,498	29	2,267	2,124	78	29
Shawnee	64,661	800	29,146	30,547	2,715	2,253
Sheridan	4,873	86	2,450	2,228	119	76
Sherman	4,043	60	1,997	1,853	113	80
Smith	15,308	321	7,560	7,116	361	271
Stafford	11,383	225	5,585	5,406	222	170
Stanton	824	6	460	348	9	7
Stevens	2,370	12	1,267	1,056	28	19
Sumner	28,027	187	14,003	13,290	418	316
Thomas	3,996	89	1,938	1,851	132	75
Trego	4,623	87	2,112	1,829	379	303
Wabaunsee	11,904	555	5,642	5,355	514	393
Wallace	2,090	23	1,066	878	94	52
Washington	19,001	876	8,823	8,401	983	794
Wichita	1,519	43	693	681	88	57
Wilson	20,067	120	9,846	9,284	422	245
Woodson	9,331	212	4,518	4,433	211	169
Wyandotte	110,549	2,032	48,747	47,966	8,618	5,218

Total State population, 1,672,545; born in Germany, 28,807; total male natives, 788,985; total female natives, 763,659; total foreign males, 65,694; total foreign females, 49,572. Of the total population 908,924 were born in Kansas, 100,735 in Illinois, 135,830 in Missouri, 59,140 in Ohio, 31,978 in Pennsylvania, 58,194 in Indiana, 55,768 in Iowa, and 23,957 in Kentucky.

Males of militia age, 453,143.

ALIENS IN CHIEF KANSAS CITIES, 1915.

NAME OF CITY.	Total No. of all Races.	Native.	Foreign.	Born in G'm'y.
Kansas City	91,658	79,212	12,446	1,625
Wichita	53,582	51,202	2,380	708
Topeka	46,147	42,548	4,199	636
Leavenworth	22,090	20,012	2,078	1,012
Hutchinson	19,200	17,434	760	121
Pittsburg	17,685	16,588	1,097	194
Atchison	15,263	14,331	932	378
Coffeyville	15,228	14,884	344	112
Lawrence	12,884	12,255	629	211
Independence	12,144	11,832	312	92
Parsons	12,118	11,753	365	96
Fort Scott	11,422	11,118	304	73
Emporia	10,664	10,079	585	111
Salina	10,488	9,787	701	124

CENSUS OF WHITE POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

PROVINCE.	Total, 1911.	Total, 1918.	Male, 1918.	Female 1918.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Cape	580,771	615,874	309,199	306,675
Natal	97,846	120,465	61,959	58,506
Transvaal	419,874	497,236	259,961	237,265
Orange Fr. State	174,832	181,292	93,798	87,496
Travelers	2,928	3,203	2,447	756
Total	1,276,242	1,418,060	727,362	690,698

Population of chief towns, 1918—Cape Town, 90,348; Bloemfontein, 14,670; Durban, 40,871; East London, 14,492; Johannesburg, 135,639; Kimberley, 11,957; Pietermaritzburg, 18,527; Pretoria, 34,085

ALIENS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(State Census of 1915.)

FOREIGN-BORN MALES 21 YEARS OR OVER.

Color or Race and Country of Birth.	Total.	Legal Voters.	Aliens.	Color or Race and Country of Birth.	Total.	Legal Voters.	Aliens.
Total	507,038	196,134	299,372	Greece	11,077	620	10,351
White	499,834	195,511	292,922	Italy	59,736	7,435	51,669
Colored	5,448	623	4,711	Norway	2,704	1,369	1,249
All other (Chinese, Japanese, Indian, &c.)	1,756	.....	1,739	Poland	39,599	3,451	35,798
Total white	499,834	195,511	292,922	Austrian	14,291	934	13,237
Austria, exc. Aus. Pol.	5,656	1,927	3,573	German	532	220	306
British possessions	111,648	48,435	60,649	Russian	23,901	2,207	21,500
Canada, n. o. c.	59,271	23,623	34,234	Poland, n. o. o.	875	90	761
New Brunswick	11,111	5,510	5,296	Portugal, inc. isl. pos.	19,582	2,144	17,316
Newfoundland	5,235	2,368	2,749	Russia, exc. Russ. Pol.	54,006	14,889	38,321
Nova Scotia	29,393	13,732	15,102	Finland	6,266	1,055	5,087
Prince Edward Isl.	6,015	2,904	2,972	Luthuania	6,651	517	6,122
All other	623	298	296	Russia, n. o. c.	41,089	13,317	27,112
France	2,689	1,058	1,548	Sweden	18,712	10,861	7,436
Germany, exc. Ger. Pol.	14,094	10,049	3,618	Switzerland	644	353	271
Gt. Britain and Ireland.	141,050	89,000	46,716	Turkey	12,782	1,676	11,082
England	41,664	24,502	15,915	Armenia	3,861	498	3,323
Ireland	85,247	56,872	24,672	Syria	3,506	385	3,094
Scotland	13,465	7,162	5,944	Turkey, n. o. c.	5,415	693	4,665
Wales	674	464	185	West Indies	241	106	119
				All other	5,614	2,238	3,206

N. O. C.—Not otherwise classified. In 1915 the total population of Massachusetts was made up of 31.2 per cent. of foreign-born. There had been little change since 1895.

FOREIGN BORN, ALL AGES.

Place of Birth.	1905.	1915.	Place of Birth.	1905.	1915.
	911,179	1,152,045	Greece	4,672	18,163
Austria	19,840	45,315	Italy	50,558	122,129
Austria, n. o. c.	8,624	7,686	Japan	98	169
Austrian Poland	.....	33,311	Netherlands	1,289	2,062
Bohemia	956	1,069	Norway	4,485	5,833
Hungary	10,260	3,249	Poland	21,490	.....
Belgium	1,019	2,584	Portugal (inc. isl. possessions)	27,937	52,133
British possessions	284,430	280,366	Roumania	444	919
Australia	320	380	Russia	59,028	170,445
Canada, n. o. c.	168,225	137,802	Russia, n. o. c.	49,304	96,357
New Brunswick	24,715	30,016	Finland	9,724	14,342
Newfoundland	10,583	13,269	Lithuania	.....	12,751
Nova Scotia	66,131	79,115	Russian Poland	.....	46,995
Prince Edward Island	13,648	16,859	Serbia	5	123
All others	808	2,931	So. and Cent. Am. and Mex.	385	850
China	1,718	1,804	Spain	221	657
Cuba	160	177	Sweden	37,517	41,136
Denmark	2,927	3,402	Switzerland	1,233	1,371
France	4,513	6,287	Turkey	3,263	21,980
Great Britain and Ireland	346,466	339,704	Armenia	2,855	6,374
England	83,893	95,929	Syria	3,381	7,771
Ireland	236,373	210,166	Other Asiatic Turkey	.....	3,431
Scotland	24,663	32,788	European Turkey	.....	2,184
Wales	1,537	1,521	Turkey, n. o. c.	2,027	2,220
Germany	30,358	29,868	West Indies, n. o. c.	1,351	1,616
Germany, n. o. c.	30,358	28 695	All others	772	2,946
German Poland	.....	1,172			

POPULATION OF BOSTON BY RACE AND SEX.

(From the 1915 Massachusetts State Census.)

Where Born.	Males.	Females	Where Born.	Males.	Females	Where Born.	Males.	Females
Total population	369,434	376,005	Canada, n.o.c.	4,216	5,459	Norway	1,155	977
Native born	235,186	242,099	N. Brunswick.	3,009	4,642	Portugal	944	563
New England	214,886	222,433	Newfoundland	2,075	2,801	Roumania	232	186
Connecticut	2,110	2,152	Nova Scotia	8,440	12,549	Russia	28,524	24,400
Maine	8,720	9,962	Pr. Ed. Isl.	1,975	3,082	Finland	313	342
Massachusetts	195,909	201,609	All other	702	537	Lithuania	1,567	1,116
N. Hampshire	3,916	4,339	China	737	35	Russian Pol.	4,732	3,185
Rhode Island.	2,165	2,073	Cuba	42	22	Russia, n. o. c.	21,912	19,757
Vermont	2,066	2,298	Denmark	606	372	Serbia	12	7
New York	7,008	7,191	France	507	584	So. and Cent. Am. and Mex.	150	103
All other States.	12,385	11,595	Germany	4,475	4,051	Spain	166	76
Am. cit. bn. abr.	566	756	German Pol.	64	60	Sweden	3,569	3,881
All other, n. o. c.	341	122	Ger., n. o. c.	4,411	3,991	Switzerland	188	192
Foreign born	134,248	133,906	Gt. Brit. and Ir.	37,997	40,887	Turkey	2,655	1,518
Austria	2,268	2,065	England	7,161	6,842	Armenia	574	324
Austria Pol.	630	596	Ireland	27,635	36,820	Europ. Tur.	235	47
Bohemia	73	68	Scotland	3,052	3,082	Syria	1,099	861
Hungary	411	427	Wales	149	143	Oth. Asia. Tur.	383	137
Austria, n.o.c.	1,154	974	Greece	2,397	520	Turkey, n.o.c.	364	149
Belgium	421	324	Italy	25,606	17,326	W. Indies, n. o. c.	429	233
British Possess.	20,474	29,122	Japan	63	4	All other	235	175
Australia	58	52	Netherlands	396	283			

N. O. C.—Means not otherwise classified. In addition to Poles named above there were 178 n. o. c.

ALIENS AND PERSONS OF VOTING AGE IN NEW JERSEY.

(State Census of 1915. Total foreign born, 737,634.)

Counties.	Amer. Born.	Eng-lish.	Irish.	Ger-man.	Ital-ian.	Natur-alized.	Males 18 to 21	Males 21 to 45	Males Ovr. 45	Fem. 18 to 21	Fem. 21 to 45	Fem. Ovr. 45
Atlantic	68,599	1,907	1,335	2,054	4,819	3,585	2,391	17,043	8,906	2,726	17,567	8,932
Bergen	126,917	3,964	3,768	9,958	12,136	10,987	4,608	33,793	17,080	5,180	35,162	17,237
Burlington	64,993	853	1,240	1,146	1,672	6,112	2,118	14,320	9,614	2,150	12,985	9,305
Camden	136,081	3,563	2,733	4,617	5,114	5,051	4,564	32,332	16,719	4,909	31,496	16,706
Cape May	21,260	332	231	272	624	675	685	4,639	3,253	618	4,338	3,158
Cumberland	52,146	719	284	712	2,771	1,381	1,748	10,356	7,490	1,682	10,230	7,604
Essex	408,550	12,107	16,718	25,542	34,781	32,286	14,963	114,772	48,728	13,692	121,124	52,328
Gloucester	37,997	660	604	1,255	1,648	1,199	1,321	8,395	5,463	1,073	7,261	5,356
Hudson	392,088	10,514	24,131	37,635	35,468	44,925	17,200	119,786	48,216	16,707	111,925	46,760
Hunterdon	31,644	276	311	486	667	842	931	6,075	5,048	918	5,788	4,912
Mercer	105,789	4,307	2,796	4,319	5,889	6,749	3,981	29,961	13,539	4,252	26,370	14,259
Middlesex	93,735	1,375	2,528	4,889	3,784	7,935	4,643	31,389	11,798	4,865	25,011	10,357
Monmouth	91,272	1,593	2,684	1,897	3,523	3,495	3,203	20,533	13,127	3,020	20,833	13,754
Morris	63,875	1,965	3,032	1,994	3,998	3,634	2,600	16,100	9,577	2,266	15,760	9,787
Ocean	20,576	328	371	447	201	639	569	4,289	3,257	613	4,207	3,138
Passaic	147,875	6,111	5,635	9,200	15,690	17,574	6,882	48,326	19,153	9,161	47,848	18,964
Salem	27,636	145	223	261	624	529	1,152	6,696	3,793	779	4,707	3,545
Somerset	33,433	810	933	1,338	3,124	1,762	1,336	8,883	4,936	1,249	8,070	5,103
Sussex	22,249	290	151	256	470	1,247	676	5,602	3,446	680	3,916	3,125
Union	121,684	3,205	5,413	6,596	6,468	8,739	4,339	34,787	14,505	5,117	34,115	15,201
Warren	38,279	333	423	536	1,377	864	1,229	8,637	54,31	1,256	7,814	5,588
Total	2106,678	55,357	75,444	115,711	144,848	160,210	81,119	576,714	273,129	89,903	556,527	275,119

ALIENS AND MALES OF VOTING AND MILITARY AGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

(From the 1915 State Census.)

County.	Voters, Native.	Voters, Foreign.	Mil. Age, 18 to 45.	County.	Voters, Native.	Voters, Foreign.	Mil. Age, 18 to 45.
Aurora	1,280	564	1,491	Hyde	601	186	583
Beadle	3,933	956	3,889	Jackson	475	110	430
Bennett	133	24	115	Jerauld	1,161	339	1,189
Bon Homme	2,014	1,151	2,455	Kingsbury	2,534	1,049	2,733
Brookings	3,206	1,310	3,375	Lake	2,482	784	2,734
Brown	5,870	2,213	6,549	Lawrence	3,704	2,371	4,389
Brule	1,504	466	1,475	Lincoln	2,616	1,573	3,312
Buffalo	171	48	172	Lyman	1,607	468	1,631
Butte	1,392	517	1,413	McCook	2,109	769	2,243
Campbell	427	691	746	McPherson	734	831	1,303
Charles Mix	2,892	1,038	2,840	Marshall	1,617	801	1,946
Clark	2,256	833	2,279	Meade	2,333	681	2,171
Clay	2,069	907	2,332	Mellette	471	160	511
Codington	3,488	1,085	3,363	Miner	1,709	585	1,703
Corson	819	285	931	Minnehaha	8,920	3,528	9,612
Custer	956	169	676	Moody	2,012	732	2,164
Davidson	3,504	863	3,288	Pennington	2,651	621	2,486
Day	2,424	1,545	3,008	Perkins	1,902	579	1,932
Deuel	1,586	844	1,890	Potter	731	275	676
Dewey	556	136	510	Roberts	2,484	1,516	2,961
Douglas	1,070	621	1,314	Sanborn	1,734	445	1,596
Edmunds	842	808	472	Spink	3,647	957	3,784
Fall River	1,797	440	1,797	Stanley	585	125	495
Faulk	1,145	378	1,763	Sully	481	110	445
Grant	1,920	1,037	2,272	Tripp	2,363	623	2,294
Gregory	2,234	889	2,368	Todd	117	31	121
Haakon	839	236	808	Turner	2,527	1,638	3,325
Hamlin	1,484	785	1,771	Union	2,369	1,054	2,518
Hand	1,684	408	1,663	Walworth	606	971	1,285
Hanson	1,480	373	1,433	Yankton	3,008	1,654	3,437
Harding	1,091	571	1,323	Ziebach	434	125	433
Hughes	1,229	235	920				
Hutchinson	1,965	1,277	2,581	Totals	119,975	49,444	129,724

ALIENS AND MALES OF MILITARY AGE IN WYOMING.

(State Census of 1915.)

County.	Total Popu-lation.	Pop. Bet. 20 and 40.	Single Males Over 21	Single F'mal's Over 21	For-eign Born.	County.	Total Popu-lation.	Pop. Bet. 20 and 40.	Single Males Over 21	Single F'mal's Over 21	For-eign Born.
Albany	8,194	3,400	1,506	339	1,717	Natrona	5,398	2,654	1,232	234	731
Big Horn	6,815	2,113	465	148	427	Niobrara	3,488	1,307	445	171	259
Campbell	2,316	987	440	93	171	Park	5,473	2,103	892	213	486
Carbon	8,412	3,643	2,372	371	2,172	Platte	5,277	1,841	496	189	531
Converse	3,626	1,352	637	156	327	Sheridan	15,429	5,508	1,850	537	2,223
Crook	5,117	1,645	530	198	402	Sweetwater	10,642	4,701	1,987	311	4,931
Fremont	9,633	3,555	1,921	354	1,096	Uinta	6,051	2,037	559	219	893
Goshen	5,035	1,814	493	145	413	Washakie	1,744	631	269	57	144
Hot Springs	3,191	1,448	756	126	571	Weston	4,414	1,600	586	157	943
Johnson	3,238	1,258	583	148	285						
Laramie	14,631	4,979	1,590	842	1,787	Totals	141,705	53,425	21,351	5,340	23,575
Lincoln	13,581	4,777	1,742	332	3,066						

ALIENS IN NEW YORK CITIES.

(State Census of 1915.)

Year of Incorp.	City.	County.	Citizens 1915.	Aliens 1915.	Total 1915.	Total 1910 U.S. Census.)
1636	Albany	Albany	99,820	8,159	107,979	100,253
1885	Amsterdam	Montgomery	26,872	7,447	34,319	31,267
1848	Auburn	Cayuga	29,180	3,288	32,468	34,668
1914	Batavia	Genesee	11,759	1,519	13,278	11,613
1913	Beacon	Dutchess	9,116	1,049	10,165	11,040
1867	Binghamton	Broome	48,428	5,240	53,668	48,443
1832	Buffalo	Erie	403,778	50,852	454,630	423,715
1913	Canandaigua	Ontario	7,142	359	7,501	7,217
1869	Cohoes	Albany	20,624	2,809	23,433	24,709
1899	Corning	Steuben	12,699	760	13,459	13,730
1900	Cortland	Cortland	11,404	963	12,367	11,504
1880	Dunkirk	Chautauqua	15,704	2,166	17,870	17,221
1864	Elmira	Chemung	38,605	1,488	40,093	37,176
1902	Fulton	Oswego	9,759	1,379	11,138	10,480
1898	Geneva	Ontario	12,249	983	13,232	12,446
1908	Glens Falls	Warren	15,487	836	16,323	15,243
1890	Gloversville	Fulton	19,191	1,987	21,178	20,642
1888	Hornell	Steuben	13,882	470	14,352	13,617
1785	Hudson	Columbia	10,027	1,517	11,544	11,417
1883	Ithaca	Tompkins	15,755	995	16,750	14,802
1886	Jamestown	Chautauqua	32,584	5,196	37,780	31,297
1895	Johnstown	Fulton	9,680	1,007	10,687	10,447
1872	Kingston	Ulster	25,244	1,110	26,354	25,908
1909	Lackawanna	Erie	9,962	5,775	15,737	14,549
1895	Little Falls	Herkimer	10,056	2,966	13,022	12,273
1865	Lockport	Niagara	17,477	1,216	18 693	17,970
1915	Mechanicsville	Saratoga	7,341	867	8,208	6,634
1888	Middletown	Orange	15,852	529	16,381	15,313
1872	Mount Vernon	Westchester	33,049	4,534	37,583	30,919
1865	Newburgh	Orange	25,976	1,900	27,876	27,805
1899	New Rochelle	Westchester	27,374	4,384	31,758	28,867
1653	New York	Bronx, New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond	3,842,519	1,204,702	5,047,221	4,766,883
1892	Niagara Falls	Niagara	31,292	10,965	42,257	30,445
1897	North Tonawanda	Niagara	11,111	2,387	13,498	11,955
1915	Norwich	Chenango	7,916	426	8,342	7,422
1868	Ogdensburg	St. Lawrence	13,308	1,030	14,338	15,933
1893	Olean	Cattaraugus	16,532	1,393	17,925	14,743
1901	Oneida	Madison	8,907	554	9,461	8,317
1909	Oneonta	Otsego	9,967	507	10,474	9,491
1848	Oswego	Oswego	22,909	2,517	25,426	23,361
1902	Plattsburg	Clinton	9,888	246	10,134	11,138
1907	Port Jervis	Orange	8,829	584	9,413	9,564
1854	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess	30,342	2,273	32,714	27,936
1897	Rensselaer	Rensselaer	10,855	355	11,210	10,711
1834	Rochester	Monroe	215,507	32,958	248,465	218,149
1870	Rome	Oneida	18,551	3,375	21,926	20,497
1915	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga	13,225	567	13,792	12,693
1913	Salamanca	Cattaraugus	7,808	562	8,370	8,075
1798	Schenectady	Schenectady	69,367	11,014	80,381	72,826
1847	Syracuse	Onondaga	131,219	14,074	145,293	137,249
1903	Tonawanda	Erie	8,494	653	9,147	8,290
1816	Troy	Rensselaer	71,730	3,758	75,488	76,813
1833	Utica	Oneida	67,127	13,462	80,589	74,419
1869	Watertown	Jefferson	24,031	2,864	26,895	26,730
1896	Watervliet	Albany	14,190	800	14,990	15,574
1916	White Plains	Westchester	16,588	2,699	19,287	15,949
1872	Yonkers	Westchester	76,337	14,611	90,948	79,803

N. Y. STATE—FOREIGN WHITE STOCK, BY NATIONALITY, 1910.

Country in which Born or Parents were Born.	Total.	Foreign Born.	Native. Parents Foreign Born.	Native Parent For. Born.	Foreign Born White 1900.	Country in which Born or Parents were Born.	Total.	Foreign Born.	Native. Parents Foreign Born.	Native Parent For. Born.	Foreign Born White 1900.
All countries	5,736,520	2,729,272	2,241,837	765,411	1,889,523	Hungary	141,327	90,841	40,765	3,721	37,168
Austria	383,158	244,995	125,246	11,917	104,532	Ireland	1,091,140	367,377	515,886	207,377	425,511
Canada–Fr	69,695	24,563	21,505	23,627	27,150	Italy	739,059	472,192	251,311	15,556	182,243
Canada–Oth	198,806	98,079	25,735	74,992	89,618	Norway	37,404	25,012	10,171	2,221	12,601
Cuba, other W. Indies	9,780	6,535	1,133	2,112	4,087	Roumania	47 103	34,441	12,159	503	10,549
Denmark	20,709	12,536	5,006	3,167	8,728	Russia	848,324	558,952	274,193	15,179	202,953
England	341,429	146,468	79,671	115,290	135,530	Scotland	90,678	39,429	23,702	27,547	33,850
Finland	11,505	8,759	2,500	246	4,048	Sweden	90,235	53,703	29,284	7,248	42,704
France	45,945	23,436	11,272	11,237	19,987	Switzerland	29,553	16,312	6,766	6,475	13,676
Germany	1,234,580	436,874	578,183	219,523	499,790	Turk. Asia	11,839	9,478	2,164	197	1,914
Greece	11,277	10,097	843	337	1,573	Tur. in Eur.	5,554	4,998	478	78	
Holland	27,901	12,650	9,880	5,371	9,413	Wales	19,726	7,462	6,296	5,968	7,304
						All other	230,793	17,583	207,688	5,522	14,694

Except Porto Rico. Includes native whites whose parents were born in different foreign countries; for example, one parent in Ireland and the other in Scotland.

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK STATE COUNTIES.

County.	When F'rm'd	Area Sq. M.	Citizens 1915.	Aliens 1915.	Total 1915.	Total 1910.	Sen. Dist.	Con. Dist.	Sup.C. Dist.	Appel. Dist.
Albany	1683	514	169,090	14,240	183,330	173,666	30	28	3	3
Allegany	1806	1,033	39,454	762	40,216	41,412	44	43	8	4
Bronx	1914	41	493,134	122,466	615,600	430,980	21—23	21—24	1	1
Broome	1806	706	83,216	7,425	90,641	78,809	40	34	6	3
Cattaraugus	1808	1,334	67,337	5,419	72,756	65,919	51	43	8	4
Cayuga	1799	756	61,686	4,065	65,751	67,106	42	36	7	4
Chautauqua	1808	1,099	106,861	9,957	116,818	105,126	51	43	8	4
Chemung	1836	406	56,914	2,103	59,017	54,662	41	37	6	3
Chenango	1798	898	35,733	915	36,648	35,575	40	34	6	3
Clinton	1788	1,092	45,243	2,318	47,561	48,230	33	31	4	3
Columbia	1786	688	40,693	3,418	44,111	43,658	28	27	3	3
Cortland	1808	485	28,851	1,223	30,074	29,249	40	35	6	3
Delaware	1797	1,580	44,422	1,573	45,995	45,575	29	34	6	3
Dutchess	1683	810	84,022	7,022	91,044	87,661	29	26	9	2
Erie	1821	1,071	506,983	64,914	571,897	528,985	48, 49, 50	40, 41, 42	8	4
Essex	1799	1,926	30,917	1,544	32,461	33,458	33	31	4	3
Franklin	1808	1,718	42,718	3,463	46,181	45,717	34	31	4	3
Fulton	1838	544	42,166	3,459	45,625	44,534	35	30	4	3
Genesee	1802	507	36,826	3,881	40,707	37,615	44	39	8	4
Greene	1800	686	28,960	1,131	30,091	30,214	29	27	3	3
Hamilton	1816	1,745	4,295	196	4,491	4,373	35	30	4	3
Herkimer	1791	1,745	56,332	7,777	64,109	56,356	35	33	5	4
Jefferson	1805	1,868	74,813	6,196	81,009	80,382	37	32	5	4
Kings	1683	72	1,441,221	357,292	1,798,513	1,634,351	4—11	3—10	2	2
Lewis	1805	1,288	24,751	1,196	25,947	24,849	35	32	5	4
Livingston	1821	655	35,717	2,710	38,427	38,037	44	39	7	4
Madison	1806	670	39,954	1,788	41,742	39,289	39	32	6	3
Monroe	1821	682	280,875	38,435	319,310	283,212	45, 46	38, 39	7	4
Montgomery	1772	351	52,037	8,993	61,030	57,567	39	30	4	3
Nassau	1899	293	99,520	17,305	116,825	83,930	1	1	2	2
New York	1683	20	1,472,284	665,463	2,137,747	2,331,542	12—20	11—23	1	1
Niagara	1808	558	91,783	16,767	108,550	92,036	47	40	8	4
Oneida	1798	1,215	144,776	22,555	167,331	154,159	36	33	5	4
Onondaga	1794	812	194,470	19,522	213,992	200,298	38	35	5	4
Ontario	1789	640	51,870	2,758	54,628	52,286	43	36	7	4
Orange	1683	838	108,226	9,892	118,118	116,001	27	26	9	2
Orleans	1824	405	31,353	2,566	33,919	32,000	47	39	8	4
Oswego	1816	1,038	71,195	4,716	75,929	71,664	37	32	5	4
Otsego	1791	1,038	47,241	1,293	48,534	47,216	39	34	6	3
Putnam	1812	234	11,739	1,028	12,767	14,665	28	26	9	2
Queens	1683	103	351,093	45,634	396,727	284,041	3	1, 2, 9	2	2
Rensselaer	1791	690	115,575	5,755	121,330	122,276	31	28, 29	3	3
Richmond	1683	59	84,787	13,847	98,634	85,969	24	11	2	2
Rockland	1798	208	42,360	4,543	46,903	46,873	24	25	9	2
St. Lawrence	1802	2,880	83,153	7,138	90,291	89,005	34	31	4	3
Saratoga	1791	862	58,770	4,212	62,982	61,917	32	29	4	3
Schenectady	1809	221	86,315	12,310	98,625	88,235	32	30	4	3
Schoharie	1795	675	22,440	565	23,005	23,855	39	27	3	3
Schuyler	1859	352	13,533	421	13,954	14,004	41	37	6	3
Seneca	1804	420	23,894	1,355	25,249	26,972	42	36	7	4
Steuben	1796	1,425	81,326	2,304	83,630	83,262	43	37	7	4
Suffolk	1683	1,200	92,208	12,134	104,342	96,138	1	1	2	2
Sullivan	1809	1,082	35,055	3,134	38,189	33,808	27	27	3	3
Tioga	1791	542	25,091	458	25,549	25,624	41	37	6	3
Tompkins	1817	506	34,884	1,651	36,535	33,647	41	37	6	3
Ulster	1683	1,204	79,957	5,410	85,367	91,769	29	27	3	3
Warren	1813	968	31,676	1,301	32,977	32,223	33	29	4	3
Washington	1772	850	44,744	2,211	46,955	47,778	33	29	4	3
Wayne	1823	624	50,105	3,371	53,476	50,179	42	36	7	4
Westchester	1683	484	273,069	48,644	321,713	283,055	25, 26	24, 25	9	2
Wyoming	1841	590	31,546	1,482	33,028	31,880	44	39	8	4
Yates	1823	320	18,256	585	18,841	18,642	43	36	7	4
Total		50,326	8,059,515	1,628,229	9,687,744	9,113,614				

Montgomery's original name was Tryon which was formed from Albany County in 1772. Washington was originally Charlotte, formed 1772.

NEW YORK STATE—MALES OF VOTING AND MILITIA AGE, 1900–1910.

Class of Population.	21 and Over.		18 to 44 Yrs.	
	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.
Total	2,836,773	2,184,965	2,156,361	1,639,395
White	2,783,371	2,145,057	2,111,360	1,605,624
Negro	45,877	31,425	39,488	26,858
Indian, Chi., Jap., and all other	7,525	8,483	5,513	6,913

Class of Population.	21 and Over.		18 to 44 Yrs.	
	1910.	1900.	1910.	1900.
Native white	1,562,358	1,315,533	1,213,383	1,051,690
Nat. parentage	909,494	782,487	654,731	544,138
For. or mix. par.	652,864	533,096	558,652	507,552
For.-born white	1,221,013	829,474	897,977	553,934

ENUMERATION OF INDIANS ON RESERVATIONS, 1915.

Indian Reservation.	County.	Indians.
Allegany	Cattaraugus	832
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	1,313
Onondaga	Onondaga	546
Shinnecock	Suffolk	143
Poospatuck	Suffolk	18
St. Regis	Franklin	1,086
Tonawanda	Genesee	455
Tonawanda	Erie	58
Tonawanda	Niagara	
Tuscarora	Niagara	394
Total		4,845

NEW YORK STATE MILITARY CENSUS RETURNS.

(Summer of 1917. Includes all persons between 16 and 50 years.)

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.
Albany	50,707	50,392	Monroe	97,406	94,890	Ulster	19,852	20,778
Allegany	9,288	9,288	Montgomery	15,520	16,040	Warren	8,851	8,233
Broome	30,275	28,357	Nassau	34,827	36,377	Washington	11,319	11,131
Cattaraugus	20,066	16,740	Niagara	37,863	29,355	Wayne	12,784	12,430
Cayuga	16,903	16,813	Oneida	45,743	48,766	Westchester	88,528	97,072
Chautauqua	29,362	29,623	Onondaga	69,057	62,869	Wyoming	7,696	7,718
Chemung	15,924	17,276	Ontario	14,357	13,591	Yates	4,142	4,242
Chenango	8,655	8,627	Orange	30,588	31,472			
Clinton	10,806	10,081	Orleans	7 797	6,816	Total	1,284,814	1,250,285
Columbia *	11,540	10,322	Oswego	16,760	17,668	GREATER NEW YORK.		
Cortland	7,662	7,577	Otsego	12,161	11,781			
Delaware	11,144	10,729	Putnam *	3,240	3,144	Manhattan	692,311	702,080
Dutchess	24,919	24,043	Rensselaer	29,182	32,931	Bronx	206,455	214,162
Erie *	180,351	170,342	Rockland	11,691	11,874	Kings	576,012	584,541
Essex	9,526	8,269	St. Lawrence	24,144	20,331	Queens	123,073	121,789
Franklin	11,229	10,725	Saratoga	15,906	16,041	Richmond	32,244	28,203
Fulton	11,652	12,305	Schenectady	32,569	29,261			
Genesee	9,716	9,052	Schoharie	5,230	4,958	Total	1,630,095	1,650,775
Greene	7,121	6,921	Schuyler	3,315	3,210	TOTALS FOR STATE.		
Hamilton	1,537	1,008	Seneca	5,905	5,620			
Herkimer	19,831	16,800	Steuben	21,095	20,481	Male		2,914,909
Jefferson *	22,100	18,062	Suffolk	27,190	29,195	Female		2,901,060
Lewis	6,070	5,495	Sullivan	9,773	9,723			
Livingston	9,112	8,492	Tioga	5,487	5,737	Grand total		5,815,969
Madison	10,055	9,832	Tompkins	9,282	9,373			

* Estimated. In New York State, in 1910, there were 2,836,773 males and 2,755,823 females over 21 years. In New York City, by the Military Census, there are 798,000 male citizens of the military age.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION.

(Adopted November 6, 1894, as amended, and in force January 1, 1918.)

ARTICLE I.

Persons Not to Be Disfranchised—Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

Trial by Jury—Section 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

Freedom of Worship; Religious Liberty—Section 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

Habeas Corpus—Section 4. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

Grand Jury; Bill of Rights—Section 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature), unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Freedom of Speech and Press; Criminal Prosecutions for Libel—Section 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

ARTICLE II.

Qualification of Voters—Section 1. Every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he or she may offer his or her vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he or she shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people; and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided, however, that a citizen, by marriage, shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years; and, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his or her vote by reason of his or her absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

Persons Excluded From the Right of Suffrage—Section 2. No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his or her vote, shall swear or affirm before such officers that he or she has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election.

ALIENS IN NEW YORK VILLAGES.

(State Census of 1915.)

Village.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.	Village.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.
Adams	Jefferson	1,539	32	1,571	Clayton	Jefferson	1,831	48	1,879
Addison	Steuben	1,747	7	1,754	Clayville	Oneida	717	255	972
Afton	Chenango	748	6	754	Cleveland	Oswego	656	4	660
Akron	Erie	1,769	87	1,856	Clifton Springs	Ontario	1,593	71	1,664
Albion	Orleans	5,340	648	5,988	Clinton	Oneida	1,239	25	1,264
Alden	Erie	754	23	777	Clyde	Wayne	2,442	257	2,699
Alexander	Genesee	259	.....	259	Cobleskill	Schoharie	2,311	51	2,362
AlexandriaBay	Jefferson	1,871	191	2,062	Cohocton	Steuben	938	20	958
Alfred	Allegany	664	13	677	Cold Brook	Herkimer	270	4	274
Allegany	Cattaraugus	1,264	63	1,327	Cold Spring	Putnam	820	115	935
Altamont	Albany	781	24	805	Constableville	Lewis	387	4	391
Alimar	Oswego	380	10	390	Cooperstown	Otsego	2,542	92	2,634
Amityville	Suffolk	2,586	194	2,780	Copenhagen	Lewis	670	25	695
Andes	Delaware	401	4	405	Corfu	Genesee	484	31	515
Andover	Allegany	1,147	7	1,154	Corinth	Saratoga	2,299	116	2,415
Angelica	Allegany	1,077	61	1,138	Cornwall-on-Hudson	Orange	2,019	221	2,240
Angola	Erie	1,072	122	1,194	Coxsackle	Greene	2,224	85	2,309
Antwerp	Jefferson	979	78	1,057	Croghan	Lewis	651	8	659
Arcade	Wyoming	1,504	64	1,568	Croton	Westchester	1,829	414	2,243
Ardsley	Westchester	399	43	442	Cuba	Allegany	1,625	20	1,645
Argyle	Washington	223	.....	223	Dannemora	Clinton	865	4	869
Arkport	Steuben	534	4	538	Dansville	Livingston	3,950	68	4,018
Athens	Greene	1,888	37	1,925	Delevan	Cattaraugus	546	11	557
Attica	Wyoming	1,976	37	2,013	Delhi	Delaware	1,717	26	1,743
Aurora	Cayuga	378	18	396	Depew	Erie	3,259	1,673	4,932
Avoca	Steuben	1,049	34	1,083	Deposit	Broome & Del.	1,770	9	1,779
Avon	Livingston	2,128	302	2,430	De Ruyter	Madison	601	3	604
Babylon	Suffolk	2,846	254	3,100	Dexter	Jefferson	955	190	1,145
Bainbridge	Chenango	1,194	7	1,201	Dobbs Ferry	Westchester	3,371	659	4,030
Baldwinsville	Onondaga	3,175	45	3,220	Dolgeville	Herk.& Fulton	3,041	285	3,326
Ballston Spa	Saratoga	3,940	404	4,344	Dresden	Yates	319	7	326
Baker	Niagara	482	68	550	Dryden	Tompkins	711	11	722
Bath	Steuben	4,100	73	4,173	Dundee	Yates	1,232	4	1,236
Belleville	Jefferson	279	1	280	Earlville	Mad. & Che	830	15	845
Bellport	Suffolk	446	53	499	East Aurora	Erie	3,373	72	3,445
Belmont	Allegany	1,013	18	1,031	East Randolph	Cattaraugus	582	.....	582
Bemus Point	Chautauqua	266	4	270	East Rochester	Monroe	2,858	613	3,471
Bergen	Genesee	622	17	639	East Rockaw'y	Nassau	1,532	75	1,607
Black River	Jefferson	817	40	857	East Syracuse	Onondaga	3,543	296	3,839
Blasdell	Erie	883	57	940	Eastwood	Onondaga	764	13	777
Bloomingdale	Essex	384	10	394	Edwards	St. Lawrence	487	17	504
Bolivar	Allegany	1,208	52	1,260	Elba	Genesee	420	19	439
Boonville	Oneida	1,896	13	1,909	Elbridge	Onondaga	473	2	475
Brewster	Putnam	1,289	113	1,402	Elizabeth't'n	Essex	509	21	530
Briarcliff	Westchester	908	313	1,221	Ellenville	Ulster	2,987	86	3,073
Bridgewater	Oneida	258	.....	258	Ellicottville	Cattaraugus	862	19	881
Brockport	Monroe	3,233	135	3,368	Ellishurg	Jefferson	316	.....	316
Brocton	Chautauqua	1,196	96	1,292	Elmira Heights	Chemung	2,864	290	3,154
Bronxville	Westchester	1,760	480	2,240	Elmsford	Westchester	1,232	148	1,380
Brookfield	Madison	400	.....	400	Endicott	Broome	4,016	1,565	5,581
Brownville	Jefferson	754	131	885	Esperance	Schoharie	241	.....	241
Burdett	Schuyler	358	17	375	Fablus	Onondaga	340	.....	340
Caledonia	Livingston	1,168	73	1,241	Fair Haven	Cayuga	620	4	624
Cambridge	Washington	1,699	28	1,727	Fairport	Monroe	3,326	230	3,556
Camden	Oneida	2,156	25	2,181	Falconer	Chautauqua	2,095	247	2,342
Camillus	Onondaga	680	160	840	Farmingdale	Nassau	1,636	220	1,856
Canajoharie	Montgomery	2,314	160	2,474	Farnham	Erie	519	117	636
Canaseraga	Allegany	658	10	668	Fayetteville	Onondaga	1,717	62	1,779
Canastota	Madison	3,508	341	3,849	Fleischmanns	Delaware	689	78	767
Candor	Tioga	733	16	749	Fishkill	Dutchess	521	10	531
Canisteo	Steuben	2,300	14	2,314	Floral Park	Nassau	1,615	156	1,771
Canton	St. Lawrence	2,551	73	2,624	Fonda	Montgomery	1,044	76	1,120
Cape Vincent	Jefferson	1,026	76	1,102	Forestport	Oneida	502	3	505
Carthage	Jefferson	3,574	297	3,871	Forestville	Chautauqua	727	13	740
Castile	Wyoming	942	20	962	Fort Ann	Washington	415	21	436
Castleton	Rensselaer	1,436	147	1,583	Ft. Covington	Franklin	757	71	828
Cato	Cayuga	388	2	390	Fort Edward	Washington	3,407	255	3,662
Catskill	Greene	5,066	305	5,371	Fort Johnson	Montgomery	654	27	681
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	1,267	9	1,276	Fort Plain	Montgomery	2,658	265	2,923
Cayuga	Cayuga	364	9	373	Frankfort	Herkimer	3,437	776	4,213
Cazenovia	Madison	1,917	11	1,928	Franklin	Delaware	438	3	441
Cedarhurst	Nassau	2,251	406	2,657	Franklinville	Cattaraugus	2,020	45	2,065
Celoron	Chautauqua	686	34	720	Fredonia	Chautauqua	4,964	364	5,328
Centery'lle Sta	Sullivan	682	218	900	Freeport	Nassau	7,154	309	7,463
Central Square	Oswego	474	7	481	Freeville	Tompkins	332	5	337
Champlain	Clinton	1,199	80	1,279	Friendship	Allegany	1,178	21	1,199
Charlotte	Monroe	1,973	329	2,302	Fultonville	Montgomery	934	21	955
Chateaugay	Franklin	1,154	42	1,196	Gainesville	Wyoming	327	13	340
Chatham	Columbia	2,286	103	2,389	Galway	Saratoga	104	.....	104
Chaumont	Jefferson	635	47	682	Genesee	Livingston	2,086	167	2,253
Cherry Creek	Chautauqua	687	33	720	Gilbertsville	Otsego	412	39	451
Cherry Valley	Otsego	752	10	762	Glen Park	Jefferson	540	110	650
Chester	Orange	1,123	157	1,280	Goshen	Orange	3,282	229	3,511
Chittenango	Madison	1,037	37	1,074	Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	3,984	180	4,164
Churchville	Monroe	537	46	583					

VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.
Gowanda	Cattaraugus and Erie	2,258	266	2,524
Grandview-on-Hudson	Rockland	305	30	335
Granville	Washington	3,229	661	3,890
Great Nk. Est.	Nassau	139	36	175
Greene	Chenango	1,255	17	1,272
Green Island	Albany	4,306	227	4,533
Greenport	Suffolk	3,439	296	3,735
Greenwich	Washington	2,208	107	2,315
Groton	Tompkins	1,393	52	1,445
Hagaman	Montgomery	794	158	952
Hamburg	Erie	2,705	39	2,744
Hamilton	Madison	1,531	55	1,586
Hammond	St. Lawrence	370	48	418
Ham'udsport	Steuben	1,540	20	1,560
Hancock	Delaware	1,342	14	1,356
Hannibal	Oswego	429	3	432
Harriman	Orange	718	136	854
Harrisville	Lewis	901	90	991
Hastings-on-Hudson	Westchester	3,522	1,939	5,461
Haverstraw	Rockland	5,154	264	5,418
Hempstead	Nassau	5,547	526	6,073
Henderson	Jefferson	374	6	380
Herkimer	Herkimer	7,710	1,867	9,577
Hermon	St. Lawrence	598	9	607
Heuvelton	St. Lawrence	549	7	556
Highland Falls	Orange	2,261	257	2,518
Hillburn	Rockland	978	39	1,017
Hilton	Monroe	775	42	817
Hobart	Delaware	579	17	596
Holland Pat'nt	Oneida	317	22	339
Holley	Orleans	1,653	127	1,780
Homer	Cortland	2,864	7	2,871
Honeoye Falls	Monroe	1,182	76	1,258
Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer	4,961	445	5,406
Horseheads	Chemung	1,900	49	1,949
Hudson Falls	Washington	5,452	133	5,585
Hunter	Greene	353	52	405
Ilion	Herkimer	8,546	354	8,900
Interlaken	Seneca	662	1	663
Irvington	Westchester	1,872	507	2,379
Johnson City				
Jordan	Onondaga	1,057	6	1,063
Keesville	Clinton & Es'x	1,774	21	1,795
Kenmore	Erie	1,610	90	1,700
Kinderhook	Columbia	820	7	827
Lacona	Oswego	457	19	476
Lake George	Warren	746	4	750
Lake Placid	Essex	1,937	40	1,977
Lakewood	Chautauqua	669	33	702
Lancaster	Erie	4,515	579	5,094
Larchmont	Westchester	1,708	352	2,060
La Salle	Niagara	2,114	288	2,402
Laurens	Otsego	364		364
Lawrence	Nassau	1,285	585	1,870
Le Roy	Genesee	3,710	374	4,084
Lestershire	Broome	5,348	52	5,400
Lewistou	Niagara	701	40	741
Liberty	Sullivan	2,286	109	2,395
Lima	Livingston	908	14	922
Limestone	Cattaraugus	442	21	463
Lisle	Broome	308	39	347
Little Valley	Cattaraugus	1,305	2	1,307
Liverpool	Onondaga	1,569	22	1,591
Livonia	Livingston	812	45	857
Long Beach	Nassau	484	178	662
Lowville	Lewis	3,185	59	3,244
Lynbrook	Nassau	2,799	256	3,055
Lyndonville	Orleans	796	36	832
Lyons	Wayne	4,420	322	4,742
Lyons Falls	Lewis	759	104	863
McGrawville	Cortland	877	10	887
Macedon	Wayne	1,083	64	1,147
Madison	Madison	313	4	317
Malone	Franklin	7,121	283	7,404
Mamaroneck	Westchester	6,094	1,196	7,290
Manchester	Ontario	962	153	1,115
Manlius	Onondaga	1,174	130	1,304
Mannsville	Jefferson	610	7	617
Marathon	Cortland	979	27	1,006
Marcellus	Onondaga	905	86	991
Margaretville	Delaware	618	30	648
Marlboro	Ulster	784	11	795
Massena	St. Lawrence	3,675	939	4,614
Mayfield	Fulton	579	16	595
Mayville	Chautauqua	1,173	28	1,201
Medina	Orleans	5,579	500	6,079
Meridian	Cayuga	312	1	313
Mexico	Oswego	1,449	25	1,474
Middleburg	Schoharie	1,056	3	1,059
Middleport	Niagara	1,369	58	1,427
Middleville	Herkimer	557	153	710
Milford	Otsego	558	2	560
Millbrook	Dutchess	1,088	164	1,252
Millerton	Dutchess	874	16	890
Mineola	Nassau	1,979	339	2,318
Minoa	Onondaga	592	76	668
Mohawk	Herkimer	2,544	33	2,577
Monroe	Orange	1,413	106	1,519
Montgomery	Orange	918	39	957
Monticello	Sullivan	2,050	82	2,132
Montour Falls	Schuyler	1,274	7	1,281
Mooers	Clinton	504	18	522
Moravia	Cayuga	1,378	15	1,393
Morris	Otsego	464	2	466
Morristown	St. Lawrence	454	25	479
Morrisville	Madison	578	4	582
Moscow	Livingston	294	11	305
Mt. Kisco	Westchester	2,345	557	2,902
Mt. Morris	Livingston	3,052	832	3,884
Naples	Ontario	1,130	8	1,138
Nassau	Rensselaer	568	29	597
Nelliston	Montgomery	665	51	716
Nelsonville	Putnam	941	38	979
Newark	Wayne	6,081	387	6,468
Newark Valley	Tioga	806	2	808
New Berlin	Chenango	1,118	13	1,131
Newfield	Tompkins	339	2	341
New Hartford	Oneida	1,379	80	1,459
New London	Oneida	195	18	213
New Paltz	Ulster	1,199	62	1,261
Newport	Herkimer	689	8	697
Nichols	Tioga	562	24	586
North Bangor	Franklin	384		384
North Collins	Erie	955	113	1,068
North Pelham	Westchester	1,626	248	1,874
Northport	Suffolk	2,401	126	2,527
N. Tarrytown	Westchester	4,135	742	4,877
Northville	Fulton	1,624	11	1,635
Norwood	St. Lawrence	1,766	113	1,879
Nunda	Livingston	1,122	18	1,140
Nyack	Rockland	4,060	231	4,291
Oakfield	Genesee	994	313	1,307
Odessa	Schuyler	324	11	335
Old Forge	Herkimer	499	16	515
Oneida Castle	Oneida	399		399
Oramel	Allegany	126		126
Oriskany Falls	Oneida	913	60	973
Ossining	Westchester	9,138	1,188	10,326
Otego	Otsego	567	12	579
Ovid	Seneca	589	2	591
Owego	Tioga	4,498	72	4,570
Oxford	Chenango	1,576	18	1,594
Painted Post	Steuben	1,304	15	1,319
Palatine Bdge.	Montgomery	399	9	408
Palmyra	Wayne	2,401	68	2,469
Panama	Chautauqua	352		352
Parish	Oswego	519	2	521
Patchogue	Suffolk	4,150	356	4,506
Pawling	Dutchess	984	66	1,050
Peekskill	Westchester	14,402	1,100	15,502
Pelham	Westchester	637	156	793
Pelham Manor	Westchester	893	222	1,115
Penn Yan	Yates	4,560	165	4,725
Perry	Wyoming	4,354	655	5,009
Phelps	Ontario	1,348	27	1,375
Philadelphia	Jefferson	799	48	847
Philmont	Columbia	2,033	27	2,060
Phoenix	Oswego	1,603	52	1,655
Piermont	Rockland	1,196	285	1,481
Pike	Wyoming	343	1	344
Pine Hill	Ulster	646		646
Pittsford	Monroe	1,266	110	1,376
Plandome	Nassau	208	47	255
Pleasant Val'y	Dutchess	423	6	429
Pleasantville	Westchester	2,291	173	2,464
Poland	Herkimer	314	1	315
Port Byron	Cayuga	1,098	17	1,115
Port Chester	Westchester	12,291	2,838	15,129
Port Dickinson	Broome	582	1	583
Port Henry	Essex	2,483	101	2,584
Port Leyden	Lewis	740	13	753
Portville	Cattaraugus	749	16	765
Potsdam	St. Lawrence	4,021	136	4,157
Prattsburg	Steuben	687	9	696
Prospect	Oneida	314	25	339
Pulaski	Oswego	1,814	46	1,860
Randolph	Cattaraugus	1,327	14	1,341

ALIENS IN NEW YORK VILLAGES—*Continued.*

VILLAGE.	County	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.	VILLAGE.	County.	Citiz'n	Aliens.	Total.
Ravena	Albany	1,553	147	1,700	Sylvan Beach	Oneida	191	5	196
Red Creek	Wayne	518	7	525	Tannersville	Greene	731	27	758
Red Hook	Dutchess	915	8	923	Tarrytown	Westchester	5,170	582	5,752
Remsen	Oneida	407	10	417	Theresa	Jefferson	1,002	51	1,053
Rensselaer Flts.	St. Lawrence	359	15	374	Ticonderoga	Essex	2,655	99	2,754
Rhinebeck	Dutchess	1,554	26	1,580	Tivoli	Dutchess	1,055	25	1,080
Richburg	Allegany	376	4	380	Trenton	Oneida	316	.....	316
Richfield Spr.	Otsego	1,569	54	1,623	Trumansburg	Tompkins	1,176	5	1,181
Richmondville	Schoharie	538	29	567	Tuckahoe	Westchester	2,121	632	2,753
Richville	St. Lawrence	313	3	316	Tully	Onondaga	543	16	559
Rifton	Ulster	333	13	346	Tupper Lake	Franklin	3,257	653	3,910
Rockville Ctr.	Nassau	4,949	274	5,223	Turin	Lewis	336	3	339
Rosendale	Ulster	783	21	804	Unadilla	Otsego	1,111	14	1,125
Rouses Point	Clinton	1,640	143	1,783	Union	Broome	1,867	55	1,922
Rushville	Ont. & Yates	459	.....	459	Union Springs	Cayuga	740	22	762
Rye	Westchester	4,388	951	5,339	Unionville	Orange	386	1	387
Sacketts Hbr.	Jefferson	790	39	829	Upper Nyack	Rockland	571	71	642
Saddle Rock	Nassau	33	38	71	Valatie	Columbia	1,367	43	1,410
Sag Harbor	Suffolk	2,949	296	3,245	Valley Falls	Rensselaer	713	82	795
St. Johnsville	Montgomery	2,331	374	2,705	Van Etten	Chemung	404	3	407
Salem	Washington	1,058	38	1,096	Vernon	Oneida	513	19	532
Sands Point	Nassau	328	207	535	Victor	Ontairo	944	107	1,051
Sandy Creek	Oswego	657	12	669	Victory Mills	Saratoga	588	69	657
Saranac Lake	Essex& F'klin	4,708	210	4,918	Voorheesville	Albany	510	40	550
Saratoga Spr.	Saratoga	12,320	544	12,864	Waddington	St. Lawrence	687	39	726
Saugerties	Ulster	4,404	86	4,490	Walden	Orange	5,028	168	5,196
Savannah	Wayne	517	14	531	Walton	Delaware	3,535	71	3,606
Savona	Stenben	565	6	571	Wampsville	Madison	222	.....	222
Scarsdale	Westchester	2,127	590	2,717	Wap'gers Falls	Dutchess	3,289	453	3,742
Schaghticoke	Rensselaer	794	.....	794	Warsaw	Wyoming	3,362	62	3,424
Schenevus	Otsego	524	13	537	Warwick	Orange	2,386	119	2,505
Schoharie	Schoharie	1,073	51	1,124	Wash'tonville	Orange	610	25	635
Schuylerville	Saratoga	1,561	150	1,711	Waterford	Saratoga	2,774	273	3,047
Scotia	Schenectady	3,581	209	3 790	Waterloo	Seneca	3,976	367	4,343
Scottsville	Monroe	833	67	900	Waterville	Oneida	1,535	29	1,564
Sea Cliff	Nassau	1,900	81	1,981	Watkins	Schuyler	2,606	154	2,760
Seneca Falls	Seneca	6,255	762	7,018	Waverly	Tioga	5,000	119	5,119
Sharon Springs	Schoharie	502	29	531	Wayland	Steuben	1,689	10	1,699
Sherburne	Chenango	977	39	1,016	Webster	Monroe	1,272	167	1,439
Sherman	Chautauqua	945	4	949	Weedsport	Cayuga	1,442	6	1,448
Shoreham	Suffolk	118	33	151	Wellsburg	Chemung	470	8	478
Shortsville	Ontario	1,208	20	1,228	Welsville	Allegany	4,510	85	4,595
Sidney	Delaware	2,583	58	2,641	West Carthage	Jefferson	1,518	69	1,587
Silver Creek	Chautauqua	2,897	323	3,220	Westfield	Chautauqua	3,014	305	3,319
Silver Springs	Wyoming	790	103	893	W. Hav'straw	Rockland	2,167	163	2,330
Sinclairville	Chautauqua	574	8	582	Westport	Essex	695	21	716
Skaneateles	Onondaga	1,707	61	1,768	West Winfield	Herkimer	778	10	788
Sloan	Erie	2,000	202	2,202	Whitehall	Washington	4,413	253	4,666
Smyrna	Chenango	241	6	247	White Plains	Westchester	16,256	2,425	18,681
Solvay	Onondaga	4,454	1,432	5,886	Whitesboro	Oneida	2,318	175	2,493
Southampton	Suffolk	2,577	515	3,092	Whitney's Pt.	Broome	756	4	760
So. Glens Falls	Saratoga	2,086	20	2,106	Williamsville	Erie	1,261	11	1,272
South Nyack	Rockland	1,788	162	1,950	Wilson	Niagara	729	12	741
Spencer	Tioga	653	.....	653	Windsor	Broome	662	3	665
Spencerport	Monroe	828	20	848	Wolcott	Wayne	1,333	13	1,346
Spring Valley	Rockland	2,487	317	2,804	Woodhull	Steuben	336	16	352
Springville	Erie	2,658	30	2,688	Woodsburgh	Nassau	101	67	168
Stamford	Del. & Scho	1,032	28	1,060	Wurtsboro	Sullivan	404	5	409
Stillwater	Saratoga	1,025	16	1,041	Yorkville	Oneida	933	153	1,086
Suffren	Rockland	2,511	270	2,781	Youngstown	Niagara	563	8	571

FOREIGN AND NATIVE POPULATION, N. Y. STATE, 1910, BY AGE GROUPS.

AGE GROUPS.	Total Population.		Native White, Native Par.		Nat. W'te, For. or Mixed Par.		Foreign-Born White.		Negro.		All Other.	
	M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
All ages, number	4,584,597	4,529,017	1,606,624	1,623,701	1,472,280	1,534,968	1,432,423	1,296,849	64,034	70,157	9,236	3,342
Under 5 years	453,963	445,064	182,621	178,779	255,383	250,369	10,502	10,343	4,920	5,141	437	432
Under 1 year	97,245	94,308	37,670	36,591	57,629	55,904	609	609	1,177	1,123	100	81
5 to 9 years	403,516	400,352	165,775	163,257	196,301	195,556	37,091	36,758	3,944	4,343	405	438
10 to 14 years	393,939	391,887	161,347	159,910	180,182	179,430	48,337	47,982	3,742	4,188	331	377
15 to 19 years	408,962	433,487	157,909	161,281	161,408	168,657	84,377	97,752	4,363	5,455	405	342
20 to 24 years	460,053	478,888	150,203	157,564	126,305	141,431	175,030	169,900	7,771	9,710	744	283
25 to 29 years	450,570	429,273	133,698	137,810	104,171	113,252	201,967	166,903	9,666	11,007	1,068	301
30 to 34 years	397,055	371,246	115,242	117,412	96,192	105,783	176,383	139,713	8,092	8,109	1,149	229
35 to 39 years	365,522	346,687	105,306	104,368	93,656	101,987	158,236	133,284	7,133	6,855	1,191	193
40 to 44 years	310,660	289,306	87,843	86,285	77,475	83,760	139,447	114,618	4,729	4,433	1,166	150
45 to 49 years	258,842	244,836	75,420	75,412	64,361	68,940	114,882	96,834	3,197	3,476	982	174
50 to 54 years	214,734	203,579	70,202	69,126	53,009	55,379	88,621	76,422	2,258	2,537	644	115
55 to 59 years	148,218	145,942	56,424	55,775	30,013	31,348	60,038	57,197	1,434	1,537	309	85
60 to 64 years	115,216	122,673	46,871	50,050	15,700	17,762	51,408	53,616	1,064	1,193	173	52
65 to 74 years	140,741	154,227	64,072	69,944	14,219	16,474	61,137	66,393	1,173	1,321	140	95
75 to 84 years	47,610	58,031	24,134	29,560	2,907	3,717	20,220	24,247	314	462	35	45
85 to 94 years	7,085	9,760	3,809	5,338	405	575	2,812	3,722	49	113	10	12
95 years and over	261	440	100	208	16	16	136	178	8	33	1	5
Age unknown	7,747	3,339	5,648	1,622	577	532	1,299	987	177	184	46	14

JEWISH STATISTICS.

(Compiled for the American Jewish Year Book by Samson D. Oppenheim, J. D., Director of the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research, New York.)

ACCORDING to various authorities cited by Mr. Oppenheim, the Jewish population of New York City in past years was as follows—(1790) 385; (1812) 400; (1824) 6,000; (1840) 15,000; (1880) 60,000; (1892) 250,000; (1905) 672,000; (1910, U. S. Census), 861,980; (1912, New York Kehillah), 1,250,000; (1918) 1,500,000. "New York City," adds Mr Oppenheim, "contains the largest Jewish community that has ever existed within the confines of a single municipality: It has over 2,200 congregations and 181 religious schools with 41,403 pupils, exclusive of about 14,000, who attend private hedarim. It has over 100 recreational and cultural agencies, more than 1,000 mutual aid societies, 965 lodges, 193 economic agencies, and 164 philanthropic and correctional agencies. Over $17,000,000 was expended in 1917 by all these activities, of which amount the two great philanthropic federations, that of Manhattan and the Bronx, and that of Brooklyn, expended during the year $2,500,000. In these figures are not included the $6,000,000 raised in the year 1917-1918 for Jewish War Relief abroad. Within the confines of the metropolis are printed and published 57 Jewish journals—Five dailies, 28 weeklies, 11 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly, 1 annual, 10 occasional publications. Of these, 23 are published in English, 3 in Hebrew, 2 in Judeo-Spanish, and 29 in Yiddish. The great majority of American Jews live in cities or towns, there being only about 20,000 Jewish farmers and other agriculturists in the United States; and even most of these 20,000 reside in little centers." He estimates the Jewish population of the large cities as follows.

PLACE.	Popula'n	PLACE.	Popula'n	PLACE.	Popula'n	PLACE.	Popula'n
New York:		Cleveland	100,000	Rochester	20,000	Kansas City	12,000
Manhattan	695,000	Boston	77,500	Milwaukee	20,000	Syracuse	12,000
Bronx	210,000	Baltimore	60,000	New Haven	18,000	Denver	11,000
Brooklyn	567,000	St. Louis	60,000	Los Angeles	18,000	Washington	10,000
Queens	23,000	Pittsburgh	60,000	Hartford	16,000	Atlanta	10,000
Richmond	5,000	Newark	55,000	Minneapolis	15,000	Indianapolis	10,000
		Detroit	50,000	Paterson	15,000	Worcester	10,000
Total	1,500,000	San Francisco	30,000	Providence	15,000	St. Paul	10,000
Chicago	225,000	Cincinnati	25,000	Jersey City	12,500	Omaha	10,000
Philadelphia	200,000	Buffalo	20,000	Bridgeport	12,000		

Chelsea, Mass., has a general population of 46,000, and contains 13,000 Jews, or a Jewish population of 28 per cent. Rosenhayn, N. J., has a general population of 600, and contains 300 Jews, or a Jewish population of 50 per cent., while Carmel, N. J., has a general population of 750, and contains 450 Jews, or a Jewish population of 60 per cent. Woodbine, N. J., is practically entirely Jewish in population.

JEWISH POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, BY STATES.

STATE.	Popula'n	STATE.	Popula'n	STATE.	Popula'n	STATE.	Popula'n
Alabama	11,086	Kentucky	13,362	New York	1,603,923	Virginia	15,403
Arizona	1,013	Louisiana	12,723	North Carolina	4,916	Washington	9,117
Arkansas	5,012	Maine	7,387	North Dakota	1,492	West Virginia	5,129
California	63,652	Maryland	62,642	Ohio	166,361	Wisconsin	28,583
Colorado	14,565	Massachusetts	189,671	Oklahoma	5,186	Wyoming	498
Connecticut	66,862	Michigan	63,254	Oregon	9,767	Porto Rico	200
Delaware	3,806	Minnesota	31,462	Pennsylvania	322,406	Alaska	500
Dist. of Col.	10,000	Mississippi	3,881	Rhode Island	20,502	Canal Zone	200
Florida	6,451	Missouri	80,807	South Carolina	4,816	Philippine Isls.	500
Georgia	22,310	Montana	2,518	South Dakota	1,262	Virgin Islands	70
Idaho	1,078	Nebraska	13,547	Tennessee	14,034	Guam	1
Illinois	246,637	Nevada	503	Texas	30,839	Hawaii	150
Indiana	25,833	N. Hampshire	3,257	Utah	3,737		
Iowa	15,555	New Jersey	149,476	Vermont	2,221	Total	3,390,572
Kansas	9,450	New Mexico	858				

JEWS IN THE WORLD.

(Summarized from the latest editions of the English and American Jewish Year Books.)

Europe	10,891,917	Africa	359,722	Australasia	19,415
Asia	357,070	America	3,496,225	Grand total	15,124,349

NUMBER OF JEWS, AND PER CENT. OF TOTAL POP., BY CHIEF COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Jewish Population.	½ of Total Pop.	COUNTRIES.	Year.	Jewish Population.	½ of Total Pop.
EUROPE.				NORTH AMERICA.			
Austria-Hungary	1910	2,258,262	4.42	Canada	1911	75,681	1.0
Belgium	1910	15,000	.2	Mexico	1912	500	.003
Bulgaria	1913	67,650	1.42	United States	1918	3,300,000	3.2
France	1911	100,000	.25	ASIA.			
Germany	1910	615,021	.95	Afghanistan and Turkestan	1916	18,316	31
Greece (including Crete)	1913	88,787	1.88	Dutch East Indies (Java,			
Italy	1911	34,324	.99	Maduro, etc.)	1912	10,842	.02
Netherlands	1910	106,309	1.79	India	1911	20,980	.006
Roumania	1915	239,967	3.19	Palestine	.....	35,000	12.00
Russian Empire	1913	6,946,090	4.07	Persia	1916	40,000	4.02
Serbia	1913	45,000	.98	Turkey in Asia (other than			
Spain	.....	4,000	.02	Palestine)	.....	177,500	86
Switzerland	1910	19,023	.51	AFRICA.			
Turkey (in Europe)	1914	75,000	4.0	Abyssinia	.....	25,000	.....
United Kingdom	1915	263,648	.56	Algeria	1914	70,271	1.2
AUSTRALASIA.				Egypt	1907	38,635	.34
Australia	1911	17,287	.39	Morocco	.....	103,712	2.11
SOUTH AMERICA.				Tripoli	1911	18,860	3.6
Argentine Republic	1917	110,000	1.22	Tunis	1914	54,664	2.9
Brazil	1917	4,000	.02	Union of South Africa	1911	47,000	.78

INFANT DEATH RATE IN AMERICAN CITIES IN 1917.

(Compiled by the New York Milk Committee. The death rate named is per 1,000 living births.)

City.	Total D'ths, 1917.	Gen. D'th Rate 1917.	Deaths Under 1 Yr. 1916.	Deaths Under 1 Yr. 1917.	Inf't tality 1916.	Inf't tality 1917.
City of N. Y..	78,575	13.7	12818	12568	93.1	88.8
Manhat'n Bor.	36,054	13.4	6235	5789	102.2	94.0
Chicago.....	38,055	14.9	6907	6665	111.9	106.4
Brooklyn Bor..	26,933	13.6	4272	4286	87.9	84.9
Philadelphia...	29,681	17.1	4155	4617	101.0	110.0
St. Louis.....	11,626	14.17	1272	1168	89.4	79.7
Boston.....	12,728	16.4	2055	1965	104.9	98.9
Cleveland.....	10,848	15.7	2034	2213	107.0	104.9
Baltimore.....	11,364	19.11	1783	1783	118.2	119.3
Pittsburgh....	10,657	18.1	1874	1944	113.8	116.2
Detroit.....	11,758	14.2	2732	2722	112.8	103.6
Bronx Bor....	8,238	13.7	1197	1342	74.1	79.4
Buffalo.....	7,559	14.21	1488	1398	113.9	103.7
San Francisco..	7,154	14.3	601	588	79.4	73.6
Milwaukee....	5,453	12.4	1247	1104	113.2	98.5
Cincinnati....	6,833	16.5	732	688	97.6	87.8
Newark, N. J..	6,205	15.3	1026	1038	89.6	87.8
New Orleans..	7,519	19.5	778	875	96.6	113.5
Wash'ton, D.C.	6,687	18.4	766	708	105.5	94.2
Los Angeles...	6,714	12.2	555	691	69.4	82.6
Minneapolis...	4,412	11.8	724	620	87.9	72.1
Queens Boro...	5,603	14.7	885	920	93.6	91.2
Jersey City....	4,832	15.4	810	797	119.9	113.3
Seattle.....	2,533	6.9	275	296	57.7	59.4
Indianapolis...	4,598	15.3	487	572	89.9	96.2
Providence....	4,008	15.4	657	653	109.6	.....
Louisville.....	3,904	.....	439	408	108.4	110.5
Rochester.....	3,979	15.30	586	584	86.0	84.0
St. Paul.....	2,725	.....	356	377	67.8	73.3
Denver.....	3,236	12.0	298	325	84.3	85.5
Portland.....	2,427	.....	221	254	55.1	62.8
Columbus.....	3,386	15.3	390	385	89.0	86.8
Toledo.....	3,569	17.66	594	540	111.5	95.6
Oakland.....	2,199	10.6	200	249	65.1	70.9
Worcester.....	2,790	14.8	512	498	.....	.....
Syracuse.....	2,428	16.4	381	428	98.9	101.9
New Haven...	2,600	16.25	446	441	89.4	83.3
Birmingham...	3,841	21.3	368	550	110.8	147.5
Memphis.....	2,958	18.0	268	344	116.8	145.7
Scranton.....	2,244	.....	328	475	85.9	.....
Richmond.....	2,936	18.5	533	516	136.3	134.5
Paterson.....	1,898	13.5	310	261	107.5	81.4
Omaha.....	2,324	.....	230	220	61.8	59.2
Fall River.....	2,117	16.04	653	606	163.2	153.8
Dayton.....	2,223	14.7	303	306	98.4	93.8
Grand Rapids.	1,897	14.0	354	410	115.4	134.9
Nashville.....	1,977	15.7	359	364	174.1	182.2
Lowell.....	1,938	17.95	483	459	141.7	.....
Spokane.....	1,164	.....	112	151	57.7	72.3
Bridgeport....	2,202	12.8	445	454	96.5	88.3
Albany.....	2,032	18.3	221	233	96.9	103.2
Hartford.....	2,591	18.53	397	441	101.1	104.0
Trenton.....	2,388	23.1	464	430	124.8	113.4
New Bedford..	1,785	16.1	485	495	132.8	130.5
Reading.....	1,732	12.8	446	397	174.8	156.5
Camden.....	1,948	18.0	319	381	132.0	136.4
Salt Lake City.	1,390	11.1	235	205	80.7	68.0
Lynn.....	1,260	12.3	187	171	80.7	76.7
Springfield....	1,865	15.93	311	325	92.6	93.2
Wilmington....	1,701	.....	.....	312	.....	105.5
Richmond Bor.	1,747	17.5	229	231	93.6	91.2
Lawrence.....	1,397	13.9	324	359	111.6	.....
Yonkers.....	1,200	12.6	224	210	89.6	87.9
Youngstown...	1,837	15.3	430	497	158.3	145.9
Houston.....	1,700	.....	209	185	127.1	92.1
Duluth.....	1,246	.....	.....	296	.....	130.8
St. Joseph....	1,350	11.2	.....	135	.....	.....
Somerville.....	1,067	11.7	132	136	67.6	.....
Troy.....	1,653	20.66	127	201	94.5	141.3
Utica.....	1,424	17.2	269	258	110.2	100.5
Elizabeth.....	1,222	13.53	226	277	94.1	110.8
Schenectady...	1,002	12.0	166	230	77.7	95.7
Hoboken.....	1,014	13.52	133	176	77.1	96.5
Manchester...	1,298	.....	334	351	155.2	155.9
Akron.....	2,025	13.5	337	397	90.2	84.0
Peoria.....	1,247	15.0	138	139	173.8	157.2
Erie, Pa.....	1,300	.....	255	210	113.3	84.5
Savannah.....	1,468	17.9	223	224	125.6	130.5
Harrisburg...	1,153	14.5	153	139	104.2	83.0
Fort Wayne...	987	12.5	108	123	62.2	73.8
Portland, Me..	.....	.....	145	.....	101.9	.....
Holyoke.....	1,135	17.8	296	252	181.6	137.0
Jacksonville...	1,545	19.5	129	186	86.7	122.6
Brockton.....	746	11.0	138	100	93.8	63.9

City.	Total D'ths, 1917.	Gen. D'th Rate 1917.	Deaths Under 1 Yr. 1916.	Deaths Under 1 Yr. 1917.	Inf't tality 1916.	Inf't tality 1917.
Bayonne.....	925	12.8	231	238	94.1	97.7
Passaic.....	855	11.4	294	283	139.2	118.1
Covington....	984	.....	.....	118	.....	119.2
Wichita.....	946	.....	78	95	65.4	70.5
Mobile.....	1,171	19.8	110	142	102.8	112.7
Canton, O....	1,002	14.0	174	191	109.1	98.0
Binghamton...	1,100	19.7	210	173	139.3	107.5
Lancaster.....	722	.....	120	133	97.5	99.8
Springfield, O..	861	16.4	96	111	80.4	82.5
Atlantic City..	677	11.4	65	90	70.1	92.2
Rockford.....	723	13.1	127	129	99.2	101.3
Sacramento...	1,220	.....	109	89	82.1	64.0
Malden.....	581	11.5	67	66	55.8	.....
Haverhill.....	749	14.4	107	77	89.2	60.7
Lincoln.....	708	11.8	97	93	80.5	79.5
Salem.....	604	.....	112	104	99.5	95.3
Wheeling.....	851	19.61	105	136	134.8	143.1
Berkeley, Cal..	478	7.3	34	33	47.8	43.4
Superior.....	425	9.0	90	97	119.2	121.9
Newtown, Mass	514	11.53	54	82	62.0	98.4
San Diego.....	1,068	11.6	77	61	69.7	50.4
Kalamazoo.....	877	.....	65	88	70.2	85.4
El Paso.....	2,459	.....	485	540	.....	.....
Racine.....	535	10.7	142	151	115.6	129.6
Tampa.....	708	13.6	136	109	107.3	90.8
Elmira.....	744	16.9	92	84	93.2	75.1
Galveston.....	684	.....	67	76	74.7	96.8
Quincy, Ill....	589	.....	69	69	117.0	120.4
Hamilton, O...	514	12.43	74	99	83.4	103.3
Springfield, Mo.	593	14.7	108	74	133.0	107.2
Lexington.....	724	17.0	56	77	78.4	116.0
Roanoke.....	655	14.4	143	137	122.3	111.7
Auburn.....	533	16.4	73	69	85.5	83.0
East Orange...	500	11.5	48	61	62.2	75.6
Everett, Mass.	374	10.6	67	50	57.6	45.5
Oshkosh.....	435	12.1	.....	37	.....	52.9
Cedar Rap., Ia.	473	11.1	39	56	.....	.....
Chelsea.....	432	8.9	111	113	69.5	64.7
Perth Amboy..	565	13.4	186	192	118.1	107.9
Jackson.....	669	.....	93	91	93.0	83.8
Jamestown.....	524	13.0	84	76	101.6	88.8
Amsterdam....	485	13.7	107	89	106.6	92.0
Mt. Vernon...	418	10.4	78	50	87.6	55.9
Lima, O.....	526	10.8	58	76	78.7	85.7
Niagara Falls..	778	15.56	194	203	131.3	121.3
La Crosse, Wis.	337	9.0	35	31	49.7	42.2
Austin, Tex...	764	.....	78	92	182.4	.....
Aurora, Ill....	552	.....	58	87	67.1	101.1
Orange, N. J...	440	13.0	71	66	91.7	80.5
Lynchburg....	525	15.7	84	83	112.8	111.6
Colo. Springs..	539	14.9	47	31	104.7	61.0
San Jose.....	468	11.1	67	36	94.9	70.0
Lorain, O.....	456	12.0	171	115	181.1	100.4
New Rochelle..	358	10.9	50	66	68.5	93.2
Poughkeepsie..	542	15.8	88	90	116.2	104.5
Norristown, Pa.	495	12.02	79	111	120.0	167.7
Danville, Ill....	512	.....	56	53	86.3	83.7
Waltham.....	395	.....	25	51	38.6	64.9
Newburgh.....	540	19.4	64	55	117.7	95.5
Brookline.....	383	12.4	18	24	32.2	41.2
Newport.....	481	13.02	45	47	.....	.....
Watertown.....	557	20.7	87	85	127.2	118.7
Columbia, S.C.	546	13.6	87	89	118.1	123.0
Nashua, N. H.	499	16.6	106	90	117.8	118.4
Elgin, Ill.....	322	12.6	28	34	86.1	91.4
Kingston.....	540	16.7	46	44	100.6	93.0
Ogden, Utah..	385	11.6	48	55	53.6	61.8
Madison, Wis..	410	.....	35	57	45.3	59.6
Chicopee, Mass	425	14.1	154	141	113.0	98.1
Green Bay, Wis.	546	.....	125	115	166.0	157.7
Ft. Smith, Ark.	479	.....	60	86	98.1	132.8
Alameda.....	291	10.3	20	17	50.9	40.7
Cumberland...	314	11.70	80	58	113.8	88.8
Montclair.....	296	11.2	32	35	60.9	65.8
Concord, N. H.	490	14.4	28	38	76.7	97.9
Burlington....	416	18.8	80	61	125.6	100.3
Raleigh.....	576	.....	73	80	132.5	148.1
Boise, Idaho...	199	7.6	27	29	65.8	98.0
Fargo, N. D...	216	.....	.....	37	.....	94.6
Sioux Falls....	298	.....	40	21	99.5	54.8
Rutland, Vt....	252	.....	31	30	92.5	106.4
Reno, Nev.....	239	14.9	15	21	67.2	83.7
Aberdeen, S.D.	230	.....	12	18	.....	.....

SHIPBUILDING TERMS.

(From a Bulletin of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.)

Aft—at, near, or toward the stern.
After Perpendicular—a vertical straight line at the after edge of the rudder post.
Anchor—a heavy steel device attached to the end of a chain or hawser for holding the ship in position when not alongside dock.
Athwartships—across the ship, at right angles to the keel.
Ballast—any weight or weights (usually sea water) used to keep the ship from becoming "top heavy."
Beam—an athwartship member supporting a portion of a deck. Also the width of the ship.
Below—below a deck or decks (corresponding to "down stairs").
Berth—a place for a ship.
Bilge—the rounded portion of the hull between the side and bottom.
Bilges—the lowest portion of the ship inside of the hull.
Bilge Keel—a fore and aft member fitted to the outside of the shell plating running along the bilge, used to prevent excessive rolling of the ship.
Bitts—heavy steel castings fitted to the weather deck for securing mooring lines or hawsers.
Boom—a long, round, heavy spar, pivoted at one end, usually used for hoisting cargo, &c.
Boss—the curved swelling portion of the ship's hull around the propeller shaft.
Bow—the forward end of a ship.
Bridge—the athwartship platform above the weather deck from which the ship is navigated.
Bulkhead—a vertical partition extending either athwartships or fore and aft.
Bulwark—the ship's side above the weather deck.
Bunker—a compartment used for the stowage of coal or other fuel.
Buoyancy—ability to float.
Camber—the athwartship curvature of a deck. Sometimes called *round up*.
Calk—to make a joint water tight.
Capstan—a revolving device, with axis vertical, used for heaving in lines.
Centre Line—the middle line of the ship, from stem to stern.
Chock—a heavy fitting through which ropes or hawsers may be led.
Cleat—a fitting attached to the deck, having two fore and aft arms around which a rope may be secured.
Coaming—the vertical boundary of a hatch or skylight.
Cofferdam—the space between two bulkheads located very close together.
Davit—heavy vertical pillar of which the upper end is bent to a curve, used to support the end of a boat when hoisting or lowering.
Deadweight—the total weight of cargo, &c.
Deck—the part of a ship that corresponds to the floor of a building.
Displacement—the total weight of the ship when afloat, including everything on board.
Dog—a small bent metal fitting used to close doors, hatch covers, manhole covers, &c.
Double Bottom—Compartments at bottom of ship between inner and outer bottoms, used for ballast tanks, water, fuel, oil, &c.
Drag—the amount that one end of the keel is below the other when the ship is afloat but not on an even keel.
Draft—the vertical distance of the lowest part of the ship below the surface of the water afloat.
Even Keel—a ship is said to be on even keel when the keel is level, or parallel to the water.
Fairlead—a small fitting through which a rope may be led so as to change its direction without excessive friction.
Fender—a device to prevent damage to a ship's hull at or near the waterline by other vessels, &c.
Fidley Hatch—hatch around smokestack and uptake.
Fore and Aft—in line with the length of the ship, longitudinally.
Forecastle—the forward upper portion of the hull, usually the crew's quarters.
Fore Peak—a large compartment or tank just aft of the bow in the lower part of the ship.
Forward—near or toward the bow.
Framing—the support and stiffening of the shell plating, deck plating, &c.
Freeboard—vertical distance from the upper watertight deck or top of bulwarks to waterline, when ship is loaded.
Galley—the "kitchen" of a ship.
Gangway—a passageway or other means of boarding a ship.
Garboard Strake—the strake of shell plating next to the keel.
Gross Tonnage—a figure obtained by dividing the total volume of the ship, in cubic feet, by 100.
Gudgeon—fitting on which rudder swings. The gudgeons fit around the *pintles*, and form a part of the rudder post.
Gunwale—the side of a ship at the edge of the weather deck.
Hatch—an opening in a deck.
Hawse Pipe—a large fitting attached to the bow through which the anchor chain passes.
Hawser—a large rope.
Helm—the direction to which the tiller is put, or opposite to which the rudder is put. (When the rudder is to port the ship is said to carry starboard helm.)
Hogging—straining of the ship that tends to make the bow and stern lower than the middle.
Hold—a large compartment in the lower part of the ship for cargo.
Hull—the body of a ship, including shell plating, framing, decks, bulkheads, &c.
Inboard—inside the ship, toward the centre line.
Jackstaff—flag pole at bow of ship.
Keel—the fore and aft member, usually in the form of flat plates end to end, extending from stem to stern along the bottom of a ship on the centre line.
Keelson—an auxiliary keel or stringer, extending along and over, or parallel to the keel. The centre vertical keel.
Launching—the operation of placing the hull in the water by having it slide down the *launching ways*. During launching the weight of the hull is borne by the *sliding ways* which are attached to the hull and slide with it down the *ground ways*.
Length Between Perpendiculars—the length of a ship measured from the stem to the after perpendicular.
Length Over All—the length of a ship measured from the stem to the aftermost point of the stern.
Lines—the plans of a ship that show its form. From the lines, drawn full size on the mould loft floor, are made templates of the various parts of the hull.
Longitudinal—a fore and aft vertical member running parallel, or nearly parallel, to the centre vertical keel through the double bottom.
Magazine—a compartment or room in which ammunition is stored.
Main Deck—the principal deck of the main hull, being the highest, and giving strength to the main hull.
Mast—a large long spar, placed nearly vertical on the centre line of a ship.
Midship—at the middle of the ship's length.
Mould—a light pattern of a part of a ship. Usually made of thin wood or paper. Also called a *template*.
Mooring—securing a ship in position by lines so she cannot move or swing.
Net Tonnage—a figure obtained by making deduction from the gross tonnage to allow for space not available for carrying cargo.
On Board—on or in the ship.
On Deck—on the upper deck, in the open air.
Orlop Deck—the lowest deck.
Outboard—away from the centre line, toward the side of a ship.
Overhang—portion of the hull over and unsupported by the water.
Panting—in and out movement of shell plating.
Pillar—vertical member or column giving support to a deck. Also called *stanchion*.
Pintle—fitting or pin on the rudder which turns in a gudgeon.
Platform—a partial deck.
Poop—the after, upper portion of the hull, usually containing the steering gear.
Port—the left hand side of the ship when looking from aft forward. Also an opening.

SHIPBUILDING TERMS—*Continued.*

Porthole—a circular opening in the ship's side.
Propeller—a revolving device that drives the ship through the water, consisting of three or four blades, resembling in shape those of an electric fan.
Quadrant—a fitting on the rudder head to which the steering chains are attached.
Quarter—a side of the stern.
Quarter Deck—that portion of the weather deck nearest the stern.
Rail—the upper edge of the bulwarks.
Rigging—ropes, wire ropes, lashings, &c., used to support masts, spars, booms, &c.
Rise of Bottom—the amount that the flat portion of the bottom of the ship rises from the keel to the side of the ship.
Roll—motion of the ship from side to side,—alternately rising and lowering each side of the deck.
Rudder—a large, heavy fitting hinged to the rudder post. Used for steering the ship.
Rudder Post—heavy vertical post at after end of stern frame under water, which supports rudder.
Rudder Stop—fitting to limit the swing of the rudder.
Sagging—straining of the ship that tends to make the middle portion lower than the bow and stern.
Samson Post—a heavy vertical post that supports cargo booms.
Scantlings—the dimensions of various parts of the ship.
Scupper—a drain from the edge of a deck discharging overboard.
Seam—fore and aft joint of shell plating.
Seam Strap—butt strap of a seam.
Shaft—long, round, heavy forging connecting engine and propeller.
Shaft Tunnel—inclosed alley-way around shaft extending from engine room to after peak tank.
Sheer—fore and aft curvature of a deck.
Sheer Plan—side elevation of ship's form.
Sheer Strake—the upper strake of the main shell plating, just below the bulwarks.
Shell Plating—the plates forming the outer skin of the hull.
Shore—a large round wooden brace.
Spar Deck—upper deck.
Stability—tendency of a ship to remain upright.
Stanchion—a pillar or upright post, a pillar.
Starboard—the right-hand side of the ship when looking from aft forward. Opposite to port.
Stealer—a strake of shell plating that does not extend completely to the bow or stern.
Stem—forging or casting forming extreme bow of ship, extending from keel to forecastle deck.
Stern—after end of ship.
Stern Frame—large casting attached to after end of keel to form ship's stern. Includes rudder post, propeller post, and aperture for propeller.
Strake—a fore and aft course or row of shell or other plating.
Stringer—a fore and aft continuous member used to give longitudinal strength.
Tank Top—the inner bottom.
Template—a mould.
Tie Plate—a single fore and aft course of plating attached to deck beams under wood deck to give extra strength.
Tiller—arm attached to rudder head for operating rudder.
Transom—the aftermost transverse frame.
Transverse—athwartships, at right angles to the keel.
Transverse Frames—vertical athwartship members forming the ship's "ribs."
Trim—amount ship is off from an even keel.
Tumble Home—an inboard sloping of the ship's side above the level of greatest beam.
Upper Deck—the highest complete deck.
Vertical Keel—row of plating extending vertically along centre of flat plate keel. Sometimes called *centre keelson.*
Water Line—the line of the water's edge when the ship is afloat.
Weather Deck—a deck with no overhead protection.
Winch—a small hoisting engine.
Windlass—the machine used to hoist the anchors.
Yard—a horizontal, thwartship, spar fitted to a mast.

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.	Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.	Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.	Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.	Time, 1 Mile.		Miles, Per Hour.
Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.		Min.	Sec.	
0	36	100.00	0	53	67.92	1	10	51.43	1	27	41.38	1	44	34.61
0	37	97.30	0	54	66.66	1	11	50.70	1	28	40.91	1	45	34.29
0	38	94.74	0	55	65.45	1	12	50.00	1	29	40.45	1	46	33.96
0	39	92.31	0	56	64.29	1	13	49.31	1	30	40.00	1	47	33.64
0	40	90.00	0	57	63.16	1	14	48.65	1	31	39.56	1	48	33.33
0	41	87.80	0	58	62.07	1	15	48.00	1	32	39.13	1	49	33.03
0	42	85.71	0	59	61.02	1	16	47.37	1	33	38.71	1	50	32.73
0	43	83.72	1	00	60.00	1	17	46.74	1	34	38.29	1	51	32.43
0	44	81.82	1	01	59.02	1	18	46.15	1	35	37.89	1	52	32.14
0	45	80.00	1	02	58.06	1	19	45.57	1	36	37.50	1	53	31.86
0	46	78.26	1	03	57.14	1	20	45.00	1	37	37.11	1	54	31.58
0	47	76.59	1	04	56.25	1	21	44.44	1	38	36.73	1	55	31.30
0	48	75.00	1	05	55.38	1	22	43.90	1	39	36.36	1	56	31.03
0	49	73.47	1	06	54.55	1	23	43.37	1	40	36.00	1	57	30.77
0	50	72.00	1	07	53.73	1	24	42.86	1	41	35.64	1	58	30.51
0	51	70.59	1	08	52.94	1	25	42.35	1	42	35.29	1	59	30.25
0	52	69.23	1	09	52.17	1	26	41.86	1	43	34.95	2	00	30.00

ABBREVIATIONS OF TITLES AND DEGREES.

A. R. A.—Associate of the Royal Academy.
B. A.—Bachelor of Arts.
Bart.—Baronet.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. E.—Civil Engineer
C. I. E.—Companion of Order of Indian Empire.
C. J.—Chief Justice.
C. M. G.—Companion of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C. V. O.—Companion of Victorian Order.
D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
D. S. O.—Distinguished Service Order.
F. R. G. S.—Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. S.—Fellow of the Royal Society.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. C. B.—Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. M. G.—Knight Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. V. O.—Knight Commander of the Victorian Order.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
L. H. D.—Doctor of Humanities.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
M. A.—Master of Arts.
M. C.—Member of Congress.
M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
M. P.—Member of Parliament.
M. V. O.—Member of the Victorian Order.
N. A.—National Academician.
O. M.—Order of Merit.
P. C.—Privy Councilor.
Ph. D.—Doctor of Philosophy.
R. A.—Royal Academician.
S. J.—Society of Jesus.
S. T. D.—Doctor of Sacred Theology.
U. S. A.—United States Army.
U. S. N.—United States Navy.
V. C.—Victoria Cross.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE AMERICAN COAST.

(By the Lighthouse Service, Department of Commerce.)

Illuminating apparatus consists of a source of light placed in an optical apparatus. Usually, for the purpose of concentrating the light and directing it toward the horizon or in horizontal beams to sweep the horizon, there is an arrangement of lenses, prisms, and reflectors in various combinations. The lenses act as refractors of the light, and the prisms may act as refractors or reflectors, or both. The system of reflectors is named catoptric; of refractors, dioptric; and the combination of the two, catadioptric. To vary the characteristics of lights, there are flashing and occulting mechanisms by which lens panels or screens are revolved, or the light is periodically obscured by shutters, or, in the case of gas or electric lights, the supply of gas or current is cut off. Lights are also distinguished by the number of lights or by showing either a fixed color over a definite area or a colored flash, this being effected by the use of colored glass. The source of light for the greater number of lights is a special form of kerosene-oil wick lamp, but in recent years other more powerful lamps and illuminants have been introduced. The oil-vapor lamp, burning vaporized kerosene oil under an incandescent mantle, gives a much more powerful light. Oil or Pintsch gas is extensively used, particularly for lighted buoys. Acetylene gas is used for lighted buoys and unattended lighted beacons. Electric arc lights, electric incandescent lights, and coal-gas lights are used in special instances.

Character of lights—In order to avoid the likelihood of confusion between lights, endeavor is made to give the lights distinct characteristics. As much of the coast was lighted before the introduction of modern lighthouse apparatus, the lights were originally mostly fixed lights; the more important of these have been replaced by flashing or occulting apparatus, and such improvements will be continued. The characteristics of the lights are indicated by abbreviations, as follows:

Lights Which Do Not Change Color.	Characteristic Phases.	Lights Which Do Change Color (Showing Alternately White and Red in Various Combinations).
F. = Fixed	A continuous steady light	Alt. = Alternating.
Fl. = Flashing	(*a*) Showing a single flash at regular intervals. (*b*) A steady light with total eclipses.	Alt. Fl. = Alternating flashing.
F. Fl. = Fixed and flashing	A fixed light varied at regular intervals by one or more flashes, usually of greater brilliancy. A flash is preceded and followed by a diminution of light or an eclipse.	Alt. F. Fl. = Alternating fixed and flashing.
Gp. Fl. = Group flashing	Showing at regular intervals groups of flashes	Alt. Gp. Fl. = Alternating group flashing.
Occ. = Occulting	A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed at regular intervals.	Alt. Occ. = Alternating occulting.
Gp. Occ. = Group occulting.	A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed by a group of two or more eclipses.	

W = White; R = Red; G = Green.

A flash is always shorter than the duration of an eclipse. An occultation is shorter than, or equal to, the duration of light. Lights are characterized as flashing or occulting solely according to the relative durations of light and darkness, and without reference to the type of illuminating apparatus employed or relative brilliancy. In approaching a light of varying intensity, such as fixed varied by flashes, or alternating white and red, due allowance must be made for the inferior brightness of the less powerful part of the light. The first-named light may, on account of distance or haze, show flashes only and the true characteristic will not be observed until the observer comes within the range of the fixed light; similarly the second named may show as occulting white until the observer comes within the range of the red light. Also, where there are two fixed lights, one white and one red, the latter may be obscured, and the station may appear to show only a fixed white light. At short distances and in clear weather flashing lights may show a faint continuous light.

Visibility of lights—The distances given in this list at which lights of sufficient power may be seen in clear weather are computed in statute miles for a height of the observer's eye of fifteen feet above the water level. These distances may at times be increased by abnormal atmospheric refraction, and of course may be greatly lessened by unfavorable weather conditions, due to fog, rain, haze, or smoke. Weak lights and colored lights are easily obscured by such conditions. Under certain atmospheric conditions, especially with the more powerful lights, the glare of the light may be visible beyond the computed geographic range of the light. When approaching a light it evidently may be seen earlier from aloft. The table below gives the approximate geographic range of visibility for an object which may be seen by an observer whose eye is at lake level; in practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above lake level. In some instances the actual or luminous range given in the Light List may be less than the geographic range because the light is not of sufficient power to be seen to the limit of the geographic range.

DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE LAKE LEVEL.

Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet	Distance, in Statute Miles.	Height, in Feet.	Distance, in Statute Miles.
5	2.96	45	8.87	85	12.20	150	16.20	550	31.02
10	4.18	50	9.35	90	12.55	200	18.71	600	32.40
15	5.12	55	9.81	95	12.89	250	20.92	650	33.73
20	5.92	60	10.25	100	13.23	300	22.91	700	35.00
25	6.61	65	10.67	110	13.87	350	24.75	800	37.42
30	7.25	70	11.07	120	14.49	400	26.46	900	39.69
35	7.83	75	11.46	130	15.08	450	28.06	1,000	41.83
40	8.37	80	11.83	140	15.65	500	29.58		

Example.—Twin River Point Light seen just at the horizon, what, under ordinary conditions of the atmosphere, is its distance from the observer?

Height (according to Light List), 110 feet; distance visible (according to table), 13.87 statute miles; add distance corresponding to height of observer's eye above lake level, 15 feet = 5.12 statute miles; distance of light, 18.99 statute miles.

Distances corresponding to heights not included in the table may be found approximately by the formula $D = \frac{1}{2}$ sq. rt. of seven times the height, in feet, of the object above lake level, and D = the corresponding distance of visibility, in statute miles. The formula is based on the mean curvature of the earth and is corrected for ordinary atmospheric refraction, and should be used only for moderate distances and elevations.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE AMERICAN COAST—*Continued.*

Candlepowers of lights are stated approximately in English candles, but the intensity of the light as seen from a vessel may be greatly lessened or the light may be made invisible by unfavorable conditions due to fog, haze, rain, or smoke. When the power of a light varies, as in the case of a white light with a red sector, or a fixed light varied by flashes, the candlepower of both white and red, or fixed light and flash, is given. The candlepowers now given in the list are in general estimated, and are subject to future revision. In many cases the candlepowers now stated are less than those formerly given, due to ratings based on actual measurements and not to any reduction in the intensities of the lights.

Light sectors—In some conditions of the atmosphere white lights may have a reddish hue; the mariner, therefore, should not trust solely to color where there are sectors, but should verify the position by taking a bearing of the light. On either side of the line of demarcation between white and red there is always a small sector of uncertain color; in flashing lights with revolving illuminating apparatus this sector increases with the width of the flash panels and is therefore usually greatest in the case of the more brilliant flashing lights. It should also be remembered that the edges of a sector of visibility cannot be cut off sharply, and that instead of suddenly disappearing the light fades gradually away after the line given as the limit of visibility has been crossed, and that the fading will be more gradual in the cases of flashing lights, as stated above. When a light is cut off by adjoining land, and the arc of visibility is given in the Light List or Chart, it must be remembered that the bearing on which the light disappears will, in many cases, vary with the distance of the ship observing it. When the light is cut off by a sloping point of land or hill the light will be seen over a wider arc by a ship far off than by one close-to.

Fog signals—Mariners are cautioned that, while every endeavor will be made to start fog signals as soon as possible after signs of fog have been observed, they should not, when approaching the land in a fog, rely implicitly upon these fog signals, but should always use the lead, which in most cases will give sufficient warning. A fog often creeps imperceptibly toward the land and a vessel may have been in it some time before it is observed at a lighthouse. As sound is conveyed irregularly through the atmosphere, mariners are strongly cautioned that they must not place dependence on judging their distance from a fog signal by the power of the sound. Under certain conditions of the atmosphere the sound may be lost a short distance from the station, as there may be silent areas or zones, or the sound may carry much farther in one direction than in another, and these conditions may vary in the same locality within short intervals of time. Mariners must never assume that the fog signal is not in operation because they do not hear it, even when in close proximity. The above applies particularly to fog signals sounded in air, as steam or air whistles, sirens, horns, or ordinary bells. Attention should be given to observing a fog signal in positions where the noises of the ship are least likely to interfere with the hearing, as experience shows that though such a signal may not be heard from the deck or bridge when the engines are running, it may be heard when the ship is stopped or from a quiet position; it may sometimes be heard aloft though not on deck.

Time of extinguishing lights in the winter and relighting them in the spring—All lights of the United States on the northern lakes and rivers and adjacent navigable waters will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise at all seasons when vessels can enter the ports or are navigating in their vicinity. The dates of discontinuing and relighting lights will vary with the seasons, but keepers will be careful to exhibit lights whenever of use to navigators. Some of the lights are maintained throughout the year. All gas buoys and light vessels are placed on their stations as early as practicable in the spring and are replaced by unlighted buoys in the fall when endangered by ice conditions.

LIGHT SHIPS.

The light ships mostly mark shoals, and have small candle power and low visibility, compared with the primary coast lights. There are several exceptions. The Ambrose Channel light vessel, in 13 fathoms, off entrance to New York Bay, has 60,000 candle power; but usually the candle power ranges 300-400. Following is a list of these craft, with their location, kind of light and depth of water in fathoms (indicated by final figures).

ATLANTIC COAST.

Maine—Portland, occ. w., 2 sec., f. r., 25.

Massachusetts—Boston, f. w., 18; Pollock Rip Slue, f. w., f. r., 7¾; Pollock Rip, 2 f. r., 5¼; Stone House Shoal, f. w., 4½; Handkerchief, fl. w., 3 sec., 8¼; Great Round Shoal, 2 f. w., 12; Nantucket Shoals, occ. w., 15 sec., 30; Cross Rip, fl. r., 3 sec., 7; Hedge Fence, 2 f. w., 9; Vineyard Sound (Sow and Pigs), 2 f. r., 17; Hen and Chickens, f. w., 10.

Rhode Island—Brenton Reef, 2 f. w., 14.

Connecticut—Ram Island Reef, f. w., 10; Bartlett Reef, 2 f. w., 11; Cornfield Point, occ. w., 2 sec., 27.

New York—Fire Island, occ. w., 30 sec., 16;

New Jersey—Ambrose Channel, occ. w., 15 sec., 13; Scotland Light, gp., fl. w., 18 sec., f. r. on mast, 10½; Northeast End 5, Fathom Bank, occ. w., 2 sec., 14; 5-Fathom Bank, 2 f. w., 15½.

Delaware—Overfalls, entrance Delaware Bay, 2 occ. w., 15 sec., 11; Fennick Island Shoal, f. w., f. r., 14.

Virginia—Winter-quarter Shoal, gp., fl. w., 20 sec., 12; Cape Charles, occ. w., 4 sec., 6½; Tail of Horse Shoe, 2 f. w., 6; Bush Bluff, fl. w., 10 sec., 5; 35-Foot Channel, f. w., f. r., 6½.

North Carolina—Diamond Shoal, 2 occ. w., 30 sec., 30; Cape Lookout Shoals, f. w., f. r., 15; Frying-Pan Shoals, f. w., 10.

South Carolina—Charleston, 2 gp., fl. w., 6 sec., 6½; Martin's Industry, f. w., f. r., 8¾.

Georgia—Brunswick, gp., fl. w., 20 sec., 8¼.

GULF.

Louisiana—Southwest Pass, Mississippi River, gp., fl. w., 15 sec., 17.

Texas—Heald Bank, 2 f. w., 7.

PACIFIC.

California—San Francisco, fl. w., 15 sec., 18.

Oregon—Columbia River, 2 f. w., 35.

Washington—Umatilla Reef, 2 f. w., 25; Swiftsure Bank (Juan de Fuca Strait), f. w., f. r., 26.

British Columbia—Sand Heads, entrance Fraser River, 2 f. w., 16.

GREAT LAKES.

(Depth of water is in feet.)

Lake Erie—North side-Southeast Shoal, occ. w., 6 sec., 39.

Detroit River—Bar Point Shoal, Mich., f. w., 23.

Lake St. Clair—Lake St. Clair, f. w., 20.

Lake Huron—Lake Huron (south end of lake), f. w., 20; Poe Reef, Mackinac Straits, gp., fl. w., 10 sec., 30.

Lake Michigan—Gray's Reef, Mackinac Straits, f. w., 20; North Manitou Shoal, f. w., 21; Milwaukee, gp., occ. w., 15 sec., 50; Lansing Shoal, f. r., 33; Eleven-Foot Shoal, north end Green Bay, f.w., 60; Pishtigo Reef, Green Bay, f.w., 72.

PASSENGERS CARRIED BY PANAMA R. R. STEAMSHIP LINE IN 1917.

Month.	N. Y. to Cristobal	Cristobal to N. Y.	Month.	N. Y. to Cristobal	Cristobal to N. Y.	Month.	N. Y. to Cristobal	Cristobal to N. Y.
January	258	159	June	473	517	November	421	256
February	424	228	July	387	670	December	341	237
March	209	267	August	403	688			
April	190	556	September	487	724	Total	4,290	5,167
May	327	494	October	371	371			

CHIEF PRIMARY SEA COAST LIGHTS.

(F. = fixed. Fl. = flash. W. = white R. = red. Alt. = Alternating. Gp. = grouped.)

ATLANTIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
MAINE.	*Feet.*		
Libby Islands, f. w.	91	15	2,900
Moose Peak, fl. w., 30 sec.	72	14	110,000
Petit Manan, f., fl. w., 120 sec.	123	17	f. 17,000 fl. 180,000
Mount Desert, fl. w., 15 sec.	75	14	24,000
Matinicus Rock, north, f. w.	85	15	12,000
Matinicus Rock, south, f. w.	90	15	12,000
Monhegan Island, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	178	20	fl. 150,000
Seguin, f. w.	180	15 20	f. 1,400 22,000
Half-way Rock, Casco Bay, f. w., alt. f., fl. r., 90 sec	76	14	W. 12,000 f. r. 1,400 fl. r. 14,000
Cape Elizabeth, east, f. w.	129	17	22,000
Cape Elizabeth, west, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	130	17	f. 17,000 fl. 110,000
Boon Island, f. w.	133	18	17,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Isle of Shoals, fl., alt., w and r.	82	15	w. 60,000 r. 18,000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Cape Ann, north, f. w.	162	19	22,000
Cape Ann, south, f. w.	166	19	22,000
The Graves, Broad Sound Channel, Boston Harbor, gp., fl. w., 6 sec.	98	16	380,000
Minot's Ledge, Boston Bay, gp., fl. w., 30 sec.	85	15	75,000
Boston, Lighthouse Island, fl. w., 30 sec.	102	16	100,000
Cape Cod, fl. w., 5 sec.	183	20	580,000
Sawkaty Head, Nantucket Island, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	166	19	f 7,000 fl. 99,000
Gay Head, Marthas Vineyard, gp., fl. w., alt. r., fl., 40 sec.	170	19	w. 80,000 r. 24,000
RHODE ISLAND.			
Block Island, s.e., f. w.	201	21	13,000
NEW YORK.			
Montauk Point, fl. w., f. r., 10 sec.	168 161	19 19	w 130,000 r. 3,500
Shinnecock Bay, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec.	160	19	350,000
Fire Island, fl. w., 60 sec.	167	19	170,000
NEW JERSEY.			
Navesink, southerly, fl. w., 5 sec.	246	22	710,000
Barnegat, fl. w., 10 sec.	163	19	80,000
Absecon, f. w.	165	19	13,000
Cape May, fl. w., 30 sec.	165	19	130,000
DELAWARE.			
Cape Henlopen, f. w. r.	126	17	w. 13,000 r. 4,000
VIRGINIA.			
Assateague, f. w. r.	154	19	w. 22,000 r. 6,600

ATLANTIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
VIRGINIA—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Hog Island, fl. w., 45 sec.	180	20	280,000
Cape Charles, gp., fl. w. 60 sec.	180	20	130,000
Cape Henry, f. w. r.	157	19	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Currituck Beach, f. w., alt., fl. r., 90 sec.	158	19	w. 22,000 r. 84,000
Cape Hatteras, fl. w., 6 sec.	191	20	80,000
Cape Lookout, gp., occ., w., 10 sec.	156	19	77,000
Cape Fear, fl. w., 10 sec.	159	19	48,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Cape Romain, fl. w., 60 sec.	154	19	170,000
Charleston, Morris Island, f. w.	155	19	13,000
Hunting Island, fl. w., 30 sec.	133	18	64,000
GEORGIA.			
Tybee, rear, f. w.	144	18	13,000
Sapelo, gp., fl. w., 30 sec.	100	16	66,000
St. Simon, rear, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	104	16	f. 12,000 fl. 45,000
FLORIDA.			
St. Augustine, f., fl. w., 180 sec.	161	19	13,000 fl. 110,000
Mosquito Inlet, f. w.	159	19	15,000
Cape Canaveral, fl. w., 60 sec.	137	18	170,000
Jupiter Inlet, f., fl. w., 90 sec.	146	18	f. 13,000 fl. 170,000
Hillsboro Inlet, fl. w., 10 sec.	136	18	370,000
GULF COAST. FLORIDA REEFS.			
Fowey Rocks, gp., fl. w., 10 sec.	110	16	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
Carrysfort Reef, gp., fl. w., 20 sec.	100	16	w. 130,000 r. 39,000
Alligator Reef, gp., fl. w., 15 sec.	136	18	w. 80,000 r. 24,000
Sombrero Key, gp., fl. w., 15 sec.	142	18	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
American Shoal, fl. w., 5 sec.	109	16	w. 80,000 r. 24,000
Sand Key, gp., fl. w., 10 sec.	109	16	w. 22,000 r. 6,600
Key West, occ. w., 12 sec.	91	15	w. 3,000 r. 900
Dry Tortugas, fl. w., 20 sec.	151	19	370,000
Sanibel Island, f., fl. w., 120 sec.	98	16	w. 7,300 fl. 41,000
Pensacola, fl. w., 60 sec.	191	20	280,000
ALABAMA.			
Sand Island, Mobile Bay, f. w.	131	18	17,000

ATLANTIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LOUISIANA.	*Feet.*		
South Pass, rear, Mississippi River, fl. w., 5 sec	108	16	48,000
Southwest Pass, rear, Mississippi River, f. w	124	16	22,000
Ship Shoal, fl. w., 30 sec	105	16	160,000
Sabine Bank, f. w	72	14	12,000
TEXAS.			
Bolivar Point, Galveston Bay, fl. w., 15 sec	117	17	51,000
Brazos River, fl. w., 10 sec	98	16	35,000
Matagorda, fl. w., 90 sec	85	15	120,000
WEST INDIES.			
PORTO RICO.			
Port San Juan, fl. w., 10 sec	181	20	43,000
Cape San Juan, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	260	22	22,000
Cape Rojo, fl. w., 10 sec	121	17	43,000
Mona Island, f., fl. w., 120 sec	231	21	f. 17,000 fl. 71,000 w. 22,000
Point Borinquen, alt., fl. w. and r., 60 sec	65	14	r. 6,600
Arecibo, f. w	120	17	7,300
VIRGIN ISLANDS.			
Buck Island, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	125	17	18,000
Ham's Bluff, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	394	27	39,000
NAVASSA ISLAND.			
Navassa Island, gp., fl. w., 30 sec	395	27	47,000
PACIFIC COAST.			
CALIFORNIA.			
Point Loma, fl. w., 15 sec	88	15	32,000
Point Fermin, ent. Los Angeles, gp., occ. w., 20 sec	154	18	2,900
Los Angeles Harbor, fl. w., 15 sec	73	14	67,000
Point Hueneme, Santa Barbara, fl. w., 5 sec	52	13	24,000
Point Conception, Santa Barbara, fl. w., 30 sec	133	18	130,000
Point Orguello, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	100	16	43,000
San Louis Obispo, fl. w., 20 sec	130	17	13,000
Piedras Blancas, gp., fl. w., 15 sec	158	19	78,000
Point Sur, alt., fl., r. and w., 30 sec	270	23	40,000
Point Pinos, occ. w., 30 sec	89	15	12,000
Pigeon Point, fl. w., 10 sec	148	18	48,000
Farallon, fl. w., 60 sec	358	26	280,000
Point Reyes, fl. w., 5 sec	294	24	80,000
Point Arena, gp., fl. w., 6 sec	155	19	390,000
Point Cabrillo, fl. w., 10 sec	84	15	110,000
Table Bluff, fl. w., 5 sec	176	20	17,000
Trinidad Head, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	196	20	18,000
St. George Reef, alt., fl., r. and w., 30 sec	146	18	80,000
OREGON.			
Cape Blanco, gp., occ. w., 20 sec	245	22	13,000
Cape Arago, gp., fl. w., 20 sec	100	16	18,000
Umpqua River, gp., fl. w., alt. r., 15 sec	165	19	22,000
Heceta Head, fl. w., 60 sec	205	21	170,000
Tillanook Rock, fl. w., 5 sec	133	18	48,000

PACIFIC COAST.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
WASHINGTON.	*Feet.*		
North Head, gp., occ., w., 30 sec	195	20	13,000
Grays Harbor, alt., fl. r. and w., 10 sec	123	17	220,000
Destruction Island, fl. w., 10 sec	147	18	48,000
Cape Flattery, gp., occ., w. r., 30 sec	165	19	w. 13,000 r. 4,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Carmanah, fl. w., 3 sec	173	19	
Pachena, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	200	20	
Cape Beale, rev. w., 30 sec	178	19	
Lennard Island, fl. w., 11¼ sec	115	16	
Estevan Point, gp., fl. w., 10 sec	125	17	
Triangle Island, gp. fl. w., 10 sec	700	34	1,000,000
Cape St. James, fl. w., 5 sec	310	24	100,000
Langara, fl. w., 5 sec	160	19	
ALASKA.			
Cape Hinchinbrook, fl. w., 5 sec	235	22	110,000
Scotch Cap, f. w	90	15	2,300
Cape Sarichef, occ. w., 30 sec	126	17	2,300
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.			
Laupahochoe Point, fl. w., 10 sec	46	10	170,000
Ali Point, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec	141	11	390
Kalae, f. w., 7½ sec	63	9	160
Napoopoo, f. w	42	9	160
Keahole Point, gp., fl. w., 6 sec	43	10	170
Mahukona, fl. w., 1½ sec	64	10	170
Kauhola Point, fl. w., 6 sec	66	14	67,000
Kukuihaele, fl. w., 4 sec	159	10	170,000
Kauiki Head, fl. w., 2 sec	85	10	170
Nakalele Head, f. w	173	9	160
Pauwela Point, f. w	144	9	160
Pauwalu Point, fl. w., 3 sec	120	10	170
Molokai, fl. w., 10 sec	213	21	620,000
Makapuu Point, occ. w., 9 sec	420	28	29,000
Diamond Head, gp., occ. w., 10 sec	147	18	w. 7,300 r. 2,200
Barbers Point, gp., fl. w., 5 sec	43	12	44,000
Makahuena Point, f. r	109	7	50
Midway Island, f. w	73	9	160
PACIFIC ISLANDS.			
Aunuu Island, f. r	250	9	150
Breaker Point, Pago Pago, f. w	188	12	490
GREAT LAKES.			
LAKE ONTARIO (EAST END).			
Galloo Island, f. w	58	15	2,900
Stony Point, fl. w., 5 sec	57	15	1,800
LAKE ONTARIO (SOUTH SIDE).			
Fair Haven, Front, f. w	31	12	490
Sodus, Outer, f., fl. w., 30 sec	47	14	f. 490 fl. 1,800
Charlotte, f. r	34	10	150

GREAT LAKES	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE ONTARIO (SOUTH SIDE)—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Braddock Point, f. w.	92	18	4,300
Thirty Mile Point, fl. w., 10 sec.	71	16	24,000
Fort Niagara, f. w.	91	14	490
Niagara-on-the-Lake, rear, f. r.	43	8	140
Port Dalhousie, gp., occ. w.	56	13	
LAKE ONTARIO (NORTH SIDE).			
Pigeon Island, gp., fl. w., 5 sec.	65	13	
Main Duck Island, fl. w., 6 sec.	74	14	
Point Peter, occ. w., 45 sec.	62	13	
Scotch Bonnet, f. w.	51	12	
Cobourg Town Light, f. w.	41	8	
Peter Rock, occ., w., 15 sec.	45	10	
Toronto Harbor, east entrance, occ., r., 10 sec.	43	8	
Gibraltar Point, occ. w., 8 sec.	66	14	
Burlington Bay, rear, f. w.	75	15	
LAKE ERIE (EAST END).			
Buffalo-Horseshoe Reef, gp., fl. r., 6 sec.	44	12	300
Buffalo, fl. w., 5 sec.	65	16	180,000
LAKE ERIE (SOUTH SIDE).			
Dunkirk, f., fl. w., 45 sec.	82	17 {	f. 12,000 fl. 68,000
Presque Isle, alt., fl. r. and w., 20 sec.	73 {	12	r. 240
		16	w. 800
Fairport, f. w.	102	18	12,000
Cleveland, east pier head, gp., fl. w., 6 sec.	39	13	750
Cleveland, west pier head, alt., fl. w. and r.	63	16 {	w. 24,000 r. 7,200
Lorain, west pier, f. w.	50	14	490
Huron, f. w.	48	14	490
Sandusky Bay, front, f. w.	34	13	2,000
LAKE ERIE (WEST END)			
Marblehead, fl. w., 10 sec.	67	16	42,000
South Boss Island, f. r.	60	10	150
Green Island, alt., fl. w. and r., 30 sec.	57	15 {	w. 1,800 r. 540
West Sister Island, f. w.	55	14	490
Toledo Harbor, alt., fl. w. and r., 30 sec.	72	16 {	r. 18,000 w. 13,000
Monroe, fl. w., 3 sec.	34	12	230
LAKE ERIE (NORTH SIDE).			
Mohawk Island, gp., fl. w., 135 sec.	70	10	
Long Point, fl. w., 8 sec.	97	15	100,000
Pelee Passage, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec.	75	14	
LAKE HURON (WEST SIDE).			
Fort Gratiot, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	82	17 {	f. 12,000 fl. 68,000
Port Sanilac, f. r.	69	10	150
Harbor Beach Refuge Harbor, e. entrance, alt., fl. w. and r., 10 sec.	54	15 {	w. 13,000 r. 4,000
Pointe aux Barques, fl. w., 10 sec.	93	18	38,000

GREAT LAKES.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE HURON (WEST SIDE)—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Port Austin Reef, fl. r., 12 sec.	76	17	4,000
Charity Island, fl. w., 10 sec.	45	14	800
Tawas, occ. w., 30 sec.	70	16 {	w. 2,900 r. 870
Sturgeon Point, fl. w., 3 sec.	69	16	950
Thunder Bay Island, fl. w., 30 sec.	63	16	24,000
Middle Island, f. r.	78	17	3,700
Presque Isle, f. w.	123	20	12,000
Forty-Mile Point, fl. w., 10 sec.	66	16	24,000
Spectacle Reef, alt., fl. w. and r., 60 sec.	86	17 {	w. 46,000 r. 34,000
Cheboygan, f., fl. w., 30 sec.	54	15 {	f. 2,900 fl. 24,000
Round Island, fl. r., 10 sec.	53	15	6,700
Bois Blanc, f. w.	53	14	490
LAKE HURON (EAST SIDE).			
Goderich, main, gp., fl. w., 25 sec.	150	18	25,000
Point Clark, fl. w., 30 sec.	93	15	
Kincardine, rear, fl. w., 20 sec.	80	14	
Chantry Island, f. w.	94	15	
Lyal Island, gp., fl. w., 20 sec.	51	15	25,000
Cove Island, north point, fl. w., 15 sec.	90	15	30,000
South Bay mouth, rear, f. w.	46	12	
Great Duck Island, gp., fl. w., alt., r., fl., 120 sec.	64	15	
Mississagi Strait, f. w.	46	13	
GEORGIAN BAY.			
Flowerpot Island, f. w.	88	15	
Owen Sound, rear, f. w.	92	15	
Nottawasaga Island, fl. w., 5 sec.	86	17	
Christian Island, f. w.	61	15	
Hope Island, gp., fl. w., 24 sec.	54	12	20,000
Giant's Tomb, gp., fl. w., 15 sec.	40	11	25,000
Spruce Shoal, occ. w.	37	7	
Gereaux Island, f. w.	49	12	
Bustard Rocks, rear, f. w.	48	12	
Lonely Island, gp., fl. w., 7½ sec.	195	20	
Killarney, east, f. w.	54	12	
NORTH CHANNEL.			
Strawberry Island, f. w.	40	11	230
Narrow Island, f. w., r.	36	11	
Clapperton Island, f. w.	30	10	
Gore Bay, f. w.	43	11	
Cape Robert, f. w.	46	12	
Mississagi Island, s. end, fl. w.	53	12	20,000
LAKE SUPERIOR (SOUTH SIDE)			
Whitefish Point, fl. w., 10 sec.	76	17	270,000
Crisp Point, f. r.	62	15	870
Au Sable, f. w.	107	19	12,000
Grand Island, f. fl. w., 90 sec.	205 {	20	f. 2,900
		24	fl. 24,000
Marquette fl. w , 5 sec.	77	17	22,000

GREAT LAKES.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE SUPERIOR (SOUTH SIDE)—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Granite Island, f. w., alt., r., fl., 60 sec.	89	18	w. 2,900 r.fl. 11,000
Big Bay Point, f. fl. w., 20 sec.	105	19	f. 12,000 fl. 70,000
Stannard Rock, fl. w., 30 sec.	102	18	110,000
Huron Island, f. w.	197	21	4,300
Portage River, f.w., alt., r., fl., 60 sec.	74	13	f. 350 fl. 330
Mendota, f. w.	44	14	490
Manitou, fl. w., 10 sec.	81	17	100,000
Gull Rock, fl. r.	50	10	170
Copper Harbor, f. w.	65	14	490
Eagle Harbor, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	60	15	f. 2,900 fl. 19,000
Portage Lake Ship Canals, f. w.	66	16	43,000
Fourteen-Mile Point, f. w., alt., r., fl., 20 sec.	60	15	f. w. 2,900 r. fl. 7,200
Ontonagon, f. w.	44	13	350
Outer Island, n. pt., fl. w.	112	19	4,300
La Pointe, f. w.	70	16	2,900
Michigan Island, f. w.	112	19	4,300
Devil's Island, alt., fl. w., r.	100	18	w. 54,000 r. 35,000
Sand Island, f. w.	56	14	490
LAKE SUPERIOR (WEST END)			
Superior Entry, s. breakwater, occ. w., 10 sec.	70	16	2,900
Duluth, rear, fl. w., 4 sec.	69	16	13,000
LAKE SUPERIOR (NORTHWEST SIDE)			
Two Harbors, gp., fl. w., 20 sec.	78	17	22,000
Split Rock, fl. w., 10 sec.	168	22	220,000
Grand Marais, f. w.	38	13	350
Rock of Ages, gp., fl. w., 10 sec.	117	19	200,000
Isle Royal, fl. w., 5 sec.	72	15	800
Passage Island, fl. w., 10 sec.	78	17	24,000
LAKE SUPERIOR (NORTH SIDE).			
Isle Parisienne, occ. w., 6 sec.	54	12	
Gargantua, f. w.	85	15	
Michipicoten Harbor, f. w.	70	14	
Caribou Island, gp., fl. w., 10 sec.	99	15	
Michipicoten Island, e. end., gp., fl. w., 6 2-3 sec.	84	15	
Michipicoten Island, rear, f. w.	56	15	
Otter Island, fl. w., 8 sec.	97	10	20,000
Peninsular Harbor, gp., fl. w., 25 sec.	105	16	15,450
Slate Island, f., gp., fl. w., 15 sec.	224	20	25,000
Battle Island, f. gp., fl. w., 24 sec.	118	16	20,000
Lamb Island, f. w.	90	15	
Porphyry Point, f. w.	56	13	
LAKE MICHIGAN.			
Old Mackinac Point, fl. w., 10 sec.	62	16	13,000
St. Helena, f. r.	71	13	360
White Shoal, fl. w., 8 sec.	125	20	360,000
Ile Aux Galets, f. w.	58	15	17,000

GREAT LAKES.	Lights Above High Water.	Miles Seen.	Candle Power.
LAKE MICHIGAN—*Continued.*	*Feet.*		
Beaver Island, f., fl. w., 20 sec.	103	18 19	f. 1,700 fl. 14,000
Grand Traverse, f. w.	47	14	1,700
Mission Point, f. w.	43	13	350
So. Fox Island, f., fl., r., 120 sec.	67	16	f. 870 fl. 7,200 r. 7,200
No. Manitou, alt., fl., r.w., 20 sec.	70	16	w. 24,000
So. Manitou, f. w.	104	19	7,300
Point Betsie, fl. w., 10 sec.	52	15	14,000
Manistee, f. w., alt., r., fl., 45 sec.	45	13	w. 350 r. 300
Big Sable, f. w.	106	19	7,300
Ludington, s. pier head, f. r.	65	8	50
Little Sable, f., fl. w., 30 sec.	108	19	f. 3,700 fl. 24,000
White River, alt., fl. w., r.	57	15	w. 18,000 r. 5,400
Muskegan, pier head, f.r.	31	9	80
Grand Haven, rear, f., fl. w., 60 sec.	52	14	f. 510 fl. 3,000
Holland (Black Lake, rear), f. r.	45	10	150
St. Joseph, fl. w., 30 sec.	99	17	1,400
Gary Breakwater, gp., fl. w., 15 2-3 sec.	40	13	900
Calumet Harbor, f. w., alt. r. fl., 15 sec.	40	13	w. 1,700 r. 6,700
Calumet pier head, So. Chicago, f. w.	36	9	80
Chicago Harbor, alt. fl. r., w., 20 sec.	67	16	r. 22,000 w. 31,000
Grosse Point, f. w., alt. r. fl., 180 sec.	119	20	w. 10,000 r. 32,000
Waukegan Harbor, f. w., alt., gp., r. fl., 40 sec.	36	13	w. 490 r. 390
Kenosha, fl. r., 15 sec.	50	14	840
Racine Reef, fl. r., 5 sec.	72	16	840
Wind Point (Racine Pt.), fl. w., 30 sec.	111	19	32,000
North Point (Milwaukee), f., fl. w., 30 sec.	154	18 20	f. 1,800 fl. 9,100
Sheboygan Breakwater, fl. r., 4 sec.	55	10	160
Twin River Pt., f., fl. w., 30 sec.	113	19	f. 2,900 fl. 19,000
Sturgeon Bay Canal, alt. fl. r., w., 20 sec.	107	19	r. 15,000 w. 51,000
Cana Island, f. w.	80	17	7,300
Pilot Island, f., fl. w., 15 sec.	48	14	f. 1,700 fl. 18,000
Plum Island, rear, f. r.	80	16	870
Pottawatomie, f. w.	159	18	1,700
St. Martin's Island, alt. fl. r., w., 10 sec.	84	17	24,000
Poverty Island, fl. r., 10 sec.	80	17	1,900
Seul Choix Pointe, f. w.	80	17	7,300
Point Peninsula, fl. w., 30 sec.	40	13	1,000

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Director National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	360	307	206	241	193
Greatest breadth in miles	160	118	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,012	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles	32,060	22,336	22,978	9,968	7,243
Drainage in square miles	44,074	43,463	49,300	24,605	25,737
Height above sea level in feet	602.3	581.2	581.2	572.5	246.2
Latitude, north	46° 30′ to 49° 00′	41° 37′ to 46° 06′	46° 00′ to 43° 00′	41° 23′ to 42° 53′	43° 10′ to 44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′ to 92° 06′	84° 45′ to 88° 00′	80° 00′ to 84° 45′	78° 50′ to 83° 30′	76° 10′ to 79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	280	None	220	250	160
United States shore line in miles* (approx.)	735	1,200	470	350	230

* Shore line scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

LAKES IN NEW YORK STATE.

The great northern lakes, viz.: Ontario, Erie and Champlain, are partly in this State. Lake George, south of Lake Champlain, communicates with it by a short outlet. It is 37 miles long, and from one to seven broad, and embosoms more than 200 islets. Its waters are so clear and transparent that the bottom is visible at almost any depth; and on each side it is skirted with mountains, abounding in romantic scenery. There are numerous small lakes in the western part of the State which discharge their waters into Lake Ontario, either directly or indirectly through the Seneca and Oswego Rivers, and being connected by canals and railroads, afford facilities to transportation. These, with their extent, &c., are as follows:

Lake.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.	Lake.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.	Lake.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.
Oneida	22	4 to 6	Skaneateles	15	½ to 1	Crooked	22	1½
Cazenovia	4	1	Owasco	12	1	Canandalgua	14	1 to 1½
Otsego	9	1 to 2	Cross	4	½	Hemlock	6	1
Canaderaga	5	1½	Cayuga	40	1½ to 3½	Conesus	9	1
Otisco	5	2	Seneca	40	2 to 4	Chautauqua	13	1 to 3

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST, 1901-1917.

(Compiled by the Natural Ice Association of America, New York.)

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1917-18	2,537,482	1913-14	1,202,166	1909-10	1,876,502	1906-7	1,672,188	1903-4	2,595,110
1916-17	2,001,150	1912-13	2,853,120	1908-9	2,539,941	1905-6	3.572,371	1902-3	3,934,100
1915-16	1,398,591	1911-12	2,262,593	1907-8	3,549,354	1904-5	3.661,800	1901-2	4,606,800
1914-15	1,938,149	1910-11	2,206,984						

The figures include the harvest at Rockland Lake, Dykeman's, Lake Mahopac, and New Rochelle. The lakes and ponds average 100,000 tons a year, and the cut of ice above Albany approximates 100,000 tons a year. Most of the crop is gathered on the Hudson, between Rondout and Beaverwyck Island.

DAILY CAPACITY OF ARTIFICIAL ICE PLANTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Manhattan, 4,510 tons; Bronx, 1,950 tons; Brooklyn, 4,960 tons; Queens, 1,405 tons; Richmond, 275 tons; total for City, 13,100 tons.

According to H. W. Cole, Secretary-Treasurer of the Natural Ice Association of America: "No ice has been harvested on the rivers of Maine for other than local use during the past ten years. The cost of transportation from Maine to New York and Philadelphia forbids the use of the ice in those places."

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles
Amboyna	262	Formosa	14,000	Madura	2,000	Reunion	970
Australia	2,946,651	Gotland	1,150	Malay Archi. *b.*		Sakhalin	29,100
Azores *a*	920	Governor's	‡½	Malta	100	Samoan *a*	1,100
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Man	230	Sardinia	9,306
Bahamas *a*	5,400	Great Britain	88,600	Manhattan (N. Y. City)	22	Scilly *a*	†30
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guam	210	Martha's Vineyard	120	Shetland *a*	551
Banks	25,000	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Mauritius	710	Sicily	9,800
Bermudas *a*	20	Haytl	28.800	Melville Land	20,000	Skye	535
Block	*8	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Mindanao	36,290	South (N. Z.)	58,525
Borneo	284,000	Helgoland §	13,000	Nantucket	60	Southampton	17,800
Bornholm	210	Hainan	36,500	Newfoundland	42,000	South Georgia	1,000
Canary *a*	2,850	Hokkaido	87,500	New Guinea	330,000	Sumatra	162,000
Cape Breton	3,120	Hongkong	30	New Hebrides	*a* 5,100	Tasmania	26,200
Cape Cod	380	Honshiu	39,800	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Iceland	32,600	North Devon	24,000	Teneriffe	900
Caroline *a*	560	Ireland	32,600	North Somerset	12,000	Trinidad	1,750
Celebes	72,000	Jamaica	4,200	Nova Zembla	35,000	Tutuila	55
Ceylon	24,700	Japan *a*	160,000	Orkney *a*	375	Vancouver	18,000
Corfu	300	Java	48,400	Pemba	380	West Indies, British *a*	13,750
Corsica	3,400	Jersey	45	Philippines *a*	115,026	W. Spitzbergen	15,260
Crete	2,900	Ladrones *d*	701	Pines	614	Windward *a*	519
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	1,376	Prince Edward	2,134	Zanzibar	640
Cyprus	3,600	Long Is., N. Y.	41,000	Prince of Wales	15,000		
East Indies *c*		Luzon	227,000	Porto Rico	3,604		
Ellesmere	40,000	Madagascar	510				
Falkland *a*	5,500	Madeira					

* Miles in length. † In circumference. ‡ In diameter. § German naval base consisting of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide. *a* Area of entire group. *b* See Philippines, etc. *c* See Borneo, etc. *d* See Guam, etc.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala.	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa.	Ohio River	350
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me.	Kennebec River	160
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col.	Mississippi River	2,000
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga.	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex.	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex.	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C.	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H.	Long Island Sound	410
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky.	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y.	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn.	Mississippi River	450
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex.	Colorado River	550
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C.	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky.	Ohio River	350
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col.	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y.	Newark Bay	50
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass.	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y.	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev.	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis.	Mississippi River	435
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kanawha	See "Great Kanawha."		
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan.	Missouri River	(a) 300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill.	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me.	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky.	Ohio River	250
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H.	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak.	Mississippi River	475
Missouri-Miss'pi	*Rocky Mountains, Mont., and †Itasca Lake, Minn.	Gulf of Mexico	‡4,200
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala.	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y.	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va.	Alleghany River	300
Neosho	Morris County, Kan.	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C.	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa.	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan.	Missouri River	460
Passaic	Morris County, N. J.	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss.	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex.	Rio Grande River	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C.	Winyaw Bay, S. C.	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me.	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo.	Missouri River	1,260
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va.	Chesapeake Bay	450
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex.	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn.	Lake Winnipeg	700
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col.	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va.	Albemarle Sound	240
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Goose Lake, Cal.	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis.	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo.	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla.	Atlantic Ocean	400
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal.	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa.	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo.	Columbia River	950
Susquehanna	N. or E. Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay	256
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa.	Susquehanna River	250
			506
Suwanee	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	200
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	240
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga.	Coosa River	250
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn.	Ohio River	1,200
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss.	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	550
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	550
Washita	Western Arkansas	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	800
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore.	Columbia River	275
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	400
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss.	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo.	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

* Source of Missouri River. † Source of Mississippi River. ‡ Total length from source of Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 3 miles below Alton, Ill.
(a) Exclusive of affluents.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.	River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.	River.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic Oc.	3,800	La Plata	Atlantic Oc.	2,300	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Lena	Arctic Ocean	2,800	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv.	1,400
Amur	Gulf Tartary	2,600	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	Riv. of Doubt	Riv. Madeira	950
Assiniboine	Red Riv. of N.	600	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Madeira	Amazon Riv.	2,000	St. Lawrence	Gulf St. Law.	2,150
Bug	Dnieper Riv.	500	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Congo	Atlantic Oc.	3,000	Maros	Theiss River	500			
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Marne	Seine River	310	San Francisco	Atlantic Oc.	1,200
Darling	Murray Riv.	1,160	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Saskatchewan	Lk. Winnipeg	1,100
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Meuse (Maas)	North Sea	575	Seine	English Chan.	475
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Murray	Indian Ocean	1,450	Shannon	Atlantic Oc.	250
Drave	Danube Riv.	450	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Tagus	Atlantic Oc.	550
Ebro	Mediterran'n.	400	Nile	Mediterran'n.	3,766	Thames	North Sea	215
Elbe	North Sea	700	Ob	Gulf of Ob	2,300	Theiss	Danube Riv.	800
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Gambia	Atlantic Oc.	500	Orange	Atlantic Oc.	1,100	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Orinoco	Atlantic Oc.	1,600	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Hoangho	Gulf Pechili	2,600	Parana	Atlantic Oc.	2,450	Weser	North Sea	300
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,400
Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Po	Adriatic Sea	420	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean	3,300
Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Rhine	North Sea	700	Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES TO AMERICAN VESSELS AT SEA AND ON THE COASTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal).	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Cas'lties Involv'g Partial & Unkno'n Damage.	Vessels Totally Lost.	Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	
1898	212	96	116	45,039	113,338	6,932,325	858,830	911	3,515	529
1899	220	110	110	59,074	133,597	3,267,745	911,645	1,642	4,456	281
1900	191	68	123	38,497	117,546	1,889,280	552,890	2,218	3,125	125
1901	202	60	142	24,866	230,823	1,587,100	498,450	2,857	4,383	172
1902	182	75	107	40,421	117,955	1,925,710	752,650	1,681	2,743	191
1903	154	56	98	29,119	117,145	1,604,960	486,240	772	2,468	160
1904	166	60	106	26,127	203,135	1,411,230	357,170	2,332	3,128	176
1905	161	58	103	23,840	191,441	1,488,410	505,515	2,045	3,636	148
1906	153	48	105	32,317	185,014	1,598,440	548,185	1,237	3,537	259
1907	222	84	138	71,344	227,238	5,093,760	1,125,740	1,738	4,286	174
1908	142	48	94	32,743	215,555	1,851,980	467,380	3,635	4,119	135
1909	177	48	129	23,966	249,221	1,513,495	963,380	1,787	4,279	115
1910	126	47	79	19,329	158,471	1,322,980	406,745	972	2,617	124
1911	151	38	113	24,273	233,243	2,405,915	512,435	2,635	4,700	66
1912	177	52	125	22,275	213,235	1,274,855	381,420	1,113	3,566	75
1913	134	47	87	27,184	236,135	1,584,810	439,665	4,839	4,793	75
1914	157	56	101	39,224	210,097	2,014,350	406,305	2,086	4,559	87
1915	161	55	106	73,549	263,970	3,281,115	2,224,590	1,879	4,660	123
1916	184	63	121	52,707	279,608	4,902,335	1,858,065	1,686	4,894	273

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.

RECAPITULATION, COVERING DISASTERS ON AND NEAR THE UNITED STATES COASTS, AND ON THE RIVERS AND LAKES, AS WELL AS AT SEA AND ON COASTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year (Fiscal).	Number of Vessels.	Wrecks Involving Total Loss.	Cas'lties Involv'g Partial & Unkno'n Damage.	Vessels Totally Lost.	Vessels Damaged.	Losses to Vessels.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	
1898	1,257	406	851	130,087	646,978	11,091,260	1,771,860	13,503	15,754	765
1899	1,632	559	1,073	186,823	784,147	9,830,070	2,782,535	13,183	19,331	755
1900	1,274	360	914	112,781	818,693	8,182,985	3,417,900	11,436	16,638	418
1901	1,313	371	942	104,579	939,106	7,094,345	2,147,675	15,710	17,635	452
1902	1,359	405	954	144,118	877,687	8,823,920	2,309,335	14,477	16,463	531
1903	1,204	332	872	110,311	801,390	7,011,775	1,722,210	13,216	15,790	376
1904	1,182	357	825	126,132	879,870	7,628,855	1,634,615	14,966	15,607	1,457
1905	1,209	323	886	118,936	1,028,740	8,187,500	2,263,795	14,513	17,377	267
1906	1,326	350	976	153,080	1,255,825	10,089,610	2,245,305	13,053	19,097	499
1907	1,670	447	1,223	185,642	1,786,933	13,709,915	3,062,110	16,027	23,147	624
1908	1,341	344	997	127,684	1,584,206	9,555,825	2,152,155	17,502	21,289	374
1909	1,415	282	1,133	122,150	1,699,940	9,491,635	3,330,825	23,143	23,596	403
1910	1,493	365	1,128	135,305	2,000,997	11,058,840	2,565,580	15,464	22,640	403
1911	1,227	294	933	101,365	1,475,688	9,565,995	1,694,630	22,484	21,668	262
1912	1,447	328	1,119	113,920	1,546,391	8,213,375	1,941,010	15,972	24,310	195
1913	1,265	274	991	91,188	1,663,623	8,338,935	1,549,285	21,101	23,077	283
1914	1,210	293	917	173,069	1,518,930	11,437,330	2,509,405	14,533	22,199	421
1915	1,088	289	799	151,968	1,276,125	10,199,560	4,013,083	12,857	20,220	277
1916	1,140	317	823	135,233	1,714,434	12,671,040	3,668,995	14,080	20,653	1,364

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.

STEAMBOAT DISTANCES ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

BETWEEN FORT SNELLING AND BALIZE.

WEST BANK.

PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Fort Snell'g	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Fort Snell'g	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Fort Snell'g
Louisiana:			Arkansas:			Missouri:		
Fort Jackson	27	2,151	Grand Lake Land'g	618	1,560	Little Prairie	1,040	1,138
Donaldsonville	137	1,991	American Bend	635	1,543	Riddle's Point	1,068	1,110
Plaquemine	222	1,956	Point Chicot	655	1,523	New Madrid	1,070	1,108
Iberville Bayou	230	1,948	Columbia	660	1,518	Norfolk	1,140	1,038
Point Coupee	281	1,397	Napoleon	725	1,453	Cape Girardeau	1,183	995
Red River, (mouth)	341	1,837	Arkansas River	725	1,453	Perryville	1,249	929
Vidalia	404	1,774	White River	739	1,439	St. Mary's	1,264	914
St. Joseph	432	1,746	Old Town	791	1,387	St. Genevieve	1,278	900
Carthage	494	1,684	Helena	821	1,357	Herculaneum	1,292	886
Milligan's Bend	545	1,633	Sterling	831	1,347	St. Louis	1,315	863
Tompkins' Bend	571	1,607	St. Francis River	831	1,347	Mouth of Mo. R.	1,335	843
Providence	586	1,592	Greenock	937	1,341	Clarkesville	1,378	800
Louisiana Line, 33°N	616	1,562	Osceola	991	1,187	Louisiana	1,397	781
						Palmyra	1,444	738
						La Grange	1,462	716

EAST BANK.

Louisiana:			Big Black River	458	1,720	Tennessee:		
Balize	0	2,178	Warrenton	503	1,675	Memphis	903	1,275
South East Pass	10	2,168	Vicksburg	513	1,665	Randolph	970	1,208
Fort St. Philip	32	2,146	Yazoo River	525	1,053	Hatchee River	971	1,207
Battle Ground	101	2,077	Princeton	615	1,563	Fulton	981	1,197
New Orleans	105	2,073	Egg Point	630	1,548	Ashport	1,003	1,175
Lafayette	107	2,071	Cypress Bend	703	1,475	Obin R., (mouth)	1,011	1,167
Carrollton	111	2,067	Bollvar	713	1,465	Kentucky:		
Baton Rouge	245	1,933	Montgomery Point	744	1,434	Hickman	1,112	1,066
Port Hudson	270	1,908	Victoria	745	1,433	Columbus	1,127	1,051
St. Francisville	281	1,897	Delta	811	1,367	Mouth of Ohio R.	1,145	1,033
Fort Adams	352	1,826	Peyton	845	1,333	Illinois:		
Mississippi:			Walnut Bend	855	1,323	Breeseville	1,224	954
Homochitto River	362	1,816	Commerce	876	1,302	Kaskaskia	1,257	931
Natchez	404	1,774	Norfolk	892	1,286	Harrison	1,287	891
Grand Gulf	457	1,721						

STEAMBOAT DISTANCES ON THE OHIO RIVER.

BETWEEN CAIRO AND PITTSBURGH.

NORTH BANK.

PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Pittsburgh	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Pittsburgh	PLACE.	Miles From Mouth	Miles From Pittsburgh
Cairo	0	1,019	Utica	404	615	Manchester	611	408
Caledonia	13	1,006	Bethlehem	425	594	Rome	625	394
Fort Massac	39	980	Madison	445	574	Rockville	633	386
Belgrade	42	978	Vevay	465	554	Sciota River	648	371
Golconda	84	935	Rising Sun	503	516	Portsmouth	649	370
Cave in Rock	112	907	Aurora	512	507	Hanging Rock	675	344
Shawneetown	136	883	Lawrenceburg	517	502	Burlington	694	325
Wabash River	141	878	Miami River	529	490	Gallipolis	738	281
Mount Vernon	161	858	Cincinnati	535	484	Pomeroy	758	261
Evansville	198	821	Columbia	542	477	Troy	808	211
Rockport	243	776	New Richmond	557	462	Muskingum River	834	185
Troy	262	757	Mount Pleasant	562	457	Marietta	835	184
Rome	293	726	Moscow	565	454	Newport	854	165
Fredonia	328	691	Neville	569	450	Bridgeport	922	97
Leavensworth	333	686	Chilo	578	441	Warren	931	88
Mauksport	351	668	Higginsport	584	435	Steubenville	945	74
New Albany	391	628	Ripley	590	429	Wellsville	965	54
Jeffersonville	395	626	Aberdeen	599	420	Liverpool	969	50

SOUTH BANK.

Paducah	49	970	Ghent	465	554	Point Pleasant	742	277
Tennessee River	49	970	Warsaw	473	546	Letartsville	772	247
Smithland	61	958	Bellevue	509	513	Belleville	804	215
Cumberland River	61	958	Petersburg	514	505	Blennerhassett's Isl.	820	199
Raleigh	141	878	Covington	535	484	Little Kanawha Riv	821	198
Carthage	147	872	Licking River	536	483	Parkersburg	822	197
Henderson	187	832	Newport	537	482	Vienna	829	190
Green River	206	813	Augusta	579	440	Sistersville	866	153
Owenboro	234	785	Dover	588	431	Lanesville	897	122
Hawesville	268	751	Charleston	592	427	Elizabeth	909	110
Flint Island	303	716	Maysville	599	420	Wheeling	922	97
Brandenburg	354	665	Concord	617	402	Martinsville	923	96
Salt River	372	647	Vanceburg	629	390	Wellsburg	938	81
Portland	391	628	Greenupburg	669	350	Georgetown	974	45
Louisville	394	625	Big Sandy	688	331	Beaver	987	32
Westport	419	600	Carlettsburg	688	331	Economy	999	20
Milton	445	574	Guyandot	702	317	Middletown	1,007	12
Kentucky River	457	562	Kanawha River	741	278	Pittsburgh	1,019	0

STEAMBOAT DISTANCES ON THE MISSOURI.

FROM THE MOUTH OF THAT RIVER TO COUNCIL BLUFFS.

North Bank.	Miles From Balize.	Miles From Mouth of Mo.	Miles From Council Bluffs.	South Bank.	Miles From Balize.	Miles From Mouth of Mo.	Miles From Council Bluffs.
Fire Barrel Island	1,935	600	67	Council Bluffs	2,002	667	0
Upper Oven Island	1,923	588	79	Bellevue	1,962	627	40
Lower Oven Island	1,919	584	83	Platte River	1,950	615	52
Fair Sun Island	1,868	533	134	Little Nemaha River	1,880	545	122
Nishnabotna River				Big Nemaha River	1,843	508	159
Wolf River	1,825	490	177	Weston	1,735	400	267
Nodaway River	1,809	474	193	Fort Leavenworth	1,728	393	274
Little Platte River	1,708	373	284	Kansas Landing	1,698	363	304
Liberty Landing	1,683	348	319	Independence	1,686	351	316
Richmond	1,630	295	372	Lexington	1,625	290	377
Grand River	1,575	240	427	Boonville	1,525	190	277
Charlton River	1,555	220	447	Marion	1,488	153	404
Franklin	1,525	180	487	Jefferson River	1,472	137	439
Griswold	1,411	76	591	Osage River	1,462	127	440
Newport	1,403	68	599	Pinckney	1,411	76	591
St. Charles	1,355	20	647	Mouth of Missouri	1,335	0	667

Extent of steam navigation on the Western waters, including the rivers, bayous, etc., connected with the Mississippi by channels navigable for steamers: 16,674 miles. By Col. Long, Top. Eng., U. S. A.

MISSISSIPPI AND BRANCHES, BAYOUS, ETC.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Mississippi Proper	2,000	Illinois	245	Spring	50	Big Black	150
St. Croix	80	Maremec	60	Arkansas (nav. high water, 850)	600	Bayou de Glace	90
St. Peter's	120	Kaskaskia	150	Canadian	60	Do. Care	140
Chippeway	70	Big Muddy	5	Neosho	60	Do. Rouge	40
Black	60	Obion	60	Yazoo	300	Do. La Fourche	60
Wisconsin	180	Forked Deer	195	Tallahatchee	300	Do. Plaquemine	12
Rock	250	Big Hatchee	75	Yalabusha	130	Bayou Sorrele	96
Iowa	110	St. Francis	300	Big Sunflower	80	Grand River	12
Cedar	60	White	500	Little Sunflower	70	Bayou Sorrel	12
Des Moines	250	Big Black	60			Do. Chien	5

MISSOURI AND BRANCHES.

	Miles.		Miles.
Missouri Proper (during a part of the year)	1,800	Kansas	150
Yellow Stone	300	Osage	275
Platte or Nebraska	40	Grande	90

OHIO AND BRANCHES.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Ohio Proper	1,000	Kanawha	65	Salt River	35	Wabash	400
Alleghany	200	Big Sandy	50	Green	150	Cumberland	400
Monongahela	60	Scioto	50	Barren	30	Tennessee	720
Muskingum	70	Kentucky	62				

RED RIVER AND BRANCHES, BAYOUS, ETC.

	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.
Red River Proper	1,500	Bayou Bartholomew	150	Tensas River	150	Kiamichi	40
Washita	375	Bayou Boeuf	150	Lake Bistenaw	60	Boggy	40
Saline	100	Bayou Macon	175	Lake Caddo	75	Bayou Pierre	150
Little Missouri	50	Bayou Louis	30	Sulphur Fork	100	Atchafalaya	360
Bayou D'Arbonne	60			Little River	65		

TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

A COMPARISON of seventeen of London's busiest corners, as compared with an equal number in New York; compiled by Dr. John A. Harriss, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, in charge of traffic:

LONDON.

Piccadilly, Ritz Hotel	28,735	Bishopgate Hounsditch	13,666	Kensington Rd., Q'ns Gate	12,004
Gray's Inn, Holborn	18,858	Vauxhall Bridge	12,981	London Road, Walsworth	11,262
Westminster Bridge	18,691	Waterloo Bridge	12,761	Putney Bridge	11,077
London Bridge	18,387	Park Road, Kensington	12,680	High St., Camden Town	10,515
Blackfriars Bridge	17,550	Shep. Bush. Hool, Park. Av.	12,549		
Oxford St. W. of Ox'd Cir.	16,070	Tower Bridge	12,233	Total	235,832
Gray's Inn, High Holborn	15,823				

NEW YORK.

Columbus Circle	39,210	Queensboro Bridge	14,530	Park Ave. & 60th St	12,220
Broadway & 42d St	19,650	5th Ave. & 34th St	14,360	8th Ave. & 110th St	11,664
Central Pk. W. & 72d	18,710	Flatbush & 4th Aves	13,075	Madison Ave. & 44th St	11,560
5th Ave. & 42d St	18,800	Broadway & 86th St	13,042	7th Ave. & 125th St	10,565
5th Ave. & 57th St	17,830	Broadway & 34th St	12,800		
Pier 25, North River	17,512	4th Ave. & 23d St	12,365	Total	274,305
Lafayette & Bleecker Sts.	16,412				

London rated on basis of number of vehicles passing in 10 hours—New York in 12 hours.

CHIEF CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Canals.	Cost.	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	$1,641,363	11½	12	Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	7	10	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Beaufort	502,078	20	10	Beaufort Inlet, N. C., to Pamlico Sound.
Black River	3,581,954	35	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Black Rock Channel	3,000,000	3¼	22	Connects Lake Erie and Niagara River at Buffalo.
Brazos River	255,000	32	5	Brazos River to Matagorda Bay, Tex.
Caloosahatchee	425,000	28	6	Fort Myers to Lake Okeechobee, Fla
Cape Cod (ship canal)	12,000,000	8-13	25-30	Connects Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay.
Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	25	12	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes.
Champlain	4,044,000	81	12	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.‡
Channel	450,000	32	5	Bet. Apalachicola River & St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
Chesapeake and Delaware	4,000,000	14	9	Connects Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	135	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Colbert Shoals	2,350,000	8	7	Colbert Shoals, Tennessee River, Ala.
Company	90,000	23	4½	Miss. Riv. at New Orleans, La., to Bayou Black.
Dalles-Celilo	4,800,000	8½	7	Columbia River, Big Eddy to Celilo Falls, Oreg.
Delaware and Raritan	4,888,749	66	7	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	60	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
Erie	52,540,800	387	12	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Estherville-Minnu Creek	174,619	5	6	Winyaw Bay, S. C., to Santee River.
Fairfield	50,000	4½	5	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
Florida Coast Line	3,500,000	370	5	Mayport, Fla., to Miami, Fla.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	38	5	Oyster Bay, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Harlem River (ship canal)	2,700,000	8	15	Connects Hudson River and Long Island Sound.
Hillsboro	1,302,000	50	6-8	Deerfield to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Illinois and Michigan	6,339,098	96	5	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois & Mississippi (Hennepin)	7,320,000	75	7	Illinois River to Miss. River, near Rock I., Ill.
Inland Waterway (Lewes Canal)	356,000	12	6	Rehoboth Bay to Delaware Bay, Del.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	22	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lake Landing	25,000	4	5	Lake Mattamuskeet to Wysocking Bay, N. C.
Lake Washington-Puget Sound	5,000,000	6½	36	Connects Lake Washington and Puget Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	108	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,716,686	2½	9	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Mattamuskeet Out Fall	600,000	7	6	Hyde County, N. C.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	274	5½	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Toledo, Ohio.
Miami	1,765,000	79	6-8	Lake Okeechobee to Miami, Fla.
Morris	5,100,000	103	5	Jersey City, N. J., to Phillipsburg, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals	3,156,919	16	5	Big Muscle Shoals, to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
North New River	581,504	59	5-8	Lake Okeechobee to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
N. J. Coastal Inland Waterway	450,000	114	6	Cape May to Bay Head, N. J.
Ohio	4,695,204	70	4	Cleveland, Ohio, to Dresden, Ohio.
Oswego	5,239,526	38	12	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	193	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior	1,725,000	25	20	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur (ship canal)	.....	7	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine-Neches	1,081,000	16	26	Port Arthur Canal to mouth Sabine River, Tex.
Salem	.....	2	5-8	Salem River to Delaware River.
Santa Fé	70,000	10	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1⅓	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	12,461,600	108	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
South New River	792,400	25	6-8	Ft. Lauderdale to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n	287,000	1¼	20	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Clair Flats	1,180,000	3	20	Canal through delta at mouth of St. Clair River.
St. Lucie	2,075,000	25	8-12	Stuart to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
St. Mary's Falls	9,400,000	1½	18½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
St. Mary's Falls (parallel canal)	9,475,000	1½	24½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron.
West Palm Beach	474,988	42½	5-8	Lake Okeechobee, Lake Worth, West Palm Beach.

CANALS IN CANADA.

Chambly	$728,999	12	6½	This canal overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.
Cornwall	7,242,804	11	14	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing.
Lachine	13,404,970	8½	14-18	Montreal to Lachine.
Rideau	5,531,332	133¼	5	Connects River Ottawa with Lake Ontario.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	5,000,000	1⅓	18¼	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Soulanges	8,000,000	14	15	Cascade Point to Coteau Landing.
Trent	13,611,000	236	6-8½	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Huron via Trent River.
Welland (ship canal)	29,250,951	26¾	14-25	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
Williamsburg	10,499,184	12¼	9-14	Along St. Lawrence River.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.

	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Petrograd	16	20½		10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32-39	12,500,000
Marseilles—River Rhone	60	...	82	20,000,000

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, SAN FRANCISCO, AND PORT TOWNSEND TO PRINCIPAL PORTS AND CITIES.

(Water routes in nautical miles; land routes in statute miles.)

FOREIGN CITIES.

PORT AND ROUTE.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.
Aden—Suez Canal	6,532	7,870	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	10,985	11,408	.....	.....
Suez Canal and New York	.....	.....	9,723	9,731
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.	.....	.....	14,176	14,184
Suez and Tehuantepec	.....	.....	9,500	10,300
Suez and Panama	.....	.....	10,800	11,600
Suez and Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	15,900	16,700
Singapore	.....	.....	11,500	11,300
Singapore & P. Townsend	14,499	14,279	.....	.....
Antwerp	3,325	4,853	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,516	6,524
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	7,554	8,329
Panama	.....	.....	8,264	9,039
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	13,671	14,446
Batavia (Java)	.....	.....	7,800	7,600
Tehuantepec	12,323	11,075	.....	.....
Panama	13,167	12,566	.....	.....
Suez Canal	10,182	11,593	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	11,855	12,278	.....	.....
Bombay—Suez Canal	8,120	9,536	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	11,250	11,848	.....	.....
Suez and New York	.....	.....	11,311	11,319
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.	.....	.....	14,441	14,449
Suez and Tehuantepec	.....	.....	12,110	12,885
Suez and Panama	.....	.....	12,512	13,287
C. of G. Hope & Teh'n'pec	.....	.....	15,108	15,800
C. of G. Hope & Panama	.....	.....	14,500	15,270
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	15,064	15,839
Singapore	.....	.....	9,780	9,580
Singapore & P. Townsend	12,771	12,559	.....	.....
Singapore & San Francisco	12,971	12,262	.....	.....
Singapore & Tehuantepec	13,993	12,745	.....	.....
Singapore and Panama	14,837	14,236	.....	.....
Brest, France	2,954	4,458	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,145	6,154
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	7,154	7,929
Panama	.....	.....	7,840	8,619
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	13,209	13,984
Buenos Aires	5,868	6,318	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	7,511	8,286
New York	.....	.....	9,059	9,967
Bermuda	676	1,648	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	3,867	3,875
Calcutta—Suez Canal	9,830	11,239	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	12,180	12,838	.....	.....
Suez and New York	.....	.....	13,021	13,029
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.	.....	.....	15,371	15,379
Singapore	.....	.....	8,990	8,896
Singapore & San Francisco	12,181	11,462	.....	.....
Singapore & Tehuantepec	13,405	12,181	.....	.....
Singapore and Panama	14,230	13,694	.....	.....
Callao—Tehuantepec	4,246	2,991	.....	.....
Panama	3,392	2,764	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	9,603	10,142	.....	.....
Direct	.....	.....	4,012	4,769
Cape Town—Direct	6,815	7,374	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	10,006	10,014
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	9,700	10,475
Panama	.....	.....	9,998	10,676
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	10,454	11,229
Colon (eastern end of Panama Canal)	1,981	1,380	.....	.....
Canal and Panama	.....	.....	3,324	4,090
Colombo—Suez Canal	8,610	10,146	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	11,130	11,684	.....	.....
Suez and New York	.....	.....	11,801	11,809
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.	.....	.....	14,321	14,329
Singapore	.....	.....	8,900	8,790
Copenhagen—Direct	3,852	5,443	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	7,043	7,051
Gibraltar	3,207	4,576	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,398	6,406
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	7,240	8,015
Panama	.....	.....	7,642	8,417
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	12,734	13,509
Guam	.....	.....	5,054	4,908
San Francisco	8,245	7,536	.....	.....
Port Townsend	8,107	7,887	.....	.....
Hamburg	3,652	5,243	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,843	6,851
Habana	1,227	597	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	3,079	4,006
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	3,219	3,992
Panama	.....	.....	4,337	5,112
Havre	3,169	4,760	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,360	6,368
Hongkong	.....	.....	6,086	5,886
Port Townsend	9,035	8,865	.....	.....
San Francisco	9,277	8,568	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	10,572	9,317	.....	.....
Panama	11,431	10 820	.....	.....
Suez	11,610	12,892	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	13,590	13,863	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	16,868	17,318	.....	.....
Honolulu	.....	.....	2,097	2,370
San Francisco	5,288	4,579	.....	.....
Port Townsend	5,569	5,349	.....	.....
Panama	6,686	6,085	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	5,806	4,582	.....	.....
Magellan Strait	13,269	13,719	.....	.....
Kingston, Jamaica	1,473	1,165	.....	.....
Kongo River, mouth of	5,662	6,580	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	.....	9,062	9,559
New York	.....	.....	8,853	8,859
Liverpool	3,053	4,553	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,244	6,250
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	7,169	7,944
Panama	.....	.....	8,038	8,813
Magellan Strait	.....	.....	13,503	14,278
London	3,233	4,507	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,424	6,432
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	7,349	8,124
Panama	.....	.....	8,218	8,993
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	13,683	14,458
Manila—Honolulu and San Bernardino Strait	.....	.....	6,943	7,213
Yokohama	.....	.....	6,289	5,993
Yokohama & S. Francisco	9,480	8,771	.....	.....
Yokohama & P. Townsend	9,192	8,972	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	10,735	9,480	.....	.....
Panama	11,546	10,993	.....	.....
Suez	11,556	12,946	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	13,536	13,986	.....	.....
Suez and New York	.....	.....	14,747	14,755
C. of Good Hope & N. Y.	.....	.....	16,727	16,735
Magellan Strait	16,736	17,145	.....	.....
Marseilles	3,876	5,266	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	7,067	7,073
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	7,930	8,705
Panama	.....	.....	8,332	9,107
Magellan Strait	.....	.....	13,324	14,099
Melbourne	.....	.....	7,040	7,311
San Francisco	10,231	9,522	.....	.....
Panama	10,028	9,427	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	9,852	8,604	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	12,880	13,143	.....	.....
Suez Canal	12,981	14,303	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	12,670	12,933	.....	.....
Mexico City, land & water	2,399	1,172	2,142	2,917
" " land	2,898	1,526	2,512	3,349
Naples	4,172	5,562	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	7,363	7,369
N. Orleans, land and water	1,741	} ...	2,482	2,979
" land	1,372			
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	3,191	3,966
Panama	.....	.....	4,704	5,479
New York, land and water	.....	1,741	3,191	3,199
" " land	.....	1,372		
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	4,415	5,190
Panama	.....	.....	5,305	6,080
Nome, Alaska	.....	.....	2,705	2,356
San Francisco	5,896	5,187	.....	.....
Port Townsend	5,555	5,335	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	7,130	5,902	.....	.....
Panama	8,010	7,410	.....	.....
Magellan Strait	15,840	16,249	.....	.....
Odessa, via Gibraltar	5,370	6,760	.....	.....
Panama—(western end of Panama Canal)	.....	.....	3,277	4,052
" Canal and Colon	2,028	1,427	.....	.....

PORT AND ROUTE.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.
Pernambuco, Brazil	3,696	3,969	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	6,887	6,895
New Orleans	.....	.....	6,451	6,948
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	6,591	7,366
Panama	.....	.....	6,530	7,305
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	9,439	10,214
Port Said, Egypt	5,122	6,509	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	8,321	8,327
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	9,160	9,935
Panama	.....	.....	9,562	10,337
Port Townsend	3,199	2,979	775	.....
Tehuantepec	5,199	3,966	.....	.....
Panama	6,080	5,479	.....	.....
Punta Arenas (Magell'n S.)	6,890	7,340	6,199	6,958
Rio de Janeiro	4,778	5,218	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	7,969	7,977
New Orleans	.....	.....	7,700	8,197
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	7,730	8,505
Panama	.....	.....	7,678	8,453
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	8,339	9,114
San Francisco	3,191	2,482	.....	775
Tehuantepec	4,415	3,191	.....	.....
Panama	5,305	4,704	.....	.....
Petrograd—Direct	4,632	6,223	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	7,823	7,829
San Juan, P. R	1,428	1,539	.....	.....
New York	.....	.....	4,619	4,627
New Orleans	.....	.....	4,021	4,518
Tehuantepec	.....	.....	4,182	4,957
Panama	.....	.....	4,345	5,120
Magellan Stralt	.....	.....	12,199	12,974
Shanghai	.....	.....	5,550	5,290
San Francisco	8,741	8,032	.....	.....
Port Townsend	8,489	8,269	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	9,965	8,741	.....	.....
Panama	10,855	10,254	.....	.....
Suez	12,360	13,750	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	14,593	14,806	.....	.....
Singapore	.....	.....	7,502	7,206
San Francisco	10,693	9,984	.....	.....
Port Townsend	10,405	10,185	.....	.....
Suez	10,170	11,560	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	12,355	12,914	.....	.....

PORT AND ROUTE.	New York.	New Orleans	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.
Singapore—*Continued.*				
Yokohama and Panama	13,104	12,503	.....	.....
Yokohama & Tehuantepec	12,209	10,961	.....	.....
Sitka, Alaska	.....	.....	1,302	732
San Francisco	4,493	3,784	.....	.....
Port Townsend	3,931	3,711	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	5,748	4,493	.....	.....
Panama	6,607	6,006	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	14,391	14,841	.....	.....
Tehuantepec—western end of railroad	.....	.....	2,189	2,964
Eastern end of railroad	2,036	812	.....	.....
Tutuila	.....	.....	4,150	4,607
San Francisco	7,341	6,632	.....	.....
Valparaiso	.....	.....	5,140	5,902
San Francisco	8,331	7,622	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	5,480	4,256	.....	.....
Panama	4,637	4,635	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	8,460	8,733	.....	.....
Vladivostok	.....	.....	4,706	4,357
San Francisco	7,897	7,188	.....	.....
Port Townsend	7,556	7,336	.....	.....
S. Francisco & Teh'ntepec	9,122	8,874	.....	.....
San Francisco & Panama	10,001	9,410	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	17,036	17,445	.....	.....
Wellington, New Zealand	.....	.....	5,909	6,415
San Francisco	9,100	8,391	.....	.....
Tehuantepec	8,344	7,096	.....	.....
Panama	8,540	7,939	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	11,500	11,773	.....	.....
Suez	14,230	15,620	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	13,710	14,058	.....	.....
Yokohama	.....	.....	4,536	4,240
Honolulu	.....	.....	5,500	5,770
San Francisco	7,727	7,018	.....	.....
Port Townsend	7,439	7,219	.....	.....
Honolulu & Tehuantepec	9,243	7,995	.....	.....
S. Francisco & Teh'ntepec	8,986	7,762	.....	.....
Honolulu and Panama	10,093	9,492	.....	.....
San Francisco & Panama	9,869	9,268	.....	.....
Magellan Stralt	16,205	16,614	.....	.....
Singapore and Suez	13,040	14,471	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope	15,020	15,443	.....	.....

Distances given are in a majority of cases by water. Distance by Panama Canal from Colon to Panama, 47 miles. Distance from Coatzacoalcos (Tehuantepec), (eastern end of railroad) to Salina Cruz (western end of railroad), 190 miles.

DISTANCES BETWEEN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES BY LAND.

CITY.	New York.	New Or. leans.	San Francisco.	Port Townsend.
Atlanta, Ga	876	496	2,810	2,991
Baltimore, Md	188	1,184	3,081	3,089
Bismarck, N. D	1,767	1,720	1,866	1,516
Boston, Mass	235	1,607	3,313	3,321
Buffalo, N. Y	442	1,275	2,804	2,812
Charleston, S. C	739	776	3,119	3,300
Chattanooga, Tenn	847	491	2,672	2,853
Chicago, Ill	912	912	2,279	2,287
Cincinnati, Ohio	757	829	2,377	2,585
Cleveland, Ohio	584	1,092	2,636	2,644
Columbus, Ohio	637	945	2,593	2,601
Dallas, Tex	1,769	515	1,932	2,464
Denver, Col	1,930	1,357	1,376	1,622
Detroit, Mich	693	1,100	2,551	2,559
Duluth, Minn	1,391	1,391	2,243	1,854
El Paso, Tex	2,310	1,195	1,287	2,172
Galveston, Tex	1,782	410	2,157	2,766
Helena, Mont	2,452	2,152	1,255	831
Indianapolis, Ind	825	888	2,462	2,470
Jacksonville Fla	983	616	3,098	3,355
Kansas City, Mo	1,342	880	1,986	2,103
Key West, Fla	1,454	1,087	3,569	3,826
Little Rock, Ark	1,290	487	2,291	2,586
Los Angeles, Cal	3,149	2,007	475	1,360
Louisville, Ky	871	778	2,473	2,591
Memphis, Tenn	1,157	396	2,439	2,587
Milwaukee, Wis	997	997	2,364	2,202

CITY.	New York.	New Or- leans.	San Fran- cisco.	Port Town- send.
Minneapolis, Minn	1,332	1,285	2,101	1,866
Mobile, Ala	1,231	141	2,623	3,027
New Orleans, La	1,372	.....	2,482	2,979
New York, N. Y	.....	1,372	3,191	3,199
Norfolk, Va	347	1,093	3,247	3,253
Ogden, Utah	2,405	1,891	786	1,098
Oklahoma, Okla	1,608	752	1,994	2,372
Omaha, Neb	1,405	1,080	1,786	1,961
Philadelphia, Pa	91	1,281	3,100	3,108
Pittsburgh, Pa	444	1,142	2,747	2,755
Port Townsend, Wash	3,199	2,979	1,005	.....
Portland, Me	350	1,722	3,428	3,936
Portland, Ore	3,204	2,746	722	233
Salt Lake City, Utah	2,442	1,928	823	1,135
San Antonio, Tex	1,943	571	1,911	2,745
San Diego, Cal	3,231	2,088	602	1,487
San Francisco, Cal	3,191	2,482	.....	1,005
Sante Fé, N. Mex	2,211	1,351	1,286	1,899
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	1,036	1,399	2,581	2,367
Savannah, Ga	845	661	3,104	3,285
Seattle, Wash	3,151	2,931	957	48
Sioux City, Iowa	1,422	1,173	1,821	1,917
St. Paul, Minn	1,322	1,275	2,091	1,877
St. Louis, Mo	1,065	699	2,199	2,380
Tacoma, Wash	3,199	2,890	916	70
Toledo, Ohio	705	1,040	2,523	2,531
Washington, D. C	228	1,144	3,069	3,077

The distances given between cities of the United States are computed by the Government, and are measured by land. In some instances the distances by water routes, or by land and water routes combined, are shorter than those which are entirely by land.

MAIL DISTANCES AND APPROXIMATE TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM NEW YORK.

THE war cut off direct railroad communication across Central Europe and greatly lengthened many important mail, passenger and freight routes.

BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.	BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	28	Hongkong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	London	3,740	7
Athens, " "	5,655	11	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	Manila, *via* San Francisco	11,583	31
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,900	43	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	27
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,385	8	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Petrograd, *via* London	5,370	9
Bremen	4,235	8	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* Berlin	14,745	22
Glasgow	3,370	8	Stockholm, *via* London	4,075	10
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	26
Halifax, N. S. (rail)	967	1½	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	22
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg, *via* London	4,340	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,345	20
Havana	1,366	3			

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES.

These were the mail-train route distances before the outbreak of the war. Many of the direct routes have been cut off since hostilities. The airline distances, used by aviators are, on the average, from three-quarters to four-fifths the railroad distances.

															LONDON.
														LIVERPOOL	202
													... PARIS	489	287
													MADRID	908	1397	1195
												LISBON	415	1323	1812	1610
											ANTWERP	1530	1119	211	472	270
										HAMBURG	412	1804	1495	587	859	657
									BERLIN	178	497	1889	1582	674	948	746
								BERNE	611	678	460	1602	1183	359	848	646
							TURIN	297	837	839	719	1506	1073	500	989	787
						VIENNA	720	535	427	605	727	2157	1668	849	1182	980
					MUNICH	266	470	295	401	579	622	1897	1477	582	970	768
				ROME	647	840	414	639	1048	1180	1033	1746	1223	907	1397	1195
			TRIESTE	510	487	370	391	533	858	1066	1009	1828	1416	863	1352	1150
		WARSAW	806	1276	702	436	1156	1021	398	576	895	2593	1923	1067	1657	1135
	CONSTANTINOPLE	1205	1725	2138	1564	1298	2018	1883	1699	1903	2025	3345	2718	1899	2232	2030
	ODESSA	363	842	1330	1800	1226	960	1680	1545	1240	1418	1737	3117	2625	1760	2119	1917
	MOSCOW	950	1339	811	1617	2087	1513	1247	1967	1832	1209	1387	1706	3414	2904	1843	2117	1915
PETROGRAD	406	1356	1733	693	1769	2239	1395	399	2119	1714	1091	1269	1588	3286	2874	1699	1976	1774
STOCKHOLM	430	836	1510	2408	1082	1171	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176	685	580	993	2384	1972	1219	1491	1289
COPENHAGEN	416	846	1252	1510	1510	668	1067	1318	671	697	1047	885	270	208	620	2012	1600	842	1181	979

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

IN undisturbed air, at a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, the velocity of sound is approximately 1,090 feet a second. The velocity increases about one foot a second for each degree as the temperature rises. This amounts, approximately, as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	FAHRENHEIT.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	FAHRENHEIT.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.
30°	1,030	0.1951	1	5.13	20°	1,080	0.2045	1	4.88	70°	1,130	0.2140	1	4.68
20°	1,040	0.1970	1	5.08	32°	1,092	0.2068	1	4.83	80°	1,140	0.2159	1	4.63
10°	1,050	0.1989	1	5.03	40°	1,100	0.2083	1	4.80	90°	1,150	0.2178	1	4.59
0	1,060	0.2008	1	4.98	50°	1,110	0.2102	1	4.78	100°	1,160	0.2197	1	4.55
10°	1,070	0.2027	1	4.93	60°	1,120	0.2121	1	4.73	110°	1,170	0.2216	1	4.51

Wind reduces the velocity of sound much more than fog or rain does. Explosions cannot be distinguished separately when but 1-16 second apart. Sound in water travels 4,708 feet a second; in wood it goes at least 10,000 feet a second; in metals, at least 4,000 feet a second.

NORMAL BLOOD-PRESSURE.

(From a N. Y. City Health Department Bulletin.)

FAUGHT suggests that the normal average systolic pressure for a male at the age of twenty be considered 120 mm. and that for every additional two years of life one millimetre be added. Taking the figures thus obtained, a variation of 17 mm. above and below the average may be regarded as permissible. Fisher gives the following table of average systolic pressures for the different age periods and allows a variation of about 12 mm. to each direction:

AGE PERIODS.	Average	AGE PERIODS.	Average	AGE PERIODS.	Average
15–19 years	120	35–39 years	126	55–59 years	134
20–24 years	122	40–44 years	128	60–64 years	135
25–29 years	123	45–49 years	130	65 years and over	138
30–34 years	124	50–54 years	132		

STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

(Also Sault Ste. Marie Canal Traffic. From the Statistical Abstract of United States.)

Year (Fiscal).	American Vessels. Built.	In For. Trade and Whale Fish'r's	In Coast Trade and Fish'r's	In Commerce of Gre't Lakes.	Ton'age of Ves'ls Passing Thr'ugh Slt. Ste. Marie Canal.	Year (Fiscal).	American Vessels. Built.	In For. Trade and Whale Fish'r's	In Coast Trade and Fish'r's	In Commerce of Gre't Lakes.	Ton'age of Ves'ls Passing Thr'ugh Slt. Ste. Marie Canal.
	Gross tons.	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Net tons.*		*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Net tons.*
1800	106,261	670,573	301,919	.....	.....	1886	95,453	1,111,179	3,019,957	762,560	4,219,397
1810	127,575	984,608	440,175	.....	.....	1887	150,450	1,015,563	3,090,282	783,721	4,897,598
1820	51,394	620,102	660,065	3,500	.....	1888	218,086	943,784	3,248,132	874,102	5,130,659
1830	58,560	577,268	614,508	11,106	.....	1889	231,134	1,021,595	3,285,880	972,271	7,221,935
1840	121,203	899,765	1,280,999	54,199	.....	1890	294,122	946,695	3,477,802	1,063,063	8,454,435
1850	279,255	1,585,711	1,949,743	198,266	.....	1891	369,302	1,005,950	3,678,809	1,154,870	8,400,685
1855	583,450	2,535,206	2,676,795	362,655	106,296	1892	199,633	994,676	3,770,245	1,133,582	10,647,203
1860	214,797	2,546,237	2,807,631	467,774	403,657	1893	211,639	899,803	3,925,268	1,261,067	8,949,754
1861	233,194	2,642,628	2,897,185	490,445	276,639	1894	131,195	916,180	3,767,849	1,227,400	13,110,366
1862	175,075	2,291,251	2,830,913	563,260	359,612	1895	111,602	838,186	3,797,774	1,241,459	16,806,781
1863	311,045	2,026,114	3,128,942	635,054	507,434	1896	227,096	844,954	3,858,926	1,324,067	17,249,418
1864	415,740	1,581,894	3,404,506	700,673	571,435	1897	232,232	805,584	3,963,436	1,410,102	17,619,933
1865	394,523	1,602,583	3,494,199	673,697	409,062	1898	180,458	737,709	4,012,029	1,437,500	18,622,754
1866	336,146	1,492,926	2,817,852	573,912	458,530	1899	300,038	848,246	4,015,992	1,446,348	21,958,347
1867	305,595	1,568,032	2,736,455	617,686	556,899	1900	393,790	826,694	4,338,145	1,565,587	22,315,834
1868	285,304	1,565,732	2,786,027	695,604	432,563	1901	483,489	889,129	4,635,089	1,706,294	24,626,976
1869	275,230	1,566,422	2,578,219	661,366	524,885	1902	468,833	882,555	4,915,347	1,816,511	31,955,582
1870	276,953	1,516,800	2,729,707	684,704	690,826	1903	436,152	888,776	5,198,569	1,902,698	27,736,444
1871	273,226	1,425,142	2,857,465	712,027	752,101	1904	378,542	698,768	5,392,767	2,019,208	24,364,138
1872	209,052	1,416,648	3,027,099	724,493	914,735	1905	330,316	954,513	5,502,030	2,062,147	36,617,699
1873	359,245	1,423,288	3,272,739	788,412	1,204,446	1906	418,745	939,486	5,735,483	2,234,432	41,098,324
1874	432,725	1,428,923	3,371,729	842,381	1,070,857	1907	471,332	871,146	6,067,648	2,439,741	44,087,974
1875	297,638	1,553,827	3,299,905	837,891	1,259,534	1908	614,216	940,068	6,425,377	2,729,169	31,091,730
1876	203,585	1,592,821	2,686,637	613,211	1,541,676	1909	238,090	887,505	6,501,250	2,782,481	46,751,717
1877	176,591	1,611,193	2,631,407	610,160	1,439,216	1910	342,068	791,825	6,716,257	2,895,102	49,856,123
1878	235,503	1,629,048	2,583,717	604,656	1,667,136	1911	291,162	872,671	6,766,119	2,943,523	41,653,488
1879	193,030	1,491,534	2,678,067	597,376	1,677,071	1912	232,669	932,101	6,782,082	2,949,924	56,736,807
1880	157,409	1,352,810	2,715,224	605,102	1,734,890	1913	346,155	1,027,776	6,858,775	2,939,786	57,989,715
1881	280,458	1,335,586	2,722,148	663,382	2,092,757	1914	316,250	1,076,152	6,845,063	2,882,922	41,986,339
1882	282,269	1,292,294	2,873,639	711,269	2,468,088	1915	225,122	1,871,543	6,517,886	2,818,009	56,399,147
1883	265,429	1,302,095	2,933,392	723,911	2,042,259	1916	325,413	2,191,715	6,277,934	2,760,815	69,324,463
1884	225,514	1,304,221	2,967,008	733,069	2,997,837	1917*	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,307,233
1885	159,056	1,287,996	2,977,936	749,948	3,035,937						

* Data as to American vessels in 1917 withheld by the Government. The Sault Ste. Marie Canal tonnage is by calendar years.

VESSELS BUILT IN THE SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Source—Reports of the Commissioner of Navigation. The term "gross ton" expresses in units of 100 cubic feet the entire cubical capacity of the vessel, including spaces occupied by the crew, engines, boilers, and coal bunkers.)

Year (Fiscal).	On New Eng. Coast.		On Entire Seaboard.		On Miss. River and Tributaries.		On Great Lakes.		Total.	
	No.	*Gross tns.*	*No.*	*Gross tns.*	*No.*	*Gross tns.*	*No.*	*Gross tns.*	*No.*	*Gross tns.*
1896	163	39,582	511	102,544	95	15,771	117	108,782	723	227,097
1897	98	21,942	673	103,504	98	11,792	120	116,937	891	232,233
1898	127	23,944	742	112,879	123	13,495	87	54,084	952	180,458
1899	144	68,761	937	196,120	214	23,552	122	80,366	1,273	300,038
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790
1901	201	82,971	1,094	291,516	311	22,888	175	169,085	1,580	483,489
1902	225	75,851	1,197	290,122	161	9,836	133	168,873	1,491	468,831
1903	203	66,973	1,038	288,196	150	11,112	123	136,844	1,311	436,152
1904	170	51,417	878	208,288	187	10,821	119	159,433	1,184	378,542
1905	192	119,377	823	230,716	178	6,477	101	93,123	1,102	330,316
1906	146	32,311	850	146,883	167	6,591	204	265,271	1,221	418,745
1907	106	44,428	815	219,753	165	7,288	177	244,291	1,157	471,332
1908	151	70,903	1,034	266,937	207	6,114	216	341,165	1,457	614,216
1909	130	27,237	866	131,748	207	5,940	174	100,402	1,247	238,090
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068
1911	94	23,653	1,004	190,612	202	6,393	216	94,157	1,422	291,162
1912	95	23,052	1,076	136,485	205	5,286	224	90,898	1,505	232,669
1913	95	27,131	1,022	247,318	234	7,930	219	90,907	1,475	346,155
1914	79	21,934	887	251,683	133	8,018	131	56,549	1,151	316,250
1915	89	18,551	777	184,605	144	5,499	147	16,467	1,157	225,122
1916	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413

Figures for 1917 withheld by the Government.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL TRAFFIC FOR 1917.

During the year ended December 31, 1917, the weight of sea-borne traffic on the Manchester Ship Canal, on which tolls were paid, amounted to 3,843,324 tons (ton = 2,240 pounds), a decrease of 696,843 tons, compared with 1916, due to restrictions on imports and exports owing to war conditions. The total receipts from ship canal tolls, ships' dues, and miscellaneous receipts received during the year 1917 amounted to $4,194,903, an increase compared with the previous year of $147,513.

VESSEL TONNAGE OF UNITED STATES PORTS.

(THE figures cover American and foreign sailing and steam craft cleared from all ports of the United States for foreign countries. The "net ton" equals 100 cubic feet of carrying capacity, exclusive of deductions for space occupied by cabins, machinery, etc.)

YEAR (FISCAL).	SEAPORTS—SAILING.		SEAPORTS—STEAM.		ALL PORTS, TOTAL SAILING & STEAM.		
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1890	1,372,947	3,153,641	2,017,070	8,885,391	4,066,757	14,082,105	18,148,862
1891	1,343,089	2,915,753	2,372,994	8,778,874	4,455,402	13,805,430	18,260,832
1892	1,425,906	2,982,504	2,325,144	11,524,611	4,536,151	16,624,882	21,161,033
1893	1,270,962	2,908,809	2,266,169	10,379,541	4,403,362	15,357,384	19,760,746
1894	1,326,434	2,554,733	2,420,214	11,004,952	4,739,918	15,531,772	20,271,690
1895	1,205,714	2,479,509	2,409,944	10,928,478	4,504,227	15,246,319	19,750,546
1896	1,126,958	2,507,038	2,614,111	11,570,683	5,329,599	16,084,986	21,414,585
1897	1,139,285	2,557,985	2,493,164	13,682,971	5,618,142	18,091,053	23,709,195
1898	918,252	2,867,154	2,312,762	15,793,570	5,111,447	20,636,785	25,748,232
1899	1,008,363	2,341,898	2,454,886	16,372,336	5,471,752	20,794,224	26,265,976
1900	958,489	2,340,202	3,047,625	17,271,342	6,208,918	22,072,223	28,281,141
1901	908,369	2,128,691	3,111,400	18,740,908	6,417,347	23,402,546	29,819,893
1902	813,131	2,110,931	3,142,384	18,175,658	6,821,555	23,622,527	30,444,082
1903	632,732	2,027,931	3,298,206	18,864,295	6,975,227	24,340,941	31,316,168
1904	518,607	1,802,426	3,317,234	18,553,716	6,641,374	23,374,201	30,015,575
1905	618,417	1,541,164	3,640,924	19,219,315	7,203,008	23,954,533	31,157,541
1906	667,237	1,602,293	3,255,969	21,444,351	7,580,533	26,203,921	33,784,454
1907	475,713	1,426,919	3,321,782	23,274,694	8,092,557	27,897,500	35,990,057
1908	537,776	1,318,012	3,750,519	24,592,020	8,435,207	29,846,489	38,281,696
1909	487,230	1,160,642	3,727,978	24,228,206	8,491,725	29,704,756	38,196,481
1910	428,831	1,147,599	3,767,229	25,166,295	8,808,603	30,897,255	39,705,858
1911	444,227	1,091,829	3,983,121	26,779,436	9,753,463	32,683,684	42,437,147
1912	591,606	996,156	4,201,917	28,916,339	11,703,467	34,713,445	46,416,912
1913	768,455	1,055,640	4,520,697	31,221,160	13,945,801	37,206,158	51,151,959
1914	558,478	1,015,943	4,626,729	33,542,062	13,740,628	39,442,781	53,183,409
1915	838,994	909,945	6,271,468	27,437,454	13,418,282	33,466,806	46,885,088
1916	1,146,028	1,164,129	8,616,829	28,017,606	17,902,068	34,520,940	52,423,008
1917	1,204,933	1,033,635	10,133,933	25,721,304	19,145,754	32,931,316	52,077,070

VESSELS CLEARED FROM U. S. SEAPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YEAR (FISCAL).	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Netherlands.	Spain.	United Kingdom.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
1893	560,776	772,777	1,518,978	319,711	599,294	194,901	5,927,712
1894	521,761	927,737	1,513,010	347,304	590,805	200,857	6,222,875
1895	464,389	813,110	1,504,062	383,525	476,537	174,396	6,139,570
1896	534,755	749,120	1,670,748	353,258	825,052	161,407	5,930,292
1897	666,127	864,767	2,079,382	426,772	1,061,546	159,655	7,163,057
1898	875,040	1,437,702	2,517,670	455,635	1,211,445	134,599	7,699,934
1899	831,583	929,080	2,460,952	486,789	1,455,756	143,914	7,304,929
1900	832,434	1,011,322	2,706,337	538,957	1,303,168	212,350	7,047,998
1901	796,083	1,058,468	2,521,748	589,113	1,280,044	219,056	8,034,448
1902	926,012	977,606	2,397,632	703,016	1 136,150	232,046	7,286,604
1903	1,005,628	944,079	2,579,030	780,609	1,214,546	265,364	7,194,464
1904	902,797	872,248	2,517,361	755,131	1,049,105	257,439	7,036,536
1905	792,162	877,547	2,585,795	1,007,923	1,002,084	259,490	5,939,024
1906	918,311	1,097,762	2,853,750	1,279,349	1,297,688	260,406	7,187,402
1907	935,314	1,239,114	3,102,519	1,327,009	1,208,000	301,957	7,301,040
1908	938,581	1,213,792	3,318,889	1,464,587	1,273,351	316,899	7,426,007
1909	957,967	1,328,842	3,143,898	1,586,357	1,294,345	322,140	7,076,231
1910	935,294	1,233,987	3,042,738	1,749,996	1,284,441	259,325	6,498,344
1911	939,698	1,264,688	3,073,205	1,639,683	1,297,108	289,016	7,385,826
1912	1,014,460	1,371,708	3,521,582	1,489,359	1,411,444	323,763	6,953,824
1913	1,173,367	1,628,388	3,832,474	1,537,016	1,851,027	392,713	7,377,419
1914	1,131,734	1,763,808	3,902,073	1,893,915	1,760,676	422,571	7,593,402
1915	161,356	2,826,116	428,188	2,693,815	1,675,298	447,928	8,152,340
1916	.....	3,636,707	.....	3,579,713	1,366,143	558,641	8,304,707
1917	.....	3,847,685	828	2,338,641	1,291,529	552,551	8,639,716

INVENTORY OF NORWEGIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

An official report inventories Norwegian ships as follows: January, 1915—2,137, of 2,490,136 tons; January, 1916—2,159, of 2,576,218 tons; January, 1917—1,669, of 1,996,214 tons· January, 1918—2,036, of 2,562,395 tons. New ships launched in Sweden during 1917 aggregated 29,000 gross tons, compared with 25,000 tons in 1916 and 20,000 tons in 1915. According to the harbor master of Copenhagen the number of ships entering the harbor in 1917 was, for 11 months, as follows: Steamships—4,404, of 1,658,500 registered tons; sailing vessels—5,268, of 262,803 registered tons.

TAKING OVER OF HOLLAND SHIPPING BY THE UNITED STATES.

UNDER powers conferred on him by the Military and Naval Establishments Act of June 15, 1917, President Wilson, on March 20, 1918, took over, by proclamation, many of Holland's ships lying in American harbors; to be manned, equipped and operated by the Navy Department and the United States Shipping Board; the owners to receive full compensation. Among the vessels were the following, the figures showing gross tonnage: Alkaid, 3,028; Ameland, 3,511; Ball, 6,694; Barendrecht, 3,704; Bellatrix, 3,552; Besoeki, 3,778; Biesbosch, 484; Buitenzorg, 7,098; Bussum, 3,683; Gooiland, 3,839; Gorredyk, 6,463; Jobshaven, 3,528; Kralingen, 1,379; Maartensdyk, 6,483; Magdalena, 2,173; Merak, 3,024; Merauke, 6,674; Mercurius, 2,836; Mirach, 3,263; Neptunus, 1,580; Noord-Brabant, 2,332; Pheeda, 2,637; Prins Frederik Hendrik, 2,164; Prins Willem I., 2,121; Rondo, 7,549; Ryndam, 12,527; Ryndyk, 3,557; Sassenheim, 2,158; Triton, 1,883; Veendyk, 6,874; Veerhaven, 3,003; Vesta, 1,835; Waalhaven, 3,551; Westerdyk, 8,261; Woudrichem, 2,015; Wieldrecht, 3,560; Yselhaven, 3,558; Zeelandia, 7,995.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Opened for navigation August 15, 1914.)

THE government of the Canal Zone and Canal is under the supervision of the Secretary of War, subject to the President's approval.

Executive Department—Headquarters, Balboa Heights; Col. Chester Harding, U. S. A., Governor; M. B. Stevens, Secretary; C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary; W. P. Copeland, Chief Clerk, Executive Office; Guy Johannes, Chief, Division of Police and Fire; Crede H. Calhoun, Chief, Division of Civil Affairs; A. R. Lang, Superintendent, Division of Schools; T. S. Booz, General Secretary, Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds; Frank Feuille, Special Attorney, Ancon; Walter F. Van Dame, Assistant to the Special Attorney and Acting Land Agent, Ancon; Charles R. Williams, District-Attorney, Ancon.

Joint Commission—Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama City; Burt New, Ancon; Federico Boyd, Panama City, Ancon; George A. Connolly, Ancon; G. E. Bliss, Secretary.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is 50 miles long from deep water in the Caribbean to deep water in the Pacific. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is 4½ miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water 4 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 41½ miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. The time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal is estimated at from 9½ to 10 hours, and for larger vessels from 10½ to 11 hours. The Gatun Dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1½ miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *t. e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet.

CONSTRUCTION COST OF THE CANAL.

The construction cost of the Canal is estimated at somewhat over $378,000,000. This does not include over $28,000,000 for fortifications, $50,000,000 for Canal rights, and other items not actually for construction, which make the total appropriations by Congress for the Canal slightly over $439,000,000 up to the end of the 1917 fiscal year.

The total number of ships making the transit of the Canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, in seagoing traffic was 1,876. In the fiscal year 1916 the total was 787; in 1915, it was 1,088. The aggregate gross and net tonnages of the 1,876 ships in the year 1917, according to the rules of measurement for the Panama Canal, were 8,530,121 and 6,009,358 tons, respectively. The cargo carried through the Canal amounted to 7,229,255 tons of 2,240 pounds. Tolls amounted to $3,677,695.

Ships making the passage of the Canal without cargo, including naval ships and pleasure craft which did not carry cargo, as well as merchant ships in ballast, aggregated 284. Of these, 187 were in transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 97 from the Pacific to the Atlantic; net tonnages were 574,881 and 219,907, respectively. The average net tonnage of all ships was 3,203 tons. The average net tonnage of the ships carrying cargo was 3,275 tons. The average loading of the ships with cargo was 4,541 tons of 2,240 pounds.

In 1914 there were only four and one-half months of traffic. In 1915 traffic was suspended from the middle of September to the close of the year. In 1916 it was suspended three and one-half months, until April 15. The cost for operation and maintenance in the same period was $7,142,124.05.

Distances from New York to San Francisco by water, former route, 13,135 miles; via Panama Canal, 5,262 miles. New York to Hawaii, former all-water route, 12,800 miles; by Canal, 7,000 miles. New York to Manila via Hawaii, former route, 17,800 miles; by Canal, 12,000 miles.

The Canal brings Callao 4,320 miles nearer Liverpool by steamer, reducing the distance from 10,230 miles to 5,910 miles and saving about 14 days in time. To Valparaiso the shortening in distance is 1,813 miles, making it 7,185 instead of 8,998, and the saving in time is about 6 days. By its means the United States has an all-sea route, which is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles shorter than routes from Europe. New York, via the Canal, is 3,779 miles from Callao, instead of 9,769 as formerly, while New Orleans is only 3,264 miles from Callao.

Between New York and Yokohama the reduction is 3,729 miles, and that Japanese city is brought nearer to New York than Liverpool by 1,805 miles. Shanghai is 1,629 miles nearer to New York. Sydney, Australia, is 3,806 miles nearer to New York, and the distance between the two cities is 2,382 miles less than the distance between Sydney and Liverpool. Wellington, New Zealand, is 2,542 miles nearer New York, and the distance between them is 2,759 miles less than between Wellington and Liverpool. Between New Zealand and Europe there is an average saving of 1,600 miles.

PANAMA CANAL TOLL RATES.

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net vessel ton—each one hundred (100) cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, forty (40) per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, fifty (50) cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

Panama Canal tolls and receipts, by months, 1917—May, $634,421; June, $415,644; July, $171,687; August, $584,477; September, $648,787; October, $277,158; November, $122,208; December, $626,568. 1918—January, $302,895; February, $585,348; March, $1,047,330; April, $635,705; May, $378,705; June, $655,481. Total for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 (not including May and June, 1917), $6,036,349.

Panama Canal disbursements, by months, 1917—May, $2,030,451; June, $919,445; July, $1,511,814; August, $2,019,363; September, $1,364,980; October, $1,623,392; November, $1,200,022; December, $1,914,433. 1918—January, $1,315,909; February, $1,838,793; March, $1,512,840; April, $1,674,638; May, $1,103,627; June, $2,188,282. Total for year ending June 30, 1918 (not including May and June, 1917), $19,268,093.

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOG.

A study of the number of hours of fog and thick weather that are to be observed in each month at selected typical stations in various general localities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts has been made by the United States Bureau of Lighthouses.

The figures indicate the following general facts: Fog is most prevalent along the New England coast in the Summer months, and on the South Atlantic coast during the Winter months. On the Middle Atlantic coast fog is more evenly distributed, the minimum amounts occurring during the late Summer and early Autumn. On the Pacific coast of the United States proper the distribution of fog is fairly uniform in all portions from north to south, the minimum amounts being observed in the Spring and the maximum in the late Summer and early fall, resembling, in general, the same seasonal distribution as obtains in New England.

FOG DURATION AVERAGES.

STATION.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr.	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.	STATION.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr.	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.
Petit Manan, Me.	1,691	31	19	Pollock Rip Slue Lht. Ves., Mass.	1,175	14	13
Whitehead, Me.	1,544	31	18	Bonita Point, Cal.	1,143	31	13
Libby Islands, Me.	1,536	31	17	Manana Island, Me.	1,116	31	13
Matinicus Rock, Me.	1,399	31	16	Point Arena, Cal.	1,076	31	12
Great Duck Island, Me.	1,384	25	16	Blunts Reef Light Vessel, Cal.	1,065	10	12
West Quoddy Head, Me.	1,372	31	16	Gt. Round Shoal Lht. Ves., Mass	1,064	23	12
Moose Peak, Me.	1,356	3	15	Nash Island, Me.	1,063	10	12
Egg Rock, Me.	1,341	11	15	Pollock Rip Light Vessel, Mass.	1,061	31	12
Point Reyes, Cal.	1,337	31	15	Point Cabrillo, Cal.	1,045	7	12
Seguin, Me.	1,331	31	15	Humboldt, Cal.	1,037	7	12
Mount Desert, Me.	1,304	24	15	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1,027	25	12
Little River, Me.	1,219	10	14	Nantucket Shoals Lht. Ves., Mass	1,005	23	11
The Cuckolds, Me.	1,208	23	14	San Francisco Light Vessel, Cal.	1,004	18	11
Swiftsure Bnk Light Ves., Wash.	1,203	9	14	Gloucester Breakwater, Mass.	1,002	4	11
Calumet Harbor, Ill.	1,196	9	14				

TYPICAL CASES OF FOG DURATION.

	Hours of Fog.	Year.		Hours of Fog.	Year.
Seguin	2,734	1907	Cubits Gap	819	1907
Great Round Shoal Light Vessel	1,727	1907	Cleveland Breakwater	1,224	1915
New London Harbor	1,809	1885	Thunder Bay Island	1,085	1909
Delaware Breakwater	912	1887	Calumet Harbor	2,269	1913
Cape Henry	902	1904	Scotch Cap	1,144	1915
Martins Industry Light Vessel	320	1898	Swiftsure Bank Light Vessel	1,770	1912
Egmont Key	128	1913	San Francisco Light Vessel	2,145	1915

PACIFIC MAIL'S SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

THE seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was celebrated at Shanghai, China, on April 12, 1918, with a banquet, attended by 200 prominent business men, mostly American. The local agent of the company, who presided, referred to the fact that it was exactly 134 years ago that the first American ship, the Empress of China, a boat of 360 tons, sailed from a port of the United States for Canton, China. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company was incorporated in New York, April 12, 1848. Its first steamer in the China trade was the Colorado, a side-wheeler of 3,000 tons, which was despatched from San Francisco for Hongkong on January 1, 1867, touched at Yokohama and Honolulu, and returned to San Francisco in exactly 78 days. The California, a picture of which appeared on the menu, operated between New York and San Francisco around Cape Horn. In one of the addresses attention was directed to the fact that, while at the time of the organization of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and for many years thereafter, Japanese tonnage was not represented at the port of Shanghai, the returns for 1917 show that the tonnage of Japanese vessels entering and clearing approximated 5,000,000, being second only to the British tonnage, which was over 5,500,000. Ten years ago the British tonnage was greater than that of all other nationalities represented, the American tonnage then being 848,650, as against 409,492 for 1917. The Japanese tonnage 10 years ago was about 3,000,000, but Japan was not represented at all 50 years ago, when the total tonnage of American and British vessels entering and clearing at Shanghai aggregated 691,086 and 911,171, respectively.

The first records obtainable date back 62 years, and were collected by the Chinese customs authorities from the newspapers then published. Thus in 1856 the available statistical data show that American vessels entering and clearing at Shanghai for that year numbered 120, aggregating 74,678 tons. For the same year the number of British vessels entering and clearing is given as 610, with the aggregate tonnage of 182,215. Roughly estimated, the average tonnage of American sailing vessels of that day was about 600 tons, while the average tonnage of the British vessels was about 300 tons.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC FOR 1916.

(There are no later official figures.)

THE number and net tonnage of vessels of all nationalities passing through the canal in the past three years are:

FLAG.	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Vessels.	Net Tons.
United States	3	2,562	1	3,436	16	34,732
Austria-Hungary	176	631,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	1	2,170	1	2,437
Denmark	42	163,832	46	166,497	37	145,378
France	228	799,624	171	666,122	190	773,679
Germany	481	2,118,946	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	49	138,042	47	95,876	23	54,640
Italy	131	369,239	124	363,488	142	438,830
Japan	64	354,367	119	565,945	27	69,856
Netherlands	347	1,389,390	334	1,334,474	167	643,208
Norway	41	96,647	48	135,544	55	166,683
Persia	3	2,491	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,758
Russia	71	200,423	17	59,535	9	27,414
Siam	2	5,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	26	71,558	26	72,700	22	65,914
Sweden	35	132,027	38	144,330	31	110,628
Turkey	25	23,289	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	3,078	12,910,278	2,736	11,656,038	2,388	9,788,190
Total	4,802	19,409,495	3,708	15,266,155	3,110	12,325,347

THE NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM.

(Communicated by W. W. Wotherspoon, New York State Superintendent of Public Works.)

THE route of the improved Erie Canal, commonly known as the Erie Barge Canal, was placed in commission for the entire distance between Troy and Buffalo on May 15, 1918. The Champlain Barge Canal, from Troy to Whitehall, was completed May 15, 1917. The Oswego Barge Canal, connecting with Lake Ontario at Oswego, also has been completed and is in commission. The improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca branches was still under way in 1918.

Since May, 1918, the movement of freight on the Erie Canal has been under the control of the National Government, through the United States Railroad Administration.

The moneys expended up to July 1, 1918, for canal improvement under recent bond issues are as follows: Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals, under bond issue of 1903 and 1915, $118,691,962. Cayuga and Seneca Canal improvement, under bond issue of 1909, $7,053,863. For construction of terminal docks with warehouses, and freight-handling machinery on all canals, under bond issue of 1911, $10,469,656. The above figures include land damages and adjusted claims of all kinds. The new Champlain Canal, from Troy to Whitehall, has been fully completed. The new Erie-Oswego route, from the Hudson River, at Troy, to Lake Ontario, at Oswego, also has been completed.

The improved Erie Canal is the main waterway and extends across the State from Troy to Buffalo. Officially, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the line of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is made. From Waterford the line of the Mohawk River, canalized, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Falls. Westerly from this point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outskirts of the City of Utica on a new line, thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Oneida Lake. Passing out of Oneida Lake, the Oneida River is used to its junction with the Seneca River at Three River Point; thence through the Seneca River to and through the Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; thence following the old canal, deepened and enlarged, to a point beyond Pittsford. Here the channel leaves the old route, crossing the Genesee River about a mile south of Rochester on a pool created by the construction of a dam, joining the line of the old canal a few miles westerly, and continuing thence in the former channel, deepened and widened, to and through Tonawanda Creek, canalized, to Tonawanda, where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Lake Erie, at Buffalo. The length of the Erie Canal is approximately 340 miles.

A section of the old Erie Canal has been retained for use, without enlargement, between its junction with the improved Erie Canal at Waterford and Albany. Boats may enter this section of the canal at its northern end at Waterford from the Hudson River by means of the upper or lower side cut locks at Watervliet, or at its southern end from the Hudson River, at Albany. This canal passes through the City of Watervliet.

The section of the old canal between Mohawk and Rome also has been retained without enlargement. This passes through the City of Utica. It may be entered either at Mohawk or Rome by means of junction locks. The old Erie Canal, through the cities of Syracuse and Rochester, has also been continued in use during 1918, together with the section between Tonawanda and Buffalo.

The dimensions of boats using the above sections of the old canal will be limited to the following: Length, 98 feet; width, 17 feet 5 inches; draught, 6 feet, and height above water line, 11 feet 6 inches; excepting, however, that the draught of boats using the unimproved Champlain Canal between Waterford and Watervliet is limited to 4 feet 6 inches.

The improved Champlain Canal commences in the Hudson River at Waterford, where the improved Erie Canal starts westward, and follows generally the channel of the Hudson River, canalized, as far northward as Fort Edward, where a new route has been established to Whitehall on the inlet of Lake Champlain.

The improved Cayuga and Seneca Canal branches off in a southerly direction from the improved Erie Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of the Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake inlet at Ithaca. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca River in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneca Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneca Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls.

The improved Oswego Canal branches northerly from the improved Erie Canal at Three River Point and follows generally the line of the Oswego River, canalized, to Lake Ontario at Oswego.

The Black River Canal has been retained without enlargement and extends from its junction with the Erie Canal at Rome northerly to Carthage, although it is not navigable further north than Lyons Falls.

The width of the new canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes the channel is at least two hundred feet wide. Through rock cuts in land lines a minimum bottom width of ninety-four feet has been provided, and through earth sections the minimum width at the bottom of the channel is seventy-five feet.

ERIE CANAL DISTANCE TABLE—NEW YORK TO BUFFALO.

PLACES.	Place to Place	From New York	From Buffalo
N. Y. City, Pier 5 and 6, E. R	.....	.00	506 72
Dobbs Ferry	23 80	23 80	482 92
Erie Railroad docks	2 20	26.0	480 72
Tarrytown	2 30	28 3	478 42
Nyack	9	29 2	477 52
Ossining	4 6	33 8	472 92
Haverstraw	4 0	37 8	468 92
Peekskill	7 1	44 9	461.82
West Point	7 4	52 3	454 42
Cold Spring	2 6	54 9	451 82
Cornwall Landing	2 6	57 5	449 22
Newburgh	3 6	61 1	445.62
Fishkill	3 6	61 4	445.32
New Hamburg	6 4	67 8	438 92
Poughkeepsie	7 9	75 7	431 02
Kingston, on side line 1.2 miles long	16 4	92.1	417 02
Rhinecliff	15.3	91.0	415 72
Saugerties	10.5	101.5	405 22
Catskill	10 6	112.1	394.62
Athens	4 1	116 2	390.52
Hudson	.2	116 4	390.32
Coxsackie	6.9	123.3	383 42
New Baltimore	6 4	129.7	377 02
Coeymans	2.0	131 7	375 02
Castleton	4.0	135 7	371 02
Rensselaer, Ferry St.	7 7	143.4	363 32
Albany, Madison Ave	0 4	143.8	362.92
Albany terminal	1 0	144.8	361.92
Rensselaer, Forbes Ave.	1 0	144.8	361.92
Troy, Washington St. terminal	5.1	149.9	356 82
Watervliet, at ferry	.2	150.1	356.62
Troy, upper terminal	4	150.5	356.22
Troy, Federal lock	1 43	151.93	354 79
Cohoes terminal, Ontario St.	1 67	153 60	353.12
Mohawk R. below Union bridge	.78	154.38	352 34
Waterford—junction Erie and Champlain Canals	78	154.38	352 34
Waterford, Third St. terminal	12	154 5	352 22
Lock No 2, Erie Canal	7	155 2	351 52
Lock No 3, Erie Canal	28	155 48	351 24
Lock No 4, Erie Canal	62	156 1	350 62
Lock No. 5, Erie Canal	16	156.26	350.46
Lock No. 6, Erie Canal	28	156.54	350 18
Guard gate No. 2	63	157.17	349.55
Crescent terminal	1 33	158 50	348.22
Dunsback Ferry	2 39	160 89	345 83
Fort's Ferry	2 28	163.17	343.55
Vischer's Ferry	2.80	165.9	340.82
Lock No. 7	1 47	167 37	339 35
Rexford (aqueduct)	3 83	171.2	335 52
Schenectady terminal	4 6	175 8	330 92
Lock No. 8, Scotia	2 4	178 2	328.52
Rotterdam Junction (west)	4 10	182.60	324.12

ERIE CANAL DISTANCE TABLES—NEW YORK TO BUFFALO—*Continued.*

	Place to Place	From New York.	From Buffalo.
Lock No. 9	.42	183.02	323.70
Hoffman's Ferry (north shore)	1.38	184.40	322.32
Pattersonville (south shore)	1.38	184.40	322.32
Cranesville	4.40	188.80	317.92
Lock No. 10, Cranesville	.38	189.18	317.54
Amsterdam terminal	2.72	191.90	314.82
Lock No. 11, Guy Park	1.33	193.23	313.49
Akin	1.77	195.00	311.72
Fort Hunter, bridge	2.75	197.75	308.97
Lock No. 12, Tribes Hill	.05	197.80	308.92
Fultonville (south shore)	5.10	202.90	303.82
Fonda (north shore)	5.10	202.90	303.82
Lock No. 13, Yosts	4.58	207.48	299.24
Randall P. O. (south shore)	.62	208.10	298.62
Yosts (north shore)	.18	208.28	298.44
Sprakers Ferry	3.42	211.7	295.02
Canajoharie terminal	3.10	214.8	291.92
Palatine Bridge (north shore)	3.10	214.8	291.92
Lock No. 14	.58	215.38	291.34
Fort Plain terminal	2.92	218.3	288.42
Nelliston (north shore)	2.92	218.3	288.42
Lock No. 15	.43	218.73	287.99
St. Johnsville terminal	5.25	223.98	282.74
Lock No. 16	1.46	225.44	281.28
Mindenville bridge	.26	225.70	281.02
Guard gate No. 3, Erie, Indian Castle	3.1	228.8	277.92
Lock No. 17, Little Falls	4.41	233.21	273.51
Lift bridge, Little Falls	.71	233.92	272.80
Guard gate No. 4, Little Falls	.18	234.10	272.62
Terminal, Little Falls	.30	234.4	272.32
Lock No. 18, Jacksonburg	3.00	237.4	269.32
Bridge No. 139, Jacksonburg	.30	237.7	269.02
Mohawk guard gate No. 5	3.83	241.53	265.19
Mohawk Junc. lock, Utica line	3.83	241.53	265.19
Herkimer terminal	.17	241.7	265.02
Ilion terminal	1.80	243.5	263.22
Frankfort terminal	2.90	246.4	260.32
Lock No. 19	3.00	249.4	257.32
Utica terminal lock	7.20	256.6	250.12
Utica terminal (side line)	.70	257.30	250.8
Whitesboro bridge	2.20	258.80	247.92
Lock No. 20	.88	259.68	247.04
Oriskany bridge	2.42	262.1	244.62
Guard gate No. 6, Erie Canal	4.20	266.3	240.42
Rome terminal	3.00	269.3	237.42
Guard gate No. 7, Erie Canal	.15	269.45	237.27
Junction lock to Utica line	.15	269.45	237.27
Junction lock to Black R. Canal	.10	269.55	237.17
New London Junction lock, Syracuse line	6.31	275.86	230.86
Lock No. 21	2.04	277.90	228.82
Lock No. 22	1.35	279.25	227.47
Sylvan Beach (north side)	4.35	283.60	223.19
Cleveland	8.5	292.7	216.02
Constantia	6.6	299.3	209.42
Fort Brewerton (north shore)	7.5	306.2	201.92
Fort Brewerton (north shore)	21.2	304.8	201.92
Brewerton terminal	.2	305.0	201.72
Lock No. 23	2.9	307.9	198.82
Oak Orchard bridge	2.9	310.8	195.92
Oswego canal junction, east (Three River Point)	3.81	314.61	192.11
Three River Point dock	.09	314.7	192.02
West Junction	.2	314.9	191.82
Belgium bridge	1.8	316.7	190.02
Cold Spring bridge, east junction, Syracuse branch	4.70	321.4	185.32
Long Branch dock	.95	322.35	185.77
Lake entrance, side line	.45	322.8	186.22
Liverpool	2.00	324.8	188.22
Syracuse terminal	3.40	328.20	191.62
West Junc., Syracuse branch	.50	321.9	184.82
Lock No. 24, Baldwinsville	4.55	326.65	180.07
State ditch, bridge	8.80	335.45	171.27
Jones Point, Cross Lake entrance	1.73	337.18	169.54
Iron bridge, Jordan	2.12	339.3	167.42
Bontas bridge	.87	341.17	165.55
Weedsport terminal	2.03	343.2	163.52
Port Byron (free bridge)	4.10	347.3	159.42
Fox Ridge (Campbell's bridge)	3.50	350.8	155.92
Montezuma (aqueduct)	4.58	355.38	151.34
Cayuga and Seneca Canal, east junction	.52	355.9	150.82
Cayuga and Seneca Canal, west junction	.30	356.2	150.52
Lock No. 25, May's Point	1.20	357.4	149.32
Lock No. 26	5.84	363.24	143.48
Clyde, viaduct	2.36	365.6	141.12
Lyons terminal	9.60	375.2	131.52
Lock No. 27	.10	375.3	131.42
Lock No. 28-A	1.27	376.57	130.15
Poor House	1.08	377.65	129.07
Lock No. 28-B	2.85	380.5	126.22
Newark terminal	.40	380.9	125.82
Port Gibson	3.40	384.3	122.42
Guard gate No. 8	1.68	385.98	120.74
Palmyra, lock No. 29	4.22	390.2	116.52
Macedon, lock No. 30	3.00	393.2	113.52
Wayneport	3.00	396.2	110.52
Fairport dock	4.63	400.83	105.89
Lift bridge No 2	4.63	400.83	105.89
Guard gate No. 9	3.27	404.1	102.62
Bushnell's Basin, bridge	.64	404.74	101.98
Cartersville, bridge	1.66	406.4	100.32
Guard gate No. 10	.10	406.50	100.22
Pittsford, dock wall	1.20	407.7	99.02
Lock No. 32	2. 0	409.8	96.92
Lock No. 33	.80	410.6	96.12
Guard lock, east	3.60	414.2	92.52
Centre of river	.50	414.7	92.02
Rochester terminal (side line)	3.20	417.9	95.22
Guard lock, west	.50	415.2	91.52
South Greece	6.60	421.8	84.92
Guard gate No 11	2.30	424.1	82.62
Spencerport terminal	1.30	425.4	81.32
Lift bridge No. 3	1.30	425.4	81.32
Adams Basin, dock	2.9	428.3	78.42
Adams Basin, lift bridge No. 4	2.9	428.3	78.42
Brockport, lift bridge No. 5	4.61	432.91	73.81
Brockport, lift bridge No. 6	.19	433.1	73.62
Guard gate No. 12, Erie Canal	.96	434.0	72.72
Holley terminal	3.7	437.7	69.02
Holley, lift bridge No. 7	3.7	437.7	69 02
Guard gate No. 13, Erie Canal	.63	438.33	68.39
Hulberton, lift bridge No. 8	2.37	440.7	66.02
Albion, lift bridge No. 9	6.40	447.1	59.62
Albion, lift bridge No. 10	.28	447.3	59.42
Guard gate No. 14, Erie Canal	1.1	448.4	58.32
Eagle Harbor, lift bridge No. 11	2.2	450.6	56.12
Knowlesville, lift bridge No. 12	3.0	453.6	53.12
Guard gate No. 15	3.2	456.8	49.92
Medina terminal	1.0	457.8	48.92
Medina, lift bridge No. 13	.4	458.2	48.52
Guard gate No. 16, Erie Canal	3.21	461.41	45.31
Middleport, lift bridge No. 14	1.49	462.9	43.82
Guard gate No. 17	4.9	467.8	38.92
Gasport, lift bridge No. 15	.4	468.2	38.52
Lockport, lift bridge No. 16	5.77	473.97	32.75
Lockport, lift bridge No. 17	.23	474.2	32.52
Lockport, lower terminal	.10	474.3	32.42
Locks No 34 and 35	.50	474.8	31.92
Upper terminal, Lockport	.50	475.3	31.42
Guard gate No. 18, Erie Canal	4.0	479.3	27.42
Pendleton, bridge	2.2	481.5	25.22
Martinsville	6.4	487.9	18.82
Tonawanda terminal	4.4	492.3	14.42
North Tonawanda terminal	4.4	492.3	14.42
Buffalo, Erie Basin	12.43	504.73	1.99
Buffalo, Ohio Basin	1.99	506.72	0.00

The improved Champlain Canal is connected with Lake Champlain by means of the Lake Champlain inlet at Whitehall. A boat of the proper dimensions may proceed to the St. Lawrence River from New York Bay via the Hudson River, the improved Champlain Canal, Lake Champlain inlet, Lake Champlain, Richelieu River, Chambly Canal and Richelieu River through St. Ours lock. Lake Champlain and its inlet are under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and the Richelieu River and Chambly Canal are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada. There is no water connection between the Champlain Canal and Lake George.

DISTANCES ON CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

	Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Canadian Line.		Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Canadian Line.
Federal lock at Troy	.....	151.93	169.57	Fort Edward term., side line.	1.00	192.24	131.26
Cohoes terminal, Ontario St.	1.67	153.60	167.90				
Waterford, junction in river	.78	154.38	167.12	Lock No. 8	2.06	193.30	128.20
Waterford, Union bridge	.54	154.92	166.58	Dunham's Basin, bridge	1.70	195.00	126.50
Lock No. 1	2.88	157.80	163.70	Lock No. 9	4.10	199.10	122.40
Lock No. 2	3.90	161.7	159.80	Smith's Basin, bridge	.44	199.54	121.96
Mechanicsville, terminal	1.90	163.6	157.90	Fort Ann, bridge	3.76	203.30	118.20
Lock No. 3	.63	164.23	157.27	Comstock, bridge	3.94	207.24	114.26
Lock No. 4	1.83	166.96	155.44	Lock No. 11	.96	208.2	113.30
Stillwater, bridge	.42	166.48	155.02	Whitehall terminal	6.30	214.5	107.00
Bemis Heights	2.82	169.30	152.20	Whitehall lock No. 12	.29	214.79	106.71
Lock 5, Junction lock	11.06	180.36	141.14	Ticonderoga	22.31	237.1	84.40
				Crown Point	8.30	245.4	76.10
J'ct'n lock to Sch'y'rv'e Basin	1.2	181.56	142.34	Port Henry	8.10	253.5	68.00
				Essex	21.00	274.5	47.00
Thomson terminal	1.04	181.4	140.10	Burlington	11.00	285.5	36.00
Northumberland, bridge	.10	181.5	140.00	Port Kent	3.00	288.5	33.00
Lock No. 6, Fort Miller	2.50	184.0	137.50	Plattsburg	12.00	300.5	21.00
Guard Gate (Crocker's Reef)	2.07	186.07	135.43	Rouses Point	19.30	319.8	1.70
Lock No. 7, Fort Edward	5.17	191.24	130.26	Canadian line	1.70	321.5	00.00

DISTANCES ON OSWEGO CANAL.

	Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Oswego		Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Oswego
Oswego Canal, junction east (Three River Point)	3.81	314.61	23.79	Battle Island cut	3.50	330.55	7.85
Lift Bridge No. 1, Oswego	2.29	316.9	21.50	Minetto, lock No. 5	2.95	333.5	4.90
Phoenix, lock No. 1	.10	317.0	21.40	Oswego, lock No. 6, high dam.	3.3	336.8	1.60
Hinmansville, bridge	3.2	320.2	18.20	Oswego, lock No. 7	.36	337.16	1.24
Fulton, lock No. 2	6.3	326.5	11.90	Oswego, lock No. 8	.54	337.70	.70
Fulton, terminal	.2	326.7	11.70	Oswego, east terminal	.30	338.00	.40
Fulton, lock No. 3	.35	327.05	11.35	Oswego, Lake terminal	.40	338.40	.00

DISTANCES ON BLACK RIVER CANAL.

	Distance From—				Distance From—		
	Place to Place	Rome.	Boonville.		Place to Place	Rome.	Boonville.
Rome	.....	.....	25	Boonville	2	25	.....
Ridge Mills	2	2	23	Sugar River	3	28	3
Lock No. 7	3	5	20	Little Falls, Black River	1	29	4
Walworth's Storehouse	1	6	19	Port Leyden	3	32	7
Westernville	3	9	16	Lock No. 91	1	33	8
Wells Brook Aqueduct	2	11	14	Lyon Falls	2	35	10
Stringers' Creek	2	13	12	Hawkinsville, on feeder (three miles from Boonville)	.....	28	3
Lansing Kill	1	14	11	A. Lee's, on feeder	2	30	5
Lock No. 31	2	16	9	R. B. Miller's, on feeder	1	31	6
Lansing Kill dam or feeder	1	17	8	State dam on feeder	4	35	10
Lower Falls, Lansing Kill	2	19	6	Head of reservoir	2	37	12
Upper Falls, Lansing Kill	2	21	4				
Lock No. 70	2	23	2				

DISTANCES ON CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

	Place to Place.	From N. Y. City.	From Buffalo.		Place to Place.	From N. Y. City.	From Buffalo.
Albany terminal	.....	144.80	361.92	Lock 1 (Mud lock)	4.07	359.97	154.59
Lock 2, Erie Canal	10.40	155.20	351.52	Ithaca, terminal	37.83	397.80	192.42
East junction, Erie and Cayuga and Seneca Canal	200.88	355.90	150.82	Lock 1, (Mud lock)	.....	359.97	154.59
				Seneca Falls	4.38	364.35	158.97
				Waterloo	3.71	368.06	162.68
West junction, Erie and Cayuga and Seneca Canal	0.32	356.20	150.52	Geneva	6.94	375.00	169.62
				Watkins	32.80	407.80	202.42
				Montour Falls, Ayer St	2.50	410.30	204.92

DISTANCES, ALBANY TO MONTREAL BY WAY OF HUDSON RIVER, LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND RICHELIEU AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVERS (APPROXIMATE DISTANCES).

	Place to Place.	Total Distances.		Place to Place.	Total Distances
Albany	.....	.....	Chambly Basin	12	212
Whitehall	70	70	St. Ours Lock	32	244
Rouses Point	105	175	Sorel	14	258
St. John's (canal entrance)	25	200	Montreal	46	304

TONNAGE MOVED TOWARD TIDEWATER ON N. Y. STATE CANALS.

Year.	Forest Products		Agriculture.		Manufactures.		Merchandise.		All Other and Totals.		
	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Erie.	Champlain.	Both Canals.
1879....	682,670	361,300	1,692,385	18,154	29,336	17,592	12,586	2,713	2,546,002	740,174	3,286,176
1880....	836,105	366,102	2,084,096	6,187	35,667	3,730	16,571	13,993	3,226,358	841,044	4,067,402
1881....	903,080	464,858	1,137,107	28,240	47,722	5,291	9,508	5,948	2,193,302	872,537	3,065,839
1882....	936,525	461,291	985,535	38,783	50,232	11,644	18,730	5,424	2,102,440	965,712	3,068,152
1883....	670,556	507,577	1,189,963	27,615	42,702	5,208	20,677	7,141	2,006,886	884,390	2,892,176
1884....	667,596	429,854	1,038,679	15,365	46,711	10,188	32,815	12,723	1,914,192	716,998	2,631,190
1885....	624,200	491,119	874,692	22,138	49,553	12,153	31,101	17,178	1,701,834	791,541	2,715,219
1886....	764,322	436,986	1,365,554	34,758	42,374	8,331	45,393	20,599	2,348,083	867,099	3,215,177
1887....	743,496	462,783	1,387,018	25,148	43,749	8,817	10,313	10,397	2,292,312	866,611	3,158,923
1888....	694,972	379,307	956,999	15,747	61,377	11,650	16,025	4,339	1,850,621	734,400	2,584,661
1889....	608,891	406,956	968,671	7,889	61,570	13,680	11,105	5,323	1,845,100	778,736	2,623,836
1890....	021,273	316,729	865,054	9,582	50,814	13,284	17,259	503,577	1,693,128	1,182,364	3,024,765
1891....	497,384	319,844	967,267	13,345	44,874	6,668	45,708	8,216	1,689,069	597,786	2,286,855
1892....	503,562	388,058	843,515	13,326	64,522	7,211	46,675	17,332	1,619,437	672,131	2,291,568
1893....	404,251	404,251	1,362,676	1,362,676	34,510	34,510	23,978	23,978	1,940,783	1,940,783	2,565,845
1894....	418,948	257,207	1,177,658	12,277	57,767	879	79,158	21,272	1,891,454	365,411	2,256,895
1895....	249,760	230,043	420,192	17,345	89,542	2,650	14,820	25,483	970,892	437,571	1,603,745
1896....	347,764	217,299	928,423	23,360	76,378	3,648	22,057	12,245	1,539,034	477,052	2,073,078
1897....	353,429	240,204	604,929	9,471	99,925	1,064	8,729	18,846	1,270,775	455,590	1,878,218
1898....	336,536	191,294	540,272	11,782	93,621	844	9,586	17,653	1,210,956	333,617	1,544,573
1899....	318,866	231,831	433,916	5,729	104,037	22,242	5,653	12,118	1,099,872	514,632	1,665,217
1900....	252,629	165,113	324,089	36,390	103,755	168	2,292	12,896	889,285	403,384	1,292,669
1901....	259,762	123,060	388,864	40,492	74,789	1,014	783	10,474	931,352	323,051	1,254,403
1902....	236,331	99,911	354,368	52,913	88,804	....	298	9,403	868,513	334,571	1,203,084
1903....	194,503	101,922	369.770	47,648	110,964	168	222	7,395	836,773	321,766	1,158,539
1904....	159,019	94,506	272,340	20,416	119,837	....	906	3,344	691,602	247,089	938,691
1905....	177,740	150,777	284,953	17,220	115,878	179	2,538	3,908	763,345	306,998	1,070,343
1906....	173,307	146,870	349,880	24,542	108,880	....	1,227	5,326	765,140	305,932	1,071,072
1907....	125,944	106,681	316,075	13,632	65,680	....	715	4,642	679,330	190,291	869,621
1908....	73,032	82,475	250,083	5,842	80,984	....	720	4,160	673,000	182,920	855,920
1909....	75,540	122,127	254,479	14,552	113,610	240	1,436	9,064	559,368	234,639	794,007
1910....	71,374	129,433	280,780	20,866	103,448	....	640	8,576	540,609	220,651	761,260
1911....	65,986	125,663	194,586	32,582	99,528	336	68	4,039	453,315	204,941	658,256
1912....	56,314	165,854	96,961	14,095	89,069	....	1,934	2,999	300,683	217,933	518,616
1913....	51,914	114,891	125,774	7,008	64,557	152	2,571	5,007	274,793	224,566	499,359
1914....	23,097	88,458	120,827	1,337	67,490	....	927	3,398	235,389	150,307	385,696
1915....	16,948	122,432	81,646	1,249	90,319	280	4,016	5,200	220,589	182,971	403,560
1916....	6,429	155,944	46,500	1,525	60,482	....	155	3,245	154,181	243,326	397,507
1917....	17,020	164,744	18,351	8,480	27,501	73	4,643	6,578	96,350	215,963	312,313

COMMERCE BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS—1878-1917.

Year.	Forest Products.		Agriculture.		Manufactures.		Merchandise.		All Other & Totals	
	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.
1878..............	1,364,120	12,703,074	1,921,236	52,264,813	220,063	17,834,755	138,064	70,433,563	5,171,320	182,254,528
1879..............	1,368,849	12,053,499	1,850,347	56,826,653	255,303	37,173,222	237,071	144,653,500	5,362,372	285,280,726
1880..............	1,566,764	14,351,622	2,408,358	68,994,218	278,114	14,236,227	355,165	109,870,264	6,457,656	247,844,790
1881..............	1,652,543	18,399,932	1,171,400	43,440,343	250,961	11,863,021	325,775	75,331,308	5,179,192	162,153,565
1882..............	1,771,743	20,285,512	1,173,257	42,766,687	187,535	4,673,440	283,174	61,769,417	5,467,423	147,918,907
1883..............	1,828,643	18,038,056	1,394,581	39,727,973	242,649	3,426,474	310,844	68,281,320	5,664,056	147,861,223
1884..............	1,671,706	27,588,279	1,264,237	37,335,779	205,013	3,125,433	300,480	78,864,806	5,009,488	162,097,069
1885..............	1,595,632	17.302,705	1,108,711	31,404,325	194,714	2,827,280	220,237	58,215,252	4,731,784	119,536,189
1886..............	1,523,496	16,471,406	1,537,331	41.191,562	165,760	2,310,422	397,249	103,749,354	5,293,982	180,061,846
1887..............	1,529,809	15,568,667	1,590,509	42,729,684	212,216	4,808,178	378,734	82,161,364	5,553,805	159,245,977
1888..............	1,389,728	14,899,643	1,177,587	33,546,141	153,905	3,207,881	206,437	56,913,813	4,942,948	122,524,735
1889..............	1,567,311	17,012,190	1,330,231	30,014,906	161,074	5,908,500	262,818	80,690,288	5,370,369	154,584,222
1890..............	1,397,862	21,887,680	1,201,916	31,928,371	139.316	1,879,276	769,672	73,958,275	5,246,102	145,761,086
1891..............	1,206,986	17,923,469	1,173,192	38,566,171	109,387	1,147,639	250,083	47,008,795	4,563,472	116,269,343
1892..............	1,249,381	18,571,608	1,038,851	35 127,543	125,781	1,491,611	292,468	100,701,774	4,281,995	167,596,948
1893..............	1,030,604	14,421,877	1,514,146	50,483,054	66,892	853,407	216,013	75,474,765	4,331,963	154,831,094
1894..............	872,601	12,006,519	1,412,142	35,849,109	87,241	933,886	352,741	78,405,074	3,882,560	141,179,560
1895..............	974,870	14,504,441	644,009	17,185,539	133,911	2,489.514	251,537	38,648,131	3,500,314	97,453,021
1896..............	852,467	11,838,186	1,136,665	27,268,642	152,322	2,494,727	270,603	37,512,064	3,714,894	100,089,578
1897..............	896,971	11,780,232	789,783	16,722,091	152,388	1,932,216	250,872	42,299,589	3,617,804	96,063,338
1898..............	820,668	11,489,502	707,855	15,005,458	175,632	1,369,262	220,107	36,386,337	3,360,063	88,122,354
1899..............	838,449	14,312,288	620,908	13,428,551	169.413	1,555,810	260,063	40,752,834	3,686,051	92,786,712
1900..............	726,984	9,161,366	511,518	11,051,632	142,784	2,073,468	250,436	42,819,110	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901..............	839,191	10,697,001	558,135	15,036,822	129,857	1,773,198	230.615	37,467,681	3,420,613	83,478,880
1902..............	805,067	9,546,375	572,676	15,546,609	131,755	1,687,462	207,972	34,857,640	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903..............	690,161	9,726,311	597,047	15,812,570	130,406	1,835,315	241,564	34,613,801	3,815,385	77,713,325
1904..............	738,793	9,255,116	427,969	13,791,790	129,665	1,515,628	200,472	27,205,160	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905..............	851,098	11,640,382	436,979	13,875,972	132,438	1.589,118	172,665	19,292,625	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906..............	854,610	12,639,416	648,715	17,743,782	170,584	1 903,347	202,285	23,531,901	3 540,907	66,501,417
1907..............	747,736	11,032,348	606,159	22,069,011	96,916	1,146,417	169,258	19,957,084	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908..............	565,443	7,905,428	449,846	15,641,072	106,371	1,403,612	166,061	19,415,235	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909..............	647,739	9,027,781	447,217	13,902 062	163,871	2,665,622	194,273	22,405,574	3,116,536	59,081,572
1910..............	654,094	9,373,099	492,536	15,068,375	145,419	2 161,199	215,446	25,132,370	3,073,412	59,042,178
1911..............	656,500	9,471,169	355,301	12,874,402	137,463	1,806,938	166,419	17,044,496	3,097,068	49,577,629
1912..............	584,964	8,917,887	196,014	6,491,416	119,512	1,599,552	152,982	15,007,394	2,606,116	38,444,617
1913..............	517,761	8,528,883	256 652	8,436,134	90,799	1,540,298	135,080	12,867,860	2,602,035	36,865,451
1914..............	377.127	5,931,884	217,397	7,352,586	83.504	1,056,509	93,095	9,463,737	2,080,850	28,277,991
1915..............	366,618	5,366,707	218,306	7,618,495	107,058	1,372,542	138,549	12,516,580	1,858,114	30,610,670
1916..............	350,047	5,694,704	142,315	6,702,741	65,949	1,551,673	101,543	10,418,301	1,625,050	27,513,525
1917..............	378,781	8,096,613	45,519	2,742,683	27,658	541,350	84,687	10,146,197	1,297,225	24,757,077

The canals were made free in 1882.

DATE OF OPENING OF LAKE ERIE, AT BUFFALO, SINCE 1827.

April 21, 1827	April 14, 1841	April 29, 1854	April 21, 1867	Mar. 19, 1880	April 15, 1893	April 15, 1906
April 1, 1828	Mar. 7, 1842	April 21, 1855	April 19, 1868	May 1, 1881	April 28, 1894	April 6, 1907
May 10, 1829	May 6, 1843	May 2, 1856	May 1, 1869	Mar. 26, 1882	April 4, 1895	April 25, 1908
May 5, 1830	Mar. 14, 1844	April 27, 1857	April 16, 1870	May 4, 1883	April 19, 1896	April 22, 1909
May 8, 1831	April 3, 1845	April 15, 1858	April 1, 1871	April 25, 1884	April 6, 1897	April 15, 1910
April 27, 1832	April 11, 1846	April 7, 1859	May 6, 1872	May 2, 1885	Mar. 25, 1898	April 15, 1911
April 23, 1833	April 23, 1847	April 17, 1860	April 29, 1873	April 26, 1886	April 27, 1899	April 25, 1912
April 6, 1834	April 9, 1848	April 13, 1861	April 18, 1874	April 17, 1887	April 22, 1900	April 13, 1913
May 3, 1835	Mar. 25, 1849	April 15, 1862	May 12, 1875	April 10, 1888	April 20, 1901	April 14, 1914
April 27, 1836	Mar. 25, 1850	April 3, 1863	May 4, 1876	April 10, 1889	April 9, 1902	April 15, 1915
May 16, 1837	April 2, 1851	April 13, 1864	April 17, 1877	Mar. 31, 1890	April 6, 1903	April 16, 1916
Mar. 31, 1838	April 20, 1852	April 26, 1865	Mar. 24, 1878	April 13, 1891	May 10, 1904	April 12, 1917
April 11, 1839	April 14, 1853	April 28, 1866	April 24, 1879	April 14, 1892	April 22, 1905	Mar. 25, 1918
April 27, 1840						

DATE OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF HUDSON RIVER SINCE 1824.

River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.
Mar. 3, 1824	Jan. 5, 1825	309	Apr. 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	Apr. 8, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	251
Mar. 6, 1825	Dec. 13, 1825	283	Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	Mar. 19, 1889	Not closed...	286
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1826	302	Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	Not closed...	Dec. 3, 1890	337
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1827	251	Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	Mar. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	220	Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	Apr. 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266
Apr. 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	Apr. 1, 1893	Dec. 6, 1893	250
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	283	Apr. 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	282
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	Apr. 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	Apr. 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	289	Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	Apr. 17, 1896	Dec. 10, 1896	246
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	Apr. 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223
Feb. 25, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	Mar. 14, 1898	Dec. 12, 1898	274
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 20, 1835	268	Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	Mar. 29, 1899	Dec. 28, 1999	275
Apr. 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	Apr. 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	Apr. 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	286	Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	285	Apr. 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	Apr. 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	286	Apr. 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	Apr. 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260
Apr. 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	Apr. 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	Apr. 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 31, 1877	277	Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	283
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 20, 1878	282	Mar. 17, 1910	Dec. 9, 1910	278
Apr. 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	Apr. 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	Mar. 22, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912	288
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	265	Mar. 26, 1912	Feb. 6, 1913	318
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	286	Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	287	Mar. 17, 1913	Dec. 29, 1913	287
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	Mar. 5, 1882	Dec. 4, 1882	272	Mar. 31, 1914	Dec. 22, 1914	267
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	Mar. 18, 1915	Dec. 20, 1915	278
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	Apr. 3, 1916	Dec. 17, 1916	259
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	Apr. 7, 1885	Dec. 13, 1885	250	Mar. 28, 1917	Dec. 9, 1917	276
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	Apr. 1, 1918	.....	.....
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	Apr. 9, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	256			

DATE OF OPENING AND CLOSING OF ERIE CANAL SINCE 1824.

Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Days Open.
Apr. 30, 1824	Dec. 4, 1824	219	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4, 1856	214	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3, 1888	207
Apr. 12, 1825	Dec. 5, 1825	238	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15, 1857	223	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889	214
Apr. 20, 1826	Dec. 18, 1826	243	Apr. 28, 1858	Dec. 8, 1858	225	Apr. 28, 1890	Nov. 30, 1890	216
Apr. 22, 1827	Dec. 18, 1827	241	Apr. 15, 1859	Dec. 12, 1859	242	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5, 1891	215
Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20, 1828	269	Apr. 25, 1860	Dec. 12, 1860	232	May 1, 1892	Dec. 5, 1892	219
May 2, 1829	Dec. 17, 1829	230	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10, 1861	224	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30, 1893	212
Apr. 20, 1830	Dec. 17, 1830	242	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10, 1862	224	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30, 1894	214
Apr. 16, 1831	Dec. 1, 1831	230	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9, 1863	223	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5, 1895	216
Apr. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	241	Apr. 30, 1864	Dec. 8, 1864	223	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1896	214
Apr. 19, 1833	Dec. 12, 1833	238	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12, 1865	226	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1, 1897	208
Apr. 17, 1834	Dec. 12, 1834	240	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12, 1866	226	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	218
Apr. 15, 1835	Nov 30, 1835	230	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20, 1867	229	Apr. 26, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	219
Apr. 25, 1836	Nov. 26, 1836	216	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7, 1868	217	Apr. 25, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	220
Apr. 20, 1837	Dec. 9, 1837	234	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10, 1869	218	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30, 1901	207
Apr. 12, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	228	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8, 1870	213	Apr. 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1902	224
Apr. 20, 1839	Dec. 16, 1839	241	Apr. 24, 1871	Dec. 1, 1871	220	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28, 1903	210
Apr. 20, 1840	Dec. 9, 1840	228	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1, 1872	202	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26, 1904	205
Apr. 24, 1841	Nov. 30, 1841	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5, 1873	205	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28, 1905	209
Apr. 20, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	222	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5, 1874	215	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28, 1906	211
May 1, 1843	Nov. 30, 1843	214	May 18, 1875	Nov 30, 1875	197	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10, 1907	224
Apr. 18, 1844	Nov. 26, 1844	222	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1, 1876	211	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30, 1908	210
Apr. 15, 1845	Nov. 29, 1845	228	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7, 1877	214	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15, 1909	185
Apr. 16 1846	Nov. 25, 1846	224	Apr. 15, 1878	Dec. 7, 1878	237	May 15, 1910	Nov. 15, 1910	185
May 1 1847	Nov. 30, 1847	214	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6, 1879	212	May 15, 1911	Nov. 15, 1911	185
May 1, 1848	Dec. 9, 1848	223	Apr. 16, 1880	Nov. 21, 1880	220	May 15, 1912	Nov. 15, 1912	185
May 1, 1849	Dec. 5, 1849	219	May 12, 1881	Dec. 8, 1881	211	June 13, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	172
Apr. 22, 1850	Dec. 11, 1850	234	Apr. 11, 1882	Dec. 7, 1882	241	May*15, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	201
Apr. 15, 1851	Dec. 5, 1851	235	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1, 1883	208	May 15, 1915	Nov. 30, 1915	200
Apr. 20, 1852	Dec. 16, 1852	239	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1, 1884	209	May 15, 1916	Nov. 30, 1916	200
Apr. 20, 1853	Dec. 20, 1853	245	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1, 1885	205	May 15, 1917	Nov. 15, 1917	184
May 1, 1854	Dec. 3, 1854	217	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	214	May 15, 1918	.....	.....
May 1, 1855	Dec. 10, 1855	224	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1, 1887	208			

*Western Division of the Canal opened May 25, 1914.

TELEGRAPH RATES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(These are the rates in force to all the principal points. They are approximately the same for both the Western Union and Postal companies.)

DAY TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are transmitted immediately upon reception.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are sent during the night at the convenience of the company.

Words over 10 in Day Telegrams and Night Telegrams are 2 cents each where rate is 25, 30, or 35 cents; 3 cents each where rate is 40 or 50 cents; 4 cents where rate is 60 cents; 5 cents where rate is 75 cents; 7 cents where rate is $1.00, and 8 cents where rate is $1.25.

NIGHT LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed up to 2 o'clock A. M., are delivered the next morning at the same rate as that shown for "Day Telegrams of 10 words."

DAY LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed at any hour during the day, are transmitted and delivered subject to the priority of Day Telegrams. Rates for Day Letters are one-half higher than rates for Night Letters.

Words above 50 in Night Letters or Day Letters are one-fifth the 50-word rate for each additional 10 or fraction of 10 words.

PLACES.	TELEGRAMS.				PLACES.	TELEGRAMS.			
	10 Words.		50 Words.			10 Words.		50 Words.	
	Day.	Night.	Day Letter.	Night Letter.		Day.	Night.	Day Letter.	Night Letter.
Alabama	$0.60	$0.50	$0.90	$0.60	New Brunswick	$0.50	$0.40	$0.75	$0.50
Alaska	2.00-8.80	1.80-8.10	3.00-13.20	2.00-8.80	Newfoundland	1.10	1.00	1.65	1.10
Alberta	1.25	1.00	1.88	1.25	New Hampshire	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
Arizona	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	New Jersey	25	25	38	25
Arkansas	60	50	90	60	New Mexico	75	60	1.13	75
British Columbia	1.00-1.25	1.00-1.25	1.50-1.88	1.00-1.25	New York	25-35	25	38-53	25-35
California	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	North Carolina	50	40	75	50
Colorado	75	60	1.13	75	North Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Connecticut	25	25	38	25	Nova Scotia	50	40	75	50
Delaware	30	25	45	30	Ohio	40	30	60	40
Dist. of Columbia	30	25	45	30	Oklahoma	75	60	1.13	75
Florida	60	50	90	60	Ontario	40-1.00	30-75	60-1.50	40-1.00
Georgia	60	50	90	60	Oregon	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Idaho	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	Pennsylvania	25-40	25-30	38-60	25-40
Illinois	50	40	75	50	Prince Edw. Isl'd	75	65	1.13	75
Indiana	50	40	75	50	Quebec	50	40	75	50
Iowa	60	50	90	60	Rhode Island	30	25	45	30
Kansas	60	50	90	60	Saskatchewan	1.00-1.25	75-1.00	1.50-1.88	1.00-1.25
Kentucky	50	40	75	50	South Carolina	60	50	90	60
Louisiana	60	50	90	60	South Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Maine	35-40	25-30	53-60	35-40	Tennessee	50	40	75	50
Manitoba	75-1.25	60-1.00	1.13-1.88	60-1.00	Texas	75	60	1.13	75
Maryland	30-40	25-30	45-60	30-40	Utah	75	60	1.13	75
Massachusetts	25-30	25	38-45	25-30	Vermont	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
Michigan	40-60	30-50	60-90	40-60	Virginia	40-50	30-40	60-75	40-50
Minnesota	60	50	90	60	Washington	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Mississippi	60	50	90	60	West Virginia	40	30	60	40
Missouri	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60	Wisconsin	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60
Montana	75	60	1 13	75	Wyoming	75	60	1.13	75
Nebraska	60	50	90	60	Yukon	2.50-7.25	2.35-7.25	On application.	
Nevada	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00					

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$0.64	Demerara	$0.36	Malta	$0.35	Russia (Asia)	$0.43
Algeria	.32	Denmark	.35	Martinique	.95	Santo Domingo	.80
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	Ecuador	.50	Matanzas	.20	Scotland	.25
Antigua	.36	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic	.66	Serbia	.34
Argentina	.50	France	.25	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Siam	.94
Austria	.32	Germany	.25	New South Wales	.66	Sicily	.31
Barbados	.36	Gibraltar	.43	New Zealand	.58	Singapore	.94
Belgium	.25	Greece	.36	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	.38
Bermuda	.42	Guatemala	.49	Orange River Colony	.86	Spain	.50
Bolivia	.50	Havana	.15	Panama	.30	Sweden	.38
Brazil	.70 to 1.36	Hayti	.80 to 1.30	Paraguay	.50	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Holland	.25	Penang	.94	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.66
Burmah	.66	Honolulu	.37	Peru	.50	Tangier	.36
Callao (Peru)	.50	Hungary	.32	Philippine Islands,		Tasmania	.99
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	Iceland	.35	Manila	1.12	Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony (S. Af.)	.86	India	.66	Other offices, 1.17		Trinidad	.36
Ceylon	.66	Ireland	.25	to	1.30	Turkey (Europe)	.36
Chile	.50	Italy	.31	Porto Rico	.50	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1.22	Jamaica	.36	Portugal	.39	Uruguay	.50
Cochin China	.99	Japan	1.33	Queensland	.66	Venezuela	1.00
Colon	.30	Java	1.00	Roumania	.46	Vera Cruz, $1.75, 10 wds.	
Cyprus	.50	Korea (Seoul)	1.33	Russia (Europe)	.43	Victoria (Australia)	.66

These rates, owing to the war, are subject to change, and cable routes are liable to alteration, if not temporary suspension.

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

COMPANIES.	No. of Cables.	Length Naut'l Miles.
Commercial Cable Co.	15	17,274
Transatlantic System — Waterville (Ireland) to St. John's (Newfoundland).		
Waterville to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Waterville to Azores Islands.		
Azores Islands to Canso.		
Communication in Europe—Waterville to Havre (France).		
Waterville to Weston-Super-Mare (England).		
Communication on the American Coast—St.John's(Newfoundland) to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,010
San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway Island, to Guam, to Manilla, to Shanghai, and Guam to Bonin Island (Japan).		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	1	1,285
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	35	23,929
Transatlantic Systems as follows:		
Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and Canso, N. S., thence to Coney Island, New York.		
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F.	1	
Direct United States Cable Co.—Ballinskelligs Bay (Ireland) to Halifax, N. S., thence to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	24	11,657
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
San Domingo to Mayaguez, P. R.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	9	3,056
Amazon Telegraph Co.	20	1,388
Western Telegraph Co.	40	23,874
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		
Canadian Pacific Railroad Co.	11	103
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	24	11,619
Compagnie des Cables Sud-Americans.	7	3,779
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	27	16,675
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	23
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	11	1,338
Deutsch-Atlantische Telegraphenges.	5	9,661
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,263
Bermuda - Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	18	10,536
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	33	26,475
Eastern Telegraph Co.	140	46,615
Systems as follows:		
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Black Sea; Egypto - European, Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent; Natal-Australia. System West of Malta.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,060
Compagnie Allemande des Cables Transatlantiques	5	9,556
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
German Atlantic Cable Co.	.....	9,556
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island.		
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	29	9,331
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Great Northern Telegraph Co.	30	8,411
Deutsch - Ntederlandische Telegraphengesellschaft	9	3,416
Menado (Célebes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Marianne); Shanghai.		
Deutsch - Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft	5	7,386
Osteuropaische Telegraphenges.	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumania).		
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.	1	847
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	3	21
Mexican Telegraph Co.	3	2,069
River Plate Telegraph Co.	4	220
Societe Anonyme Belge de Cables Telegraphiques	2	61
United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Co.	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co.	8	1,470
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,973
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
Grand total	417	236,330

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Argentine Republic	22	84	New South Wales	140	34
Austria	87	713	New Zealand	36	370
Bahamas	1	211	Norway	1,166	1,727
Belgium	4	100	*Pacific Cable Board* (cables in Pacific bet. Brit. America and Australia)	6	9,288
Brazil	33	10	Portugal	4	139
British Guiana	8	23	Queensland	22	53
British India	13	2,325	Roumania	1	177
Bulgaria	1	.....	Russia in Europe and the Caucasus	30	930
Canada	76	376	Russia in Asia	1	21
Ceylon and India (Joint)	2	66	South Australia	3	54
China	3	1,003	Spain	25	3,158
Denmark (Telegraphs and Telepho's)	153	451	Sweden	57	197
France and Algeria	59	3,300	Switzerland	2	10
France	18	9,002	Tasmania	7	9
(French) Dahomey and dependencies	.....	1	Tunis	.....	4
Germany	97	2,954	Turkey in Europe and Asia	24	365
Great Britain and Ireland	222	3,037	United States of America (Alaska)	14	2,601
Greece	13	59	Uruguay	5	8
Holland	52	279	Victoria	4	375
Italy	63	2,149	Western Australia	3	13
Japan	144	4,264			
Mexico	6	357			
Netherlands (Indies)	27	5,130	Grand total	2,628	55,496

RAILWAY, TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL STATISTICS OF NATIONS.

COUNTRY.	Date.	Miles of Railways.	Date.	Miles of Telegraph Line.	Miles of Telegraph Wire.	Post Offices.	Miles of Postal Routes.
Argentina	1918	21,880	1916	53,711	164,461	3,431	51,284
Australasia: Com'w'lth Australia	1916	22,906	1916	63,044	133,491	8,565	147,427
New Zealand	1917	2,960	1917	13,896	50,320	2,379	.....
Austria-Hungary: Austria (incl'd'g Bosnia & Herzegovina)	1914	15,739	1916	32,513	168,050	10,826	111,221
Hungary	1914	13,589	1913	16,396	99,862	6,610	50,921
Belgium	1914	5,451	1914	5,206	28,014	1,708	5,828
Congo, Belgian	1916	1,020	1916	1,194	1,782	51	28,405
Bolivia	1915	970	1912	3,811	5,562	389	13,867
Brazil	1915	16,194	1912	36,199	73,124	3,636	99,845
Bulgaria	1916	1,824	1915	3,701	11,653	504	20,049
Canada	1915	35,582	1915	40,215	188,422	13,057	33,363
C. American States: Costa Rica	1915	438	1914	1,521	1,521	208	.....
Guatemala	1915	613	1914	4,045	4,045	382	.....
Honduras	1916	321	1915	4,281	4,281	279	345
Nicaragua	1913	200	1913	3,637	3,637	135	.....
Panama	1916	301	1915	1,004	3,618	96	.....
Salvador	1915	267	1915	2,412	2,412	117	1,848
Chile	1916	5,105	1915	18,181	32,942	927	32,712
China	1916	6,467	1915	42,097	56,280	12,508	153,037
Colombia	1915	708	1914	11,721	11,721	843	.....
Cuba	1916	2,359	1912	5,065	6,184	658	5,324
Denmark	1916	2,471	1916	2,302	8,455	1,734	6,539
Ecuador	1913	652	1915	4,370	4,370	194	.....
Egypt	1916	4,416	1915	10,436	20,433	2,104	7,297
France	1914	31,958	1914	120,738	452,192	15,769	81,792
Algeria	1914	2,793	1914	9,665	25,243	688	9,083
Tunis	1914	1,173	1916	3,045	6,321	466	5,743
French Indo-China	1914	1,282	1916	9,046	18,589	326	22,543
French colonies, n. e. s.	1914	1,948	1915	19,922	25,622	576	43,611
German Empire	1914	30,600	1914	148,192	475,551	51,573	91,276
German colonies	1914	2,866	1914	6,527	8,719	220	.....
Greece	1913	1,396	1914	5,248	10,253	1,342	.....
Hayti	1913	140	1910	124	124	88	.....
India, British	1916	35,833	1916	86,067	337,720	20,030	157,657
Italy	1916	11,708	1915	35,349	215,011	11,426	49,294
Japan	1916	7,501	1916	25,711	116,051	7,971	61,402
Formosa	1916	318	1916	632	2,618	159	8,668
Chosen	1917	1,066	1917	4,866	14,144	526	19,304
Luxemburg	1914	326	1916	441	1,514	139	662
Mexico	1914	15,840	1913	22,452	58,727	2,911	51,679
Montenegro	1909	11	1906	528	528	40	.....
Netherlands	1917	2,113	1917	5,175	26,668	1,607	9,992
Dutch East Indies	1917	1,730	1916	12,856	21,503	496	67,320
Dutch possessions in America	1913	117	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Norway	1915	1,972	1915	7,238	14,845	3,691	69,645
Paraguay	1915	255	1913	2,485	2,485	385	.....
Persia	1913	34	1912	6,312	10,754	205	10,634
Peru	1915	1,724	1914	9,321	78,510	684	17,984
Portugal	1913	1,854	1913	5,945	13,415	6,155	24,539
Portuguese colonies	1913	1,069	1916	10,309	11,941	439	61,933
Roumania	1914	2,382	1915	5,944	16,039	3,107	68,093
Russia	1916	48,955	1916	153,168	537,208	19,104	229,378
Finland	1916	2,527	.....	.....	.....	2,415	.....
Dominican Republic	1913	400	1915	1,071	1,071	105	.....
Serbia	1914	977	1913	2,729	6,421	1,556	2,121
Siam	1916	1,210	1916	4,381	6,204	285	4,954
Spain	1916	9,225	1916	29,286	65,441	6,952	59,179
Sweden	1916	9,249	1917	20,200	40,912	4,316	43,843
Switzerland	1916	3,571	1916	3,693	23,108	4,377	8,587
Turkey	1916	3,842	1915	23,677	44,206	1,358	24,145
Union of South Africa	1916	8,924	1916	16,053	54,256	2,473	8,621
United Kingdom	1916	23,709	1916	81,000	264,480	24,509	.....
British colonies, n. e. s.	1914	8,128	1914	32,214	45,952	2,761	.....
United States	1916	266,031	1916	237,664	1,627,342	55,330	444,279
Philippine Islands	1915	733	1916	4,867	6,218	589	.....
Porto Rico	1913	340	1917	323	1,545	88	.....
Uruguay	1915	1,601	1913	2,666	5,344	995	24,448
Venezuela	1916	533	1915	5,443	5,443	296	.....
Total	.....	721,397	.....	1,564,031	5,784,887	329,391	2,551,811

HOW PEOPLE WORK THE TELEPHONE.

THE following table, compiled from official sources, shows for 1914, except as otherwise stated, the average number of local calls per pay 'phone, per year in the cities named:

CITY.	Calls	CITY.	Calls	CITY.	Calls	CITY.	Calls
New York, Manhat.	962	Washington, 1917	1,099	Cleveland	2,000	Rochester	2,940
Brooklyn	875	Baltimore	993	Indianapolis	2 238	Plattsburg	2,090
Washington, 1914	823	Philadelphia	1,445	Spokane	2,155	Buffalo	2,710
Washington, 1915	888	Pittsburgh	1,998	Kansas City	3,366	Louisville	4,027

The figures cover the Bell telephone in New York, Brooklyn, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Spokane; independent telephone in the other places.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from latest records.)

City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.
Amsterdam	21,727	3.5	Copenhagen	58,387	9.4	Naples	5,161	0.7
Baltimore	68,284	10.2	Detroit	117,020	13.0	Newcastle	12,276	1.9
Bangkok	944	0.1	Dresden	25,721	4.6	New York	731,794	11.7
Barcelona	6,015	1.0	Glasgow	37,131	3.2	Odessa	8,078	1.3
Berlin	154,800	6.6	Hamburg-Altona	77,322	5.9	Osaka	25,385	1.8
Birmingham	22,346	2.0	Kieff	6,143	1.0	Paris	95,033	3.2
Bombay	3,984	0.4	Leeds	11,504	2.0	Peking	14,808	2.1
Boston	232,061	14.6	Leipzig	31,176	5.0	Petrograd	62,929	3.0
Breslau	20,573	3.8	Liverpool	33,941	3.0	Philadelphia	214,266	12.1
Brussels	21,470	2.6	London	277,484	3.9	Pittsburgh	106,170	12.2
Budapest	27,944	3.2	Lyons	7,039	1.3	Rio de Janeiro	15,522	1.4
Buenos Ayres	46,910	2.9	Madras	764	0.1	Rome	12,701	2.1
Cairo	3,700	0.6	Madrid	6,155	1.0	St. Louis	122,105	12.8
Calcutta	4,297	0.3	Manchester	33,883	2.7	Shanghai	5,737	0.6
Canton	1,609	0.2	Marseilles	7,735	1.4	Sheffield	12,126	1.7
Chicago	487,481	18.1	Melbourne	27,490	4.2	Sydney	34,566	4.8
Cincinnati	77,873	12.6	Milan	14,147	2.1	Tientsin	2,200	0.3
Cleveland	124,343	14.3	Montreal	58,718	8.0	Tokio	49,900	2.0
Cologne	26,422	4.8	Moscow	57,358	3.2	Vienna	64,438	3.2
Constantinople	4,297	0.4	Munich	34,323	5.5	Warsaw	32,804	4.2

All the independent lines are included in the above count.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (BELL SYSTEM) IN THE UNITED STATES.

Jan. 1.	Stations in Bell System.			Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages. Conversat'ns.
	Bell Stations.	Bell Connected Stations.	Total.			
1906	2,282,378	246,337	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1907	2,773,547	297,113	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1908	3,012,511	826,489	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1909	3,176,394	1,188,235	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,297
1910	3,522,079	1,620,613	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1911	3,900,056	1,949,663	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1912	4,351,837	2,280,788	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688
1913	4,303,803	2,652,271	7,456,074	140,789	14,610,813	26,310,168
1914	5,254,808	2,878,209	8,133,017	156,928	16,111,011	27,237,161
1915	5,584,853	3,064,140	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,848,174
1916	5,968,110	3,183,111	9,151,221	156,294	18,505,545	26,002,829
1917	6,545,490	3,301,702	9,847,192	179,032	19,850,315	29,419,933
1918	7,031,530	3,444,148	10,475,678	192,364	22,610,487	31,854,000

Note—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(From latest available records before the war. Compiled by the Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.)

Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.	Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.
	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.			Total Yearly.	Per Capita.	
Austria	13,903,261	.48	$3,835,800	Italy	20,019,939	.57	$5,136,600
Belgium	6,171,819	.82	1,242,500	Luxemburg	140,221	.53	22.000
Bosnia	687,353	.34	256,500	Netherlands	4,599,894	.75	1,004,600
Bulgaria	1,758,202	.40	524,100	Norway	3,085,157	1.27	842,600
Canada *	11,980,869	1.56	5,271,900	Portugal	1,376,108	.23	722,400
Denmark	1,704,393	.60	511,200	Roumania	2,912,841	.39	749,100
France	40,112,502	1.01	8,589,900	Russia	37,733,804	.21	17,983,200
German Empire	48,248,620	.72	9,724,100	Serbia	577,258	.20	165,800
Great Britain	83,163,000	1.81	15,185,700	Spain	4,918,464	.25	1,321,200
Greece	1,048,412	.38	416,000	Sweden	2,886,232	.51	742,800
Hungary	10,169,710	.48	1,954,600	Switzerland	3,144,688	.82	886,434

* Cable service excluded.

THE DIXIE HIGHWAY.

The Dixie Highway, officially launched at the conference of Governors of the States interested at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3, 1915, consists of two divisions and one loop each in Michigan and Florida, with connecting links. The western division starts at Chicago, and is routed through Danville, Ill.; Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, and Chattanooga; Rome, Atlanta, and Macon, Ga.; Tallahassee, Kissimee, Bartow, and Jupiter, Fla., where it connects with the eastern division. Indianapolis is connected with a loop around Michigan at South Bend, Ind. Joining the eastern end of the Michigan loop, which follows Lake Huron to Detroit, the eastern division of the highway is routed through Monroe, Mich.; Toledo, Dayton, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Lexington, Ky.; Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, Tenn., to Chattanooga; thence to Atlanta, Ga., via Dalton; thence to Macon, via McDonough; thence to Jacksonville, Fla., via Fitzgerald and Waycross, Ga., and along the east coast of Florida to Miami. A connecting link from Indianapolis on the western division to Dayton, Ohio, on the eastern division, and from Tallahassee, Fla., on the western division to Jacksonville, Fla., on the eastern division has also been designated. The Dixie Highway has a total mileage of 4,206. In the eight States it traverses 163 counties. It will serve a territory with a population of more than forty million. The headquarters of the Dixie Highway Association are at Chattanooga, Tenn.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

(All duplications between companies excluded. Combined balance sheets Dec. 31.)

	1885.	1890.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1910.	1915.	1917.
ASSETS:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Contracts & licenses	16,732,109	18,925,700	20,005,300	14,794,300	13,313,400	2,943,381	.....	.....
Telephone plant	38,618,600	58,512,400	87,858,500	180,699,800	368,065,300	610,999,964	800,068,520	1,064,892,710
Supplies, tools, &c.	348,500	1,021,800	1,810,000	6,464,400	11,069,500	20,987,551	15,951,582	31,543,745
Receivables	1,450,900	1,761,600	3,746,600	13,644,000	26,220,800	26,077,802	43,518,625	42,472,942
Cash	1,792,600	1,183,300	2,484,100	3,222,000	11,005,900	27,548,933	45,716,330	35,986,840
Stocks and bonds	1,138,800	2,697,400	4,480,500	11,400,400	23,041,200	64,766,089	72,652,646	101.607,231
Total	60,081,500	84,102,200	120,385,000	230,225,900	452,716,100	753,323,720	1,057,907,703	1,276,503,468
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock	38,229,200	43,792,800	57,462,700	130,006,900	238,531,100	344,645,430	440,711,206	505,403,777
Funded debts	367,400	6,473,100	10,074,100	44,137,900	93,079,500	224,791,696	353,236,464	407,434,080
Bills payable	2,618,900	1,323,000	2,000,000	7,000,000	35,000,000	42,566,943	2,404,920	4,538,565
Accounts payable		3,301,100	6,138,000	13,583,300	22,407,500	21,721,125	29,039,127	46,382,252
Total outst. oblig.	41,215,500	54,890,000	75,674,800	194,728,100	389,018,100	633,725,194	825,391,711	963,758,674
Employes' benc. f'd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,114,329	9,219,143
Surplus and reserves	18,866,000	29,212,200	44,710,200	35,497,800	63,698,000	119,598,526	223,401,663	303,525,651
Total	60,081,500	84,102,200	120,385.000	230,225,900	452,716.100	753,323,720	1,057,907,703	1,276,503,468

COMPARATIVE REVENUE.

Gross revenue	10,033,600	16,212,100	24,197,200	46,385,600	97,500,100	165,612,881	239,909,649	301,867,172
Expenses	5,124,300	9,067,600	15,488,400	30,632,400	66,189,400	114,618,473	173,727,892	229,352,730
Net revenue	4,909,300	7,144,500	8,708,800	15,753,200	31,310,700	50,994,408	66,181,757	72,534,443
Interest	27,700	278,700	655,500	2,389,600	5,836,300	11,556,864	18,095,643	21,820,231
Net income	4,881,600	6,865,800	8,053,300	13,363,600	25,474,400	39,437,544	48,086,114	50,714,211
Dividends	3,107,200	4,101,300	5,066,900	7,893,500	15,817,500	25,160,786	32,897,065	36,862,582
Bal. for Surplus	1,774,400	2,764,500	2,986,400	5,470,100	9,656,900	14,276,758	15,189,049	13,851,629

TELEPHONE REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

(Compiled for calendar year 1917 by the I. C. C., and covers the 61 chief companies.)

ITEM.	1917.	1916.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Revenues:		
Subscribers' station rev.	205,451,124	185,584,369
Public pay station rev.	16,616,744	14,694,948
Misc. exch. service rev.	3,262,151	2,870,966
Message tolls	81,660,409	70,323,457
Misc. toll-line rev.	7,649,636	6,449,962
Sundry misc. rev.	3,303,486	3,072,416
Licensee rev.—Cr.	12,905,837	10,657,957
Licensee rev.—Dr.	11,974,159	10,479,185
Teleph. operating rev.	317,975,228	283,174,890
Expenses:		
Deprec. plant and equip.	56,223,659	51,900,891
All other maintenance	44,873,256	38,064,423

ITEM.	1917.	1916.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Traffic expenses	71,851,439	56,529,940
Commercial expenses	30,455,065	27,291,803
General and misc. exp.	15,162,580	12,969,853
Teleph. operating exp.	218,565,999	186,756,910
Net teleph. oper. rev.	99,409,229	96,417,980
Other operating revenues	15,813	14,566
Other operating expenses	16,782	15,411
Uncollectible operating rev.	1,435,435	1,618,387
Taxes assignable to oper.	22,612,606	15,710,912
Operating income	75,960,219	79,087,836

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Two long routes, by rail and steamer, have been completed. The West-East route from the mouth of the Kongo River to Dares-Salaam was finished by the opening, in 1915, of the Kabalo-Albertville Railway, from the Kongo River to Lake Tanganyika. The spinal route, from Cape Town to the Kongo River, was completed in the latter part of 1917 by opening traffic on the section connecting Tshilonga to Sankishia. It was the original intention to carry the Cape-to-Cairo Railway to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika and thence through German territory to Uganda, but this proposal was defeated, and the line has been carried into the Katanga district of the Belgian Kongo. The railhead for some time has been Tshilonga, about 200 miles north of Elizabethville, leaving a gap until the railway commenced again at Sankishia and continued until Bukama was reached. This gap has been closed and from Cape Town to Bukama one can proceed 2,700 miles by a through train without changing carriages. Bukama is situated on the Lualaba River, the main tributary of the Upper Kongo, and this place will be the distributing centre for goods from South Africa to the vast territories of Central Africa. The completion of the railway between Tshilonga and Sankishia has brought Cape Town and Dar-es-Salaam, on the east coast of Africa, into an almost continuous rail communication. The only exceptions are the 400 miles from Bukama to Kabalo, connected by river steamers plying on the Kongo River, and the 60 miles across Lake Tanganyika, from Albertville to Ujiji. Above Kabalo, the terminus of the railway to Albertville is Kongolo, where commences the first of the three links that skirt the rapids of the Kongo River. This line, which is 200 miles in length, and terminates at Kindu, was built to avoid the Nyangwe cataracts. Navigation is possible for about 200 miles to Ponthierville. A railway, 75 miles long from here to Stanleyville, avoids the rapids ending in the Stanley Falls. From this latter river port there is steamer communication for a distance of 1,000 miles, to Stanley Pool. Three cities, in close proximity to each other, are located on the Pool—Leopoldville and Kinshasa, in Belgian Kongo, and Brazzaville, in French Kongo. To avoid the cataracts in the Kongo, below the pool, a railroad 260 miles long has been built from Kinshasa through Leopoldville to Matadi, whence, to the mouth of the Kongo, the river is navigable by ocean going steamers.

A railway of interest, from an economic standpoint, is the Benguella Railway from Lobito Bay, in Angola, on the west coast of Africa. This railway is now open for 325 miles. This road has been surveyed as far as the Cape Town-Bukama Railway, 1,160 miles. The gauge of the line will be 3 feet 6 inches. It will be located along the watershed, dividing the tributaries of the Kongo River from those of the Zambesi, and will join the Cape Town-Bukama line about 90 miles north of Elizabethville, Belgian Kongo. This will give an Atlantic outlet to the mineral fields of Katanga, which are being exploited.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

THE Federal act to regulate commerce, passed by Congress, and approved February 4, 1887, established a commission of five, since increased to nine, members. The original act, with its amendments, applies to common carriers (except water), including railroads, sleeping car companies, other private cargo-car lines, petroleum pipe lines, and telephone, telegraph, cable and express companies. The act requires all rates to be reasonable and just; prohibits preferential rates, or undue or unreasonable preferences, or advantages in rates or facilities; forbids the charging or a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul over the same line in the same direction when the shorter is included within the longer haul. The commission has inquisitorial powers; it may prescribe rates, rules and regulations, including methods of keeping the accounts, records and memoranda required of the carriers by law; and, it has supervision over the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds. The Overman act, in 1918, put the commission under the direct control of President Wilson, along with all other departments of the Government. The commission defined the zones under the Daylight Saving Act.

The act known as the Overman or Federal Control Act, approved March 21, 1918, provides that the commission shall ascertain and certify to the President the average annual railway operating income to be used by the President in making agreements for compensation for the use of the transportation systems of the country; that, in case the amount of compensation is not adjusted, claims may be submitted to boards of referees appointed by the commission, and the finding of such boards shall be a maximum of compensation which may be paid to the carriers; that the President, in executing the Federal Control Act, may avail himself of the advice, assistance, and co-operation of the commission, its members and its employés; that the President may initiate rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices by filing same with the commission; that the commission shall, upon complaint, enter upon a hearing and determine the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, or regulation initiated by the President, taking into consideration the fact that the railroads are operated under unified control, and such recommendations as the President may make as to the necessity of increasing railway revenues.

FEDERAL RAILROAD REFORM LEGISLATION SINCE 1893.

A safety appliance act was passed (approved March 2, 1893), amended in 1903, and supplemented in 1910, providing for automatic couplers, drawbars of a standard height, grab-irons or handholds on sides and ends of freight cars, sill steps, handbrakes, ladders, running boards, roof holds, and other safety appliances; also regulations as to limiting the consecutive hours on duty in twenty-four, the carrying of explosives, etc. It is the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to report to the proper District-Attorneys infractions or violations of the provisions of these various acts, and to investigate accidents.

$350,000,000 ADVANCE IN RAILROAD WAGES.

BY an order of May 25, 1918, the Director General of Railroads made a general advance of wages to the 2,000,000 operating employés of the lines under his management. The increase to those paid on a monthly basis ranged from 43 per cent. to those already earning $50 or less, down to 8.73 per cent. for those already earning $197, and to 4.56 per cent. for those already getting $239 or more. All increases stopped with wages of $250 a month. To those paid on a daily basis, the increase ranged from 77 cents to the man already earning 75 cents, down to 65 cents for the one already receiving $7.60. To those paid by the hour, the raise varied from 13¼ cents to the man already getting 62 cents, down to one-half cent to the man already getting 119½ cents. For common labor paid by the day, the minimum advances were 20 cents per 8-hour day, 22½ cents per 9-hour day, 25 cents per 10-hour day, 27½ cents per 11-hour day, and 30 cents per 12-hour day. For common labor paid by the hour, the minimum raise was 2½ cents.

When the amount of the increase in wages was put in the June, 1918, balance sheet of the railroads it was found that the back payments on account of the increase, covering six months, amounted to $133,000,000 for 164, or about three-fourths of the roads. The whole increase in wages was later estimated at $350,000,000 a year.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES OF AMERICAN RAILROADS THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917, AND THE CALENDAR YEARS ENDED DEC. 31, 1916, AND 1917.

OCCUPAT. & SAL'Y PER YEAR.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
General officers, $3,000 and up.	.....	.....	.....
General officers below $3,000..	151.88	151.91	152.63
Divis'n officers, $3,000 and up	.....	.....	.....
Division officers below $3,000.	147.62	147.64	155.27
Clerks, $900 and up.....	94.05	99.16	102.08
Clerks below $900.....	54.17	56.86	56.77
Messengers and attendants...	36.17	35.26	42.84
Assist't engnrs. and draftsmen	92.42	93.76	95.22
M. W. & S. foremen.....	92.26	94.36	100.00
Section foremen.....	64.30	67.98	73.89
General foremen, M. E. dept.	127.77	131.13	137.73
Gang and other foremen, M. E. department.....	97.24	102.68	112.76
Machinists.....	85.87	100.42	116.35
Boilermakers.....	89.68	102.46	118.85
Blacksmiths.....	77.21	90.22	104.94
Masons and bricklayers.....	65.76	77.47	77.15
Structural iron workers.....	74.84	85.88	84.38
Carpenters.....	64.00	71.51	78.45
Painters and upholsterers....	63.15	71.44	79.10
Electricians.....	78.44	79.74	86.03
Airbrake men.....	67.63	78.49	90.41
Car inspectors.....	73.48	81.11	95.24
Car repairers.....	62.24	68.80	82.78
Other skilled laborers.....	71.07	77.99	88.90
Mechanics' helpers and apprentices.....	50.39	58.01	68.58
Section men.....	37.68	42.41	50.31
Other unskilled laborers.....	46.44	50.71	58.25
Foremen gangs, work trains..	84.36	77.54	85.78
Oth. men in gangs, work trains	42.88	46.35	52.44
Traveling agents and solicitors	123.83	130.54	136.73
Employés in outside agencies.	81.65	86.81	88.10
Other traffic employés.....	79.97	99.56	110.68
Train dispatch'rs and directors	132.99	143.45	149.76
Telegraph's, teleph's, operat's	66.15	71.55	76.29
Telegraphers and telephoners operating interlockers.....	68.47	72.50	79.60
Levermen (non-telegraphers)..	60.90	64.73	71.09
Telegrapher clerks.....	66.32	69.24	74.31
Agent telegraphers.....	68.50	71.69	79.04
Station agents.....	77.63	79.37	86.61
Station masters and assistants	91.29	84.08	106.96
Station service employés.....	50.22	54.73	58.57
Yardmasters.....	131.09	135.35	151.12
Yardmasters' assistants.....	118.79	129.29	143.45
Yard engineers and motormen	126.76	134.39	149.78
Yard firemen and helpers.....	75.99	82.30	91.66
Yard conductors (or foremen)	112.66	118.61	132.52
Yard brake, (switch. or hlprs.)	91.93	99.81	111.18
Yard switch tenders.....	59.99	62.99	70.48
Other yard employés.....	51.45	46.71	56.01
Hostlers.....	80.95	87.93	103.68
Enginehouse men.....	56.58	60.18	69.70
Road frt. engin'rs, motormen.	152.75	154.32	175.64
Road freight firmn. and hlprs.	94.10	93.82	106.11
Road freight conductors.....	131.59	134.77	154.56
Road frt. brakmn. and flagmen	85.83	87.70	100.17
Road pass. engin'rs, motormen	178.46	177.04	185.93
Road pass. firemen and helpers	106.87	108.11	112.82
Road passenger conductors...	153.57	156.41	163.75
Road passenger baggagemen..	87.03	91.49	98.01
Road pass. brakemen, flagmen	85.23	85.94	91.10
Other road train employés....	69.00	65.75	68.11
Crossing flagmen and gatemen	39.59	40.89	44.65
Drawbridge operators.....	55.33	58.62	63.50
Floating equipment employés.	54.61	74.36	79.94
Express service employés.....	.....	67.25	7.15
Policemen and watchmen....	59.16	67.23	74.84
Other transportat'n employés.	52.00	56.35	70.31
All other employés.....	50.53	51.84	55.48

FINANCES OF RAILROADS IN U. S., FIRST HALF 1918-1917.

Item.	United States. Amount.		United States. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd		Eastern District. Amount.		Eastern District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd	
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Average number miles operated	232,949.26	231,840.57	.....	.....	59,379.85	59,073.08	.....	.....
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Revenues: Freight	1,434,723,161	1,351,375,145	6,159	5,829	639,553,798	599,839,098	10,771	10,154
Passenger	448,208,768	360,620,773	1,924	1,556	187,078,008	156,691,514	3,151	2,652
Mail	27,121,960	30,654,883	116	132	10,436,794	12,048,566	176	204
Express	56,822,417	50,804,460	244	219	27,162,586	23,880,931	457	404
All other transportation	55,855,140	55,424,807	240	239	31,497,289	31,122,051	530	527
Incidental	56,796,191	47,803,933	244	206	31,765,893	26,542,247	535	450
Joint facility—Cr	2,754,311	1,989,350	12	9	1,437,707	947,907	24	16
Joint facility—Dr	833,948	742,560	4	3	442,010	442,763	8	7
Railway operating revenues	2,081,448,000	1,897,930,501	8,935	8,187	928,490,065	850,629,551	15,636	14,400
Expenses: Maint. of way and struct's	287,199,132	218,566,803	1,233	943	123,264,927	90,312,221	2,076	1,529
Maintenance of equipment	461,399,840	326,384,886	1,981	1,408	226,976,488	157,613,172	3,822	2,668
Traffic	27,747,379	32,083,867	119	138	11,448,997	12,057,571	193	204
Transportation	967,571,816	717,465,395	4,154	3,095	472,904,427	356,122,719	7,964	6,028
Miscellaneous operations	18,975,016	16,029,562	81	69	8,931,364	7,339,404	150	125
General	55,656,602	46,949,637	239	203	24,754,794	20,583,214	417	349
Transportation for investment—Cr	2,843,258	3,468,441	12	15	385,925	339,126	6	6
Railway operating expenses	1,815,706,527	1,354,011,709	7,795	5,841	867,895,072	643,689,175	14,616	10,897
Net revenue from railway operations	265,741,473	543,918,792	1,140	2,346	60,594,993	206,940,376	1,020	3,503
Ry. tax accruals (exc. war taxes)	92,237,876	85,400,088	396	369	37,375,157	34,455,729	629	584
Uncollectible railway revenues	309,190	315,173	1	1	86,924	95,125	1	2
Railway operating income	173,194,407	458,203,531	743	1,976	23,132,912	172,389,522	390	2,917
Equipment rents	13,705,009	10,457,184	59	45	21,812,150	20,900,450	367	352
Joint facility rent (dr. bal.)	7,832,287	7,695,934	33	33	3,594,633	3,893,433	61	65
Net of last three above items	151,657,111	440,050,413	651	1,898	2,273,871	147,595,639	38	2,500
Ratio opratng. exp. to opratng. rev's	87.23%	71.34%	.....	.....	93.47%	75.67%	.....	.....

Equipment rents is a debity item. In equipment rents and joint facility items (dr. bal.), data are lacking for Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway.

Item.	Southern District. Amount.		Southern District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd		Western District. Amount.		Western District. Per Mile of Ro'd Opratd	
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Average number miles operated	42,967.18	42,737.59	.....	.....	130,602.23	130,029.90	.....	.....
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Revenues: Freight	234,528,918	210,854,302	5,458	4,934	560,640,445	540,681,745	4,293	4,158
Passenger	80,981,322	54,204,872	1,885	1,268	180,149,438	149,724,387	1,379	1,151
Mail	4,288,370	4,657,469	100	109	12,396,796	13,948,848	105	107
Express	7,511,644	7,292,470	175	171	22,148,187	19,631,059	170	151
All other transportation	4,537,824	4,245,491	106	99	19,820,027	20,056,965	153	154
Incidental	7,481,428	5,589,027	174	131	17,548,870	15,672,659	134	121
Joint facility—Cr	658,467	449,182	15	10	658,137	592,261	5	5
Joint facility—Dr	125,058	131,336	3	3	266,880	168,451	2	1
Railway operating revenues	339,862,915	287,161,477	7,910	6,719	813,095,620	760,139,473	6,226	5,846
Expenses: Maint. of way and struct's	43,224,537	33,133,500	1,006	775	120,709,668	95,121,082	924	732
Maintenance of equipment	73,717,259	52,344,195	1,716	1,225	160,706,093	116,427,519	1,231	895
Traffic	5,174,785	6,148,573	120	144	11,123,527	13,877,723	85	107
Transportation	142,773,052	95,679,704	3,323	2,239	351,894,667	265,662,972	2,695	2,043
Miscellaneous operations	1,793,450	1,645,488	42	39	8,250,202	7,044,670	63	54
General	8,398,833	7,017,819	196	164	22,502,975	19,348,604	172	149
Transportation for investment—Cr.	372,895	618,721	9	15	2,084,438	2,510,594	16	19
Railway operating expenses	274,709,021	195,350,558	6,394	4,571	673,102,434	514,971,976	5,154	3,961
Net revenue from railway operat'ns	65,153,894	91,810,919	1,516	2,140	139,992,586	245,167,497	1,072	1,885
Ry. tax accruals (exclud. war taxes)	13,425,563	12,730,537	312	298	41,437,156	38,213,822	317	294
Uncollectible railway revenues	75,039	68,315	2	1	147,227	151,733	1	1
Railway operating income	51,653,292	79,012,067	1,202	1,849	98,408,203	206,801,942	754	1,590
Equipment rents	1,963,587	8,559,966	46	200	6,143,554	1,883,300	47	15
Joint facility rent (dr. bal.)	1,140,157	1,058,517	27	25	3,097,497	2,743,984	24	21
Net of last three above items	52,476,722	76,513,516	1,221	2,024	101,454,260	205,941,258	777	1,584
Ratio opratng. exp. to opratng. rev's	80.83%	68.03%	.....	.....	82.78%	67.75%	.....	.....

Equipment rents and joint facility (dr. bal.) items exclude figures for Colorado Midland, Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern lines for five months ended May 31, 1917.

The operating expenses for June, 1918, include wage increases representing back pay since December 31, 1917. The reported increase of 164 roads for January to May, inclusive, not previously included in operating expenses are: Maintenance of way and structures, $17,505,902; maintenance of equipment, $29,726,086; traffic, $1,442,531; transportation, $79,302,542; miscellaneous operations, $849,636; general, $4,216,504; total, $133,043,201. If the foregoing amounts were excluded, the operating expenses for June, 1918, would be: Maintenance of way and structures, $50,185,159; maintenance of equipment, $76,670,235; traffic, $4,030,950; transportation, $159,114,343; miscellaneous operations, $3,315,194; general, $9,189,297; transportation for investment—Cr., $452,074; total, $302,053,104. The railway operating income for June, 1918, would then be $74,083,538, or $318 per mile of road, against $427 per mile for June, 1917, and against an average of $376 per mile for the months of June, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

The greatest items of increase in expenses of operation were due to the wage betterments, affecting 2,000,000 employés, allowed by Director General McAdoo in an order dated May 25, 1918, and retroactive to January 1, 1918. The sum total of the wage increases for 1918 was estimated at $340,000,000 to $350,000,000.

FREIGHT TRAIN OPERATION OF U. S. R. R.'S—JAN. 1-JUNE 1, 1918.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

(Compiled by Operating Statistics Section, Division of Operation, Washington, July 30, 1918.)

ITEM.	UNITED STATES.*			EASTERN DISTRICT.		
	1918.	1917.	Increase or Decrease, Amount.	1918.	1917.	Increase or Decrease, Amount.
Freight train miles	260,754,161	269,227,192	d 8,472,731	103,088,442	111,334,670	d 8,246,228
Loaded freight car miles	5,903,285,985	6,456,154,497	d552,868,512	2,506,082,873	2,869,227,211	d 363,144,338
Empty freight car miles	2,620,147,014	2,564,267,262	d 44,120,248	1,167,797,788	1,250,667,734	d 82,869,946
Tot. frt. car m's, load. and emp.	8,523,442,999	9,120,421,759	d596,988,760	3,673,880,661	4,119,894,945	d 446,014,284
Freight locomotive miles	304,196,165	315,549,190	d 11,353,025	128,344,269	136,062,013	d 7,717,744
Revenue ton miles (See Note)	154,195,764,273	155,066,696,398	d 870,932,125	71,853,516,276	75,313,713,865	d 3,460,197,589
Non-revenue ton miles	14,156,151,131	14,311,931,058	d155,779,927	4,415,573,454	4,456,630,289	d 41,056,835
Av. No. of frt. loco's in serv	30,655	30,264	391	13,183	12,875	308
Av. No. of freight locomotives in or awaiting shop	4,676	4,455	221	2,103	1,961	142
Av. No. of frt. cars in service	2,379,553	2,282,737	96,816	1,258,255	1,218,316	39,939
Av. No. of freight cars in or awaiting shop	122,208	127,181	d 4,973	70,450	69,905	545
Home	76,083	96,525	d 20,442	42,463	52,433	d 9,970
Foreign	46,125	30,656	15,469	27,987	17,472	10,515
Tons per train (See Note)	646	629	17	740	716	24
Tons per loaded car (See Note)	28.5	26.2	2.3	30.4	27.8	2.6
Av. miles per loco. per day	65.7	69.1	d 3.4	64.5	70.0	d 5.5
Av. miles per car per day	23.7	26.4	d 2.7	19.3	22.4	d 3.1
Per cent. of empty car miles	30.7	29.2	1.5	31.8	30.4	1.4
Per cent. of freight locomotives in or awaiting shop	15.3	14.7	0.6	16.0	15.2	0.8
Per cent. of freight cars in or awaiting shop	5.1	5.6	d 0.5	5.6	5.7	d 0.1
Revenue ton miles: Per freight loco. per m'th (See Note)	1,006,007	1,024,754	d 18,747	1,090,094	1,169,922	d 79,828
Per frt. car p. m'th (See N'e)	12,960	13,586	d 626	11,421	12,364	d 943
Av. miles operated—sing. track	222,670.79	222,510.37	160.42	58,070.43	58,314.44	d 244.01

ITEM.	SOUTHERN DISTRICT.			WESTERN DISTRICT.		
	1918.	1917.	Increase or Decrease, Amount.	1918.	1917.	Increase or Decrease, Amount.
Freight train miles	50,332,605	47,859,719	2,472,886	107,333,414	110,032,803	d 2,699,389
Loaded freight car miles	1,062,738,143	1,087,690,749	d 24,952,606	2,334,464,969	2,499,236,537	d 164,771,568
Empty freight car miles	519,302,179	476,962,943	42,339,236	933,047,047	936,636,585	d 3,589,538
Total freight car miles—loaded and empty	1,582,040,322	1,564,653,692	17,386,630	3,267,512,016	3,435,873,122	d 168,361,106
Freight locomotive miles	56,557,821	53,584,217	2,973,604	119,294,075	125,902,960	d 6,608,885
Revenue ton miles (See Note)	28,092,877,891	27,228,151,472	864,726,419	54,249,370,106	52,524,831,061	1,724,539,045
Non-revenue ton miles	2,592,295,113	2,607,296,010	d 15,000,897	7,148,282,564	7,248,004,759	d 99,722,195
Av. No. of frt. loco's in serv	5,184	5,080	104	12,288	12,309	d 21
Av. No. of freight locomotives in or awaiting shop	637	625	12	1,936	1,869	67
Av. No. of freight cars in serv	348,744	289,301	59,443	772,554	775,120	d 2,566
Av. No. of freight cars in or awaiting shop	14,578	15,242	d 664	37,180	42,034	d 4,854
Home	9,131	11,969	d 2,838	24,489	32,123	d 7,634
Foreign	5,447	3,273	2,174	12,691	9,911	2,780
Tons per train (See Note)	610	623	d 13	572	543	29
Tons per loaded car (See Note)	28.9	27.4	1.5	26.3	23.9	2.4
Av. miles per loco. per day	72.3	69.9	2.5	64.3	67.8	d 3.5
Av. miles per car per day	30.0	35.8	d 5.8	28.0	29.4	d 1.4
Per cent. of empty car miles	32.8	30.5	2.3	28.6	27.3	1.3
Per cent. of freight locomotives in or awaiting shop	12.3	12.3	.....	15.8	15.2	0.6
Per cent. of freight cars in or awaiting shop	4.2	5.3	d 1.1	4.8	5.4	d 0.6
Revenue ton miles: Per freight loco. per m'th (See Note)	1,083,830	1,071,974	9,493	882,965	853,438	29,527
Per frt. car p. m'th (See N'te)	16,111	18,823	d 2,712	14,044	13,553	491
Av. mls. operated—sing. track	38,043.67	37,821.06	222.61	126,556.69	126,374.87	181.82

d Decrease. * The returns represent about 96 per cent. of the total operated mileage.

NOTE: Comparison with last year—The revenue ton miles and the averages based thereon (train load, car load and ton miles per locomotive and per car) in May, 1918, are somewhat understated, and to that extent the figures are not comparable with May, 1917, because of the adoption of the Universal Interline Waybill on May 1, 1918, which has increased the proportion of freight moving on through billing. The ton miles on such freight are ordinarily not taken into account until the revenue is reported back by the delivering carrier. Consequently the "lap-over" of tons actually moved by the train miles and car miles of May, but not taken into account until June, is larger this year than last year.

OVER 5,000,000 SOLDIERS CARRIED ON U. S. R. R.'S IN 14 MONTHS.

THE following figures, given out by the United States Railroad Administration, show that over 5,000,000 soldiers were transported on American railways from May 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. The first figures after each item cover the period January 1 to June 30, 1918; the second figures are the total for the whole period of 14 months: Special trains operated, 4,323, 7,173; grand total cars used, 55,897, 95,246. Averages: Cars per train, 12.9, 13 3; hours per train, 47, 47.8; miles run per train, 934, 937; miles per hour, 20, 19.3; passengers per train, 439, 405. Persons handled: On special trains, 1,895,476, 2,902,099; on regular trains, 371,181, 1,079,855; drafted men, 892,930, 1,395,514; total, 3,169,587, 5,377,468.

AMERICAN RAILWAY STATISTICS.

(Compiled by the U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, and covering all roads with $1,000,000 or more income a year.)

RAILWAY MILEAGE, 1850–1910.

STATE.	1850.	1860.	1880.	1900.	1910.	STATE.	1850.	1860.	1880.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	132	743	1,843	4,225	5,226	New York	1,403	2,682	5,957	8,121	8,429
Arkansas	.....	38	859	3,359	5,305	North Carolina	248	937	1,486	3,831	4,932
California	.....	23	2,195	5,751	7,771	North Dakota	.....	.....	1,225	2,731	4,201
Colorado	.....	.....	1,570	4,587	5,532	Ohio	575	2,946	5,792	8,807	9,134
Connecticut	412	601	923	1,023	1,000	Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	827	5,930
Delaware	39	127	275	346	334	Oregon	.....	.....	508	1,723	2,284
Florida	21	402	518	3,299	4,431	Pennsylvania	822	2,598	6,191	10,330	11,290
Georgia	644	1,420	2,459	5,651	7,056	Rhode Island	68	108	210	211	212
Idaho	.....	.....	206	1,261	2,178	South Carolina	289	973	1,427	2,817	3,441
Illinois	110	2,790	7,851	11,002	11,878	South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	2,849	3,947
Indiana	228	2,163	4,373	6,470	7,420	Tennessee	.....	1,253	1,843	3,136	3,815
Iowa	.....	655	5,400	9,185	9,754	Texas	.....	307	3,244	9,886	14,281
Kansas	.....	.....	3,400	8,719	9,006	Utah	.....	.....	842	1,547	1,985
Kentucky	78	534	1,530	3,059	3,526	Vermont	279	554	914	1,012	1,100
Louisiana	79	335	652	2,824	5,553	Virginia	515	1,379	1,893	3,779	4,534
Maine	245	472	1,005	1,915	2,248	Washington	.....	.....	289	2,913	4,875
Maryland	253	386	1,040	1,376	1,426	West Virginia	.....	352	691	2,228	3,600
Massachusetts	1,036	1,264	1,915	2,118	2,115	Wisconsin	20	905	3,155	6,530	7,475
Michigan	342	779	3,938	8,195	9,021	Wyoming	.....	.....	512	1,228	1,644
Minnesota	.....	.....	3,151	6,942	8,668	Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	75	862	1,127	2,919	4,506	Arizona	.....	.....	349	1,511	2,097
Missouri	.....	817	3,965	6,875	8,082	Dist. Columbia	.....	.....	.....	21	35
Montana	.....	.....	106	3,010	4,207	Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	1,953	5,684	6,067	Indian Terri'ty	.....	.....	289	1,322	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	739	909	2,276	New Mexico	.....	.....	758	1,752	3,032
N. Hampshire	465	661	1,015	1,239	1,245						
New Jersey	206	560	1,684	2,256	2,260	Total	8,588	30,626	93,267	193,345	240,438

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC, 1890–1916.

YEAR.	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.	YEAR.	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.
1890	492,430,865	631,740,636	1899	523,176,508	943,715,372	1908	890,009,574	1,532,981,790
1891	531,183,998	638,887,653	1900	576,831,251	1,061,983,301	1909	891,472,425	1,556,559,741
1892	560,958,211	700,744,184	1901	607,278,121	1,089,226,440	1910	971,683,199	1,849,900,101
1893	593,560,612	733,558,341	1902	649,878,505	1,200,315,787	1911	997,409,882	1,781,638,043
1894	540,688,199	628,757,196	1903	694,891,535	1,304,394,323	1912	1,004,081,346	1,844,977,673
1895	507,421,362	686,614,778	1904	715,419,682	1,309,899,165	1913	1,033,679,680	2,058,035,487
1896	511,772,737	753,716,562	1905	738,834,667	1,427,731,905	1914	1,053,138,718	1,976,138,155
1897	489,445,198	728,900,275	1906	797,946,116	1,631,374,219	1915	976,303,602	1,802,018,177
1898	501,066,681	863,628,605	1907	873,905,133	1,796,236,659	1916	1,005,683,174	2,225,943,388

RAILWAY MILEAGE IN 1916, BY STATES, WITH RATIOS.

STATE.	Mileage.	MILES PER— 100 Sq. Miles.	MILES PER— 10,000 Inh'bnts.	STATE.	Mileage.	MILES PER— 100 Sq. Miles.	MILES PER— 10,000 Inh'bnts.
Alabama	5,495	10.72	23.64	New Jersey	2,337	31.11	7.98
Arkansas	5,294	10.08	30.55	New York	8,492	17.82	8.31
California	8,440	5.42	28.96	North Carolina	5,537	11.36	23.13
Colorado	5,701	5.50	59.73	North Dakota	5,274	7.52	72.09
Connecticut	999	20.74	8.07	Ohio	9,121	22.39	17.77
Delaware	335	17.05	15.74	Oklahoma	6,454	9.30	29.64
Florida	5,279	9.62	59.52	Oregon	3,067	3.21	37.03
Georgia	7,482	12.74	26.30	Pennsylvania	11,634	25.95	13.71
Idaho	2,872	3.45	67.67	Rhode Island	203	19.03	3.33
Illinois	12,141	21.67	19.81	South Carolina	3,723	12.21	22.97
Indiana	7,475	20.74	26.59	South Dakota	4,278	5.57	61.73
Iowa	9,946	17.89	44.79	Tennessee	4,090	9.81	17.91
Kansas	9,344	11.43	51.25	Texas	15,866	6.05	36.01
Kentucky	3,836	9.55	16.15	Utah	2,137	2.60	49.60
Louisiana	5,603	12.34	30.76	Vermont	1,073	11.76	29.51
Maine	2,262	7.57	29.34	Virginia	4,798	11.92	21.95
Maryland	1,428	14.37	10.50	Washington	5,698	8.53	37.58
Massachusetts	2,133	26.54	5.76	West Virginia	3,973	16.54	28.83
Michigan	8,875	15.44	29.15	Wisconsin	7,693	13.92	30.86
Minnesota	9,152	11.32	40.31	Wyoming	1,906	1.95	107.31
Mississippi	4,438	9.57	22.82	Arizona	2,410	2.12	95.15
Missouri	8,270	12.03	24.28	District of Columbia	36	61.45	1.02
Montana	4,847	3.32	106.38	New Mexico	3,039	2.48	74.69
Nebraska	6,169	8.03	48.65				
Nevada	2,318	2.11	218.97	Total	254,250	8.55	25.03
New Hampshire	1,252	13.87	28.33				

Does not include mileage of switching and terminal companies. The figures exclude mileage as follows: For Alaska, 379.78 miles (unofficial); Hawaii, 256.27 miles. Total U. S. area is estimated for square-mileage ratio, at 2,973,890 sq. m., which covers land surface only and excludes Alaska and Hawaii. The population ratio is on the basis of 101,572,266, population for 1916.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS SINCE 1893.

(Also interest on funded debt.)

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Stock.	Dividends.	Ave. Rate.	Paid in Dividends.	Interest on Debt.	Interest Paid.	Current. Liabilities.
		Per Cent.	*Per Cent.*				
1893.....	$1,809,600,846	38.76	5.58	$100,929,885	$250,176,887	$351,106,772	$7,989,508
1894.....	1,767,925,565	36.57	5.40	95,515,226	252,779,523	348,294,749	10,239,190
1895.....	1,485,618,453	29.94	5.74	85,287,543	252,512,920	337,800,463	7,860,261
1896.....	1,559,024,075	29.83	5.62	87,603,371	249,624,177	337,227,548	8,469,063
1897.....	1,603,549,978	29.90	5.43	87,110,599	247,880,230	334,990,829	7,844,336
1898.....	1,818,113,082	33.74	5.29	96,152,889	246,126,691	342,279,580	7,073,953
1899.....	2,239,502,545	40.61	4.96	111,009,822	251,158,087	362,167,909	7,102,847
1900.....	2,668,969,395	45.66	5.23	139,597,972	252,949,616	392,547,588	4,912,892
1901.....	2,977,575,179	51.27	5.26	156,735,784	262,094,838	418,830,622	5,526,572
1902.....	3,337,614,881	55.40	5.55	185,391,655	274,421,855	459,813,510	7,717,103
1903.....	3,450,737,869	56.06	5.70	196,728,176	283,953,124	480,681,300	9,060,645
1904.....	3,643,427,319	57.47	6.09	221,941,049	297,674,738	519,615,787	13,945,009
1905.....	4,119,086,714	62.84	5.78	237,964,482	310,631,802	548,596,284	11,451,400
1906.....	4,526,958,760	66.54	6.03	272,795,974	322,555,934	595,351,908	11,653,076
1907.....	4,948,756,203	67.27	6.23	308,088,627	344,242,617	652,331,244	16,671,532
1908.....	4,843,370,740	65.69	8.07	390,695,351	368,295,579	758,990,930	31,338,440
1909.....	4,920,174,118	64.01	6.53	321,071,626	382,675,101	703,746,727	24,226,066
1910.....	5,412,578,457	66.71	7.50	405,771,416	399,582,056	805,353,472	16,536,695
1911.....	5,730,250,326	67.65	8.03	460,195,376	410,326,852	870,522,228	26,207,567
1912.....	5,581,289,249	64.73	7.17	400,315,313	429,026,729	829,342,042	25,469,689
1913.....	5,780,982,416	66.14	6.37	369,077,546	434,752,760	803,830,306	31,194,260
1914.....	5,667,072,956	64.39	7.97	451,653,346	439,879,894	891,533,240	45,972,506
1915.....	5,219,846,562	60.45	6.29	328,477,938	464,186,021	792,663,959	34,546,454
1916.....	5,279,427,954	60.38	6.48	342,109,396	474,534,514	816,643,910	20,250,725

STOCKS, BONDS, &C., OF RAILROADS—1897-1916.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Bonds.	Securities.	Railway Capital.
1897.....	$4,367,056,657	$997,585,598	$4,539,911,595	$5,270,365,819	$10,635,008,074
1898.....	4,269,271,714	1,118,996,607	4,640,762,632	5,430,285,716	10,818,554,031
1899.....	4,323,300,969	1,191,710,757	4,731,054,376	5,518,943,172	11,033,954,898
1900.....	4,522,291,838	1,323,287,755	4,900,628,823	5,645,455,367	11,491,034,960
1901.....	4,475,408,821	1,331,157,383	5,048,811,611	5,881,580,887	11,688,147,091
1902.....	4,722,056,120	1,302,145,175	5,213,421,911	6,109,981,669	12,134,182,964
1903.....	4,876,961,012	1,278,598,020	5,426,730,154	6,444,431,226	12,599,990,258
1904.....	5,050,529,469	1,289,369,360	5,746,898,983	6,873,225,350	13,213,124,679
1905.....	5,180,933,907	1,373,623,144	6,024,449,023	7,250,701,070	13,805,258,121
1906.....	5,403,001,962	1,400,758,131	6,266,770,962	7,766,661,385	14,570,421,478
1907.....	5,932,948,772	1,423,912,919	6,472,839,323	8,725,284,992	16,082,146,683
1908.....	5,910,351,430	1,462,860,893	6,610,189,953	9,394,332,504	16,767,544,827
1909.....	6,218,382,485	1,467,896,060	6,942,012,066	9,801,590,390	17,487,868,935
1910.....	6,710,168,638	1,403,488,842	7,408,183,482	10,303,474,858	18,417,132,238
1911.....	7,074,917,534	1,395,800,077	7,825,269,102	10,738,217,470	19,208,935,081
1912.....	7,248,749,515	1,373,651,306	8,015,943,172	11,130,135,443	19,752,536,264
1913.....	7,231,515,045	1,379,096,282	8,186,366,426	11,185,514,385	19,796,125,712
1914.....	7,304,479,346	1,376,279,858	8,496,370,538	11,566,541,553	20,247,301,257
1915.....	7,599,937,801	1,394,956,920	9,047,182,748	12,133,064,357	21,127,959,078
1916.....	7,602,923,972	1,455,758,761	9,254,546,150	12,033,389,512	21,092,072,245

The total capital includes, in 1913, the sum of $36,340,807, assigned to "Other properties"; $948,689,876 held by or for issuing companies; and $47,703,555, receipts outstanding for instalments paid; in 1914, includes $39,396,988, assigned to "Other properties"; $1,023,604,042, held by or for issuing companies; and $59,911,551, receipts outstanding for instalments paid; together with smaller sums in other years.

RAILROAD TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—1916.

STATE.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line.	STATE.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line.	STATE.	Amount.	Per Mile of Line.
Ala.....	$1,700,415	$339	Md.....	$1,149,462	$845	Ore.....	$1,668,936	$625
Ariz.....	1,397,457	627	Mass.....	2,562,916	1,227	Pa.....	8,678,961	800
Ark.....	2,158,938	490	Mich.....	4,380,643	522	R. I.....	388,781	1,990
Cal.....	4,857,712	639	Minn.....	6,027,684	668	S. C.....	1,068,266	325
Col.....	2,368,277	436	Miss.....	1,727,196	442	S. Dak...	1,446,198	342
Conn.....	972,740	975	Mo.....	2,194,200	282	Tenn.....	1,747,858	463
Del.....	132,878	396	Mont.....	2,562,694	539	Tex.....	4,935,807	332
D. C.....	59,397	1,704	Neb.....	2,698,558	437	Utah.....	1,115,058	534
Fla.....	1,515,490	335	Nev.....	1,012,741	485	Vt.....	491,207	501
Ga.....	1,927,529	291	N. H.....	696,062	559	Va.....	2,653,141	614
Idaho.....	1,681,536	615	N. J.....	7,792,764	3,537	Wash.....	4,261,838	822
Ill.....	8,558,096	717	N. M.....	1,154,537	414	W. Va.....	2,298,087	702
Ind.....	5,470,789	755	N. Y.....	11,187,009	1,369	Wis.....	5,119,043	720
Iowa.....	3,775,291	386	N. C.....	1,680,604	384	Wyo.....	855,681	465
Kan.....	4,022,138	441	N. Dak...	2,274,211	440			
Ky.....	1,860,484	522	Ohio.....	9,701,813	1,071	Total...	$144,748,778	$608
La.....	1,996,812	427	Okla.....	3,684,460	581			
Me.....	1,071,383	498						

Excludes certain amounts of taxes not apportioned by States, ranging up to over $5,000,000 in several years.

RAILROADS UNDER RECEIVERSHIP AND FORECLOSURE—1878–1917.

(Source: The Railway Age, Chicago.)

Calend'r Year.	Receivership.			Foreclosure.			Calend'r Year.	Receivership.			Foreclosure.		
	No R'ds	Miles.	St'ks. & Bonds.	No R'ds	Miles.	St'ks. & Bonds.		No R'ds	Miles.	St'ks. & Bonds.	No R'ds	Miles.	St'ks. & Bonds.
			*Dollars**			*Dollars**				*Dollars**			*Dollars**
1878	27	2,320	92,385	48	3,906	311,631	1899	10	1,019	52,285	32	4,294	267,534
1879	12	1,102	39,367	65	4,909	243,288	1900	16	1,165	78,234	24	3,477	190,374
1880	13	885	140,265	31	3,775	263,882	1901	4	73	1,627	17	1,139	85,808
1881	5	110	3,742	29	2,617	137,923	1902	5	278	5,835	20	693	39,788
1882	12	912	39,074	16	867	65,426	1903	9	229	18,823	13	555	15,835
1883	11	1,990	108,470	18	1,354	47,100	1904	5	744	36,069	13	524	28,266
1884	37	11,838	714,775	15	710	23,504	1905	10	3,593	176,321	6	679	20,307
1885	44	8,836	385,460	22	3,156	278,394	1906	6	204	55,042	8	262	10,400
1886	13	1,799	70,346	45	7,687	374,109	1907	7	317	13,585	6	114	13,777
1887	9	1,046	90,318	31	5,478	328,181	1908	24	8,009	596,359	3	138	2,547
1888	22	3,270	186,814	19	1,596	64,555	1909	5	859	78,095	12	2,629	250,033
1889	22	3,803	99,664	25	2,930	137,815	1910	7	735	51,427	17	1,100	93,660
1890	26	2,963	105,007	29	3,825	182,495	1911	5	2,606	210,606	13	1,386	40,741
1891	26	2,159	84,479	21	3,223	169,069	1912	13	3,784	182,112	12	661	25,910
1892	36	10,508	357,692	28	1,922	95,898	1913	17	9,020	477,780	6	1,159	86,163
1893	74	29,340	1,781,046	25	1,613	79,924	1914	22	4,222	199,571	9	1,470	83,189
1894	38	7,025	395,791	42	5,643	318,999	1915	12	20,143	1,070,808	11	3,914	285,258
1895	31	4,089	369,075	52	12,831	761,791	1916	9	4,439	208,159	26	8,355	70,344
1896	34	5,441	275,597	58	13,730	1,150,377	1917	19	2,486	61,169	20	10,963	557,846
1897	18	1,537	92,909	42	6,675	517,680							
1898	18	2,869	138,701	47	6,054	252,910	Total..	816	176,466	9,802,163	1,060	145,728	8,389,618

* 000 omitted.

REVENUES AND EXPENSES OF STEAM ROADS—CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

Account.	United States.			Eastern District.		
	Amount. 1917.	Per Mile Line.		Amount. 1917.	Per Mile Line	
		1917.	1916.		1917.	1916.
Total operating revenues	$4,041,014,239	$17,482	$15,721	$1,803,619,108	$30,488	$27,683
Freight	2,829,246,769	12,240	11,165	1,250,597,860	21,140	19,441
Passenger	825,496,365	3,571	3,069	358,306,090	6,057	5,353
Mail	58,681,549	254	266	23,218,961	392	385
Express	106,895,282	463	392	50,275,026	850	720
All other	220,694,274	954	829	121,221,171	2,049	1,784
Total operating expenses	2,852,880,196	12,342	10,305	1,353,314,671	22,876	18,815
Maintenance of way and structure	444,458,855	1,923	1,841	186,148,621	3,146	2,986
Maintenance of equipment	691,025,391	2,990	2,596	331,796,596	5,409	4,853
Traffic	64,966,241	281	273	25,283,476	427	406
Transportation	1,529,800,773	6,618	5,142	752,723,364	12,724	9,736
General	96,418,745	417	369	42,393,829	717	630
All other	26,210,191	113	84	14,968,785	253	204
Net operating revenue	1,188,134,043	5,140	5,416	450,304,437	7,612	8,868
Taxes	220,162,949	952	691	79,065,299	1,336	1,084
Uncollectible revenues	702,571	3	4	230,208	4	6
Operating income	967,268,523	4,185	4,721	371,008,930	6,272	7,778
Operating ratio—per cent. 1917	70.60			75.03		
Operating ratio—per cent. 1916	65.66			67.97		
Average mileage represented 1917	231,155			59,157		
Average mileage represented 1916	230,606			59,229		

Account.	Southern District.			Western District.		
	Amount. 1917.	Per Mile Line		Amount. 1917.	Per Mile Line.	
		1917.	1916.		1917.	1916.
Total operating revenues	$607,401,424	$14,191	$12,288	$1,629,993,707	$12,616	$11,354
Freight	435,281,262	10,170	9,048	1,143,367,647	8,850	8,059
Passenger	126,948,362	2,966	2,306	340,241,913	2,633	2,271
Mail	9,036,414	211	197	26,426,174	205	233
Express	14,763,477	345	307	41,856,779	324	269
All other	21,371,909	499	430	78,101,194	604	522
Total operating expenses	413,587,650	9,663	7,992	1,085,977,875	8,405	7,156
Maintenance of way and structure	68,679,084	1,605	1,510	189,631,150	1,468	1,424
Maintenance of equipment	109,969,630	2,569	2,201	249,259,165	1,929	1,689
Traffic	12,139,790	284	275	27,542,975	213	211
Transportation	206,384,238	4,822	3,664	570,693,171	4,417	3,519
General	14,518,315	339	310	39,506,601	306	267
All other	1,896,593	44	32	9,344,813	72	46
Net operating revenue	193,813,774	4,528	4,296	544,015,832	4,211	4,198
Taxes	36,070,326	843	526	105,027,324	813	564
Uncollectible revenues	113,084	2	4	359,279	3	3
Operating income	157,630,364	3,683	3,766	438,629,229	3,395	3,631
Operating ratio—per cent. 1917	68.09			66.62		
Operating ratio—per cent. 1916	65.04			63.02		
Average mileage represented 1917	42,801			129,197		
Average mileage represented 1916	42,616			128,761		

NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS SINCE 1892.

Year. (Fiscal)	Employees.		Passengers.		All Others and Total.		Year. (Fiscal)	Employees.		Passengers.		All Others and Total.	
	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.		Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.	Killed	Inj'rd.
1892....	2,554	28,267	376	3,227	7,147	36,652	1906....	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	10,618	97,706
1893....	2,737	31,729	299	3,229	7,346	40,393	1907....	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	11,839	111,016
1894....	1,823	23,422	324	3,634	6,447	31,889	1908....	3,495	82,487	381	11,556	10,188	104,230
1895....	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	6,136	33,748	1909....	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	8,722	95,626
1896....	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	6,448	38,687	1910....	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	9,682	119,507
1897....	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	6,437	36,731	1911....	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	10,396	150,159
1898....	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	6,859	40,882	1912....	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	10,585	169,538
1899....	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	7,123	44,620	1913....	3,715	171,417	403	16,639	10,964	200,308
1900....	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	7,865	50,320	1914....	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	10,302	192,662
1901....	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	8,455	53,339	1915....	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	8,621	162,040
1902....	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	8,588	64,662	1916....	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	9,364	180,375
1903....	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	9,840	76,553	Cal yr.						
1904....	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	10,046	84,155	1916....	2,944	176,923	291	8,008	10,001	196,722
1905....	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	9,703	86,008	1917....						

ANALYSIS OF NON-TRAIN ACCIDENTS—1916.

Class of Accident.	Shopmen.		Station men.		Trackmen.		Bridge and Bldg. Men.		Other Employees.		Total.	
	Kld	Inj'rd.	Kld	Inj'rd.	Kld	Inj'rd.	Kld	Inj'rd.	Kld	Inj'rd.	Kld	Inj'rd.
Working machinery, engines, motors, &c	15	4,794	2	61	1	285	1	94	6	245	27	5,490
Transmission apparatus: (Belts, gears, shafting, &c.)	6	512	....	24	....	57	1	22	2	35	8	653
Use of hand tools, &c	9	12,959	....	219	1	3,197	3	809	1	496	14	17,701
Flying particles	2	6,497	....	66	1	1,465	....	173	....	226	3	8,436
Explosives, inflammable, hot, or corrosive substances	11	2,201	....	43	7	102	1	40	2	144	28	2,565
Electric currents	12	146	....	1	5	20	1	11	4	41	29	225
Collapse, fall, &c., of objects	24	10,090	1	1,341	20	1,169	16	634	8	751	74	14,079
Falls of persons	23	6,859	7	1,441	33	2,474	26	1,102	18	1,728	123	14,097
Handling rails, ties, bridge timbers, &c	1	2,254	....	206	10	10,748	3	1,552	1	762	16	15,539
Handling freight or supplies	3	5,149	11	11,412	....	659	....	135	2	1,226	19	18,672
Misc. industrial causes	29	18,329	7	2,150	37	5,231	16	1,228	22	3,104	124	30,398
Total industrial accidents	135	69,790	28	16,958	115	25,407	67	5,795	66	8,758	465	127,855
Other non-train accidents	1	246	1	49	4	103	1	21	10	675	60	1,885
Total	136	70,036	29	17,007	119	25,510	68	5,816	76	9,433	525	129,740

CASUALTIES ON RAILWAYS IN 1916, BY CLASSES.

(Calendar Year.)

Cause of Accident.	Passengers.		Employees.		Other Persons.		Total Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Train accidents—collisions	70	1,886	179	2,013	17	46	266	3,945
Derailments	41	1,699	156	1,279	61	155	258	3,133
Miscellaneous, including loco. explo.	.....	66	35	530	3	23	38	619
Total	111	3,651	370	3,822	81	224	562	7,697
Train-service accidents	180	4,357	2,143	45,299	6,591	9,629	8,914	59,285
Total	291	8,008	2,513	49,121	6,672	9,853	9,476	66,982
Non-train accidents	.....	.....	428	127,802	97	1,938	525	129,740
Grand total	291	8,008	2,941	176,923	6,769	11,791	10,001	196,722

RAILROAD CARS: NUMBER IN SERVICE.

(Source: Statistical reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year. (Fiscal.)	Service.			Fast Freight Service.	Year. (Fiscal.)	Service.			Fast Freight Service.
	Pas'nger.	Freight.	Company.			Pas'nger.	Freight.	Company.	
1900....	34,713	1,365,531	50,594	42,771	1909....	45,584	2,073,606	99,090	29,856
1901....	35,969	1,464,328	50,536	41,942	1910....	47,095	2,135,121	108,115	29,209
1902....	36,987	1,546,101	57,097	43,142	1911....	49,818	2,195,511	114,006	28,338
1903....	38,140	1,653,782	61,467	34,579	1912....	51,490	2,215,549	115,635	27,876
1904....	39,752	1,692,194	66,615	37,937	1913....	51,700	2,273,564	120,244	28,525
1905....	40,713	1,731,409	70,749	33,857	1914....	53,466	2,325,647	124,709	29,149
1906....	42,262	1,837,914	78,736	32,168	1915....	55,705	2,356,338	95,934	20,914
1907....	43,973	1,991,557	91,064	32,092	1916....	54,664	2,326,987	96,508	19,861
1908....	45,117	2,039,302	96,762	30,967					

Excludes cars in the service of switching and terminal companies. Excludes returns for so-called small roads (having operating revenues below $100,000 for the year) and returns for switching and terminal companies.

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES—CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

Road.	Average Miles op. 1917.	Operating Revenues. 1917.	Operating Revenues. 1916.	Operating Expenses. 1917.	Operating Expenses. 1916.
Eastern District:					
Ann Arbor	295	$3,138,943	$2,807,121	$2,384,890	$1,979,936
Atlantic & St. Lawrence	166	1,858,904	2,174,364	2,392,406	1,862,361
Atlantic City	170	3,215,426	2,711,811	2,341,724	1,991,456
Baltimore & Ohio	4,742	133,613,321	116,968,882	103,024,213	84,460,295
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic	87	1,281,365	1,232,021	1,173,327	1,029,975
Bangor & Aroostook	632	4,384,562	4,013,408	2,990,368	2,439,252
Bessemer & Lake Erie	206	12,372,619	11,110,685	8,672,234	6,257,620
Boston & Maine	2,305	59,450,779	55,383,545	47,164,941	38,251,716
Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. Corp.	252	1,785,856	1,678,686	1,411,722	1,244,945
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	586	14,975,000	12,761,754	11,878,566	9,389,793
Canadian Pacific (lines in Maine)	233	2,424,739	2,121,236	2,129,438	1,470,103
Central New England	301	5,477,288	5,208,198	3,618,488	2,941,140
Central R. R. of New Jersey	684	37,096,739	34,372,348	26,412,853	22,156,647
Central Vermont	411	4,482,811	4,463,588	3,730,313	3,355,528
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,131	21,012,173	16,817,329	16,398,363	13,117,508
Chicago & Erie	269	8,794,149	8,335,152	6,659,439	5,231,058
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	654	9,161,898	8,202,276	6,482,004	5,346,606
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern	374	3,805,025	2,813,761	2,889,489	2,148,320
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	290	6,021,252	10,217,861	4,901,183	7,592,111
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western	321	2,639,537	2,372,130	2,127,458	1,716,713
Cincinnati Northern	245	2,440,830	1,909,947	1,767,202	1,307,820
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	2,386	52,650,920	46,678,241	38,059,421	31,221,977
Cumberland Valley	163	4,838,904	3,684,644	2,541,842	2,039,343
Delaware & Hudson	878	29,935,653	26,595,975	23,374,755	18,058,955
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	955	57,211,224	51,580,899	37,676,488	31,940,974
Detroit & Mackinac	384	1,340,450	1,254,102	1,071,039	855,048
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	190	3,403,425	3,274,925	3,148,678	2,749,483
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	441	2,649,122	2,325,278	2,524,102	1,772,584
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	802	15,816,473	14,138,324	10,997,720	8,925,906
Erie	1,937	70,982,219	65,976,110	60,817,685	48,222,643
Grand Rapids & Indiana	569	6,491,359	5,897,566	5,116,260	4,396,460
Grand Trunk Western	347	10,165,881	9,229,591	7,825,915	6,234,748
Hocking Valley	349	10,696,434	8,200,420	7,409,123	5,597,889
Indiana Harbor Belt	109	5,121,878	4,653,961	4,131,520	3,142,779
Kanawha & Michigan	176	3,606,991	3,527,861	2,543,126	2,378,787
Lake Erie & Western	900	8,122,896	7,404,184	5,871,332	4,689,268
Lehigh & Hudson River	96	2,247,617	2,143,597	1,467,806	1,347,553
Lehigh & New England	296	3,666,567	3,046,332	2,263,645	1,821,674
Lehigh Valley	1,442	53,358,446	48,859,909	41,826,166	34,764,977
Long Island	398	17,286,179	14,971,839	11,960,535	9,927,208
Maine Central	1,216	14,125,577	12,824,676	10,675,876	8,800,761
Michigan Central	1,861	52,879,434	46,418,790	38,289,136	30,646,261
Monongahela	108	2,152,836	2,024,939	1,359,086	1,011,610
New York Central	6,082	238,829,800	223,261,590	170,542,128	143,363,853
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	571	16,901,206	15,387,928	13,281,309	11,471,986
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1,995	85,784,893	80,432,167	61,970,060	54,372,029
New York, Ontario & Western	568	9,164,878	8,794 166	6,620,579	6,200,753
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk	112	5,516,810	5,194,159	4,088,262	3,443,973
New York, Susquehanna & Western	135	3,478,993	3,398,205	2,764,362	2,409,737
Pennsylvania Company	1,754	78,595,299	75,569,026	62,747,900	51,131,323
Pennsylvania R. R.	4,542	255 093,495	230.278,534	200,588,086	166,164,582
Pere Marquette	2,243	23,713,269	22,559,254	17,744,528	15.631,230
Philadelphia & Reading	1,127	66,831,398	60,452,869	46,699,283	34,879,459
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington	746	33,212,404	25,546,425	24,588,247	18,660,284
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	224	25,621,654	24,043,163	16,652,502	11,777,113
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	2,398	73,507,628	64,036,497	56,361,949	46,171,537
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern	204	1,230,927	2,034,995	1,429,015	1,768,417
Rutland	454	4,325,538	4,035,656	3,275,722	2,723,190
Staten Island Rapid Transit	23	1,493,514	1,554,480	1,166,915	1,112,900
Toledo & Ohio Central	435	8,088,542	6,203,847	6,114,305	4,610,835
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	455	7,041,663	5,958,987	5,023,863	3,832,805
Ulster & Delaware	128	1,008,893	1,007,840	797,475	736,980
Union R. R. Co. (of Pennsylvania)	35	5,732,626	5,698,568	5,699,962	4,102,081
Wabash	2,519	40,459,402	37,592,564	28,581,465	25,399,879
Western Maryland	739	13,638,450	11,967,982	9,561,316	7,516,222
West Jersey & Seashore	359	8,555,047	7,829,320	7,002,130	5,957,483
Wheeling & Lake Erie	512	11,028,904	10,003,608	7,369,085	6,364,900
Southern District:					
Alabama & Vicksburg	142	2,139,316	1,818,133	1,501,242	1,338,530
Alabama Great Southern	312	7,151,055	5,987,828	4,734,410	3,798,638
Atlanta & West Point	93	1,770,250	1,469,722	1,241,228	1,034,825
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	640	3,983,368	3,339,840	3,322,257	2,555,181
Atlantic Coast Line	4,780	44,063,331	37,322,085	29,773,995	24,060,605
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio	282	4,063,267	3,105,320	2,333,597	1,652,651
Central of Georgia	1,918	16,024,537	13,725,144	11,045,849	9,281,046
Charleston & Western Carolina	342	2,401,443	2,025,370	1,527,928	1,309,418
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,412	54,643,794	49,834,312	38,105,806	32,698,676
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	337	13,051,819	12,019,397	8,841,061	7,709,637
Coal & Coke	197	1,290,665	1,150,430	1,145,312	910,835
Florida East Coast	765	8,140,167	8,713,079	4,501,196	4,281,835
Georgia R. R. Lessee Organization	334	4,366,637	3,433,069	2,940,044	2,341,956
Georgia Southern & Florida	402	2,983,427	2,669,809	2,336,080	1,944,292
Gulf & Ship Island	307	2,328,741	1,986,157	1,552,310	1,241,708
Gulf, Mobile & Northern	492	2,322,650	2,051,088	1,589,401	1,486,395

Road.	Average Miles op. 1917.	Operating Revenues. 1917.	Operating Revenues. 1916.	Operating Expenses. 1917.	Operating Expenses. 1916.
Southern District—*Continued.*					
Illinois Central	4,766	87,144,786	73,740,266	62,339,834	52,843,149
Louisville & Nashville	5,072	76,907,387	64,928,120	52,998,759	42,042,111
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	199	2,226,650	1,751,114	1,452,321	1,177,787
Mobile & Ohio	1,160	13,604,506	12,229,643	10,352,977	8,954,664
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1,236	15,194,755	13,519,588	11,550,032	9,749,810
New Orleans & Northeastern	203	4,969,265	4,011,443	3,339,505	2,587,797
New Orleans Great Northern	284	1,916,461	1,746,701	1,235,241	970,455
Norfolk & Western	2,085	65,910,242	59,449,981	41,161,503	33,508,732
Norfolk Southern	907	5,299,914	4,939,172	3,680,368	3,272,200
Seaboard Air Line	3,461	30,345,146	26,184,488	21,717,178	17,531,907
Southern	6,982	90,716,569	76,066,625	60,113,598	49,448,453
Southern Ry. in Mississippi	278	1,309,221	1,170,428	976,816	890,539
Tennessee Central	293	1,797,251	1,707,521	1,379,302	1,270,342
Virginian	512	10,242,473	8,455,964	5,698,862	4,291,658
Western Ry. of Alabama	133	1,725,860	1,365,275	1,241,846	968,811
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,382	18,152,123	15,135,124	12,470,133	9,485,047
Western District:					
Arizona Eastern	377	4,269,651	3,855,973	2,135,142	2,091,850
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	8,642	140,978,936	121,578,880	88,504,050	72,896,805
Bingham & Garfield	36	3,351,395	2,720,701	1,339,771	948,881
Chicago & Alton	1,052	20,525,689	17,781,279	15,133,977	12,498,253
Chicago & North Western	8,108	108,264,984	97,978,844	78,758,989	65,120,827
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,373	122,342,706	109,191,205	80,827,474	65,235,705
Chicago Great Western	1,496	16,368,323	16,131,692	12,492,412	11,249,666
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	10,256	113,739,202	110,609,689	85,195,964	73,765,051
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	255	2,192,288	1,810,461	1,852,267	1,494,773
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf	475	3,899,173	3,402 921	2,557,014	2,291,349
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,744	85,709,549	77,432,911	63,489,090	52,796,821
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	1,749	21,476,509	20,855,286	15,841,313	13,608,879
Colorado & Southern	1,102	10,952,950	9,188,164	6,789,723	5,752,630
Colorado Midland	337	1,622,443	1,666,813	1,664,557	1,532,328
Cripple Creek & Colorado Springs	89	1,113,170	1,354,675	519,472	666,133
Denver & Rio Grande	2,580	28,423,138	25,464,486	19,728,429	14,876,355
Denver & Salt Lake	255	2,065,217	1,913,079	2,041,509	1,436,069
Duluth & Iron Range	270	7,371,399	7,170,865	4,418,084	3,598,540
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	413	15,306,600	14,389,278	7,140,656	5,692,464
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	600	4,316,295	3,750,688	3,452,572	2,670,051
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific	175	2,026,109	1,882,889	1,529,373	1,208,766
El Paso & Southwestern	1,028	13,634,863	12,614,003	7,299,959	6,489,849
Fort Worth & Denver City	454	6,546,863	6,052,375	4,032,634	3,586,160
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	1,360	19,737,996	15,248,909	11,514,978	10,105,259
Great Northern	8,230	88,534,163	83,152,017	59,243,785	48,515,291
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé	1,937	17,285,640	16,423,226	12,185,473	11,839,583
Houston & Texas Central	932	8,223,426	7,284,632	4,925,626	4,556,979
Houston East & West Texas	190	1,862,980	1,613,178	1,102,913	1,011,172
International & Great Northern	1,159	12,588,224	10,766,944	8,649,994	7,786,049
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient	272	1,217,345	1,236,642	1,202,293	1,126,347
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient of Texas	465	1,308,779	1,354,681	1,287,690	1,253,672
Kansas City Southern	755	12,410,965	10,339,958	7,634,681	6,264,015
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,154	12,766,723	11,656,885	7,731,226	6,813,009
Louisiana & Arkansas	302	1,569,722	1,512,480	1,123,396	1,036,243
Louisiana Ry. and Navigation Co	342	2,497,535	2,142,164	1,738,052	1,468,181
Louisiana Western	207	3,653,551	2,685,230	1,689,424	1,518,768
Midland Valley	383	2,927,128	2,121,167	2,040,800	1,495,177
Mineral Range	120	1,184,850	1,107,781	1,122,502	900,250
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,646	11,005,962	10,995,223	7,869,191	7,288,349
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	4,227	34,540,492	34,472,085	22,964,794	19,241,592
Missouri & North Arkansas	365	1,417,969	1,310,935	1,122,310	1,027,497
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Lines	3,866	43,344,150	36,733,683	33,146,110	29,439,701
Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf	332	1,931,158	1,602,156	1,572,015	1,438,181
Missouri Pacific	7,325	78,320,313	69,972,812	53,248,038	51,342,297
Morgan's La. & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co.	400	6,910,459	5,172,576	3,902,010	3,510,553
Nevada Northern	165	2,512,402	2,119,115	1,067,865	855,178
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico	191	1,517,604	1,525,462	985,047	1,309,512
Northern Pacific	6,521	88,225,726	80,281,343	53,297,861	43,232,278
Northwestern Pacific	507	4,871,595	4,515,562	3,113,696	2,858,629
Oregon Short Line	2,306	31,016,343	26,865,974	16,478,294	13,302,537
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co	2,057	22,097,098	18,880,259	14,878,199	13,039,848
Panhandle & Santa Fé	689	6,890,859	5,947,568	4,166,650	3,424,616
St. Joseph & Grand Island	257	2,346,814	2,133,424	2,345,541	1,415,292
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico	548	3,918,191	3,933,971	2,399,261	2,275,437
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,752	57,352,310	50,870,998	37,449,019	33,657,715
St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas	189	1,113,130	1,179,160	1,028,101	1,043,756
St. Louis Southwestern	943	11,468,728	9,079,975	6,193,968	5,179,992
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Tex.	810	5,840,929	4,770,156	4,702,892	4,138,314
San Antonio & Arkansas Pass	732	4,178,192	4,141,619	3,517,595	3,420,253
Southern Pacific	7,091	141,653,381	121,481,981	90,961,279	76,249,255
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	554	6,778,799	5,215,851	3,305,940	2,745,803
Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis (S.& T.)	36	3,712,528	3,577,079	2,122,111	1,679,837
Texarkana & Fort Smith	81	1,136,522	949,367	570,855	518,685
Texas & New Orleans	468	6,410,977	4,883,870	3,900,757	3,521,690
Texas & Pacific	1,946	22,714,007	20,858,658	15,389,756	14,373,029
Toledo, Peoria & Western	247	1,289,433	1,217,695	1,184,774	1,019,700
Trinity & Brazos Valley	365	1,095,339	1,058,408	1,281,177	1,322,555
Union Pacific	3,622	76,988,423	68,666,374	45,938,666	37,362,008
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	171	2,206,558	1,805,138	1,397,315	1,209,460
Western Pacific	960	9,898,483	8,270,262	6,190,055	4,950,622

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD EIGHT HOUR COMMISSION.

This was the commission on a standard work day of railroad employés, created by Act of Congress approved September 3 and 5, 1916. Major Gen. George W. Goethals was chairman. His associates were Edgar E. Clark and George Rublee. The secretary was Dr. M. O. Lorenz. The commission was appointed by President Wilson, October 11, 1916; it rendered its report to the President and Congress under date of December 29, 1917. The purpose was to find out what it would cost American railways to apply the eight-hour day (put in effect by Congress on January 1, 1917), to the increased wage schedules agreed upon, March 19, 1917, by a conference committee representing, on one hand, the Council of National Defense, and, on the other, the four Brotherhoods of trainmen. Parts of the Eight Hour Commission's report are as follows:

"We find that the roads in actual practice have applied the eight-hour day as a basis for reckoning the compensation of the following classes of employés: Engineers, firemen, conductors, assistant conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, and flagmen in road and yard service, and generally, also hostlers. The average number of the employés in these classes, including a small number classified as 'Other road train employés,' in the calendar year 1916, was 308,373, which was 17.37 per cent. of the total number of railway employés. This refers to the large roads, having annual operating revenues of more than $1,000,000. The corresponding percentages in the three geographical districts are: Eastern, 17.69 per cent.; Southern, 17.45 per cent.; and Western, 16.86 per cent. The aggregate number of employés in the Eastern district is slightly in excess of those in the South and West combined. The aggregate compensation paid during the year 1916 to the employés above mentioned was $410,743,044, which was 28.11 per cent. of the compensation paid to all railroad employés. The corresponding percentages in the three geographical districts are: Eastern, 29.19 per cent.; Southern, 27.71 per cent.; and Western, 26.93 per cent.

"The table below covers 104,355 miles of road, of which 20,093 were in the Eastern district, 24,502 in the Southern, and 59,760 in the Western.

COMPENSATION UNDER EIGHT-HOUR LAW AND UNDER 1916 SCHEDULES, BY DISTRICTS, JANUARY, 1917.

Dist. and Service.	Compensation 1916.	Increase 8-hour.	Per Cent.	Dist. and Service.	Compensation 1916.	Increase 8-hour.	Per Cent.
Passenger:				Western	$2,974,305	$394,168	13.252
Eastern	$1,131,579	$48,048	4.246	Total	$7,604,313	$1,142,773	15.028
Southern	554,186	10,027	1.809	Yard:			
Western	1,260,141	22,349	1.774	Eastern	$2,139,249	$531,940	24.866
Total	$2,945,906	$80,424	2.730	Southern	651,590	153,287	23.525
Freight:				Western	1,218,136	300,576	24.675
Eastern	$2,955,414	$567,046	19.187	Total	$4,008,975	$985,803	24.590
Southern	1,674,594	181,559	10.841				

"If the percentages shown in the preceding table are applied to the total compensation paid to these same classes of employés for the calendar year 1916, the following estimate of total increase in wage cost results: Passenger service, $2,532,097; freight service, $31,668,998; yard service, $27,333,437; total for the United States, $61,534,532. This does not include increases paid to hostlers, which would amount to about $1,875,000 additional, if all roads paid hostlers on the eight-hour basis, the increase for this occupation being generally nearly 25 per cent for January, 1917."

The commission thought the roads would find ways to adjust schedules so as to reduce overtime and thus lessen cost of operation, adding: The estimated increase in wage cost may be compared with the total railway operating revenues and the freight revenue for the calendar year 1916:

Dist.	Wage Inc. Due to 8-hr. Law.	Total Operating Revenue.	Freight Revenue.	Dist.	Wage Inc. Due to 8-hr. Law.	Total Operating Revenue.	Freight Revenue.
Eastern.	$35,531,110	$1,603,972,521	$1,142,813,083	West'n..	$19,248,976	$1,439,925,920	$1,021,385,343
South'n.	6,754,446	522,065,232	382,672,045	Total.	$61,534,532	$3,565,963,673	$2,546,870,471

NUMBER IN FREIGHT SERVICE RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGES FOR JANUARY, 1917.
Covers 26 Eastern, 17 Southern and 21 Western roads, in whole or in part.

Wages.	E. Eng. %	S. Eng. %	W. Eng. %	E. B'k. %	S. B'k. %	W. B'k. %	Wages.	E. Eng. %	S. Eng. %	W. Eng. %	E. B'k. %	S. B'k. %	W. B'k. %
Under $10	0.96	1.67	3.52	3.74	5.65	6.30	$170 to $179	9.01	7.75	7.00	.02	.03	.23
$10 to $19	1.44	1.88	4.21	2.92	4.14	5.52	$180 to $189	10.76	7.46	6.65	.02	.....	.19
$20 to $29	.79	1.67	2.92	2.70	3.51	3.77	$190 to $199	10.02	8.04	7.21	.02	.....	.12
$30 to $39	1.14	1.52	2.15	2.87	4.10	3.53	$200 to $209	8.66	6.38	6.78	.....	.....	.03
$40 to $49	1.09	1.74	1.67	2.42	5.58	3.44	$210 to $219	5.90	4.93	6.44	.....	.....	.02
$50 to $59	.96	.94	1.20	3.58	7.62	4.45	$220 to $229	2.54	4.86	4.81	.....	.....	.....
$60 to $69	1.36	.73	1.37	4.67	7.17	5.51	$230 to $239	2.36	3.33	3.94	.....	.....	.....
$70 to $79	1.49	1.59	1.76	6.49	9.68	7.09	$240 to $249	1.84	2.32	2.40	.....	.....	.....
$80 to $89	1.75	2.84	1.72	9.62	10.54	9.55	$250 to $259	.53	1.45	1.46	.....	.....	.....
$90 to $99	1.31	1.67	1.89	13.84	13.27	12.26	$260 to $269	.35	1.01	1.29	.....	.....	.....
$100 to $109	2.19	2.97	2.36	15.71	13.44	12.99	$270 to $279	.04	.65	.60	.....	.....	.....
$110 to $119	2.84	3.55	2.75	13.86	8.86	10.30	$280 to $289	.13	.65	.51	.....	.....	.....
$120 to $129	3.76	3.33	3.13	9.80	4.76	6.41	$290 to $299	.....	.36	.30	.....	.....	.....
$130 to $139	4.77	5.00	3.78	5.08	1.34	4.42	$300 and over	.....	.15	.26	.....	.....	.....
$140 to $149	6.39	6.45	4.55	2.04	.28	2.27							
$150 to $159	6.74	6.52	5.28	.55	.03	1.12	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
$160 to $169	8.88	6.59	6.09	.05	.....	.48							

"The typical earnings of an Eastern freight engineer," says the commission, "was around $180 a month, and that of the Eastern freight brakemen $100 a month, but there were many who received more and many who received less. It is not enough to show how many persons received the specified earnings. It is desirable to know also the amount of service rendered in each of these classes. It may be noted here that the very low earnings indicate that work was performed for only a fraction of the month and the high earnings imply large mileage or long hours."

ACTUAL TIME ON DUTY PER RUN OR PER DAY, AS INDICATED, FOR ENGINEERS, JANUARY, MARCH AND MAY, 1917.

Class of Service.	Month	Penn. R. R.	C.C.C. & St.L.	C.RR. of N.J.	D.&H. R. R.	L.&N. R. R.	M.&O. R. R.	A., T. & S.Fe E.Lns.	C., R.I. & P. R. R.	M., K. & T. Lines.	C.&N W. R. R.
Through	Jan.	6.0	6.5	10.4	7.4	5.7	5.5	7.1	6.2	6.4	7.4
	Mar.	5.9	6.0	10.2	8.1	5.8	5.4	7.5	5.9	7.2	6.8
	May.	5.8	5.9	10.2	8.3	5.9	6.1	6.7	5.7	7.1	6.5
Short, turn around and Suburban	Jan.—										
	Actual.	8.6	7.8	11.9	8.9	5.2	*a*10.8	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.3
	Elapsed	10.9	10.4	11.9	11.1	7.1	*a*10.8	10.0	8.4	10.3	7.5
	Mar.—										
	Actual.	8.8	8.2	11.9	9.5	7.9	*a*10.7	8.0	11.3	5.9	7.7
	Elapsed	10.9	13.1	11.9	11.6	10.0	*a*12.4	11.3	15.7	8.9	10.4
	May—										
	Actual.	8.6	7.6	11.7	9.3	7.8	*a*10.3	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
	Elapsed	10.8	11.1	11.7	11.2	9.9	*a*10.3	6.4	9.3	10.0	8.7
Freight service—											
Fast	Jan.	10.6	9.1	10.0	11.6	10.2	8.3	8.5	9.6	(*b*)	9.1
	Mar.	10.8	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.6	7.8	8.4	9.1	(*b*)	8.1
	May.	10.3	10.3	10.1	11.8	10.0	8.2	8.2	9.4	(*b*)	8.6
Slow	Jan.	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.2	10.2
	Mar.	12.1	12.4	13.0	12.5	9.9	9.5	10.2	10.4	9.7	10.0
	May.	11.7	12.5	13.0	13.0	9.4	9.2	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.1
Local	Jan.	11.7	12.6	12.6	12.1	11.2	11.4	12.0	11.6	12.2	11.7
	Mar.	12.0	11.6	12.6	12.3	11.6	11.1	12.2	11.9	11.9	11.1
	May.	11.2	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.1	10.1	11.9	11.2	11.2	11.6
Hours per day:											
Yard service	Jan.	11.7	11.5	12.1	11.4	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.7	11.6
	Mar.	11.6	10.9	12.0	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.8	10.5	11.2
	May.	9.1	10.0	9.0	8.6	10.6	8.0	9.4	8.4	8.8	11.0

a Represents hours per day, runs being incompletely reported.
b No service reported.

ANALYSIS OF SPEED AND DELAYS OF TRAINS IN SLOW FREIGHT SERVICE, TWO WEEKS ENDED MARCH 17, 1917.

Road.	Number of slow freight trains on divisions reported.	Per Cent. having a sp'd, including delays, faster than 12½ miles per hour.	Per Cent. having 30 or more loaded cars.	Per Cent. having less than 4 hours' delay.	Per Cent. having speed more than 15 miles per hr. actually running.	Transportation service train miles per mile of main track.
*Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	1,330	47.4	42.5	56.6	97.2	.....
El Paso & Southwestern	323	43.0	10.5	67.5	87.9	3,200
Atlantic Coast Line	1,227	36.2	35.1	33.7	93.7	3,198
†Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	1,018	28.3	49.3	48.4	75.1	4,122
Illinois Central	2,704	26.1	47.8	49.2	80.6	5,211
‡Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	698	25.2	30.1	43.6	87.7	4,122
Union Pacific	1,906	25.0	45.3	51.1	69.4	4,747
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	2,516	21.6	27.1	55.1	75.3	4,152
Southern	2,600	20.3	40.3	30.8	79.4	3,997
Norfolk & Western	2,160	16.2	50.6	38.3	73.3	6,315
Great Northern	2,134	10.4	67.4	24.4	75.2	2,857
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	149	11.4	85.2	87.3	48.9	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central	434	9.9	44.9	24.2	46.5	5,017
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	1,290	9.5	50.8	15.0	77.9	5,763
New York Central	2,250	7.7	57.8	14.7	59.6	6,605
Pennsylvania Co.	4,786	7.3	44.9	17.5	56.1	7,957
Erie	1,253	4.5	60.3	23.4	36.3	6,850
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	133	4.5	21.1	28.6	88.0	7,237
Boston & Maine	1,579	4.1	26.5	25.6	59.9	6,709
Baltimore & Ohio	3,104	2.4	54.3	11.1	57.0	6,186
Pennsylvania R. R.	2,222	2.4	54.3	21.1	46.2	8,908
Bessemer & Lake Erie	239	2.1	60.6	41.8	37.4	7,200
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	257	1.2	55.6	13.3	66.1	5,100
Philadelphia & Reading	2,085	0.5	45.0	24.4	26.9	9,332
Chesapeake & Ohio	223	.....	60.1	28.2	20.6	5,118

*Coast lines. †Western lines. ‡Eastern lines.

For a smaller number of trains a study was made of those having fewer than 50 cars as compared with those having 50 cars or more per train. It was necessary to take the number of cars as a basis for classification rather than the gross weight, as not all roads could give data as to gross ton-miles. The general result follows:

SPEED AND DELAYS OF LONG AND SHORT TRAINS IN SLOW FREIGHT SERVICE FOR TWO WEEKS ENDED MARCH 17, 1917.

Item.	Less Than 50 Cars.	50 or More Cars.	Item.	Less Than 50 Cars.	50 or More Cars.
No. of trains included in this table	11,050	4,467	Ave. No. of miles run per train	106.75	103.78
			Ave. delay per train, h. and m.	5 32	5 41
Average No. of cars per train:			Ave. actual r'ng time, m. per hr.	15.91	13.99
Loaded	24.29	35.54	Ave. sp'd, incl'ng delays, m. per hr	8.71	7.92
Empty	8.30	28.03			
Total	32 59	63 57			

DELAYS AND RUNNING TIME OF TRAINS IN SLOW-FREIGHT SERVICE BY ROADS.

Name of Road.	Number.		Delays.		Act. Time		Name of Road.	Number.		Delays.		Act. time.	
	Sht.	Lg.	Sht.	Lg.	Sht.	Lg.		Sht.	Lg.	Sht.	Lg.	Sht.	Lg.
			h. m.	h. m.	M. p. h.	M. p. h.				h. m.	h. m.	M. p. h.	M. p. h.
Santa Fé (11 div.)	1,112	600	5 06	4 38	17.66	17.88	Phila. & R. (4 div.)	1,577	799	5 52	5 52	11.96	9.93
Rock Isl. (12 div.)	1,436	248	4 08	5 05	16.37	15.79	Penn. Co. (2 div.)	551	148	6 32	7 17	12.26	12.49
Gt. North. (12 div.)	1,442	658	8 11	5 03	18.93	15.28	B. & O. (4 div.)	437	229	7 11	10 14	15.62	14.56
Union Pac. (2 div.)	563	191	4 46	4 40	18.75	18.40	Bes. & Lake Erie	260	98	4 21	5 13	14.19	13.57
Atl. Coast (3 div.)	1,092	227	5 04	5 51	19.42	20.88	Erie (4 div.)	344	244	6 32	5 37	13.24	12.22
So. Ry. (3 div)	445	33	5 50	4 41	17.41	17.89	K. & M. (2 div.)	117	122	2 35	1 26	13.29	13.59
B. & M. (2 div.)	371	13	5 38	4 29	15.64	12.49	T. & O. C. (2 div.)	364	129	5 09	8 32	15.06	10.88
N. Y. C. (3 div.)	237	561	6 32	6 28	18.20	12.64							
Big Four (3 div.)	702	167	6 31	6 48	16.60	14.09	Total	11,050	4,467	5 32	5 41	15.91	13.99

CASUALTIES TO EMPLOYEES IN TRAIN SERVICE: YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1916.

Class of Employees.	Av. No. Empld.	No. Killed.	No. Injured.	Class of employees.	Av. No. Empld.	No. Killed.	No. Injured.
Yd. eng'rs. and m'tom.	15,758	11	1,076	Rd. freight conductors.	25,303	72	3,051
Yd. firemen and h'prs.	16,109	22	1,644	Rd. frt. bkm. & flagm.	63,005	432	13,115
Yard conductors	15,282	71	1,993	Rd. pass. engrs. & mtm.	13,388	45	714
Yard brakemen	39,983	341	12,209	Rd. pass. firem. & hlprs.	13,093	52	1,245
Hostlers	7,168	5	225	Rd. pass. conductors.	10,585	6	298
Rd. frt. eng'rs & mtm.	31,540	70	2,360	Rd. pass. baggagemen.	5,606	2	361
Rd. frt. firemen & hlprs.	33,499	107	5,145	Rd. pass. bkm & flagm.	14,736	8	718

"Killed" includes employés killed in an accident at the time of its occurrence and the injured who die within 24 hours after the accident. "Injured" includes employés incapacitated for work for more than 3 days in the aggregate during the 10 days immediately following the accident.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, TOTAL HOURS ON DUTY, AGGREGATE COMPENSATION, 1916.

Occupation.	United States.				Occupation.	United States.			
	Av. Service	Hours Per. yr.	Per. hr.	Total.		Av. Service	Hours Per yr.	Per. hr.	Total.
			Cts.					Cts.	
Tr. dis. and dir.	4,786	14,800,672	55.6	$8,223,754	Rd. frt. brakemen and flagmen	63,005	197,633,116	33.5	66,215,010
Tel., tele., and blk. operators.	19,487	59,271,382	28.2	16,703,415	Rd. pass. eng'rs and motormen	13,388	31,592,130	90.0	28,421,679
Tel., tele. and operating interl'rs	7,723	22,256,976	30.2	6,721,089	Rd. psss. firemen and helpers	13,093	30,304,047	56.0	16,956,194
Lev'rm. (nontele.)	3,387	11,845,720	22.0	2,606,064	Rd. pass. cond'rs	10,585	28,004,385	71.0	19,872,931
Tele.—clerks	10,620	34,641,154	25.4	8,814,211	Rd. pass bag'm.	5,606	15,306,933	40.2	6,152,687
Agt. teleg'rs	19,359	71,313,815	23.3	16,609,193	Rd. pass. brakem. and flagmen	14,736	37,913,174	40.1	15,191,605
Yd. eng & mtrm.	15,758	58,523,157	43.5	25,436,485	Other rd. train employees	3,318	9,155,229	28.6	2,619,629
Yd. firem. & hlpes	16,109	58,445,620	27.2	15,921,629					
Yd. conductors.	15,282	56,462,467	38.6	21,734,827					
Yd. brakemen	39,983	135,726,527	35.2	47,813,767					
Hostlers	7,168	29,150,695	25.9	7,554,917					
Rd. frt engineers and motormen	31,540	95,747,427	60.9	58,306,345	Total, all empl's.	1,775,829			1,461,148,077
Rd. frt. firemen and helpers	33,499	96,366,145	39.1	37,635,773	Total railway operating revenue				$3,565,963,673
Rd. freight cond.	25,303	81,894,520	50.0	40,909,566	Freight revenue				2,546,870,471

Note—Above does not include: Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, western district, not reported; Virginia & Southwestern, southern district, not reported; Trinity & Brazos Valley, western district, data not complete. Excess compensation paid to employés receiving less than $1,800 per annum: Oregon Short Line; Oregon-Washington R. R. & Navigation Co.; Union Pacific.

TROLLEY LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Electric Railway Journal; covers data for 1917.)

State.	No. Cos	Miles Trk.	M'tr. Cars.	State.	No. Cos	Miles Trk.	M'tr. Cars.	State.	No. Cos	Miles Trk.	M'tr. Cars.
Conn.	8	1,624	2,269	Ill.	72	3,774	5,962	Ariz.	4	54	44
Maine	15	534	540	Ind.	43	2,378	1,920	Cal.	42	3,393	3,686
Mass.	43	3,243	7,893	Ia.	25	881	962	Col.	13	492	463
N. H.	14	252	286	Ky.	10	462	995	Idaho	6	180	68
R. I.	3	439	1,056	Mich.	26	1,666	2,273	Kan.	18	553	415
Vt.	10	128	141	Minn.	14	722	1,329	Mont.	9	658	128
				Mo.	22	1,135	2,621	Neb.	6	254	538
Total	93	6,220	12,185	Ohio	80	4,280	5,466	Nev.	2	11	12
				Wis.	18	768	975	N. M.	2	9	11
Del.	2	153	309					N. Dak.	6	38	72
D. of C.	7	412	1,074	Total	310	16,066	22,503	Okla.	16	310	267
Md.	12	674	2,143					Ore.	10	679	749
N. J.	29	1,545	3,286	Ala.	15	367	444	S. Dak.	3	26	34
N. Y.	108	5,637	16,851	Ark.	10	128	231	Tex.	38	1,003	1,200
Penn.	124	4,579	8,732	Fla.	9	183	265	Utah	5	470	276
Va.	15	590	900	Ga.	17	501	699	Wash.	19	1,092	1,049
W. Va.	24	639	611	La.	10	327	681	Wyo.	2	22	12
				Miss.	11	123	159				
Total	321	14,229	33,906	N. C.	12	292	303	Total	201	9,144	9,024
				S. C.	5	120	173	T'tl, all States	1,029	48,175	81,393
				Tenn.	15	475	820				
				Total	104	2,516	3,775				

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ADVANCES $242,000,000 TO RAILWAYS.

DIRECTOR GENERAL MCADOO, of the United States Railroad Administration, authorized the following statement on September 2, 1918: "The total amount of money which the United States Railroad Administration has advanced since April 1, 1918, to all railroad companies (exclusive of the current earnings of the roads, applied directly by the individual roads to their current expenses and corporate needs), was $241,851,420, to 64 different roads or systems, of which the amount advanced during the month of August was $38,137,370. Of the total amount advanced from April 1 to September 1, $202,297,660 was taken from the $500,000,000 revolving fund, and $39,553,760 was taken from the surplus earnings turned over to the Director General by the limited number of roads whose receipts for the period exceeded their needs. The total amount of money turned over to the Director General April 1 to September 1 by roads reporting surplus earnings was $62,845,699, but of the amount thus turned over $29,200,699 was returned to roads temporarily making the deposits, these same roads having subsequently called upon the Director General to advance to them considerable sums in addition to the return of the deposits which they had temporarily made with the Railroad Administration.

"The only railroads or systems which have deposited funds with the Director General and have not asked for the return of any portion of the funds thus deposited were the following: Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville, $3,450,000; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, $3,300,000; Northern Pacific, $2,500,000; Duluth, Missabe & Northern, $2,400,000; Union Pacific System, $2,100,000; Norfolk & Western, $1,500,000; Bessemer & Lake Erie, $1,500,000; Chicago & Northwestern, $1,500,000; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern, $1,500,000; Duluth & Iron Range, $900,000; Fort Worth & Denver City, $700,000; Pere Marquette, $500,000; El Paso & Southwestern, $500,000; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, $300,000; Spokane, Portland & Seattle, $300,000; Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, $300,000; Lehigh & New England, $300,000; International & Great Northern, $150,000; Grand Rapids & Indiana, $100,000. Among the other railroads depositing funds with the Director General, which have not already got back sums as great or greater than those thus deposited, were: Southern Pacific Lines, $2,000,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $400,000; St. Louis-San Francisco, $382,000; Colorado & Southern, $1,109,000; Hudson & Manhattan, $100,000; Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, $364,000; Alabama & Vicksburg, $490,000.

"The total amount advanced by the Director General to all railroad companies from April 1 to September 1, 1918 (exclusive of the current earnings immediately applied by the respective companies), was $241,851,420. The advances were made to the following roads: New York, New Haven & Hartford, $46,964,000; New York Central Lines, $46,300,000; Pennsylvania Lines, $40,000,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, $15,725,000; Baltimore & Ohio, $13,500,000; Illinois Central, $12,450,000; Erie, $8,400,000; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, $6,000,000; Seaboard Air Line, $4,350,000; Denver & Rio Grande, $4,100,000; Southern Railway Lines, $3,940,000; Southern Pacific Lines, $3,800,000; Chesapeake & Ohio, $3,750,000; Lehigh Valley, $3,500,000; Wabash, $3,225,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $3,100,000; Missouri Pacific, $2,750,000; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, $2,645,000; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, $2,600,000; Delaware & Hudson Company, $2,000,000; Philadelphia & Reading, $1,400,000; Minneapolis & St. Louis, $1,350,000; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, $1,325,000; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $1,200,000; St. Louis-San Francisco Lines, $1,118,000; Hudson & Manhattan, $1,000,000; Central of Georgia, $750,000; Indiana Harbor Belt, $720,000; Wheeling & Lake Erie, $700,000; Grand Trunk Western Lines, $621,000; Chicago & Alton, $600,000; Norfolk Southern, $540,000; Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, $525,000; Chicago, Great Western, $507,660; Hocking Valley, $500,000; Florida East Coast, $500,000; Kansas City Southern, $500,000; St. Louis Southwestern, $500,000, New York, Ontario & Western, $480,000; Ann Arbor, $330,000; Central New England, $300,000; Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, $300,000; Central Vermont, $285,000; Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, $238,775; Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern, $229,201; Gulf, Mobile & Northern, $200,000; San Antonio & Aransas Pass, $200,000; Chicago Junction, $200,000; Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, $189,000; Western Maryland, $169,509; Illinois Southern, $160,000; Belt Railway of Chicago, $155,000; Duluth South Shore & Atlantic, $150,000; Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, $136,000; New York, Chicago & St. Louis $132,275; New Orleans, Great Northern, $120,000; Chicago & Western Indiana, $116,000; Pittsburgh & Shawmut, $110,000; Old Dominion Steamship Company, $95,000; Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout, $50 000; San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf, $45,000; Colorado & Southern, $41,000; Franklin & Pittsylvania, $35,000; Alabama & Vicksburg, $10,000. Of the funds thus advanced to date, over 52 per cent. went to three systems, the New Haven, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania.

"The Director General desires to correct an impression which prevails in some quarters to the effect that the United States Railroad Administration is withholding, or has been withholding, the standard rentals due to the various railroads under Government control, pending the execution of the contracts between the railroads and the Government, and that the omission of any railroad corporations to settle their debts or claims is due to any omission by the Railroad Administration to pay the accrued rentals. The fact is that the equivalent of the standard rentals, which for the first eight months of the current year amounted to approximately $650,000,000, has already very largely been paid to every railroad company in the United States under Government control, and in many cases the Director General, in addition to paying these roads an amount equal to 90 per cent. of their standard rental (which payments in advance of the execution of contracts are permissive and not compulsory under the railroad act), has advanced large additional sums of money to these railroad corporations to enable them to meet maturing bond issues which they and their financial agents were unable, under existing conditions, to provide for, and to pay large sums for new equipment and additions and betterments.

"The total amount of money, therefore, which the Director General has disbursed, over and above all current expenses of operation, out of earnings of the railroad properties since January 1, and from current balances taken over on January 1, 1918, and from the Treasury's Revolving Fund, up to September 1, 1918, is estimated at between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000. In addition to the large sums which have been advanced directly to railroads, either on account of compensation or as loans, the Director General has advanced on account of orders placed by him for locomotives and cars now under construction, and which are being put in service as rapidly as completed, the further sum of $11,727,870."

SOME RESULTS OF FEDERAL RAILWAY CONTROL.

(Summarized from a report made September 3, 1918, to President Wilson by W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.)

THE railways came under Federal control January 1, 1918, in pursuance of a Presidential proclamation of December 26, 1917. On December 31, 1916, the total steam railway mileage in operation in the United States (all tracks), was 397,104 miles. This mileage was owned or controlled by 2,905 companies, employing some 1,700,814 persons. They had outstanding $10,875,208,565 of bonds and $8,755,403,517 of stock (par value). The inland waterways system includes some 57 canals, 3,057 miles in length, some of which were owned or controlled by the railroads, and many thousand miles of navigable rivers, lakes, bays, sounds, inlets, traversed by innumerable craft. Of the 2,905 railway companies 185 operated major systems, each of which had an annual operating revenue of $1,000,000 or more; 221 were switching and terminal companies; 1,434 were plant-facility roads, for serving some particular factory or industry; and 765 were "short line" railways dependent on larger systems for through connections.

Mr. McAdoo reduced to 2,061, from 2,325, the number of railway officials drawing $5,000 or over a year, and he also cut down the total annual salary list of these officials to $16,705,298, from $21,320,187.

SOME RESULTS OF FEDERAL RAILWAY CONTROL—*Continued.*

Expenses of railroad law departments were cut $1,500,000 a year; consolidation of ticket offices and curtailment of advertising saved $23,566,633 a year; 21,000,000 miles of passenger train travel west of the Mississippi, and 26,420,000 miles east of the Mississippi were cut from the schedules as unessential. Terminal stations were combined, and delays in loading and unloading the country's 2,400,000 freight cars were shortened. Standardization of locomotives and freight cars was begun. The new locomotives were shipped, at first, mostly to France, for use by the Americans there. Over 3,600 locomotives and 100,000 freight cars were contracted for at the shops in 1918 by the Director General. There were about 64,750 regular engines already in use, of many types.

Up to July 31, the sum of $1,151,967,240 had been authorized by the Government as expenditures for railway betterments and improvements. Of this, $441,604,460 was for additions and betterments; $666,824,180 was for equipment, and $43,538,600 for construction of extensions, branches, and other lines. Financial advances to the roads, up to July 31, 1918, totaled $203,714,050, including $43,964,000 at 6 per cent. to the New Haven road, $40,000,000 to the New York Central Lines, and $30,500,000 to the Pennsylvania.

General increases in the wages of railroad employés were made, including first, the train and yard men; next, the common labor, which was jumped 2½ cents an hour; and then 13 cents an hour extra was granted the 500,000 men in the mechanical departments. Freight rates were advanced 25 per cent., and passenger fares were fixed at a minimum of 3 cents a mile. An increase of 8.9 per cent. was achieved in freight movement, the revenue ton mileage being 34,250,247,814 miles in April, 1918, as against 31,464,837,365 in April, 1917. The average number of tons of freight hauled per train grew 6.9 per cent, from 651 to 696 tons; the average carload rose 14.4 per cent., from 25.7 tons to 29.4; and the revenue ton miles for freight locomotives increased 7.9 per cent., being 1,125,875 in April, 1918, as against 1,045,921 in April, 1917. On June 20, 1918, a record was broken when 9,531 freight cars passed a given point in 24 hours. This was at Columbia, Pa., on the Pennsylvania. On May 8 there were, at North Atlantic ports, 28,000 cars of export freight at piers and on the ground. From May 1, 1917, to July 31, 1918, the railroads moved 6,455,558 troops, of which 4,304,520, or nearly 68 per cent., were carried between January 1 and July 1, 1918. These figures do not include those traveling at their own expense. More than 177,000,000 feet of aeroplane and ship lumber were shipped from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts for the Government.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

ON April 10, 1915, President Wilson announced the selection of the route for the Alaska Railroad to be built by the Government. The route adopted is known as the Susitna route and extends from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 471 miles. This route includes the existing Alaska Northern Railway, which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula, for a distance of seventy-one miles to Turnagain Arm, and has been purchased from its owners by the Government for $1,150,000. The contract for the purchase of this road was signed by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, and under this contract, approved by the President, the road is taken over free from all debt or obligation of any kind.

From Turnagain Arm the route extends through the Susitna Valley and across Broad Pass to the Tanana River, and from there to Happy Station at Mile 460, where it connects with the Tanana Valley Railroad and from there on to Fairbanks. A side line extends from Matanuska Junction into the Matanuska coal fields, a distance of thirty-eight miles. A spur three miles in length extends from this branch up Eska Creek to the Eska coal mine, and a short spur up Moose Creek to the Doherty mine.

The Tanana Valley Railroad is being operated by the Government under lease, pending its purchase. It is a narrow-gauge line extending from Fairbanks to Chatanika, a distance of thirty-nine miles, with a five mile branch from Chena Junction to Chena. This road will be connected with the main line, and will be used as a feeder, and permits of the delivery of coal to mines that are being developed northeast of Fairbanks.

The Alaska Northern Railroad from Mile 0, at Seward, to Mile 25 has been put in good condition, and from this point on is in usable condition. At Mile 50 the old trestle bridge across Placer River, in the vicinity of Spencer Glacier, has been replaced by a new structure. The entire line from Kern Creek to Seward, a distance of seventy-one miles, is in operation. From Kern Creek northward along Turnagain Arm to Mile 85, a distance of sixteen miles, the grading has been completed. From Mile 85 through Anchorage and on to Montana Creek, Mile 211, and the branch line from Matanuska Junction to the Matanuska coal field, with spurs leading to mine, are all completed and being regularly operated. The coal from these mines is being used by the railroad. Grading has been completed from Mile 211 to Mile 248, with the exception of three stretches of about one mile each, upon which grading is under way. Clearing has been completed from Mile 248 to Mile 265, near the Junction of the Susitna and Indian River, and from this point through Broad Pass to Mile 360 no construction work has been done. From Mile 360 to Mile 400 grading is partly completed, and thence to Nenana, fifteen miles, the track has been laid. Northeast of Nenana into Happy Station, Mile 460, clearing is completed, but no further construction work is being done at this time. At Happy Station the line of the Alaska Railroad connects with the Tanana Valley Railroad, and from this point into Fairbanks, at Mile 470, the roadbed and track of the Tanana Valley Railroad is being used. Units of road in operation: Seward to Kern Creek, 71 miles; Mile 85 to Montana Creek, including Matanuska branch line, 164 miles; Tanana Valley Railroad, 44 miles; total, 279 miles.

WAGE SCALE OF NEW YORK CITY RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

(The figures after each year show, respectively, cents an hour in 1914 and 1918, and per cent. of increase.)

New York Railways Company—First year, 24, 27, 12.5; second year, 25, 30, 20.0; third and fourth years, 26, 31, 19.2; fifth year, 27, 31, 14.8; sixth to tenth year, 27, 32, 18.5; eleventh to fifteenth year, 27, 33, 22.2; sixteenth year and after, 27, 34, 25.9.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company: Conductors, surface lines: First year, 24, 27, 12.5; second year, 24, 30, 25.0; third year, 25, 30, 20.0; fourth year, 26, 31, 19.2; fifth year, 26, 32, 23.1; sixth year, 27, 32, 18.5; seventh to ninth year, 27, 33, 22.5; tenth year, 28, 33, 17.9; eleventh to fifteenth year, 28, 34, 21.4; sixteenth year and after, 28, 35, 25.0. Conductors, subway lines: First year, 23, 26, 13.0; second year, 23, 27, 17.4; third year, 24, 28, 16.3; fourth year, 25, 29, 16.0; fifth year and after, 25, 30, 20.0. Guards, subway lines: First year, 20, 24, 20.0; second year, 21, 25, 19.0; third year, 22, 25½, 11.4; fourth and fifth years, 22½, 26, 15.6; after fifth year, 23, 26, 13.0.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

THE following is a brief resumé for 1917: Mileage—3-foot 6-inch gauge, 8,958; 2-foot gauge, 521. Number of locomotives—3-foot 6-inch gauge, 1,526; 2-foot gauge, 54. Passenger cars—3-foot 6-inch gauge, 2,616; 2-foot gauge, 93. Passenger cars self-propelled (3-foot 6-inch gauge), 2. Freight cars—including vans, etc. (3-foot 6-inch gauge), 28,439; including vans, etc. (2-foot gauge), 468. Passengers carried (journeys), 49,699,579; gross tonnage revenue-earning traffic, 13,797,439.

Earnings: Passengers and parcels, $19,847,000; all other and total, $69,406,000. Gross working expenditure, $49,943,000; surplus of earnings over gross working expenditure, $19,463,000; net profit after payment of interest, $1,621,000; total number of employés, 60,704.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total Railway Mileage.	State Railways.	COUNTRY.	Year.	Total Railway Mileage.	State Railways.
Argentina	1916	22,688	4,136	Roumania	1914	2,382	2,350
Australia	1915	22,263	20,062	Russia	1916	48,955	37,800
Austria-Hungary	1914	29,328	24,000	Siam	1913	702	597
Belgium	1914	5,451	2,700	Spain	1914	9,377	.....
Brazil	1916	16,294	2,930	Sweden	1915	9,228	3,045
Canada	1915	35,582	1,768	Switzerland	1916	3,571	3,537
Chile	1915	5,015	3,236	Turkey	1914	4,576	1,200
China	1916	6,467	.....	Union South Africa	1915	8,986	7,834
Denmark	1915	2,455	1,250	United Kingdom	1915	23,701	.....
Egypt	1916	4,381	2,401	United States	1917	265,218	.....
France	1914	31,958	5,600	All other	.....	35,418	3,103
Germany	1914	39,600	36,550	Europe	.....	217,000	118,000
India	1916	35,333	29,500	North America	.....	323,000	15,000
Italy	1916	11,635	8,526	South America	.....	52,000	16,000
Japan	1915	7,131	5,686	Asia	.....	69,000	47,000
Mexico	1913	16,088	12,324	Africa	.....	29,000	19,000
Netherlands	1915	2,075	1,120	Oceania	.....	23,000	22,000
New Zealand	1916	2,989	2,960				
Norway	1916	1,973	1,685	Total railway mileage	.....	713,120	237,010
Peru	1915	1,800	1,100				

MOTOR CAR SPEED AND FALLING BODIES.

(S. F. Kennedy in the *Scientific American.*)

10	miles an hour equals a fall of	3.36 feet		50	miles an hour equals a fall of	86.53 feet	
15	" " " "	7.56 "		55	" " " "	101.67 "	
20	" " " "	13.44 "		60	" " " "	121.00 "	
25	" " " "	21.01 "		70	" " " "	164.69 "	
30	" " " "	30.25 "		80	" " " "	215.10 "	
35	" " " "	41.47 "		90	" " " "	272.24 "	
40	" " " "	53.78 "		100	" " " "	336.10 "	
45	" " " "	68.05 "					

EXPRESS COMPANIES COMBINED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

DIRECTOR GENERAL MCADOO, of the United States Railroad Administration, announced on May 2, 1918, the unification of the Adams, American, Wells Fargo, and Southern Express Companies for the period of the war, adding: "Under this arrangement the new express company will be the Director General's agent for carrying on the express business. The character of the service and the character of the rates will be under the Director General's control and subject to initiation by him. An important feature of the arrangement is that the new company is to be capitalized only to the extent of actual property and cash put into the business, and that the Government will share on a progressively increasing scale in any profits derived from the business. The general method of determining the compensation is that the Director General will receive 50¼ per cent. of the operating revenues (or gross earnings), and out of the balance the express company will pay operating expenses and taxes and a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital stock. Out of the next 2 per cent. available for distribution the express company will receive 1 per cent. and the Government 1 per cent.; out of the next 3 per cent. available for distribution the express company will receive 1 per cent. and the Government 2 per cent.; any further amounts available for distribution will be divided, one-quarter to the express company and three-quarters to the Government."

The Federal concern took the name "American Railway Express Company," and it began operations on July 1, taking in also the Great Northern, National, Northern, Southern, and Western Express Companies.

NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES IN OPERATION IN UNITED STATES.

(The figures are as of January 1.)

THE estimated number of automobiles in use in the United States is as follows: (1899) 10,000; (1905) 85,000; (1910) 400,000; (1911) 600,000; (1912) 677,000; (1913) 1,010,483; (1914) 1,253,875; (1915) 1,754,570; (1916) 2,225,000; (1917) 3,000,000; (1918) 3,500,000.

Various authorities estimate that the average consumption of gasoline per automobile equals from 10 to 14 barrels per annum. This figure has been checked against inspection figures of States inspecting all gasoline sold.

SURVIVAL OF THE HORSE.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

SUBSTITUTIONS for the horse have so far failed to diminish his number on farms, where he is mostly bred. Since he was first separately counted in the Census of 1850, his number has grown from 4,336,719 on farms in that year to 10,357,488 in 1880, to 18,267,020 in 1900, and to 19,833,113 in 1910, and the recent estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1918 makes the number 21,563,000. The railroad did not verify the common prophecy of the horse's gloomy future nearly a century ago, and many years elapsed before the heyday of the bicycle arrived with its expected menace to the horse. That machine of pleasure and toil diverted attention from the first real antagonist of the horse, the electric street railway, and this was a formidable one. It is roughly estimated that 2,000,000 horses would be required to move the street cars now in city service and that farmers would need to keep a stock of perhaps 3,000,000 horses to produce this supply. Yet, horses kept on increasing.

Apparently the most effective foe of the horse has appeared in the last ten years in the motor vehicle, although its importance in this respect is popularly exaggerated. According to statistics collected by the United States Department of Agriculture, the total State registrations of motor cars were 48,000 in 1906, about 500,000 in 1910, over 1,000,000 in 1912, over 2,400,000 in 1915, and 3,512,996 in 1916. Automobiles do not mostly displace horses, but many are used by men in occupations dependent on either horses or automobiles for personal movement, such as real estate agents, builders, and some merchants and manufacturers, and there is also the large public automobile passenger service in cities and, again, the large number of automobiles owned by farmers in place of driving horses. The bulk of the automobile owners, off farms, however, would not be owning horses as the alternative. It is the opinion that every motor truck on the average displaces three horses. It is known that 118,682 motor trucks were registered in 1916. Probably the displacement of horses by motor trucks and commercial vehicles represents a stock on farms of a few million horses, and to these must be added the stock eliminated by the automobile. Last of all, the farm tractor has appeared, with conjectural possibilities, but as yet with no perceptible displacement of horses in the country at large.

GOOD ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES—MILEAGE AND COSTS.

(By the Public Roads Bureau, U. S. Agricultural Department.)

STATE.	Expend'rs in 1914. (000 Omitted.)	Mileage All Roads Jan. 1, 1915.	Mileage Surfaced Roads Jan. 1, 1915.	STATE.	Expend'rs in 1914. (000 Omitted.)	Mileage All Roads Jan. 1, 1915.	Mileage Surfaced Roads Jan. 1, 1915.
Alabama	$3,949	55,446	4,988	Nebraska	1,796	80,272	1,204
Arizona	983	12,075	253	Nevada	245	12,182	262
Arkansas	1,522	50,743	1,097	New Hampshire	1,590	14,020	1,659
California	19,172	61,039	10,279	New Jersey	7,208	14,817	5,897
Colorado	1,937	39,780	1,193	New Mexico	556	11,873	261
Connecticut	3,641	14,061	2,975	New York	23,232	79,398	15,636
Delaware	511	3,674	243	North Carolina	5,215	50,758	6,004
Florida	2,280	17,995	2,830	North Dakota	2,402	68,796	955
Georgia	3,688	80,669	12,342	Ohio	14,334	86,354	30,569
Idaho	1,371	24,396	679	Oklahoma	2,112	107,916	121
Illinois	8,734	95,647	11,606	Oregon	5,310	36,819	4,726
Indiana	14,234	73,347	30,962	Pennsylvania	10,424	91,555	9,983
Iowa	10,187	104,074	614	Rhode Island	446	2,170	693
Kansas	5,544	111,052	1,149	South Carolina	1,024	42,226	3,270
Kentucky	2,474	57,916	12,403	South Dakota	1,218	96,306	363
Louisiana	1,777	24,563	2,067	Tennessee	2,370	46,050	8,102
Maine	2,642	23,537	2,762	Texas	9,920	128,960	10,527
Maryland	6,000	16,458	2,489	Utah	803	8,810	1,154
Massachusetts	6,092	18,681	8,506	Vermont	1,024	14,249	1,442
Michigan	9,262	74,190	7,828	Virginia	3,224	53,388	3,909
Minnesota	6,459	93,517	3,968	Washington	7,944	42,428	4,922
Mississippi	3,960	45,779	2,133	West Virginia	2,483	32,024	1,065
Missouri	5,513	96,041	6,712	Wisconsin	9,880	75,707	13,399
Montana	2,888	39,204	609	Wyoming	669	14,797	468

Of the 10,485 miles of surfaced roads in the Middle Atlantic States in 1904, approximately 60 per cent. was plain macadam and 40 per cent. was gravel. In 1909, of the 19,532 miles of surfaced road, 51 per cent. was macadam, 47 per cent. gravel, 1 per cent. bituminous macadam, and 1 per cent. other materials. In 1914, however, of a surfaced mileage of 24,482, 39.3 per cent. was macadam, 36.3 per cent. gravel, 15.4 per cent. bituminous macadam, 3.8 per cent. brick and concrete, and 5.2 per cent. of other materials.

New Jersey was the first to adopt the policy of State aid. The first work was done in 1892.

Of the 134,141.74 miles of surfaced roads, at the close of 1914, in the Central, Pacific, and Mountain States, 78,825.34 miles, or 58.77 per cent., were of gravel; 31,882.24 miles, or 23.77 per cent., macadam; 13,192.02 miles, or 9.84 per cent., sand-clay; 2,949.64 miles, or 2.20 per cent., bituminous macadam; 1,789.20 miles, or 1.33 per cent., concrete; 794.82 miles, or 0.59 per cent., brick.

Of the 18,038.78 miles of surfaced roads in the New England States at the close of 1914, 10,896.08 miles or 60.40 per cent., were gravel; 2,229.81 miles, or 12.36 per cent., macadam 1,771.20 miles, or 9.83 per cent. bituminous macadam, including roads built by the mixing and penetration methods and surface treated; 1,113.43 miles, or 6.17 per cent., sand-clay; 41.80 miles, or 0.23 per cent., concrete; 1.38 miles, or 0.01 per cent., brick, and 1,985.08 miles, or 11 per cent., surfaced with other materials.

Of the 73,594.78 miles of surfaced roads in the Southern States at the close of 1914, 29,287.88 miles, or 39.80 per cent., were sand-clay; 21 377.37 miles, or 29.05 per cent., were macadam; 17,440.02 miles, or 23.7 per cent., were gravel; 1,994.36 miles, or 2 71 per cent., were bituminous macadam; 1,924.68 miles, or 2.61 per cent., were shell; 379.81 miles, or 0.51 per cent., were brick; 273.24 miles, or 0.37 per cent., were concrete; and 917.42 miles, or 1.25 per cent., were surfaced with other materials.

ROAD MILEAGE IN NEW YORK STATE, JANUARY 1, 1918.

COUNTY.	State Roads.	C'nty Roads.	Town Roads.	Total.	COUNTY.	State Roads.	C'nty Roads.	Town Roads.	Total.
Albany	41	165	886	1,092	Onondaga	57	324	1,254	1,635
Allegany	76	148	1,670	1,894	Ontario	49	111	1,188	1,348
Broome	64	133	1,240	1,437	Orange	60	184	1,351	1,595
Cattaraugus	68	181	1,718	1,967	Orleans	49	87	584	720
Cayuga	40	117	1,333	1,490	Oswego	69	162	1,483	1,714
Chatauqua	68	200	1,682	1,950	Otsego	54	185	1,914	2,153
Chemung	41	89	745	875	Putnam	26	54	429	509
Chenango	73	131	1,542	1,746	Rensselaer	58	172	1,061	1,291
Clinton	64	124	1,196	1,384	Rockland	23	55	293	371
Columbia	68	123	1,188	1,379	St. Lawrence	112	240	2,753	3,105
Cortland	56	94	887	1,037	Saratoga	85	151	1,275	1,511
Delaware	100	189	2,069	2,358	Schenectady	24	79	310	413
Dutchess	49	162	1,406	1,617	Schoharie	68	85	1,106	1,259
Erie	56	451	1,376	1,883	Schuyler	58	51	653	762
Essex	111	133	1,047	1,291	Seneca	55	63	586	704
Franklin	50	162	1,165	1,377	Steuben	135	202	2,757	3,094
Fulton	33	87	649	769	Suffolk	90	184	1,679	1,953
Genesee	36	60	824	920	Sullivan	85	123	1,647	1,855
Greene	65	85	912	1,062	Tioga	50	90	927	1,067
Hamilton	108	93	260	461	Tompkins	53	94	920	1,067
Herkimer	80	136	1,238	1,454	Ulster	36	166	1,646	1,848
Jefferson	85	180	1,939	2,204	Warren	32	81	897	1,010
Lewis	32	94	1,323	1,449	Washington	48	104	1,381	1,533
Livingston	68	113	1,104	1,285	Wayne	75	126	1,147	1,348
Madison	50	98	1,276	1,424	Westchester	59	241	568	868
Monroe	38	367	963	1,368	Wyoming	40	114	922	1,076
Montgomery	30	120	699	849	Yates	25	62	682	769
Nassau	12	97	1,382	1,491					
Niagara	62	162	710	934	Total	3,395	8,142	67,805	79,342
Oneida	96	258	1,963	2,317					

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(At close of automobile year—Secretary of State's figures.)

COUNTIES.	Pleasure.	Commercial.	Total Cars, Inc. Exempts.	Total Fees on Cars.	Chauffeurs.	No. of Motorcycles.	Grand Total Receipts.
Bronx	6,337	1,440	8,172	$78,445.75	6,726	942	$110,148.75
Kings	29,695½	6,809	37,535½	354,567.00	19,488	2,753	462,274.00
New York	43,589½	14,250	62,169½	745,832.50	40,796	2,784	929,186.00
Queens	10,906	2,025	13,400	111,968.00	6,224	1,084	149,849.75
Richmond	3,127	554	3,824	33,603.25	1,259	262	42,654.75
Total New York City	93,655	25,078	125,101	$1,324,416.50	74,493	7,825	$1,694,113.25
Albany	5,769	1,168	7,411	64,641.25	1,790	672	75,497.75
Allegany	2,634	131	2,846	19,062.25	259	173	21,391.50
Broome	5,106	620	5,908	45,376.00	1,134	601	52,838.50
Cattaraugus	3,247	207	3,556	24,128.75	386	245	27,055.75
Cayuga	3,636	274	4,063	29,362.00	467	209	32,152.50
Chautauqua	5,259	424	5,831	42,539.00	674	429	47,968.75
Chemung	2,834	377	3,295	25,640.25	642	368	29,773.50
Chenango	2,283	138	2,515	17,854.50	319	95	19,881.25
Clinton	1,958	154	2,300	16,614.50	474	168	19,715.75
Columbia	2,208	269	2,587	20,066.25	449	252	23,017.00
Cortland	2,187	146	2,373	17,423.00	249	189	19,305.75
Delaware	2,774	193	3,139	21,804.75	465	116	24,634.25
Dutchess	4,695	724	5,662	44,364.25	1,317	514	52,620.00
Erie	26,380	5,279	32,505	265,207.00	7,492	2,736	310,066.50
Essex	1,838	221	2,283	18,159.00	719	101	21,788.25
Franklin	1,984	189	2,354	17,406.25	477	73	20,311.50
Fulton	2,275	292	2,706	20,886.00	463	300	24,261.50
Genesee	2,840	206	3,123	21,282.75	313	265	23,929.25
Greene	1,634	215	2,167	18,230.75	696	72	23,234.25
Hamilton	186	23	294	2,755.50	102	5	3,249.00
Herkimer	2,999	245	3,385	26,240.00	487	450	29,808.25
Jefferson	5,307	421	6,059	44,018.75	1,015	537	50,848.75
Lewis	1,663	58	1,796	12,112.75	184	49	13,151.00
Livingston	3,300	161	3,559	24,178.00	255	131	26,136.25
Madison	2,565	153	2,811	19,449.00	270	180	21,699.00
Monroe	16,534	2,285	19,278	153,178.00	3,202	2,165	175,099.50
Montgomery	2,276	259	2,619	21,243.00	487	319	24,153.50
Nassau	10,409	1,455	12,338	105,029.25	3,346	694	126,742.75
Niagara	5,820	977	6,975	53,754.50	866	584	60,856.00
Oneida	7,964	888	9,156	69,559.00	1,495	986	79,077.50
Onondaga	11,031	1,355	12,732	96,857.50	2,102	1,143	109,999.75
Ontario	3,905	302	4,337	30,093.00	450	304	33,640.50
Orange	6,167	785	7,265	54,350.50	1,679	404	64,018.25
Orleans	2,399	134	2,573	17,893.50	173	151	19,416.50
Oswego	3,404	272	3,791	25,705.25	421	214	28,424.25
Otsego	2,798	204	3,132	22,032.00	498	171	25,023.75
Putnam	919	119	1,085	8,503.50	253	47	9,975.00
Rensselaer	4,058	717	4,984	41,864.75	1,117	323	48,038.25
Rockland	2,460	305	2,899	22,348.75	726	155	26,940.50
St. Lawrence	4,887	214	5,380	37,592.25	887	222	42,695.00
Saratoga	2,301	341	2,847	23,287.00	653	262	27,331.00
Schenectady	3,961	527	4,615	36,319.50	761	736	41,694.75
Schoharie	1,363	97	1,552	11,004.50	189	47	12,484.00
Schuyler	777	35	833	5,726.00	83	42	6,325.25
Seneca	1,666	76	1,768	11,226.25	167	92	12,399.75
Steuben	4,376	278	4,774	32,364.25	513	408	36,398.50
Suffolk	8,102	1,027	9,551	72,680.75	2,579	558	88,002.00
Sullivan	1,644	187	2,310	19,370.75	1,000	44	25,495.00
Tioga	1,432	62	1,527	9,846.50	140	55	10,883.75
Tompkins	2,400	192	2,718	19,713.75	539	164	23,071.00
Ulster	3,573	408	4,262	32,851.00	1,093	235	39,714.25
Warren	1,372	192	1,717	14,313.50	460	78	16,849.00
Washington	2,057	167	2,325	16,682.25	312	136	18,800.25
Wayne	3,790	237	4,109	28,772.50	234	151	30,662.50
Westchester	17,006	2,488	20,191	171,494.50	6,780	911	209,591.00
Wyoming	2,247	106	2,444	16,311.50	191	67	17,925.50
Yates	1,465	83	1,582	10,972.00	121	59	11,857.50
Foreign	2,903	1,262	4,269	56,560.00	4,578	63	72,079.00
Total	338,682	55,402	411,567	$3,553,000.75	133,686	28,775	$4,284,114.00

Omnibus licenses, 11,932; trailers, 985; dealers' licenses, 2,728; exempted cars, included in total, 1,838; motor-cycle fees, $69,840; chauffeurs' fees, $389,976; operators' fees, $86,854; miscellaneous fees, $181,859; paid to counties, $2,025,857; paid to State, $2,185,832.

Comparative figures showing motor vehicle registration in New York State between February 1 and July 1, 1918, and a like period in 1917:

VEHICLE.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	%	VEHICLE.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	%
Motor trucks	45,865	67,330	21,465	47	Tot. registra'n.	349,040	422,853	73,813	21
Passenger cars	291,115	335,245	44,130	15	Tot. receipts	$3,638,908	$4,443,044	$804,136	22

Comparative figures, February 1 to July 1, 1918, and same period in 1917, in New York City zone:

VEHICLE.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	%	VEHICLE.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	%
Motor trucks	19,465	27,041	7,576	39	Registration	98,215	117,701	19,486	20
Passenger cars	74,096	83,879	9,783	13	Receipts	$1,308,227	$1,646,660	$338,443	26

Foreign Commerce of the United States.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1800	162,224,548	1870	828,730,176	1887	1,408,502,979	1903	2,445,860,916
1810	152,157,970	1871	963,043,862	1888	1,419,911,621	1904	2,451,914,642
1820	144,141,669	1872	1,070,772,663	1889	1,487,533,027	1905	2,636,074,737
1830	134,391,691	1873	1,164,616,132	1890	1,647,139,093	1906	2,970,426,946
1840	221,927,638	1874	1,153,689,382	1891	1,729,397,006	1907	3,315,272,503
1850	316,885,262	1875	1,046,448,147	1892	1,857,680,610	1908	3,055,115,138
1855	476,718,211	1876	1,001,125,861	1893	1,714,066,116	1909	2,974,931,328
1860	687,192,176	1877	1,053,798,346	1894	1,547,135,194	1910	3,301,932,150
1861	506,864,375	1878	1,131,917,298	1895	1,539,508,130	1911	3,576,545,304
1862	380,027,178	1879	1,156,217,216	1896	1,662,331,612	1912	3,857,587,343
1863	447,300,262	1880	1,503,593,464	1897	1,815,723,968	1913	4,278,892,383
1864	475,285,291	1881	1,545,041,574	1898	1,847,631,984	1914	4,258,504,805
1865	404,774,883	1882	1,475,181,831	1899	1,924,171,791	1915	4,442,759,085
1866	783,671,588	1883	1,547,020,316	1900	2,244,424,266	1916	6,531,366,390
1867	690,267,237	1884	1,408,211,302	1901	2,310,937,156	1917	8,949,403,579
1868	639,389,339	1885	1,319,717,084	1902	2,285,040,349	1918	8,874,345,044
1869	703,624,076	1886	1,314,960,966				

TONNAGE AT U. S. PORTS BY CHIEF NATIONALITIES—NET TONS.

THE net ton equals 100 cubic feet of carrying capacity, exclusive of deductions for space occupied by cabins, machinery, etc. Lack of uniformity in rules for the measurement of tonnage probably affects the accuracy of the figures presented.

Year (Fiscal).	British.		Danish.		Dutch.		French.		German.	
	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.
1913	19,696,820	19,359,581	480,946	445,738	1,048,896	1,077,364	1,026,638	1,033,931	4,578,179	4,587,050
1914	20,418,045	20,417,315	484,255	480,458	1,055,515	1,107,415	1,123,295	1,125,969	5,034,996	5,004,747
1915	16,908,846	17,321,643	764,099	751,200	1,473,521	1,483,321	957,049	961,735	659,999	475,777
1916	16,223,127	16,340,790	366,018	355,039	1,416,047	1,474,780	961,517	982,764	.....	.....
1917	14,589,977	15,143,487	923,310	948,872	1,173,886	1,128,179	773,367	796,051	828	828

Year (Fiscal).	Italian.		Norwegian.		Russian.		Spanish.		Swedish.	
	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.
1913	838,147	802,103	2,773,767	2,797,601	129,735	129,635	391,046	373,832	59,800	64,936
1914	882,127	901,041	3,021,090	3,074,313	155,632	155,876	403,374	398,568	95,716	86,343
1915	1,316,561	1,365,754	3,368,735	3,349,803	178,903	154,868	533,550	519,862	337,530	337,828
1916	1,886,245	2,006,278	3,372,746	3,374,222	257,423	257,797	633,397	666,871	389,140	396,194
1917	1,266,959	1,485,809	3,321,834	3,516,979	186,486	201,169	777,700	831,252	325,710	322,001

Norwegian and Swedish figures represent net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at all ports of the United States, and in some instances this may prevent the items by countries from footing to agree with the totals, which represent seaports only.

Year (Fiscal).	All Other Foreign.		Total Foreign.		American.		Grand Total.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1913	903,617	809,573	32,731,535	32,276,800	5,241,301	5,289,152	37,972,836	37,565,952
1914	1,036,598	891,485	34,616,495	34,558,005	5,435,794	5,185,207	40,052,289	39,743,212
1915	1,451,089	1,415,010	28,202,065	28,347,399	6,829,905	7,110,462	35,031,970	35,457,861
1916	2,064,526	2,104,468	28,298,292	29,181,735	9,445,887	9,762,857	37,744,179	38,944,592
1917	1,929,196	1,997,407	25,623,283	26,754,939	10,897,685	11,338,866	36,520,968	38,093,805

COASTWISE AND ORIENTAL TONNAGE ENTERED AT UNITED STATES PORTS—NET TONS.

Year (Fiscal).	Pr. Edw. Islands.	British Columbia.	C. Amer. States.	Mexico.	West Indies.	Cuba.	Argentina.	Brazil.
1913	1,591,492	2,938,674	1,986,030	2,060,928	869,993	3,237,224	511,970	1,245,972
1914	1,532,798	3,124,036	2,092,512	2,815,399	1,041,583	3,165,943	1,028,467	1,312,963
1915	1,405,430	3,065,879	1,636,968	1,896,240	902,632	2,853,241	649,771	615,682
1916	1,305,227	3,370,562	1,758,915	2,195,591	627,383	3,220,430	581,009	619,858
1917	1,177,181	3,300,020	1,602,151	2,597,711	509,714	3,406,387	662,696	566,611

Tonnage cleared 1917—Nova Scotia, 1,092,312; British Columbia, 3,238,633; Central American States, 1,684,985; Mexico, 2,500,502; British West Indies, 690,674; Cuba, 3,662,975; Argentina, 708,983; Brazil, 754,716

Year (Fiscal).	Colombia.		British East Indies.		China, Including Hongkong		Japan.		British Australasia.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
1913	206,228	310,967	372,311	148,774	439,429	392,334	710,752	561,662	277,844	613,221
1914	183,495	272,089	373,708	120,832	497,857	438,460	778,586	598,415	354,695	594,348
1915	203,729	224,917	264,009	134,785	525,330	387,717	687,395	415,141	366,161	516,666
1916	259,629	183,516	259,771	169,321	413,197	460,004	635,943	391,548	469,862	656,941
1917	299,601	121,160	298,783	187,375	443,068	396,811	611,838	601,280	303,011	542,639

1918—Total tonnage (in tons) at all ports of United States: Entered—American, 19,283,530; foreign, 26,172,407. Cleared—American, 19,261,733; foreign, 26,807,749.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, FREE AND DUTIABLE—1800-1918.

Fiscal Year	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800	.....	.....	91,252,768	1886	212,159,296	423,276,840	635,436,136
1810	.....	.....	85,400,000	1887	234,221,131	458,098,637	692,319,768
1820	.....	.....	74,450,000	1888	244,071,615	479,885,499	723,957,114
1830	4,590,281	58,130,675	62,720,956	1889	256,487,078	488,644,574	745,131,652
1840	48,313,391	49,945,315	98,258,706	1890	265,668,629	523,641,780	789,310,409
1850	18,081,590	155,427,936	172,509,526	1891	366,241,352	478,674,844	844,916,196
1855	36,430,524	221,378,184	257,808,708	1892	457,999,658	369,402,804	827,402,462
1860	73,741,479	279,874,640	353,616,119	1893	444,544,211	421,856,711	866,400,922
1861	71,130,351	218,180,191	289,310,542	1894	379,795,536	275,199,086	654,994,622
1862	52,721,653	136,635,024	189,356,677	1895	363,233,795	368,736,170	731,969,965
1863	35,241,924	208,093,891	243,335,815	1896	369,757,470	409,967,204	779,724,674
1864	41,126,332	275,320,951	316,447,283	1897	381,938,243	382,792,169	764,730,412
1865	44,519,516	194,226,064	238,745,580	1898	291,414,175	324,635,479	616,049,654
1866	59,028,526	375,783,540	434,812,066	1899	300,279,810	396,868,679	697,148,489
1867	23,133,495	372,627,601	395,761,096	1900	367,236,866	482,704,318	849,941,184
1868	15,190,781	342,245,659	357,436,440	1901	339,608,669	483,563,496	823,172,165
1869	21,646,692	395,859,687	417,506,379	1902	396,818,871	506,502,077	903,320,948
1870	20,140,786	415,817,622	435,958,408	1903	426,180,975	599,538,258	1,025,719,237
1871	36,587,737	483,635,947	520,223,684	1904	454,130,240	536,957,131	991,087,371
1872	47,267,213	579,327,864	626,595,077	1905	517,442,302	600,070,769	1,117,513,071
1873	144,815,884	497,320,326	642,136,210	1906	549,623,378	676,938,568	1,226,562,446
1874	151,481,762	415,924,580	567,406,342	1907	644,029,761	790,391,664	1,434,421,425
1875	146,279,927	386,725,509	533,005,436	1908	525,603,308	668,738,484	1,194,341,792
1876	140,361,913	320,379,277	460,741,190	1909	599,556,639	712,363,585	1,311,920,224
1877	140,788,452	310,534,674	451,323,126	1910	755,311,396	801,636,034	1,556,947,430
1878	141,278,265	295,773,267	437,051,532	1911	776,972,509	750,253,596	1,527,226,105
1879	142,681,505	303,096,270	445,777,775	1912	881,670,830	771,594,104	1,653,264,934
1880	208,301,863	459,652,883	667,954,746	1913	987,524,162	825,484,072	1,813,008,234
1881	202,491,547	440,173,081	642,664,628	1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657
1882	210,579,007	514,060,567	724,639,574	1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740
1883	207,504,718	515,676,196	723,180,914	1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,610
1884	209,884,184	457,813,509	667,697,693	1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185
1885	193,213,624	384,313,705	577,527,329	1918	2,118,599,372	827,460,031	2,946,059,403

The figures of imports include gold and silver prior to 1830.

The relative percentages of the various classes, etc., of imports in 1917 were: Free of duty, 71.92; average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption, 6.28. Free of duty imports were divided thus—51.78% crude materials; 14.22% crude foodstuffs and animals; 21.05% manufactures for further use in manufacturing; 8.28% goods ready for use. Of the dutiable imports, 15.75% were crude, for use in manufacturing; 7.25% were crude foods, etc.; 36.82% were partly manufactured foods; 12.81% were manufactures for further use in manufacturing; and 26.49% were manufactures ready for use.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800	31,840,903	39,130,877	70,971,780	1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830
1810	42,366,675	24,791,295	66,757,970	1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211
1820	51,683,640	18,008,029	69,691,669	1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507
1830	58,524,878	13,145,857	71,670,735	1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375
1840	111,660,561	12,008,371	123,668,932	1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684
1850	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	1891	872,270,288	12,210,522	884,480,810
1855	192,751,135	26,158,368	218,909,503	1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1893	831,030,785	16,634,409	847,665,194
1861	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572
1862	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165
1863	186,003,912	17,960,535	203,964,447	1896	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938
1864	143,504,027	15,333,961	158,837,988	1897	1,032,007,603	18,985,953	1,050,993,556
1865	136,940,248	29,089,055	166,029,303	1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330
1866	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302
1867	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082
1868	269,389,900	12,562,999	281,952,899	1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991
1869	275,166,697	10,951,000	286,117,697	1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	1903	1,392,231,302	27 910,377	1,420,141,679
1871	428,398,908	14,421,270	442,820,178	1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271
1872	428,487,131	15,690,455	444,177,586	1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666
1873	505,033,439	17,446,483	522,479,922	1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500
1874	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	1907	1,853,718,034	27,135,044	1,880,851,078
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346
1876	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104
1877	589,670,224	12,804,996	602,475,220	1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,722	1,744,984,720
1878	680,709,268	14,156,498	694,865,766	1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199
1879	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1881	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1882	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1883	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1884	724,964,852	15,548,757	740,513,609	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	1918	5,847,159,678	81,125,963	5,928,285,641

Figures for exports include gold and silver prior to 1830.

Total exports per capita of population—(1800), $13.37; (1810), $9.22; (1820), $7.22; (1830), $5.57; (1840), $7.25; (1850), $6.23; (1860), $10.61; (1870), $9.77; (1880), $16.43; (1890), $13.43; (1900), $17.76; (1910), $18.28; (1916), $41.33; (1917), $54.82.

The relative percentage of the various kinds of domestic exports in the year ended June 30, 1918, was as follows: Crude materials for use in manufacturing, 15.35; foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals, 6.42; foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, 19.73; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, 20.59; manufactures ready for consumption, 37.47; miscellaneous, 0.44.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(By Chief Customs Districts.)

Fiscal Year.	Massachusetts.		New York.		Philadelphia.		Maryland.		New Orleans.		San Francisco.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1870.....	47,484,060	14,126,429	281,048,813	196,614,746	14,483,211	16,927,610	19,512,468	14,510,733	14,377,471	107,586,952	15,982,549	13,991,781
1871.....	53,613,754	13,424,627	348,755,769	222,710,489	17,728,006	17,794,283	24,672,871	15,094,678	18 421,796	94,021,579	15,978,295	13,033,228
1872.....	70,275,066	22,644,383	416,162,512	228,510,651	20,383,332	20,988,649	28,834,566	18,445,333	18,433,285	89,956,585	27,222,270	10,190,074
1873.....	67,969,345	29,156,229	418,709,493	269,529,299	25,393,061	24,210,989	29,251,444	19,413,524	19,867,501	104,550,834	32,679,791	25,002,231
1874.....	52,059,729	30,601,635	376,732,380	304,634,338	26,446,037	33,087,837	29,283,894	27,664,977	14,424,248	93,275,841	26,735,461	25,084,760
1875.....	51,908,587	30,842,697	357,136,893	262,433,225	24,094,323	28,456,609	27,787,451	27,537,922	12,320,822	71,571,372	24,677,243	24,070,157
1876.....	37,222,890	37,247,136	303,466,910	262,851,576	22,471,367	40,281,794	22,305,346	31,383,570	11,216,572	84,157,667	28,435,128	23,290,941
1877.....	42,218,338	44,075,196	298,261,378	282,217,379	19,673,874	45,954,316	22,322,544	39,209,258	9,326,606	70,372,204	29,646,823	29,790,593
1878.....	40,268,023	47,968,470	292,797,559	336,493,677	19,333,496	44,552,844	16,899,855	45,631,070	10,921,412	85,590,033	26,575,610	21,791,359
1879.....	40,448,791	49,193,664	302,349,053	335,870,295	24,377,271	47,078,702	14,017,604	57,566,941	6,902,021	63,907,613	29,111,744	31,359,302
1880.....	68,503,136	59,238,341	459,937,153	392,560,090	35,944,500	49,649,693	19,945,989	76,253,566	10,611,353	90,442,019	35,221,751	32,358,929
1881.....	61,960,103	73,433,677	435,450,905	407,181,024	32,583,106	44,229,705	16,189,816	72,471,693	12,213,920	103,743,986	37,943,695	35,096,856
1882.....	69,594,057	62,471,426	493,060,891	344,503,775	34,136,579	38,131,258	14,938,258	39,428,236	12,133,291	70,958,731	41,001,636	53,476,356
1883.....	72,552,075	62,356,749	496,005,276	361,425,361	33,738,556	38,147,744	14,599,179	55,003,351	9,596,762	95,107,314	45,702,530	44,959,420
1884.....	65,865,551	63,497,829	465,119,630	329,883,267	33,657,216	36,492,568	11,423,665	43,079,294	10,784,561	81,868,229	35,857,698	37,050,598
1885.....	53,445,929	62,000,103	380,077,748	344,514,761	29,919,019	38,723,261	11,849,696	45,052,904	8,688,552	79,147,574	35,040,350	38,115,624
1886.....	58,430,707	54,099,068	419,338,932	314,329,411	36,561,313	33,753,317	11,696,944	35,847,788	8,115,171	82,560,196	37,142,117	30,228,424
1887.....	61,018,330	59,001,505	456,698,631	316,347,219	39,952,349	35,426,856	12,535,920	51,607,149	9,652,135	79,519,909	40,707,708	32,711,043
1888.....	63,897,778	56,457,384	470,426,774	310,627,496	41,772,121	28,845,861	11,741,585	46,236,727	11,617,749	81,257,490	46,692,905	27,684,891
1889.....	66,731,023	66,833,595	472,153,507	319,838,555	48,528,602	29,774,911	15,223,844	50,611,662	14,492,480	83,828,976	48,425,760	37,673,376
1890.....	62,876,666	71,201,944	516,426,693	349,051,791	53,936,315	37,410,683	13,140,203	73,983,693	14,658,163	108,126,891	48,751,223	36,876,091
1891.....	71 212,614	77,020,081	537,786,007	346,528,847	59,427,890	33,674,355	20,555,687	64,412,247	20,267,060	109,106,687	50,943,299	40,168,771
1892.....	71,780,489	87,175,636	536,538,112	413,952,783	60,006,791	58,541,457	13,418,523	98,850,197	18,909,553	131,252,873	47,135,684	40,737,044
1893.....	79,357,654	85,460,422	548,558,593	347,395,717	66,122,147	49,402,482	16,150,946	71,506,995	21,789,732	77,838,043	45,291,099	31,144,180
1894.....	53,309,331	83,972,460	415,795,991	369,146,365	53,726,963	40,500,786	11,978,900	78,422.129	18,087,944	81,529,453	38,146,626	24,903,009
1895.....	66,889,118	85,505,196	477,741,128	325,580,062	48,802,676	35,043,093	12,260,706	61,938,991	13,861,507	68,413,362	36,269,637	24,873,148
1896.....	79,179,864	95,851.004	499,932,792	354,274,941	43,840,836	39,567,376	13,476,630	66,398,905	13,471,142	80,986,791	41,400,317	31,582,910
1897.....	90,178,419	100,857,281	480,603,580	391,679,907	48,072,672	47,305,273	11,371,193	85,692,651	16 618,727	101.494,120	34,375 945	39,647,606
1898.....	51,475,099	117,531,903	402,281,050	445,515,794	31,419,997	56,244,436	8,907.118	118,845,580	9,664,457	112,826,681	42,822,945	41,223,759
1899.....	52,097,960	128,037,149	465,559,650	459,444,217	41,222,528	60,950,065	9,151,155	107,156,240	11,917,659	87,993,277	35,746,577	30,214,904
1900.....	72,195,939	112,195,555	537,237,282	518.834,471	51,866,002	78,406,031	19,045,279	115,530,378	17,490,811	115,858,764	47,869,628	40,368,288
1901.....	61,452,370	143,708,232	527,259,906	529,592,978	48,043,443	79,354,025	18,899,473	106,239,081	20,462,307	152,776,599	35,161,753	34,596,792
1902.....	71,921,436	102,404,304	559,930,849	490,361,695	47,750,342	80,383.403	22,825,281	80,532,512	23,763,480	134,486,863	35,102,981	38,183,755
1903.....	86,310,586	88,126,444	618,705,662	505,829,694	59,995,431	73,531.968	27,803,167	81,704,497	28,880,744	149,072,519	36,454,283	33,502,616
1904.....	80,657,697	89,845,772	600,171,033	506,808,013	53,890,106	71,393,254	20,345,788	82,836,164	34,036,516	148,595,103	37,542,978	32,547,181
1905.....	100,317,881	87,804,492	679,629,256	524,726,005	60,180,901	63,278,070	21,181,239	91,215,058	33,933,298	150,936,947	46,675,545	49,924,026
1906.....	106,442,077	98,739,647	734,350,823	607,160,314	70,801,273	82,564,389	30,084,653	109,925,046	39,464,982	150,479,326	44,433,271	39,915,269
1907.....	124,432,977	100,872,147	853,696,952	627,949,857	79,869,942	94,832,480	37,774,305	104,808,952	46,046,772	170,562,428	54,094,570	33,026,664
1908.....	93,678,716	96,051,063	688,215,938	701,062,913	63,432,007	109,261,436	29,477.101	89,988,505	42,785,646	159,455,773	48,251,476	28,000,069
1909.....	112,472,595	76,157,558	779,308,944	607,239,481	68,884,146	84,286,440	24,022.324	77,550,658	45,713,098	144,981,625	49,998,111	31,669,370
1910.....	129,006,184	70,516,739	935,990,958	651,988,356	88,403,451	73,266,343	29,900,613	77,381,507	55,712,027	140,376,560	49,350,643	31,180,760
1911.....	116,597,440	71,534,082	881,592,689	772,552,449	83,626,647	69,956,380	32,174,404	85,120,843	66,722,295	172,835,293	53,885,021	40,624,903
1912.....	129,293,016	69,692,171	975,744,320	817,945,803	85,038,155	69,069,730	36,438,400	92,210,877	75,089,887	149,160,910	59,235,471	49,249,734
1913.....	146,599,451	69,552,657	1,048,320,629	917,935,988	93,209,678	76,315,344	32,895,238	116,474,439	82,399,100	169,980,277	62,501,681	66,021,385
1914.....	159,915,970	65,715,181	1,040,380,526	864,546,338	96,483,412	65,182,514	34,489,494	109,690,231	89,382,621	193,839,961	67,111,081	63,374,909
1915.....	152,653,791	107,475,677	931,011,058	1,193,581,088	72,947,524	90,666,461	24,982,898	131,978,498	79,745,404	209,373,159	76,068,028	81,500,979
1916.....	210,900,243	131,229,946	1,191,865,982	2,332,286,213	95,801,175	193,495,296	27,808,916	180,703,374	90,045,564	211,498,749	113,645.919	94,558,987
1917.....	217,905,287	225,578,485	1,338,199,355	3,053,119,504	109,485,782	464,471,031	43,972,790	374,033,121	104,516,862	303,510,401	144,027,410	142,890 207
1918.....	248,927,021	205,189,419	1,251,790,373	2,616,850,680	101,527,257	446,612,168	29,155,693	336,356,608	117,417,506	381,428,110	269,107.408	211,874,817

The statistics since 1913 represent the commerce of the districts named as rearranged July 1, 1913. The former limits in almost all cases were more restricted, and the statistics are accordingly not strictly comparable. Prior to 1914 the statistics given in this table for Massachusetts and Maryland were returned as for the (former) districts of Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CHIEF CUSTOMS DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Fiscal Year.	Galveston.		Georgia.		Washington.		Buffalo.		Chicago.		Michigan.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1870	509,231	14,873,732	1,001,917	29,747,058	34,787	427,689	3,460,997	326,094	735,894	2,613,072	896,349	1 188,255
1871	1,253,927	13,787,250	1,090,717	32,937,042	34,063	394,761	3,110,894	267,698	875,154	5,580,174	1,038,701	1,273,224
1872	1,741,000	12,211,933	627,410	28,250,671	32,914	488,669	2,625,993	337,836	953,111	3,090,386	1,367,515	1,915,613
1873	2,426,626	17,644,009	820,258	32,675,500	35,028	601,993	2,686,387	389,117	1,658,625	6,049,663	1,900,228	2,818,408
1874	1,419,955	19,193,042	741,333	30,213,831	24,566	604,339	2,916,406	514,422	808,517	7,112,936	1,450,072	3,293,440
1875	1,216,265	16,004,936	755,901	29,666,666	24,954	395,330	2,499,004	766,945	561,549	3,429,355	1,329,326	2,351,766
1876	1,332,940	15,376,219	490,771	22,682,312	37,715	462,990	3,683,994	871,407	521,537	3,446,551	1,582,435	2,740,851
1877	1,411,594	15,243,086	521,342	16,205,706	51,498	483,185	2,520,580	322,107	327,420	3,434,638	1,410,383	3,420,648
1878	1,078,368	12,248,479	404,892	18,545,446	30,962	565,790	3,258,576	193,684	399,920	3,781,899	944,104	3,528,441
1879	856,089	16,452,061	428,519	21,527,235	26,522	558,918	3,307,693	232,496	272,766	2,836,562	1,342,600	2,537,732
1880	1,094,514	16,749,889	483,802	23,992,364	17,515	361,449	3,742,631	329,985	847,935	3,445,379	1,703,038	2,403,603
1881	3,101,324	26,767,107	876,092	27,575,161	22,264	446,795	4,064,923	277,856	860,108	4,201,723	1,761,605	2,659,272
1882	3,022,274	15,523,388	847,694	19,745,589	51,076	876,121	5,966,596	253,614	1,237,437	3,198,461	3,232,230	1,957,258
1883	1,511,712	29,629,047	483,281	22,813,347	95,441	1,770,219	5,358,215	424,184	649,090	3,723,548	2,056,979	2,820,962
1884	1,119,708	20,454,948	652,360	19,947,349	137,971	1,954,581	4,430,117	371,478	918,240	2,905,926	1,851,825	3,399,057
1885	1,157,370	12,679,154	652,625	20,871,446	238,036	3,184,908	5,051,938	393,543	9,918,269	2,083,403	2,030,310	6,203,177
1886	757,133	16,966,851	426,353	20,304,812	660,675	2,123,087	5,875,187	359,158	10,183,209	2,309,577	2,367,831	4,030,737
1887	705,309	18,902,888	201,765	23,783,313	347,818	1,770,429	6,043,022	387,390	11,704,472	1,461,242	2,530,530	5,361,642
1888	715,868	15,703,147	293,727	20,256,113	407,418	2,250,892	6,440,784	422,505	12,721,445	1,632,037	2,980,474	3,759,775
1889	722,656	15,576,192	373,981	17,865,454	361,502	4,068,511	6,774,544	421,068	13,099,920	2,181,432	3,002,557	5,971,887
1890	415,792	24,446,831	472,343	30,884,451	305,289	3,326,145	5,753,014	505,170	13,590,124	2,480,852	3,127,094	6,865,376
1891	648,021	33,772,005	515,862	33,506,426	476,962	5,729,494	5,212,155	681,401	15,303,373	2,340,020	2,930,022	5,138,848
1892	1,317,000	35,386,256	301,904	25,704,173	572,637	6,565,998	4,834,612	579,248	14,975,557	3,677,937	2,776,369	6,799,518
1893	863,452	37,476,494	337,867	19,839,782	839,709	5,093,436	4,569,729	1,641,477	18,448,404	4,084,487	3,397,289	6,289,611
1894	680,717	35,011,788	352,948	25,527,486	1,230,399	4,942,040	2,365,521	4,546,644	15,485,838	3,610,226	2,620,814	7,801,534
1895	369,575	41,886,651	425,681	20,523,760	2,222,395	5,805,193	3,746,410	4,220,770	15,053,146	1,558,069	2,890,423	7,785,891
1896	602,770	36,397,091	273,555	21,409,027	5,483,846	6,854,707	3,290,277	4,429,084	15,545,819	1,293,073	3,437,180	10,702,948
1897	779,101	58,198,174	415,906	23,442,727	7,066,131	11,864,925	4,001,346	5,015,247	11,527,552	2,309,549	3,226,463	11,080,772
1898	1,166,180	68,428,621	391,634	28,938,166	5,058,069	17,918,626	3,631,815	7,339,127	10,141,413	7,488,886	2,206,033	13,309,801
1899	2,921,366	78,476,681	376,154	24,029,572	7,239,718	15,200,340	3,675,047	8,010,354	12,153,814	7,674,812	2,153,229	13,615,977
1900	1,453,545	85,657,524	430,040	38,251,981	7,148,563	17,903,107	4,134,917	14,488,028	15,309,725	5,211,770	2,794,909	16,858,456
1901	953,801	101,857,300	645,067	46,738,967	6,721,060	20,678,829	3,783,667	13,981,151	14,531,748	10,030,209	2,867,645	17,669,535
1902	969,246	96,722,066	571,682	41,525,428	11,970,799	33,788,821	5,233,914	15,784,215	16,860,702	5,092,771	3,469,077	18,053,055
1903	1,511,119	104,121,087	1,037,366	54,140,882	12,177,243	32,499,828	6,034,430	18,584,971	20,122,325	4,551,033	4,311,186	20,351,148
1904	1,847,646	145,316,457	924,061	53,770,382	11,285,095	22,729,580	4,933,319	22,592,340	21,088,397	2,321,566	4,466,053	23,698,435
1905	4,992,361	126,182,043	1,488,692	62,244,837	7,378,328	43,843,173	7,073,014	26,166,103	18,144,726	3,220,858	4,864,987	26,568,302
1906	5,018,876	166,317,652	1,503,069	64,839,551	13,614,438	49,234,861	6,309,610	29,916,082	22,210,010	2,580,794	5,596,153	35,276,597
1907	7,029,186	237,308,494	2,203,867	63,039,824	25,353,373	43,659,308	7,277,740	33,755,064	25,016,561	4,012,748	6,252,034	40,485,134
1908	5,693,609	161,352,201	2,043,847	61,695,330	22,208,814	44,032,767	6,927,281	31,401,480	26,171,943	4,924,932	7,982,642	37,158,424
1909	3,355,358	189,464,335	2,152,441	50,900,156	26,959,891	25,788,475	8,354,894	27,257,804	23,670,778	4,774,758	6,787,007	33,903,494
1910	2,488,006	173,178,992	3,855,373	63,428,155	28,910,491	30,121,004	11,122,903	34,788,677	26,760,661	6,528,720	7,565,436	38,368,872
1911	3,530,945	220,504,917	5,296,746	72,076,045	36,654,675	39,361,303	13,432,519	46,182,245	30,585,936	6,916,022	7,776,314	46,233,833
1912	4,309,758	218,146,097	5,129,979	104,286,925	39,011,250	63,745,572	14,703,523	55,016,025	28,748,742	7,664,928	7,774,662	55,911,967
1913	7,820,638	281,457,858	4,461,852	58,235,404	51,473,683	62,548,109	14,408,594	66,706,609	32,537,279	4,868,901	9,153,669	62,324,619
1914	12,245,062	255,767,608	6,269,676	110,594,981	55,391,565	55,012,215	30,305,617	87,676,161	38,630,903	8,687,501	26,346,651	102,573,052
1915	10,147,643	230,391,960	8,251,148	74,918,800	68,466,567	67,887,784	31,414,948	73,959,328	29,497,831	23,565,257	24,956,042	117,746,586
1916	7,662,763	190,248,557	1,777,700	45,895,738	135,580,910	163,089,863	35,951,112	135,950,148	26,553,627	8,563,523	28,532,812	183,116,456
1917	8,505,116	266,279,258	2,098,979	83,113,480	198,321,257	177,650,134	67,715,077	217,120,263	30,144,080	6,015,518	41,748,588	290,375,971
1918	15,577,412	181,770,437	11,563,215	119,871,142	326,981,279	258,005,365	108,870,436	189,022,114	33,208,375	5,538,974	56,948,344	263,875,029

The total 1918 exports by customs districts were valued at $5,928,285,641, as against $6,290,048,394 in 1917, and $4,333,482,885 in 1916. The total 1918 imports by customs districts were valued at $2,946,059,403, as against $2,659,355,185 in 1917, and $2,197,883,510 in 1916.

The statistics since 1913 represent the commerce of the districts named as rearranged July 1, 1913. The former limits in almost all cases were more restricted, and the statistics are accordingly not strictly comparable. Prior to 1914 the statistics given in this table for Massachusetts and Maryland were returned as for the (former) districts of Boston and Baltimore, respectively.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	Exports to—					
	Europe.	No. America.	So. America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.
1800	$41,348,088	$27,208,618	.....	$1,177,846	$14,112	$1,110,374
1810	46,853,851	16,066,899	$1,611,738	556,881	227,560	1,407,828
1820	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,689	3,289,000	3,906	305,968
1830	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,545,224	93,668	233,601
1840	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,969,517	2,286,290	454,814	707,563
1850	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1855	200,761,143	50,816,532	13,455,417	3,516,195	4,673,429	1,934,130
1860	310,272,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1861	170,339,184	49,915,433	14,348,897	8,335,568	4,075,677	2,330,154
1862	157,741,886	48,011,793	11,776,079	6,697,723	3,810,725	1,900,779
1863	227,456,975	73,202,910	16,188,019	7,742,987	4,633,702	2,783,989
1864	222,809,420	79,554,810	19,359,562	9,772,558	6,444,017	2,351,772
1865	201,758,310	94,837,990	21,606,908	8,529,596	7,552,117	2,412,202
1866	458,310,344	67,331,613	17,924,295	11,799,410	7,675,428	2,385,304
1867	354,932,412	61,890,552	21,770,346	11,449,618	6,229,659	2,916,233
1868	365,392,235	68,289,670	20,652,085	13,844,105	5,992,691	2,732,053
1869	328,059,182	65,848,784	19,531,311	16,947,124	7,027,415	1,714,213
1870	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1871	479,738,693	77,348,184	19,599,581	7,781,138	3,307,841	3,203,113
1872	450,167,843	73,230,648	27,006,890	13,965,166	3,613,780	4,005,140
1873	539,061,323	81,629,759	29,661,967	18,727,094	4,677,457	3,524,474
1874	572,511,479	94,942,138	26,747,020	15,087,695	4,493,916	3,037,144
1875	533,544,921	86,166,454	24,096,950	13,972,305	4,276,979	3,470,782
1876	538,322,835	79,926,699	22,862,746	15,528,567	4,771,212	4,814,382
1877	557,244,615	83,058,656	22,577,154	27,449,945	7,345,929	4,271,788
1878	597,774,959	78,762,184	24,690,478	28,998,343	8,607,644	4,770,729
1879	594,189,272	67,598,525	23,437,376	11,752,969	9,900,550	4,758,701
1880	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,645,703	6,846,698	5,084,466
1881	766,113,798	83,156,899	25,304,846	12,917,348	9,506,577	5,377,878
1882	600,100,498	85,193,255	27,224,850	18,393,671	12,460,664	6,569,319
1883	659,867,396	99,423,476	29,570,659	16,348,742	13,571,721	5,052,480
1884	583,795,462	92,217,196	31,226,934	16,913,978	13,105,604	3,254,441
1885	599,240,748	76,764,748	27,734,857	20,739,972	13,605,468	4,103,962
1886	541,373,039	71,980,400	26,131,991	21,980,999	14,777,407	3,280,994
1887	575,300,326	73,425,948	30,744,497	19,322,172	13,867,552	3,522,716
1888	549,092,503	79,995,497	29,579,227	18,929,152	14,746,065	3,612,063
1889	578,902,520	89,550,476	35,021,017	18,439,626	16,239,403	4,248,333
1890	683,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1891	704,798,047	96,549,129	33,708,290	25,553,308	18,621,801	5,250,235
1892	850,623,150	105,566,184	33,147,614	19,590,350	15,572,767	5,778,083
1893	661,976,910	119,788,889	32,639,077	16,222,354	11,199,477	5,838,487
1894	700,870,822	119,693,212	33,212,310	20,872,761	11,914,182	5,577,285
1895	627,927,692	108,575,594	33,525,935	17,325,057	13,109,231	7,074,656
1896	673,043,753	116,567,496	36,297,671	25,630,029	17,197 229	13,870,760
1897	813,385,644	124,958,461	33,768,646	39,274,905	22,652,773	16,953,127
1898	973,806,245	139,627,841	33,821,701	44,767,791	22,003,022	17,515,730
1899	936,602,093	157,931,707	35,659,902	48,360,161	29,875,016	18,594,424
1900	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849
1901	1,136,504,605	196,534,460	44,400,195	49,390,712	35,392,401	25,542,618
1902	1,008,033,981	203,971,080	38,043,617	63,944,077	34,258,041	33,468,605
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482,769	41,137,872	58,359,016	37,468,512	38,436,853
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	60,151,347	32,850,681	24,230,126
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	128,504,610	33,079,446	18,540,603
1906	1,200,166,036	305,382,982	75,159,781	105,451,610	35,141,751	19,562,340
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	92,703,664	41,186,193	16,511,026
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,719	83,583,874	101,784,832	46,789,201	20,340,565
1909	1,146,755,321	309,476,694	76,561,680	71,792,187	41,389,788	17,035,434
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	60,861,813	50,890,087	18,551,380
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	23,607,107
1912	1,341,732,789	616,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	380,249,708	109,314,490	52,733,064
1918	3,738,231,162	1,237,720,614	314,564,482	447,456,515	134,889,500	55,423,368

Exports to separate countries in year ended June 30, 1918, were, valued in dollars, as follows:

Europe—Austria-Hungary, nothing; Azores and Madeira Islands, 179,514; Belgium, 91,238,638; Bulgaria, nothing; Denmark, 4,969,542; Finland, 68,360; France, 890,481,513; Germany, nothing; Gibraltar, 6,488,018; Greece, 2,573,882; Iceland and Faroe Isles, 2,019,288; Italy, 477,530,702; Malta, etc., 147,785; Netherlands, 11,188,021; Norway, 25,211,242; Portugal, 21,681,567; Roumania, 310,774; Russia, 116,705,346; Serbia, Montenegro and Albania, 17,497; Spain, 67,183,288, Sweden, 4,122,550; Switzerland, 21,219,405; Turkey, nothing. United Kingdom—England, 1,848,372,491; Scotland, 136,084,411; Ireland, 10,437,358.

North America—Bermuda, 2,280,277; British Honduras, 2,425,184; Canada, 778,509,792; Greenland, 13,192; Miquelon, 557,324; Newfoundland and Labrador, 9,656,144; British West Indies, 23,210,946; Danish West Indies, 1,807,344; Dutch West Indies, 1,622,796; French West Indies, 6,381,127.

South America—British Guiana, 5,269,778; Dutch Guiana, 1,076,483; French Guiana, 761,906.

Asia—Aden, 257,764; China, 43,480,623; China (leased territory), 6,026,648; Chosen, 1,068,735; British India, 42,381,902; Straits Settlements, 8,798,297; Dutch East Indies, 19,777,504; French East Indies, 316,790; Portuguese East Indies, 8,663; Hongkong, 20,217,638; Japan, 267,730,637; Persia, 119,714; Russia, 34,718,541; Siam, 1,146,484; Turkey, 305,557.

Oceania—Australia, 66,581,501; New Zealand, 17,378,678; French Oceania, 1,266,965; German Oceania, 487,321; Philippines, 48,423,400.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

(By Grand Divisions of the World.)

Fiscal Year.	Imports From—					
	Europe.	No. America.	So. America.	Asia.	Oceania.	Africa.
1800	$46,857,960	$32,116,092	.....	$11,560,810	$142,969	$551,496
1830	40,841,420	17,548,892	$6,239,176	5,531,737	384,887	308,797
1840	64,146,814	22,627,639	9,420,586	9,695,639	602,447	646,869
1850	124,954,302	24,136,879	16,647,637	10,315,486	1,401,340	682,151
1855	165,079,384	44,781,394	27,894,198	18,288,328	3,575,574	1,849,642
1860	216,831,353	75,082,583	35,992,719	26,201,603	3,495,226	3,793,518
1861	203,682,864	68,934,936	33,264,256	22,076,660	4,434,897	3,256,540
1862	116,982,504	50,927,847	21,913,043	11,635,861	2,269,881	2,042,593
1863	148,292,951	58,256,053	22,358,438	17,810,728	2,905,002	3,296,748
1864	179,731,649	90,699,407	33,082,797	17,403,933	4,146,008	4,499,101
1865	109,603,619	83,912,382	22,930,809	11,248,583	3,572,343	3,166,431
1866	266,266,170	109,989,347	32,136,785	19,219,340	7,410,768	2,617,944
1867	253,670,735	88,863,182	35,795,302	26,672,233	9,996,737	2,833,382
1868	198,967,488	100,002,918	41,377,712	23,806,412	5,278,531	2,191,747
1869	244,939,755	114,772,964	41,844,782	27,405,349	6,837,062	1,514,343
1870	249,540,283	126,544,611	43,596,045	31,413,378	1,423,212	9,860,058
1871	297,359,849	135,979,954	55,032,487	41,200,224	1,438,565	10,482,629
1872	365,300,332	145,321,478	56,163,696	54,497,477	5,263,288	13,792,495
1873	361,521,976	156,604,503	67,246,902	61,764,489	4,458,688	12,020,589
1874	315,819,123	156,527,068	67,520,034	43,608,490	2,767,349	9,619,184
1875	287,201,034	132,035,363	74,247,631	45,220,249	4,982,781	10,219,095
1876	234,331,710	118,188,297	65,730,123	47,637,905	2,838,241	7,951,595
1877	239,093,260	130,190,687	67,825,859	41,521,087	4,108,001	9,351,512
1878	217,334,822	122,980,267	69,203,408	42,834,123	3,874,335	10,645,891
1879	216,027,113	112,565,940	59,174,974	46,247,481	4,043,711	7,718,556
1880	370,821,782	130,077,225	82,126,922	67,008,793	14,130,604	3,789,420
1881	340,727,631	134,198,166	80,627,308	65,289,448	7,621,302	14,200,773
1882	397,581,413	156,622,388	81,291,936	61,419,192	11,335,718	16,388,927
1883	409,713,125	146,897,620	76,736,983	60,509,565	12,259,856	16,663,765
1884	370,956,601	136,321,361	75,753,960	54,042,233	24,628,961	5,994,577
1885	318,733,328	117,450,701	65,289,956	52,200,475	19,470,646	4,382,223
1886	357,538,465	125,431,516	65,875,425	58,521,909	23,531,402	4,537,419
1887	390,728,002	130,790,843	79,764,191	63,212,870	23,215,056	4,608,806
1888	407,051,875	139,818,918	84,356,398	61,691,675	26,472,885	4,565,363
1889	403,421,058	150,865,817	92,135,052	63,600,391	29,604,059	5,505,275
1890	449,987,266	148,368,706	90,006,144	67,506,833	28,356,568	5,084,892
1891	459,305,372	163,226,079	118,736,668	72,272,222	25,621,134	5,754,721
1892	391,628,469	174,054,181	150,727,759	80,138,251	23,133,062	7,720,740
1893	458,450,093	183,732,712	102,207,815	87,624,446	25,997,378	8,388,478
1894	295,077,865	166,962,559	100,147,107	66,186,397	21,457,923	5,162,771
1895	383,645,813	133,915,682	112,167,120	77,626,364	17,450,926	7,164,060
1896	418,639,121	126,877,126	108,828,462	89,592,316	24,614,668	11,172,979
1897	430,192,205	105,924,053	107,389,405	87,294,597	24,400,439	9,529,713
1898	305,933,691	91,376,807	92,091,694	92,594,593	26,859,230	7,193,639
1899	353,884,534	112,150,911	86,587,893	107,091,214	26,997,877	10,436,060
1900	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437
1901	429,620,452	145,158,104	110,367,342	117,677,611	11,395,195	8,953,461
1902	475,161,941	151,076,524	119,785,756	129,682,651	14,166,461	13,447,615
1903	547,226,887	189,736,475	107,428,323	147,702,374	21,043,527	12,581,651
1904	498,697,379	198,778,952	120,364,113	143,509,153	20,310,998	9,426,776
1905	540,773,092	227,229,145	150,795,800	161,982,991	25,388,421	11,343,622
1906	633,292,184	235,353,322	140,422,876	180,095,671	24,769,658	12,628,735
1907	747,291,253	263,576,349	160,165,537	212,475,427	29,785,393	21,127,466
1908	608,014,147	238,815,898	124,998,590	181,167,616	25,054,866	16,290,675
1909	654,322,918	253,999,920	163,878,724	197,548,027	27,062,008	15,108,627
1910	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	193,155,344	37,099,795	17,489,739
1911	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	213,449,730	30,274,452	27,213,620
1912	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	225,468,250	36,464,115	22,585,888
1913	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	276,494,777	37,543,441	26,425,344
1914	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	286,952,486	42,144,398	19,149,476
1915	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	247,770,103	52,522,552	24,953,081
1916	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	437,181,464	96,225,991	64,765,745
1917	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	615,217,463	65,328,379	60,013,316
1918	411,578,494	918,488,901	567,276,702	826,597,642	146,205,707	75,911,957

Hawaiian Islands not included since 1900.

The countries whence the imports came in 1918 (fiscal), with the valuations, expressed in dollars, were as follows: Austria-Hungary, 12,766; Belgium, 80,053; France, 75,638,078; Germany, 64,094; Italy, 30,014,349; Netherlands, 16,396,633; Norway, 3,235,020; Russia in Europe, 15,146,826; Spain, 24,565,565; Sweden, 10,636,354; Switzerland, 18,862,990; United Kingdom, 190,082,456; Canada, 434,254,567; Mexico, 140,801,097; Cuba, 264,024,006; Argentina, 195,633,348; Brazil, 113,511,954; Chile, 141,075,704; China, 116,644,981; British East Indies, 296,606,132; Japan, 284,945,439; Australia and New Zealand, 61,308,263; Philippine Islands, 78,101,412; Egypt, 20,907,958.

EXPORTS (Continued from Bottom of Page 356.)

Africa—Abyssinia, 2,000; Belgian Congo, 695,941; British West Africa, 8,120,828; British South Africa, 35,223,720; British East Africa, 1,518,891; Canary Isles, 226,232; Egypt, 3,149,994; French Africa, 2,102,443; German Africa, 6,842; Italian Africa, 421; Liberia, 151,270; Madagascar, 149,344; Morocco, 958,889; Portuguese Africa, 3,099,287; Spanish Africa, 17,266.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials For Use In Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures For Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready For Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
1820	$31,246,382	$2,474,822	$10,085,366	$4,867,379	$2,925,165	$84,526
1830	36,482,266	2,724,181	9,556,992	4,117,606	5,461,589	182,244
1840	75,488,421	4,564,532	15,936,108	4,841,101	10,584,079	246,320
1850	83,984,707	7,535,764	20,017,162	6,060,900	17,162,206	139,494
1855	108,476,851	10,919,803	33,009,127	11,304,094	28,832,786	208,474
1860	216,009,648	12,166,447	38,624,949	12,641,625	35,811,383	988,371
1861	57,014,269	48,795,865	53,736,172	8,400,921	35,503,955	1,448,434
1862	17,814,659	55,893,100	70,249,524	8,126,464	26,918,451	641,826
1863	27,893,453	45,166,008	66,047,610	11,393,244	33,447,115	2,056,482
1864	28,282,245	24,519,105	54,909,077	9,861,090	25,344,570	587,940
1865	33,852,720	13,974,576	47,981,472	10,650,288	30,120,816	360,376
1866	227,625,800	16,819,200	40,684,464	12,357,000	39,231,280	800,358
1867	166,120,000	20,609,360	34,058,150	15,065,010	43,505,080	429,209
1868	132,450,676	34,578,301	42,190,718	17,017,616	42,935,166	217,423
1869	144,891,886	25,428,831	43,679,064	13,887,562	47,139,144	140,210
1870	213,439,991	41,852,630	50,919,666	13,711,708	56,329,137	363,341
1871	220,995,559	48,601,080	66,862,589	13,858,056	75,551,340	2,530,284
1872	194,458,406	59,356,592	84,357,982	21,087,265	65,306,501	3,920,385
1873	231,904,077	69,853,173	100,857,593	24,976,655	76,059,102	1,382,839
1874	228,149,732	119,143,282	114,038,605	26,026,258	81,124,581	950,963
1875	206,271,795	79,077,679	110,292,780	27,458,054	74,503,493	1,680,299
1876	202,247,842	94,181,630	121,615,589	31,459,259	74,450,509	1,627,418
1877	200,821,765	90,636,898	150,101,362	31,513,556	112,673,046	3,923,597
1878	213,128,093	154,809,695	170,277,023	28,685,480	110,440,970	3,368,007
1879	198,687,747	188,526,959	174,230,816	30,169,002	103,254,499	3,471,767
1880	238,787,934	266,108,950	193,352,723	29,044,159	92,774,139	3,878,448
1881	278,918,722	241,641,847	226,386,821	32,820,713	102,458,449	1,699,395
1882	233,294,072	155,008,497	178,002,738	37,164,800	124,835,385	4,934,240
1883	288,841,684	163,196,443	186,392,822	37,996,198	122,448,549	5,347,936
1884	239,510,224	130,395,872	194,703,245	37,800,437	118,172,882	4,382,192
1885	248,611,181	123,326,867	201,800,801	39,437,313	110,818,865	2,687,919
1886	254,409,407	100,799,692	162,689,021	34,037,715	111,627,312	2,401,382
1887	250,236,436	125,453,686	175,784,781	36,732,490	112,417,839	2,397,691
1888	271,275,629	86,368,408	169,872,314	40,176,023	113,892,689	2,277,041
1889	286,235,227	98,847,455	174,504,227	42,712,932	123,183,883	4,798,885
1890	304,566,922	132,073,183	224,756,580	46,454,992	132,527,050	4,915,101
1891	346,848,321	106,155,721	226,448,303	47,961,372	140,349,741	4,506,825
1892	315,096,548	262,455,846	250,438,545	50,284,241	132,792,441	4,664,390
1893	247,289,240	153,277,859	247,075,061	49,070,703	129,938,284	4,379,638
1894	276,068,989	133,196,928	249,846,142	67,145,189	135,659,274	7,288,415
1895	263,982,189	99,144,413	219,090,299	62,253,782	143,609,893	5,312,023
1896	251,817,571	128,550,669	219,413,574	76,219,728	181,789,157	5,409,788
1897	296,834,858	181,420,814	235,051,930	98,284,243	212,959,122	7,456,636
1898	286,311,334	305,108,915	284,879,827	101,990,563	222,537,358	9,463,916
1899	277,723,374	232,903,066	304,754,736	117,730,260	262,656,583	8,163,203
1900	325,244,296	225,906,246	319,696,334	153,275,660	331,746,496	14,894,529
1901	397,417,247	245,836,198	337,152,992	148,350,529	317,744,673	13,960,167
1902	373,307,140	184,786,389	328,831,350	135,204,324	321,946,630	14,404,028
1903	408,442,137	185,308,064	323,244,697	140,666,864	327,468,629	7,100,911
1904	461,424,464	135,747,224	308,836,077	174,876,659	348,734,801	5,559,792
1905	472,114,493	118,185,098	283,065,098	209,926,174	402,049,798	6,403,980
1906	500,536,700	177,216,467	347,385,463	226,210,513	459,812,655	6,791,584
1907	593,145,135	167,348,227	345,706,609	259,442,028	480,681,423	7,394,612
1908	556,681,462	189,051,824	331,961,663	261,105,883	489,469,958	6,515,567
1909	520,907,436	135,693,409	302,555,341	231,144,267	440,271,747	7,783,393
1910	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1911	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1912	723,008,839	99,899,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1913	731,758,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	408,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,897
1914	792,716 109	137,495,121	293,218,336	374,224,210	724,908,000	7,122,249
1915	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	807,465,511	80,826,502
1916	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,059,151	657,923,305	1,998,298,249	160,306,729
1917	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1191,262,523	2,942,577,415	91,672,430
1918	897,328,794	375,541,940	1153,448,051	1203,916,333	2,191,137,089	25,787,471

PORTO RICO PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS—1901-1917.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Product'n	Oranges, Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Product'n	Oranges, Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1901	4,715,611	306,115	12,157,240	84,475	1910	23,545,922	4,480,030	45,209,792	582,716
1902	5,890,302	1,549,235	26,906,399	51,364	1911	24,479,346	6,355,223	33,936,021	703,969
1903	7,470,122	1,753,793	35,127,685	230,821	1912	31,544,063	5,086,711	40,146,365	584,414
1904	8,690,514	1,460,496	33,767,460	352,646	1913	26,619,158	5,800,686	49,774,197	740,091
1905	11,925,804	2,152,051	16,849,730	125,422	1914	20,240,335	5,597,276	50,211,947	752,180
1906	14,184,667	3,074,226	28,290,322	295,633	1915	27,278,754	6,016,122	51,125,620	378,181
1907	14,770,682	4,241,410	38,756,750	469,312	1916	45,809,445	5,531,535	32,144,283	790,797
1908	18,690.504	3,414,140	35,256,489	630,720	1917	54,015,903	7,843,010	39,615,146	1,009,737
1909	18,432,446	4,383,893	28,489,236	401,912					

The 1917 coffee crop was valued at $5,892,081, at 15.16 cents a pound. The 1917 pineapple exports amounted to $916,415; cocoanuts, $438,564; grapefruit, $939,677; sweet potato production, 70,000,000 lbs.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

(Includes both free and dutiable, all classes.)

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials For Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures For Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready For Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
1821	$1,983,706	$6,081,641	$10,820,814	$4,079,064	$30,998,900	$556,709
1830	4,214,825	7,382,274	9,653,971	5,152,486	35,734,837	582,563
1840	11,510,245	15,273,321	15,188,845	11,359,196	44,300,005	630,094
1850	11,711,266	18,011,659	21,465,776	26,163,152	95,312,499	845,174
1855	26,151,458	32,935,329	34,137,837	34,720,080	128,959,080	904,915
1860	39,691,797	45,743,826	59,837,674	34,899,303	172,128,991	1,314,528
1861	29,259,172	40,177,496	53,742,740	32,613,807	132,272,902	1,244,425
1862	31,928,211	32,495,120	34,566,127	23,773,633	65,697,925	895,661
1863	46,958,837	30,454,691	35,167,621	35,148,512	95,009,168	596,986
1864	38,746,439	44,258,461	51,557,954	52,280,953	128,449,577	1,153,899
1865	28,777,028	35,137,244	48,030,634	29,902,363	96,138,098	760,213
1866	46,114,499	60,669,119	72,481,508	55,840,774	198,128,401	1,577,765
1867	41,684,616	50,697,276	65,387,466	55,665,853	[180,516,320	1,809,565
1868	39,366,270	51,719,723	77,878,959	53,435,379	133,432,080	1,604,029
1869	47,663,754	52,924,832	95,073,003	62,650,909	156,555,462	2,638,419
1870	55,615,202	54,081,091	96,081,635	55,569,071	173,614,888	996,521
1871	66,799,655	63,618,372	103,225,752	72,228,206	203,483,271	10,868,428
1872	91,715,359	76,745,348	121,746,757	87,606,647	237,928,516	10,852,450
1873	94,293,376	83,364,065	122,063,864	96,641,675	232,108,020	13,665,210
1874	73,366,563	94,264,481	119,618,137	71,913,498	192,431,867	15,811,796
1875	78,891,769	90,018,885	113,145,852	63,411,606	177,891,440	9,645,884
1876	66,370,245	94,186,516	91,927,329	51,087,445	145,691,808	11,477,847
1877	69,592,668	86,134,465	114,579,052	48,531,632	125,654,539	6,830,770
1878	72,485,326	84,399,969	102,034,859	46,500,681	124,785,193	6,845,504
1879	73,328,788	82,283,989	102,659,926	49,692,449	130,145,818	7,666,805
1880	131,861,617	100,297,040	118,125,216	110,779,516	196,587,405	10,303,952
1881	114,244,631	102,486,852	123,380,388	87,790,890	203,725,925	11,035,942
1882	131,356,113	104,947,672	139,438,506	98,623,766	238,716,691	11,556,826
1883	133,612,450	93,091,358	142,127,926	98,755,423	242,945,562	12,648,195
1884	119,150,641	103,010,830	130,778,286	94,698,249	207,771,072	12,288,615
1885	106,774,553	93,345,583	102,937,933	78,254,677	182,543,076	13,671,507
1886	128,434,759	91,588,644	112,771,436	91,539,244	194,791,568	16,310,485
1887	143,361,050	106,362,234	111,714,382	120,079,754	202,800,073	8,002,275
1888	155,057,432	116,087,107	111,048,075	121,605,094	211,218,652	8,940,754
1889	163,548,106	123,130,984	122,254,266	115,079,918	212,482,518	8,635,860
1890	170,637,250	128,480,142	133,332,031	116,924,080	230,685,581	9,251,325
1891	184,175,197	150,639,399	147,721,884	136,446,309	217,577,775	8,355,632
1892	188,317,595	175,558,861	139,794,773	112,729,303	204,543,857	6,458,073
1893	209,277,112	131,663,968	153,739,151	135,608,418	228,764,866	7,347,377
1894	130,086,011	133,309,989	155,348,824	82,894,732	148,798,021	4,557,045
1895	180,939,902	141,377,238	107,026,189	96,486,622	199,543,108	6,596,915
1896	197,646,852	130,092,310	118,805,703	101,070,937	226,639,759	5,559,115
1897	196,159,371	128,379,785	129,344,951	88,490,406	217,843,918	4,611,981
1898	189,322,244	103,984,608	86,091,010	79,288,417	153,025,210	4,338,165
1899	208,565,691	98,933,256	123,448,135	91,953,914	169,516,630	4,730,863
1900	276,241,152	97,916,293	133,027,374	134,222,045	203,126,341	5,407,979
1901	248,006,751	110,385,208	125,540,654	127,576,924	205,505,580	6,157,048
1902	303,001,868	120,280,302	95,350,256	147,656,292	231,420,820	5,611,410
1903	330,491,084	119,202,674	116,620,623	195,750,847	257,757,184	5,896,825
1904	320,794,431	132,223,895	118,222,862	160,233,890	252,857,673	6,754,620
1905	389,160,658	146,130,903	145,355,839	177,827,960	252,372,650	6,665,061
1906	414,687,999	134,315,448	140,358,114	220,298,751	307,801,154	9,100,980
1907	477,027,174	149,747,693	158,656,263	274,096,464	364,192,884	10,700,947
1908	363,482,258	145,577,427	147,008,870	196,248,409	331,617,926	10,406,902
1909	451,359,259	164,110,674	165,700,920	222,101,622	299,106,235	9,541,514
1910	566,270,770	144,776,636	181,566,572	285,138,373	367,723,367	11,471,712
1911	511,362,140	181,194,863	172,006,501	287,785,652	361,422,180	13,454,769
1912	555,986,041	230,358,230	196,100,608	293,739,134	360,018,963	17,061,958
1913	635,210,201	211,746,500	194,243,220	349,401,928	408,178,704	14,227,681
1914	632,865,860	247,947,621	227,644,329	319,275,488	449,318,214	16,574,145
1915	575,357,144	223,929,564	285,725,091	237,176,522	335,876,628	16,104,791
1916	948,825,500	251,886,746	310,938,181	356,857,137	311,870,962	17,504,981
1917	1109,704,565	335,573,042	343,435,475	477,730,509	377,256,553	15,655,041
1918	1227,283,280	372,081,751	380,338,011	552,058,236	394,671,791	19,026,334

Merchandise imports free of duty, which are included in the above table, were valued as follows—(1821), $2,017,423; (1830), $4,590,281; (1840), $48,313,391; (1850), $18,081,590; (1855), $36,430,524; (1860), $73,741,479; (1870), $20,140,786; (1880), $208,301,863; (1890), $265,668,629; (1900), $367,236,866; (1910), $755,311,296; (1916), $1,492,647,350; (1917), $1,848,840,520,

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, crude materials for use in manufacturing, were valued as follows—(1821), $1,424,755; (1830), $3,309,771; (1840), $9,698,751; (1850), $407,141; (1855), $2,163,411; (1860), $16,429,453; (1870), $13,432,645; (1880), $88,232,538; (1890), $107,346,613; (1900), $210,391,745; (1910), $436,257,101; (1916), $851,888,721; (1917), $1,009,093,390.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals, were valued as follows—(1840), $15,213,743; (1850), $15,803,449; (1855), $28,503,915; (1860), $42,126,415; (1870), $198,669; (1880), $85,524,106; (1890), $106,515,414; (1900), $68,722,439; (1910), $113,681,442; (1916), $217,203,290; (1917), $268,597,470.

Of the merchandise imports free of duty, manufactures for further use in manufacturing were valued as follows—(1821), $487,697; (1830), $1,210,985; (1830), $4,962,487; (1850), $764,223; (1855), $1,201,318; (1860), $6,432,914; (1870), $2,518,320; (1880), $15,404,865; (1890), $19,274,580; (1900), $45,577,831; (1910), $123,295,107; (1916), $255,617,750; (1917), $361,886,136.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.		
1830	$63,882,719	$9,966,789	$73,849,508	86.5	.....	$73,849,508
1840	105,622,257	26,463,689	132,085,946	80.0	.....	132,085,946
1850	99,615,041	52,283,679	151,998,720	65.4	.....	151,998,720
1855	203,250,562	71,906,284	275.156,846	73.8	.....	275,156,846
1860	279,082,902	121,039,394	400,122,296	70.0	.....	400,122,296
1861	179,972,733	69,372,180	249,344,913	72.1	.....	249,344,913
1862	125,421,318	104,517,667	229,938,985	54.6	.....	229,938,985
1863	132,127,891	199,880,691	332,008,582	39.8	.....	332,008,582
1864	102,849,409	237,442,730	340,292,139	30.2	.....	340,292,139
1865	93,017,756	262,839,588	355,857,344	26.1	.....	355,857 344
1866	213,671,466	351,754,928	565,426,394	37.8	.....	565,426,394
1867	180,625,368	280,708,368	461,333,736	39.2	.....	461,333,736
1868	175,016,348	301,886,491	476,902,839	36.7	.....	476,902,839
1869	153,154,748	285,979,781	439,134,529	34.9	.....	439,134,529
1870	199,732,324	329,786,978	529,519,302	37.7	.....	529,519,302
1871	190,378,462	392,801,932	583,180,394	32.7	$7,798,156	590,978,550
1872	168,044,709	393,929,579	561,974,378	30.0	10,015,089	571,989,467
1873	171,566,758	494,915,886	666,482,644	25.7	10,799,430	677,282,074
1874	174,424,216	533,885,971	708,310,187	24.6	8,509,205	716,819,392
1875	156,385,066	501,838,949	658,224,015	23.8	7,304,376	665,528,391
1876	167,686,467	492,215,487	659,901,954	25.4	6,324,487	666,226,441
1877	164,826,214	530,354,703	695,180,917	23.7	6,767,170	701,948,087
1878	166,551,624	569,583,564	736,135,188	22.7	7,511,365	743,646,553
1879	128,425,339	600,769,633	729,194,972	17.6	7,439,862	736,634,834
1880	109,029,209	720,770,521	829,799,730	13.1	5 838,928	835,638,658
1881	116,955,324	777,162,714	894,118,038	13.1	8,259,308	902,377,346
1882	96,962,919	641,460,967	738,423,886	13.1	12,118,371	750,542,257
1883	104,418,210	694,331,348	798,749,558	13.1	25,089,844	823,839,402
1884	98,652,828	615,287,007	713,939,835	13.8	26,573,774	740,513,609
1885	82,001,691	636,004,765	718,006,456	11.4	24,183,299	742,189,755
1886	78,406,686	581,973,477	660,380,163	11.9	19,144,667	679,524,830
1887	72,991,253	621,802.292	694,793,545	10.5	21,389,666	716,183,211
1888	67,332,175	606,474,964	673,807,139	10.0	22,147,368	695,954,507
1889	83,022,198	630,942,660	713,964,858	11.6	28,436,517	742,401,375
1890	77,502,138	747,376,644	824,878,782	9.4	32,949,902	857,828,684
1891	78,968,047	773,569,324	852,557,371	9.3	31,923,439	884,480,810
1892	81,033,844	916,023,675	997,057,519	8.1	33,220,629	1,030,278,148
1893	70,670,073	733,132.174	803,802,247	8.8	43,862,947	847,665,194
1894	73,707,023	769,212,122	842,919,145	8.7	49,221,427	892,140,572
1895	62,277,581	695,357,830	757,635,411	8.2	49,902,754	807,538,165
1896	70,392,813	751,083,000	821,475,813	8.5	61,131,125	882,606,938
1897	79,941,823	905,969,428	985,911,251	8.1	65,082,305	1,050,993,556
1898	67,792,150	1,090,406,476	1,158,198,626	5.9	73,283,704	1,231,482,330
1899	78,562,088	1,064,590,307	1,143,152,395	6.9	83,870,907	1,227,023,302
1900	90,779,252	1,193,220,689	1,283,999,941	7.1	110,483,141	1,394,483,082
1901	84,343,122	1,291,520,938	1,375,864,060	6.1	111,900,931	1,487,764,991
1902	83,631,985	1,174,263,079	1,257,895,064	6.6	123,824,337	1,381,719,401
1903	91,028,200	1,190,262,178	1,281,290,378	7.1	138,851,301	1,420,141,679
1904	97,482,054	1,210,608,328	1,308,090,382	7.5	152,736,889	1,460,827,271
1905	129,958,375	1,225,063,232	1,355,021,607	9.6	163,540,059	1,518,561,666
1906	153,859,076	1,396,270,084	1,550,129,160	9.9	193,735,340	1,743,864,500
1907	141,780,310	1,520,598,231	1,662,378,541	8.5	218,472,537	1,880,851,078
1908	120,593,589	1,549,628,630	1,670,222,219	7.2	190,551,127	1,860,773,346
1909	108,129,142	1,372,692,807	1,480,821,949	7.3	182,189,155	1,663,011,104
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524.390	1,516,260,561	7.5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7.5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,460,562	2,075,398,816	9.1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,436,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,759,859	8.3	316,819,289	2,364,579,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11.8	302,233,277	2,768,589,340
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13.0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5,431,755,486	14.6	795,408,564	6,227,164,050
1918	969,434,576	4,132,546,767	5,101,981,343	23.4	745,178,335	5,847,159,678

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN 1917.

(By the United States Department of Commerce.)

THE world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1917, as compiled from published reports, documents, and correspondence, was approximately 17,410,000 bales of 500 pounds net, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1917, was approximately 20,180,000 bales of 500 pounds net.

WEIGHT OF A FARM HORSE.

THE weight of a mature farm horse, average for the United States, is 1,203 pounds. Washington, the most northwestern State of the Union, has the highest State average, 1,350 pounds, seconded by Maine, the most northeastern State, with 1,325 pounds. Lightest weight horses are found in Florida, the most southeastern State, with an average weight of 850 pounds. Mature mules on farms of the United States average 956 pounds. Washington again leads, with 1,110 pounds, followed by Oregon, with 1,100 pounds. Lightest mules are found in Mississippi, where the average is 865 pounds.

U. S. IMPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea. In American Vessels.	By Sea. In Foreign Vessels.	By Sea. Total.	Pct. In Americ'n Vessels.	By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
1860	$228,164,855	$134,001,399	$362,166,254	63.0	.....	$362,166,254
1865	74,385,116	174,170,536	248,555,652	29.9	.....	248,555,652
1866	112,040,395	333,471,763	445,512,158	25.2	.....	445,512,158
1867	117,209,536	300,622,035	417,831,571	28.1	.....	417,831,571
1868	122,965,225	248,659,583	371,624,808	33.1	.....	371,624,808
1869	136,802,024	300,512,231	437,314,255	31.3	.....	437,314,255
1870	153,237,077	309,140,510	462,377,587	33.1	.....	462,377,587
1871	163,285,710	363,020,644	526,306,354	31.0	$15,187,354	541,493,708
1872	177,286,302	445,416,783	622,703,085	28.5	17,635,681	640,338,766
1873	174,739,834	471,806,765	646,546,599	27.0	17,070,548	663,617,147
1874	176,027,778	405,320,135	581,347,913	30.3	14,513,335	595,861,248
1875	157,872,726	382,949,568	540,822,294	29.2	13,083,859	553,906,153
1876	143,389,704	321,139,500	464,529,204	30.9	12,148,667	476,677,871
1877	151,834,067	329,565,833	481,399,900	31.6	10,697,640	492,097,540
1878	146,499,282	307,407,565	453,906,847	32.3	12,965,999	466,872,846
1879	143,590,353	310,499,599	454,089,952	31.7	11,983,823	466,073,775
1880	149,317,368	503,494,913	652,812,281	22.9	15,142,465	667,954,746
1881	133,631,146	491,840,269	625,471,415	21.4	17,193,213	642,664,628
1882	130,266,826	571,517,802	701,784,628	18.6	22,854,946	724,639,574
1883	136,002,290	564,175,576	700,177,866	19.4	23,003,048	723,180,914
1884	135,046,207	512,511,192	647,557,399	20.8	20,140,294	667,697,693
1885	112,864,052	443,513,801	556,377,853	20.3	21,149,476	577,527,329
1886	118,942,817	491,937,636	610,880,453	19.5	24,555,683	635,436,136
1887	121,365,493	543,392,216	664,757,709	18.3	27,562,059	692,319,768
1888	123,525,298	568,222,357	691,747,655	17.8	32,209,459	723,957,114
1889	120,782,910	586,120,881	706,903,791	17.1	38,227,861	745,131,652
1890	124,948,948	623,740,100	748,689,048	16.7	40,621,361	789,310,409
1891	127,471,678	676,511,763	803,983,441	15.9	40,932,755	844,916,196
1892	139,139,891	648,535,976	787,675,867	17.7	39,726,595	827,402,462
1893	127,095,434	695,184,394	822,279,828	15.5	44,121,094	866,400,922
1894	121,561,193	503,810,334	625,371,527	19.4	29,623,095	654,994,622
1895	108,229,615	590,538,362	698,767,977	15.5	33,201,988	731,969,965
1896	117,299,074	626,890,521	744,189,595	15.7	35,535,079	779,724,674
1897	109,133,454	619,734,338	728,917,792	15.0	35,812,620	764,730,412
1898	93,535,867	492,086,003	585,621,870	16.0	30,427,784	616,049,654
1899	82,050,118	581,673,550	663,723,668	12.4	33,424,821	697,148,489
1900	104,304,940	701,223,735	805,528,675	12.9	44,412,509	849,941,184
1901	93,055,493	683,015,858	776,071,351	12.0	47,100,814	823,172,165
1902	102,188,002	744,766,235	846,954,237	12.1	56,366,711	903,320,948
1903	123,666,832	835,844,210	959,511,042	12.9	66,208,195	1,025,719,237
1904	132,253,065	790,595,186	922,848,251	14.3	68,239,120	991,087,371
1905	160,649,571	878,138,230	1,038,787,801	15.5	78,725,270	1,117,513,071
1906	168,488,129	971,397,270	1,139,885,399	14.8	86,677,047	1,226,562,446
1907	176,550,716	1,163,698,060	1,340,248,776	13.2	94,172,649	1,434,421,425
1908	151,919,733	971,111,234	1,123,030,967	13.5	71,310,825	1,194,341,792
1909	150,528,075	1,090,001,007	1,240,529,082	12.1	71,391,142	1,311,920,224
1910	147,100,976	1,319,438,085	1,466,539,061	10.0	90,408,369	1,556,947,430
1911	146,640,912	1,289,510,573	1,436,151,485	10.2	91,074,620	1,527,226,105
1912	170,849,680	1,380,228,170	1,551,077,850	11.0	102,187,084	1,653,264,934
1913	193,094,242	1,504,567,867	1,697,662,109	11.4	115,346,125	1,813,008,234
1914	198,923,666	1,538,784,987	1,737,708,653	11.4	156,217,004	1,893,925,657
1915	281,334,841	1,244,934,571	1,526,269,412	18.4	147,900,328	1,674,169,740
1916	449,872,543	1,550,102,577	1,999,975,120	22.5	197,908,390	2,197,883,510
1917	648,256,478	1,706,482,324	2,354,738,802	27.5	304,616,383	2,659,355,185

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMERCE.

(From reports of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.)

Section of River and Year.	Grain and Its Prod.	Cotton.	Cot'n Seed & Prod.	Live Stock.	Coal and Coke.	Lumber.	Logs.	Gravel, Sand, & Stone.	Oil.	All Other and Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
St. Louis & Cairo:										
1914	17,909	1,080	790	5,758	12,492	5,021	60,491	156,571	52	325,164
1915	26,962	924	2,400	14,138	13,013	15,092	31,064	668,471	21,857	809,232
1916	13,044	285	1,027	6,580	62,723	19,358	828,514	771,753	19,569	1,065,773
Cairo & Memphis:										
1914	14,562	9,287	6,320	4,075	826,362	27,662	298,658	65,641	2	1,321,081
1915	12,708	30,968	6,980	3,219	981,431	52,661	171,628	826,460	7,852	2,193,026
1916	7,112	25,896	4,798	2,506	477,829	26,795	184,270	429,779	1,054	1,205,647
Memp. & Vicksb'g:										
1914	16,590	17,213	26,057	11,736	682,104	26,117	153,605	869,932	9,097	1,888,394
1915	22,414	39,823	20,161	15,355	892,840	52,602	76,965	892,940	38,579	2,198,814
1916	13,175	30,565	15,338	10,563	379,201	32,127	155,034	1,059,150	2,395	1,309,977
Vicksb'g & N. Orl's:										
1914	23,053	8,345	12,738	2,550	669,589	19,880	122,619	392,838	956,784	2,343,623
1915	94,350	8,315	9,622	3,546	895,420	31,658	53,033	497,313	705,006	2,712,022
1916	13,239	6,053	3,324	3,331	349,394	70,812	77,626	290,457	1,201,581	2,234,238

Each stretch is treated as a separate river, and tonnage carried between ports on different stretches will appear in the statistics of all intervening stretches; consequently the sum of the tonnage carried in the four stretches does not represent the total traffic on the river as a whole.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES, 1847-1917.

YEAR, (Fiscal.)	Free, Dollars.	Dutiable, Dollars.	Total, Dollars.	Per Cent. of Free.	Total Duties. Dollars.	Ad Val. Rate of Duty Dutiable.	Ad Val. Rate D'ty Free and Dutiable.	Imports Per Cap. Dollars.
1847....	15,838,500	100,419,095	116,257,595	13.62	28,137,923	26.86	22.98	5.05
1848....	14,946,012	125,705,826	140,651,838	10.63	33,034,306	24.97	22.22	6.45
1849....	13,710,610	118,854,498	132,565,108	10.34	31,027,772	24.73	21.97	5.89
1850....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25.85	23.16	7.07
1851....	17,910,930	182,565,378	200,476,308	8 93	48,626,000	25.44	23.07	8.35
1852....	21,649,731	173,737,583	195,387,314	11.08	47,577,633	25.96	22.94	7.88
1853....	24,732,613	225,424,532	250,157,145	9.89	58,467,815	25.93	23.37	9.77
1854....	22,552,835	253,535,495	276,088,330	8.17	64,931,607	25.61	23.52	10.44
1855....	29,913,974	201,736,366	231,650,340	12.91	54,119,677	26.82	23.36	8.50
1856....	49,603,470	246,047,468	295,650,938	16.77	64,084,401	26.05	21.68	10.53
1857....	49,942,107	283,569,188	333,511,295	14.98	63,664,864	22.45	19.09	11.53
1858....	55,292,929	187,385,484	242,678,413	22.78	42,046,722	22.44	17.33	8.16
1859....	66,856,406	249,966,964	316,823,370	21.10	48,894,684	19.56	15.43	10.36
1860....	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	20.34	52,692,421	19.67	15.67	10.69
1861....	67,421,022	207,235,303	274,656,325	24.55	39,038,269	18.84	14.21	8.57
1862....	49,842,947	125,457,253	175,330,200	27.95	46,509,215	36.19	26.08	5.45
1863....	30,026,756	195,348,524	225,376,280	13.32	63,729,203	32.62	28.28	6.75
1864....	38,162,565	262,950,757	301,113,322	12.67	96,465,957	36.69	32.03	8.84
1865....	40,097,208	169,559,317	209,656,525	19.12	80,635,170	47.56	38.46	6.03
1866....	57,121,369	366,349,277	423,470,646	13.49	177,056,523	48.33	41.81	11.94
1867....	17,033,130	361,125,553	378,158,683	4.50	168,503,750	46.67	44.56	10.44
1868....	15,147,618	329,661,302	344,808,920	4.40	160,532,779	48.63	46.49	9.33
1869....	21,692,532	372,756,642	394,449,174	5.50	176,557,584	47.22	44.65	10.45
1870....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,975	47.08	44.89	11.06
1871....	40,036,893	459,663,066	499,699,959	8.01	202,446,673	43.94	40.51	12.63
1872....	46,864,596	512,795,442	559,660,038	8.37	212,619,105	41.35	37.99	13.79
1873....	177,721,289	485,155,425	662,876,714	26.81	184,929,042	38.04	27.90	15.91
1874....	151,374,571	416,125,862	567,500,433	26.67	160,522,285	38.49	28.29	13.26
1875....	146,292,935	380,140,384	526,433,319	27.78	154,554,983	40.58	29.36	11.98
1876....	140,191,057	324,332,616	464,523,673	30.18	145,178,603	44.70	31.25	10.29
1877....	140,494,254	299,329,283	439,823,537	31.94	128,428,343	42.84	29.20	9.49
1878....	141,250,132	297,363,135	438,613,267	32.20	127,195,159	42.71	29.00	9.21
1879....	142,802,611	297,070,108	439,872,719	32.46	133,395,436	44.82	30.33	9.00
1880....	207,772,522	419,753,948	627,526,470	33.11	182,747,654	43.46	29.12	12.51
1881....	202,293,871	448,325,411	650,618,282	31.09	193,800,880	43.27	29.79	12.68
1882....	210,672,355	506,045,034	716,717,389	29.39	216,138,916	42.61	30.16	13.65
1883....	206,868,036	494,352,144	701,220,180	29.50	210,637,293	42.41	30.04	13.05
1884....	211,089,414	456,662,413	667,751,827	31.61	190,282,836	41.57	28.50	12.16
1885....	192,443,389	386,892,253	579,335,642	33.22	178,151,601	45.83	30.75	10.32
1886....	210,271,333	413,778,055	624,049,388	33.69	189,410,448	45.53	30.35	10.87
1887....	229,319,335	450,325,322	679,644,657	33.74	214,222,310	47.08	31.52	11.58
1888....	238,947,634	468,143,774	707,091,408	33.78	216,042 256	45.61	30.55	11.79
1889....	249,824,339	484,856,768	734,681,107	34.05	220,576,989	45.11	30.02	11.99
1890....	258,136,929	507,571,764	765,708,693	33.71	226,540,037	44.39	29.59	12.16
1891....	379,028,079	466,455,173	845,483,252	44.83	216,885,701	46.26	25.65	13.24
1892....	448,771,192	355,526,741	804,297,933	55.78	174,124,270	48.99	21.65	12.36
1893....	432,450,474	400,282,519	832,732,993	51.93	199,143,678	49.56	23.79	12.55
1894....	372,461.955	257,645,703	630,107,658	59.11	129,558,892	50.00	20.56	9.32
1895....	376,890,100	354,271,990	731,162,090	51.55	149.450,608	41.75	20.44	10.61
1896....	368,897,523	390,796,561	759,694,084	48.56	157,013,506	39.95	20.67	10.81
1897....	381,902,414	407,348,616	789 251,030	48.39	172,760,361	42.17	21.89	11.02
1998....	291,534,005	295,619,695	587,153 700	49.65	145,438,385	48.80	24.77	8.05
1899....	299,668,977	385,772,915	685,441,892	43.72	202,072,050	52.07	29.48	9.22
1900....	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519.252	44.16	229,360,771	49.24	27.62	10.93
1901....	339,093,256	468,670,045	807,763.301	41.98	233,556,110	49.64	28.91	10.25
1902....	396,542,233	503,251,521	899,793,754	44.01	251,453,155	49.79	27.95	11.18
1903....	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960,110	43.38	280,752,416	49.03	27.85	12.28
1904....	454 153 100	527,669,459	981,822,559	46.26	258,161,130	48.77	26.29	11.73
1905....	517,073,277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47.56	258,426,295	45.24	23.77	13.74
1906....	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213,417,649	45.22	293,910,396	44.16	24.22	12.95
1907....	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415,402,285	45.35	329,480,048	42.55	23.28	15.97
1908....	525,704,745	657,415,920	1,183.120,665	44.43	282,582,895	42.94	23.88	13.11
1909....	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281,641,735	46.77	294,667,054	43.15	22.99	13.94
1910....	761,353,117	785,756,020	1,547 109.137	49.21	326,561,683	41.52	21.11	16.54
1911....	776,963,955	750,981,697	1,527,945 652	50.85	309,965,692	41.22	20.29	16.05
1912....	881,512,987	759,209,915	1,640,722,902	53.73	304,899,366	40.12	18.58	16.94
1913....	986,972,333	779,717,079	1,766,689,412	55.87	312,509,946	40.05	17.69	17.94
1914....	1,152,392,059	754,008,335	1,906,400,394	60.45	283,719,081	37.60	14.88	19.04
1915....	1,032,863,558	615,522,722	1,648,386,280	62.66	205,946,842	33.43	12.49	16.20
1916....	1,495,881,357	683,153,244	2,179,034,601	68.65	209,725,801	30.67	9.62	21.08
1917....	1,852,530,536	814,689,485	2,667,220,021	69.46	221,659,066	27.18	8.31	25.40

Prior to 1866 the figures of import values represent net general imports, the amount of duty collected being the annual amounts collected on merchandise only. For 1867 and later years the figures of import values represent imports for consumption, the average ad valorem rates on dutiable merchandise being based on ordinary duties, and those on free and dutiable merchandise being based on total duties collected. The total duties collected include duty equivalent to internal revenue tax, and drawback on articles exported from the United States returned.

Imports entered for consumption are imports on which duties are paid (or which are registered as entered free), within a named period. Thus, goods may be imported to the value of $2,000,000,000 in a given period, but 75 per cent. of them go into bonded warehouses, to be held until needed for consumption. When such goods come out of storage they are recorded as imported and not till then.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, MEATS, ETC., FOR 1918.

(By the Department of Commerce. Fiscal year ending June 30.)

Exports by Groups.		1918.	1917.
Breadstuffs	dols.	633,309,485	588,983,454
Cottonseed oil	lbs.	100,005,074	158,911,767
	dols.	18,142,938	19,878,325
Meat, dairy prod.	dols.	679,848,942	403,192,279
Cotton	bales.	4,528,844	5,947,165
	lbs.	2,320,511,665	3,088,080,786
	dols.	665,024,655	543,074,690
Mineral oils	gals.	2,677,037,650	2,748,328,485
	dols.	298,144,927	230,968,940
EXPTS. BY PRIN. ARTICLES.			
Barley	bush.	26,408,978	16,381,077
	dols.	41,939,964	19,027,082
Corn	bush.	40,997,827	64,720,842
	dols.	75,305,692	72,497,204
Oats	bush.	105,881,233	88,944,401
	dols.	86,125,093	55,034,981
Rye	bush.	12,065,922	13,260,015
	dols.	24,157,536	21,599,631
Wheat	bush.	34,118,853	149,831,427
	dols.	80,802,542	298,179,705
Flour	bbls.	21,880,151	11,942,788
	dols.	244,861,140	93,198,474
Beef, canned	lbs.	97,366,983	67,536,125
	dols.	30,051,507	16,946,030
Beef, fresh	lbs.	370,057,514	197,177,101
	dols.	67,386,359	26,277,271

Exports by Groups.		1918.	1917.
Beef, pickled, &c.	lbs.	54,867,310	58,053,667
	dols.	7,702,308	6,728,359
Oleo oil	lbs.	56,648,102	67,110,111
	dols.	12,166,482	11,065,019
Bacon	lbs.	815,319,424	667,151,972
	dols.	221,477,220	117,221,668
Hams and shoulders	lbs.	419,571,869	266,656,581
	dols.	108,106,862	49,574,041
Lard	lbs.	392,498,435	444,769,540
	dols.	98,214,348	77,008,913
Neutral lard	lbs.	4,258,329	17,576,240
	dols.	1,074,603	3,168,089
Pork, pickled	lbs.	33,221,502	46,992,721
	dols.	7,545,011	6,941,306
Lard compounds	lbs.	31,278,382	56,359,493
	dols.	6,613,640	8,269,844
Milk, condensed	lbs.	529,750,032	259,141,231
	dols.	68,039,597	25,136,641
Crude mineral oil	gals.	183,672,778	177,748,832
	dols.	9,107,519	7,309,990
Illuminating oil	gals.	528,805,501	833,969,012
	dols.	47,488,425	54,642,377
Lubricating oil	gals.	269,667,145	271,032,751
	dols.	66,146,827	48,665,984
Gasoline, naphtha, &c.	gals.	468,205,346	425,717,912
	dols.	113,855,712	87,990,807
Residuum, fuel oil, &c.	gals.	1,226,686,880	1,039,859,978
	dols.	61,546,444	32,359,782

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year. (Fiscal)	Exports of Domestic.	Per Cent. of All Dom. Exports.	Total Imports.	Per Cent. of All Impts	Year. (Fiscal)	Exports of Domestic.	Per Cent. of All Dom. Exports.	Total Imports.	Per Cent. of All Impts.
1855...	$149,101,277	77.4	$81,726,640	31.7	1903...	$878,480,557	63.1	$456,199,325	44.5
1860...	260,280,413	82.3	129,816,165	36.7	1904...	859,160,264	59.9	461,434,851	46.6
1865...	84,886,860	62.0	114,031,753	47.8	1905...	826,904,777	55.4	553,851,214	49.6
1870...	296,962,357	78.9	191,559,361	43.9	1906...	976,047,104	56.8	554,175,242	45.2
1875...	389,409,703	78.0	261,618,732	49.1	1907...	1,054,405,416	56.9	626,836,808	43.7
1880...	694,315,497	84.3	314,617,480	47.1	1908...	1,017,396,404	55.5	539,690,121	45.2
1885...	554,051,145	76.2	277,340,305	48.0	1909...	903,238,122	55.1	638,612,692	48.7
1890...	634,855,869	75.1	384,100,435	48.7	1910...	871,158,425	50.9	87,509,115	44.2
1895...	558,385,861	70.4	373,115,985	51.0	1911...	1,030,794,402	51.2	680,204,932	44.5
1896...	574,398,264	66.5	391,029,407	50.1	1912...	1,050,627,131	48.4	783,457,471	47.4
1897...	689,755,193	66.8	400,871,468	52.4	1913...	1,123,651,985	46.3	815,300,510	45.0
1898...	859,018,916	71.0	314,291,796	51.0	1914...	1,113,973,635	47.8	924,246,616	48.8
1899...	792,811,733	65.9	355,514,881	51.0	1915...	1,575,937,607	54.3	910,876,289	54.4
1900...	844,616,530	61.6	420,139,288	49.4	1916...	1,518,071,450	35.5	1,189,704,830	54.1
1901...	951,628,331	65.2	391,931,051	47.6	1917...	1,969,849,707	31.6	1,403,801,231	52.8
1902...	857,113,533	63.2	413,744,557	45.8					

EXPORTS TO CHIEF COUNTRIES, FISCAL YEAR 1918.

(By the Department of Commerce.)

Exports to—	1918.	1917.	Exports to—	1918.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Europe	3,738,231,162	4,324,512,661	Spain	67,183,288	76,978,350
North America	1,237,720,814	1,163,758,100	Sweden	4,122,550	44,683,512
South America	314,564,482	259,480,371	United Kingdom	1,994,894,260	2,046,812,678
Asia	447,456,515	380,249,708	Canada	778,509,792	787,177,099
Oceania	134,889,500	109,314,490	Central America	44,309,849	52,517,749
Africa	55,423,368	52,733,064	Mexico	106,893,653	79,004,597
			Cuba	235,682,045	178,292,328
Total	5,928,285,641	6,290,048,394	Argentina	109,444,001	82,375,165
Belgium	91,238,838	37,367,997	Brazil	66,270,046	56,727,234
Denmark	4,969,542	56,738,490	Chile	63,529,124	44,538,993
France	890,481,515	1,011,667,206	China	43,480,623	37,195,608
Germany	.....	2,199,449	British East Indies	52,267,118	37,108,127
Greece	2,573,882	20,860,645	Japan	267,730,637	130,427,061
Italy	477,530,702	360,608,356	Russia in Asia	34,718,541	130,206,338
Netherlands	11,188,021	109,082,168	Australia and N. Z'land	83,960,179	80,398,265
Norway	25,211,242	82,001,636	Philippine Islands	48,423,400	27,206,612
Russia in Europe	116,705,346	428,688,107	British Africa	44,863,439	32,774,323

American foreign trade fell off slightly in the fiscal year 1918, the total being $8,874,000,000, compared with $8,949,000,000 in 1917, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The imports for 1918 show an increase of $287,000,000, reaching a total of $2,946,000,000. Exports show a decrease of $362,000,000, the total for 1918 being $5,928,000,000, as compared with $6,290,000,000 in 1917. The excess of exports over imports amounted to $2,982,000,000 in 1918, against $3,631,000,000 in 1917.

Imports of gold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, amounted to $124,000,000, as compared with $977,000,000 in 1917, while exports were valued at $191,000,000, compared with $292,000,000 in 1917. Silver imports amounted to $70,000,000 in 1918, against $35,000,000 in 1917 and silver exports increased from $78,000,000 in 1917 to $139,000,000 in 1918.

TRADE IN FARM AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

(By the Department of Agriculture. Calendar years.)

ARTICLE.	Imports. 1916.	Imports. 1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
ANIMAL MAT.		
Animals, live:		
Cattle	10,603,697	18,245,973
Horses	1,931,962	1,630,669
Sheep	668,658	2,014,169
Swine	40,457	396,961
All other	612,725	772,721
Beeswax	556,074	994,169
Dairy products		
Butter	226,218	444,332
Cheese	7,595,263	2,566,489
Cream	802,971	718,244
Milk	1,569,434	2,341,873
Eggs	151,210	314,419
Feathers, ostr.	1,020,506	415,883
Fibers, animal:		
Silk	149,784,622	189,752,910
Wool	125,523,854	171,557,452
Gelatin	282,903	304,249
Packing-house products:		
Bristles	4,396,768	4,579,009
Hair	3,388,911	2,712,223
Hides—		
Buffalo	3,735,666	6,203,789
Calfskins	18,132,654	11,511,555
Cattle	87,674,812	102,352,981
Goatskins	33,841,308	51,411,139
Kangaroo	779,723	548,088
Sheep skins	22,838,951	29,434,450
Other	5,600,202	8,268,438
Meat—Fresh:		
Beef, veal	3,988,944	3,088,759
Mut'n, lamb	1,526,633	685,401
Pork	95,997	533,812
Other meat	368,201	2,302,957
Other packing-house prod.	8,916,617	21,085,758
Other anl. mat.	2,253,176	6,241,564
VEG. MATTER.		
Argols, or wine lees	5,103,606	4,714,498
Cocoa and chocolate	34,602,466	41,674,203
Coffee	118,813,421	122,607,254
Fibers, veg.:		
Cotton	37,051,534	41,780,796
Manila	14,732,889	27,321,018
Sisal grass	27,119,534	43,053,717
Other	23,694,533	25,408,292
Fruits:		
Bananas	12,189,682	13,961,158
Lemons	2,451,538	1,877,093
Olives	2,742,684	1,820,009
Other	8,149,678	5,514,012
Grain and gr. products:		
Corn	1,234,874	1,982,690
Oats	259,677	1,282,902
Wheat	10,730,483	67,809,697
Macaroni &c	1,172,057	76,196
Wheat flour	943,882	6,226,849
Other	3,322,923	6,372,710
Indigo	6,582,347	5,101,470
Licorice root	2,321,381	1,796,576
Liquors, alcoh	18,735,264	17,790,739
Nursery stock	4,545,600	3,121,601
Nuts	26,950,840	40,738,989
Oils, vegetable	40,824,122	67,791,356
Rice	6,033,570	9,238,992
Seeds	35,059,657	40,017,898
Spices	9,166,780	10,433,469
Molasses	7,705,469	10,182,443
Sugar	227,605,342	222,485,148
Tea	19,444,102	25,763,075
Tobacco	26,856,095	33,471,754
Vegetables	14,021,934	32,861,528
Oth. Veg. mat.	8,797,848	15,604,207
FOREST PROD.		
Dyewoods and extracts of	6,696,861	2,054,988
Gums:		
Chicle	3,198,153	3,073,484
Copal, kauri, and dam'r	3,680,361	3,447,916
India rubber	159,745,475	233,220,904
Shellac	5,075,885	9,040,543
Other	9,756,741	11,423,110
Tanning mat.	8,499,752	9,549,243
Wood:		
Lumber	30,496,637	35,694,484
Pulp wood	7,202,570	8,563,458
Wood pulp	26,985,693	41,979,330
Oth. for. prod.	13,286,157	13,518,308

Total farm and forest products, imports (1916) $1,532,499,215; (1917) $1,964,898,453.

1918 imports: Cattle, 293,719 ($17,852,176); horses, 5,099 ($1,187,443); sheep, 177,681 ($1,979,746); swine, 12,696 ($324,182); corn, 3,196,420 bush. ($3,483,101); oats, 2,591,077 bush. ($1,963,447); rice, 456,058,608 lbs. ($16,311,705); wheat, 28,177,281 bush. ($56,873,063); coffee, 1,143,890,889 lbs. ($103,058,536); cotton, 103,325,647 lbs. ($36,020,483); fish, $26,190,515; bananas, 34,549,383 bunches ($15,147,643); walnuts, 23,289,170 lbs. ($5,690,511); furs, $2,709,818; hay, 410,738 tons ($4,618,764); hides and skins, 432,516,693 lbs. ($131,629,352); leather, $13,057,148; fresh meats, 29,306,980 lbs. ($4,293,109); butter, 1,805,925 lbs. ($619,303); cheese, 9,839,305 lbs. ($4,089,027); flaxseed, 13,187,609 bush. ($33,850,054); all other seed, $17,000,000; molasses, 130,730,861 gals. ($9,177,833); cane sugar, 4,898,277,025 lbs. ($236,105,886); tea, 151,314,932 lbs. ($30,889,030); tobacco, leaf, 79,367,563 lbs. ($45,200,000); cigars, etc., $7,666,219; vegetables, $30,175,769; pulp wood, 1,172,033 cords ($11,088,422).

ARTICLE.	Exports. 1916.	Exports. 1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Animals, live:		
Cattle	658,934	1,291,714
Horses	62,752,826	33,041,160
Mules	28,009,048	13,666,063
Sheep	268,538	278,301
Swine	339,747	294,251
Other	396,516	384,363
Dairy products		
Butter	8,243,948	2,660,371
Cheese	9,700,077	13,316,231
Milk	18,063,538	51,322,399
Other	361,649	373,169
Eggs	7,472,477	7,270,543
Packing-house products:		
Beef	53,712,107	68,136,224
Lard comp.	5,930,841	8,582,820
Mutton	697,847	514,855
Pork	207,547,736	273,114,331
Sausage	2,519,443	5,071,507
Sausage cas.	1,786,343	2,841,736
Other	18,968,582	21,738,077
Oth. anl. mat.	4,600,654	6,203,545
VEG. MATTER.		
Coffee	6,085,651	7,341,406
Cotton	545,228,684	575,306,634
Fruits:		
Apples, fresh	7,205,766	4,496,007
Apricots, dr.	1,512,810	956,884
Oranges	4,229,872	4,649,898
Prunes	4,036,836	4,348,810
Raisins	4,491,371	4,401,824
Other	14,523,159	14,762,473
Glucose and grape sugar	4,289,301	8,119,328
Grain, gr.prod.		
Barley	19,752,951	26,208,022
Corn	46,940,416	72,936,631
Oats	53,009,919	71,168,623
Rye	18,741,061	25,821,389
Wheat	226,746,370	245,633,541
Wheat flour	86,493,170	138,430,408
Other	20,611,711	45,819,281
Hay	2,678,560	1,193,092
Hops	2,113,776	917,650
Liquors, alcob.	24,189,221	11,936,443
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	33,253,448	15,877,980
Oils, vegetable:		
Cottonseed	19,390,435	17,300,066
Other	5,679,762	7,087,963
Rice	5,448,666	12,375,413
Seeds	3,199,528	5,033,074
Starch	5,295,145	6,306,404
Molasses, sirup	2,749,304	7,211,391
Sugar	90,675,773	64,393,968
Tobacco	62,833,040	45,573,852
Vegetables:		
Beans, peas	7,316,859	10,130,786
Potatoes	3,875,549	4,241,501
Other	7,362,636	9,389,432
Oth. veg. mat.	8,393,161	13,031,057
FOREST PROD.		
Naval stores:		
Rosin	11,325,831	10,339,178
Tar, turpentine, pitch	366,637	677,968
Turpentine	4,596,475	3,388,727
Wood:		
Logs	910,042	888,616
Lumber:		
Boards, plks. scantlings	25,518,542	33,875,679
Railroad ties	2,647,954	2,717,009
Shooks	3,420,892	5,052,098
Staves, head	3,804,988	4,034,805
Timber	4,202,174	4,229,480
Other wood	3,543,828	2,456,146
Oth. for. prod.	8,712,442	9,535,158

Total farm and forest products, exports (1916) $1,849,434,567; (1917) $2,068,697,350.

Chief exports, 1918, fiscal year: Agricultural implements, $35,076,911; animals, $21,733,594; breadstuffs, $633,309,485; cotton, 2,320,511,665 lbs. ($665,024,655); cotton manufactures, $169,398,420; fruits and nuts, $34,480,678; leather, $59,443,775; boots and shoes, 15,022,760 pairs ($36,583,107); meat products, $593,940,545; dairy products, $85,908,397; mineral oils, 2,677,037,650 gals. ($298,144,927); vegetable oils, $25,020,890; sugar, 576,415,850 lbs. ($38,756,680); tobacco leaf, 288,781,511 lbs. ($69,674,731); vegetables, $26,972,711; wood, etc., $82,054,086.

EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. OF HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE

YEAR (FISC.)	Horses.		Mules.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1884	2,721	424,317	3,742	490,809	190,518	17,855,495	273,874	850,146	46,382	627,480
1885	1,947	377,692	1,028	127,580	135,890	12,906,690	234,509	512,568	55,025	579,183
1886	1,616	348,323	1,191	148,711	119,065	10,958,954	177,594	329,844	74,187	674,297
1887	1,611	351,607	1,754	214,738	106,459	9,172,136	121,701	254,725	75,383	564,753
1888	2,263	412,774	2,971	378,765	140,208	11,577,578	143,817	280,490	23,755	193,017
1889	3,748	592,469	2,980	356,333	205,786	16,616,917	128,852	366,181	45,128	356,764
1890	3,501	680,410	3,544	447,108	394,826	31,261,131	67,521	243,077	91,148	909,042
1891	3,110	784,908	2,184	278,658	374,679	30,445,249	60,947	261,109	95,654	1,146,630
1892	3,226	611,188	1,965	238,591	394,607	35,099,095	46,960	161,105	31,963	364,081
1893	2,967	718,607	1,634	210,278	287,094	26,032,428	37,260	126,394	27,375	397,112
1894	5,246	1,108,995	2,063	240,961	359,278	33,461,922	132,370	832,763	1,553	14,753
1895	13,984	2,209,208	2,515	186,452	331,722	30,603,796	405,748	2,630,686	7,130	72,424
1896	25,126	3,530,703	5,918	406,161	372,461	34,560,672	491,565	3,076,384	21,049	227,297
1897	39,532	4,769,265	7,473	545,331	392,190	36,357,451	244,120	1,531,645	28,751	295,998
1898	51,150	6,176,569	8,098	664,789	439,255	37,827,500	199,690	1,213,886	14,411	110,487
1899	45,778	5,444,342	6,755	516,908	389,490	30,516,833	143,286	853,555	33,031	227,241
1900	64,722	7,612,616	43,369	3,919,478	397,286	30,635,153	125,772	733,477	51,180	394,813
1901	82,250	8,873,845	34,405	3,210,267	459,218	37,566,980	297,925	1,933,000	22,318	238,465
1902	103,020	10,048,046	27,586	2,692,298	392,884	29,902,212	358,720	1,940,060	8,368	88,330
1903	34,007	3,152,159	4,294	521,725	402,178	29,848,936	176,961	1,067,860	4,031	40,923
1904	42,001	3,189,100	3,658	412,971	593,409	42,256,291	301,313	1,954,604	6,345	53,780
1905	34,822	3,175,259	5,826	645,464	567,806	40,598,048	268,365	1,687,321	44,496	416,692
1906	40,087	4,365,981	7,167	989,639	584,239	42,081,170	142,690	804,090	59,170	630,998
1907	33,882	4,359,957	6,781	850,901	423,051	34,577,392	135,344	750,242	24,262	309,440
1908	19,000	2,612,587	6,609	990,667	349,210	29,339,134	101,000	589,285	30,818	307,202
1909	21,616	3,386,617	3,432	472,017	207,542	18,046,976	67,656	365,155	18,655	144,605
1910	28,910	4,081,157	4,512	614,094	139,430	12,200,154	44,517	209,000	4,410	46,955
1911	25,145	3,845,253	6,585	1,070,051	150,100	13,163,920	121,491	636,272	8,551	74,032
1912	34,828	4,764,815	4,901	732,095	105,506	8,870,075	157,263	626,985	19,038	159,370
1913	28,707	3,960,102	4,744	733,795	24,714	1,177,199	187,132	605,725	15,332	151,747
1914	22,776	3,388,819	4,883	690,974	18,376	647,288	152,600	534,543	10,122	133,751
1915	289,340	64,046,534	65,788	12,726,143	5,484	702,847	47,321	182,278	7,799	93,067
1916	357,553	73,531,146	111,915	22,960,312	21,287	2,378,248	52,278	231,535	22,048	238,718
1917	278,674	59,525,329	136,689	27,800,854	13,387	949,503	58,811	367,935	21,926	347,852
1918	84,765	14,923,663	28,879	4,885,406	18,213	1,247,800	7,959	97,028	9,280	256,629

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND LARD EXPORTS FROM U. S.

YEAR (FISCAL).	Fresh Beef.	Fresh Mutton	Beef, Cured.	Bacon.	Cured Pork.	Lard.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*	*Pounds.*
1877	49,210,990	349,368	39,155,153	476,057,146	69,671,894	234,741,233
1878	54,046,771	130,582	38,831,379	592,814,351	71,889,255	342,766,254
1879	54,025,832	1,440,197	36,950,563	732,249,576	84,401,676	326,658,686
1880	84,717,194	2,335,858	45,237,472	759,773,182	95,949,780	374,979,286
1881	106,004,812	3,380,147	40,698,649	673,374,361	107,928,086	378,142,496
1882	69,586,466	1,373,384	45,899,737	428,481,482	80,447,466	250,367,740
1883	81,064,373	2,158,058	41,680,623	294,118,759	62,116,302	224,718,474
1884	120,784,064	2,932,855	43,021,074	341,479,410	60,363,313	265,094,719
1885	115,780,830	3,355,660	48,716,138	345,924,217	71,649,365	283,216,339
1886	99,423,362	1,059,435	59,728,325	369,423,351	87,196,966	293,728,019
1887	83,560,874	371,572	36,479,379	364,417,744	85,869,367	321,533,746
1888	93,498,273	224,738	49,063,420	331,306,307	58,836,966	297,740,007
1889	137,895,391	296,220	53,200,435	357,377,399	64,110,845	318,242,990
1890	173,237,596	256,711	97,610,529	531,899,677	79,788,868	471,083,598
1891	194,045,638	199,495	91,908,812	514,675,557	81,317,364	498,343,927
1892	220,544,617	105,463	71,158,448	507,919,830	80,366,481	460,045,776
1893	206,294,724	108,214	59,322,833	391,758,175	52,459,722	365,693,501
1894	193,891,824	2,197,900	63,901,001	416,657,577	63,575,881	557,566,867
1895	191,338,487	591,449	63,294,998	452,549,976	58,266,893	474,895,274
1896	224,783,225	422,950	71,223,512	425,352,187	69,498,373	509,534,256
1897	290,395,930	361,955	68,652,388	500,399,448	66,768,920	568,315,640
1898	274,768,074	329,169	45,903,531	650,108,933	88,133,078	709,344,045
1899	282,139,974	379,110	48,144,189	562,651,480	137,197,200	711,259,851
1900	329,078,609	773,760	49,625,678	512,153,729	133,199,683	661,813,663
1901	351,748,333	690,121	56,101,917	456,122,741	138,643,611	611,357,514
1902	301,824,473	430,351	49,451,109	383,150,624	115,896,275	556,840,220
1903	254,795,963	6,144,020	53,927,252	207,336,000	95,287,374	490,755,821
1904	299,579,671	465,255	57,853,822	249,665,941	112,224,861	561,302,643
1905	236,486,568	640,837	56,071,181	262,246,635	118,887,189	610,238,899
1906	208,454,227	516,345	81,287,581	361,210,563	141,820,720	741,516,886
1907	281,651,502	821,998	63,698,568	250,419,599	166,427,409	627,559,660
1908	201,154,105	1,185,040	47,896,087	241,189,929	149,505,937	603,413,770
1909	122,952,671	1,498,674	44,789,063	244,578,674	52,354,980	528,722,933
1910	75,729,666	1,989,472	36,871,313	152,163,107	40,131,599	362,927,671
1911	42,510,731	2,160,259	40,283,749	156,675,310	45,729,471	476,107,857
1912	15,264,320	3,595,543	38,087,907	208,574,208	56,321,469	532,255,865
1913	7,362,388	5,266,019	25,856,919	200,993,584	53,749,023	519,025,384
1914	6,394,404	4,685,496	23,365,974	193,964,252	45,543,085	481,457,792
1915	170,440,934	3,877,413	31,874,743	346,718,227	45,655,574	475,531,908
1916	231,214,000	5,552,918	38,114,682	579,808,786	63,460,713	427,011,338
1917	197,177,101	3,195,576	58,053,667	667,151,972	46,992,721	444,769,540
1918	370,057,514	2,098,423	54,867,310	815,319,424	33,221,502	392,498,435

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE, EIGHT MONTHS OF 1918.

(By the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Groups and Principal Articles.	Eight Months Ending August— 1918.	1917.	Groups and Principal Articles.	Eight Months Ending August— 1918.	1917.
EXPORTS BY GROUPS.			Lard ... lbs.	404,515,493	297,126,008
Breadstuffs ... dols.	482,551,985	439,950,077	dols.	104,845,817	57,463,694
Cottonseed oil ... lbs.	94,449,662	110,022,724	Neutral lard ... lbs.	5,966,799	9,087,640
dols.	18,060,272	14,861,973	dols.	1,511,556	1,922,794
Meat and dairy prod's. dols.	663,077,554	299,832,373	Pork, pickled ... lbs.	26,854,153	29,438,676
bales.	2,423,489	2,938,466	dols.	6,414,708	4,951,042
Cotton ... lbs.	1,240,858,375	1,508,270,267	Lard compounds ... lbs.	17,499,650	36,626,355
dols.	385,295,352	312,417,711	dols.	4,115,851	6,037,214
Mineral oils ... gals.	1,828,722,361	1,695,532,542	Milk, condensed ... lbs.	347,962,740	227,704,397
dols.	227,470,466	154,931,531	dols.	45,170,084	25,745,170
EXPTS. BY PRINC'L ARTICLES.			Crude mineral oil ... gals.	132,549,891	108,504,211
Barley ... bush.	17,650,924	8,919,895	dols.	7,466,943	4,843,940
dols.	29,251,311	13,036,388	Illuminating oil ... gals.	321,963,575	457,252,614
Corn ... bush.	32,394,201	45,520,396	dols.	32,450,673	32,514,937
dols.	58,049,456	59,839,291	Lubricating oil ... gals.	175,757,051	179,556,884
Oats ... bush.	75,782,553	59,701,183	dols.	49,632,214	34,264,732
dols.	67,340,628	44,296,380	Gasoline, naph'a, etc. gals.	378,621,070	272,594,982
Rye ... bush.	4,755,722	6,276,155	dols.	93,525,191	58,733,714
dols.	9,385,407	11,954,059	Resid., fuel oil, etc.. gals.	819,830,774	677,623,851
Wheat ... bush.	21,838,948	88,800,050	dols.	44,395,445	24,574,208
dols.	50,774,084	206,054,897			
Flour ... bbls.	17,489,290	7,876,428	Total exports ...	4,011,558,671	4,149,441,847
dols.	198,949,135	73,403,277	IMPORTS, BY GROUPS.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Beef, canned ... lbs.	103,008,792	48,410,492	Crude mater's for use in mfg.	838,669,459	886,481,605
dols.	35,282,122	12,828,057	Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals ...	241,821,917	253,745,843
Beef, fresh ... lbs.	356,894,312	164,808,580	Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured ...	297,198,244	270,043,760
dols.	71,896,022	23,592,929	Manufactures for further use in manufacturing ...	407,620,497	366,317,423
Beef, pickled, etc ... lbs.	27,357,145	46,625,742	Man'f's ready for consump'n	266,450,858	260,816,695
dols.	4,655,954	5,802,896	Miscellaneous ...	8,688,413	9,192,279
Oleo oil ... lbs.	56,109,812	27,958,092			
dols.	12,253,471	5,695,110	Total imports ...	2,060,449,388	2,046,597,605
Bacon ... lbs.	805,816,678	427,672,093			
dols.	225,668,797	83,559,317			
Hams and shoulders. lbs.	416,524,777	164,999,309			
dols.	110,440,886	33,588,279			

U. S. TRADE, BY CHIEF COUNTRIES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

(Includes domestic and foreign merchandise, but not gold and silver.)

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
EUROPE.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	SOUTH AMERICA—*Cont.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Austria-Hungary ...	12,766	.....	Brazil ...	113,511,954	66,270,046
Belgium ...	80,053	91,238,638	Chile ...	141,075,704	63,529,124
Bulgaria ...	8,569	.....	Colombia ...	25,975,988	10,992,199
Denmark ...	1,022,397	4,969,542	Ecuador ...	10,887,968	4,830,468
France ...	75,638,078	890,481,513	Guiana: British ...	364,002	5,269,778
Germany ...	64,094	.....	Dutch ...	972,395	1,076,483
Greece ...	18,481,432	2,573,882	French ...	4,991	761,906
Iceland, and Faroe Islands..	777,663	2,019,285	Paraguay ...	69,797	672,454
Italy ...	30,744,349	477,530,702	Peru ...	41,439,218	22,011,583
Netherlands ...	16,396,633	11,188,021	Uruguay ...	23,530,682	18,061,880
Norway ...	3,235,020	25,211,242	Venezuela ...	13,287,738	7,823,007
Portugal ...	5,030,633	21,681,537	ASIA.		
Russia in Europe ...	15,146,826	116,705,346	Aden ...	1,516,605	257,764
Spain ...	24,565,565	67,183,288	China ...	116,644,981	43,480,623
Sweden ...	10,636,354	4,122,550	Japanese ...	24,055,680	5,642,665
Switzerland ...	18,862,990	21,219,405	Chosen ...	10,082	1,068,735
United Kingdom: England..	150,403,714	1,848,372,491	East Indies:		
Scotland ...	18,792,315	136,084,411	British—British India ...	105,277,743	42,381,902
Ireland ...	20,886,427	10,437,358	Straits Settlements ...	159,188,127	8,798,297
NORTH AMERICA.			Dutch East Indies ...	79,718,233	19,777,504
Bermuda ...	704,540	2,280,277	Hongkong ...	18,086,274	20,217,638
British Honduras ...	2,361,358	2,425,184	Japan ...	284,945,439	267,730,637
Canada ...	434,254,567	779,509,792	Persia ...	888,084	119,714
C. Amer. States: Costa Rica	7,615,482	1,903,224	Russia in Asia ...	3,649,663	34,718,541
Guatemala ...	7,822,960	6,292,760	Siam ...	156,981	1,146,484
Honduras ...	5,437,809	4,618,729	OCEANIA.		
Nicaragua ...	4,590,037	4,377,688	British Oceania: Australia..	49,471,485	66,581,501
Panama ...	7,845,390	23,638,116	New Zealand ...	11,836,778	17,378,678
Salvador ...	6,870,432	3,479,332	French Oceania ...	2,834,673	1,266,965
Mexico ...	140,801,097	106,893,653	German Oceania ...	931,920	487,321
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,218,304	9,656,144	Philippine Islands ...	78,101,412	48,423,400
West Indies: Brit. W. Ind.—			AFRICA.		
Jamaica ...	3,282,982	7,834,096	Belgian Kongo ...	14,809	695,941
Trinidad and Tobago ...	7,144,415	6,997,946	British Africa: West ...	16,761,226	8,120,828
Cuba ...	264,024,006	235,682,045	South ...	33,295,835	35,223,720
Danish-West Indies ...	1,542,222	1,807,344	Egypt ...	20,907,958	3,149,994
Dominican Republic ...	8,061,412	16,011,019	French Africa ...	899,333	2,102,443
Dutch West Indies ...	1,056,622	1,622,796	Liberia ...	35,594	151,270
Hayti ...	4,815,544	8,359,922	Morocco ...	178,421	958,389
SOUTH AMERICA.			Portuguese Africa ...	2,927,834	3,099,287
Argentina ...	195,633,348	109,444,001			
Bolivia ...	122,917	3,581,395	Grand total ...	2,946,059,403	5,928,285,641

SILK STATISTICS.

(Compiled by the Silk Association of America.)

U. S. SILK IMPORTS.

Year.	Raw Silk.		Spun Silk.		
			Imported.	Invoice Value	Duty Collec'd
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1917–1918	36,543,075	193,816,365	4,034,959	11,194,677	3,608,735
1916–1917	33,868,885	156,085,649	3,577,979	10,374,389	3,631,036
1915–1916	33,070,902	119,484,223	3,411,710	6,718,911	2,351,618
1914–1915	26,030,925	80,531,785	2,026,479	3,766,019	1,318,106
1913–1914	28,594,672	97,828,243	3,054,071	5,718,631	2,018,762
1912–1913	26,049,472	82,147,523	3,417,226	6,072,272	2,239,901
1911–1912	21,609,520	67,173,382	3,260,428	5,754,256	2,134,501
1910–1911	22,379,998	72,713,984	3,236,334	5,696,788	2,115,088
1909–1910	20,363,327	65,424,784	3,159,595	5,054,174	1,945,160
1908–1909	23,333,750	78,830,568	2,305,687	3,507,737	1,335,453
1907–1908	15,424,041	63,665,534	2,065,614	3,585,628	1,336,632
1906–1907	16,722,207	70,229,518	2,546,103	3,789,845	1,427,480
1905–1906	14,505,324	52,555,611	2,453,273	3,263,461	1,225,117
1904–1905	17,812,133	59,542,892	2,305,847	3,120,210	1,194,495
1903–1904	12,630,883	44,461,564	2,053,077	3,039,107	1,147,977
1902–1903	13,637,206	49,002,597	1,924,250	2,825,760	1,062,592
1901–1902	12,620,682	41,714,331	2,002,671	2,915,918	1,102,300
1900–1901	9,139,617	29,353,777	1,652,177	2,505,272	939,803
1899–1900	11,259,310	44,549,672	2,336,946	3,555,237	1,325,498
1898–1899	9,691,145	31,827,061	1,703,794	1,962,588	761,325
1897–1898	10,315,162	31,446,800	956,974	1,176,677	449,328
1896–1897	6,513,612	18,496,944	801,336	1,083,616	325,084
1895–1896	8,000,621	26,246,902	782,796	998,604	299,581
1894–1895	7,974,810	22,029,068	843,647	1,239,619	377,846
1893–1894	4,956,875	15,627,822	437,428	719,390	251,786
1892–1893	7,422,430	29,055,557	758,502	1,338,851	468,598
1891–1892	7,521,342	24,321,494	489,652	1,093,384	382,684
1890–1891	4,917,688	17,994,654	856,706	1,821,421	617,806
1889–1890	5,943,360	23,285,099	411,621	883,644	265,093
1888–1889	5,329,646	18,544,025	274,362	659,045	197,713
1887–1888	5,172,929	19,151,033	197,139	578,950	173,685
1886–1887	4,599,574	18,687,245	172,617	441,299	132,389
1885–1886	4,754,626	17,232,505	178,383	442,310	132,693
1884–1885	3,424,076	12,421,739	78,890	226,412	67,923
1883–1884	3,222,546	12,481,496	91,750	189,722	56,916
1882–1883	3,255,324	14,042,696	43,812	126,832	44,391
1881–1882	2,887,776	12,835,149	14,726	47,296	16,553
1880–1881	2,531,617	10,889,675	19,325	60,830	21,290
1879–1880	2,562,246	12,024,699	37,239	111,999	39,199
1878–1879	1,893,311	8,390,327	20,075	57,867	20,253
1877–1878	1,182,750	5,103,084	23,142	77,158	27,095
1876–1877	1,186,170	6,792,937	10,299	31,081	10,878
1875–1876	1,354,991	5,424,408	2,516	7,072	2,475
1874–1875	1,101,681	4,504,306	5,735	15,796	5,528
1873–1874	794,837	3,854,008	7,866	28,061	9,821
1872–1873	1,159,420	6,460,621	3,579	15,474	5,415

1917–18 figures are for the calendar year 1917. For Lyons estimate see below.

Silk imports in year ended June 30, 1918, were as follows, by United States Customs figures: Cocoons, 251,447 lbs. ($319,349); raw, in skeins, 34,447,575 lbs. ($180,906,287); waste, 8,583,344 lbs. ($7,229,176); silk manufactures, $33,068,958; silk, artificial, 293,421 lbs. ($741,822).

U. S. IMPORTS OF SILK WASTE, NOILS, AND PIERCED COCOONS.

Year.	Waste.	Noils.	Co'cns	Totals.		Year.	Waste.	Noils.	Co'cns	Totals.	
(Fiscal.)	*Dollars*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	(Fiscal.)	*Dollars*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Bales.*	*Pounds.*
1916–1917	4,764,064	53,022	32,071	23,829	6,692,533	1908–1909	1,222,855	49,909	17,865	9,290	2,238,883
1915–1916	4,779,765	67,476	187,953	30,645	8,590,776	1907–1908	1,079,755	15,574	59,810	7,277	1,681,581
1914–1915	2,681,158	83,714	22,856	22,558	5,079,527	1906–1907	1,299,074	40,563	74,800	9,574	2,444,744
1913–1914	2,893,092	325,249	14,307	22,800	6,065,691	1905–1906	1,021,122	46,326	65,298	9,009	2,203 942
1912–1913	2,061,349	429,630	71,158	21,907	5,508,879	1904–1905	1,101,302	553,605	9,142	15,339	4,847,819
1911–1912	2,035,201	307,968	67,640	18,344	5,070,252	1903–1904	1,317,625	368,381	16,336	12,400	4,596,477
1910–1911	2,119,786	126,525	31,351	15,310	4,293,818	1902–1903	1,074,761	25,304	1,015	5,434	1,796,421
1909–1910	1,556,873	141,581	4,370	11,101	3,088,737						

RAW SILK PRODUCTION, 1917-18.

Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.
WESTERN EUROPE.		FAR EAST—*Continued.*	
France	451,948	Indo-China: Exports from Saigon, Haifong, &c.	11,023
Italy	6,217,034	LEVANT AND CENTRAL ASIA.	
Spain	154,323	Asiatic Turkey: Anatolia	2,292,807
Austria	187,393	Syria and Cyprus	
Hungary	143,300	Other Provinces	
Total	7,153,998	European Turkey: Adrianople	
FAR EAST.		Balkans: Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania	
China: Exports from Shanghai (including tussahs, filatures, &c.)	10,251,492	Greece, Salonica, and Crete	
Exports from Canton (including exports to Bombay and India)	5,081,654	Caucasus	
Japan: Exports from Yokohama	34,061,410	Turkestan and Central Asia (exports)	
East Indies: Exports from Bengal and Cashmere	231,485	Persia (exports)	
		Grand total, 1917	59,083,869
		Grand total, 1916 (corrected)	59,800,371

ALASKA'S TRADE AND COMMERCE—1879-1917.

IMPORTS and exports of merchandise, valued in dollars.

YEAR (FISC.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries	YEAR (FISC.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries	YEAR (FISC.)	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries	Exports to Other C'ntries
1879....	317,000	4,791	50,378	1892....	2,012,000	15,691	14,165	1905....	11,504,255	1,450,910	1,088,165
1880....	463,000	3,032	31,543	1893....	2,317,000	37,362	10,211	1906....	14,869,827	845 291	1,377,398
1881....	548,000	10,966	69,183	1894....	2,794,000	80,490	2,663	1907....	18,402,765	1,134,191	1,489,686
1882....	585,000	8,484	38,520	1895....	3,017,000	55,850	11,520	1908....	16,577,903	776,974	1,857,905
1883....	668,000	14,945	28,393	1896....	3,502,000	72,414	5,358	1909....	17,762,600	647,331	961,101
1884....	615,000	4,420	8,438	1897....	3,924,000	96,694	27,206	1910....	18,670,339	619,348	1,168,014
1885....	853,000	8,944	24,468	1898....	13,682,000	175,235	30,705	1911....	16,205,730	706,171	1,136,745
1886....	874,000	14,252	8,022	1899....	9,644,000	196,251	45,729	1912....	19,417,227	563,503	1,010,072
1887....	1,334,000	18,636	7,336	1900....	18,463,000	385,317	566,347	1913....	20,827,262	982,271	1,477,991
1888....	1,487,000	28,211	23,499	1901....	13,457,000	557,992	2,534,318	1914....	22,461 723	567,299	1,124,239
1889....	1,686,000	32,809	200	1902....	.....	511,830	2,612,021	1915....	21,260,042	640,888	1,001,389
1890....	1,897,000	24,577	4,682	1903....	9,509,701	477,463	1,612,128	1916....	27,086,288	1,066,612	1,426,362
1891....	1,973,000	23,302	39,073	1904....	10,165,110	607,355	1,565,690	1917....	38,992,049	1,469,524	2,474,894

Exports from Alaska to the United States, valued in dollars, not included in above table. There are no available export figures prior to 1903.

ALASKAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR (FISC.)	Total Imports into Alaska.	Exports to United States.	Total Exports	YEAR (FISC.)	Total Imports into Alaska.	Exports to United States.	Total Exports	YEAR (FISC.)	Total Imports into Alaska.	Exports to United States.	Total Exports
1903....	9,987,164	10,228,569	11,840,697	1908....	17,354,877	10,967,777	12,825,682	1913....	21,809,533	24,634,987	26,112,978
1904....	10,772,465	10,165,140	11,739,830	1909....	18,409,931	13,110,910	14,072,011	1914....	23,029,122	21,817,408	22,941,647
1905....	12,955,165	10,801,446	11,889,611	1910....	19,268,687	12,440,380	13,608,394	1915....	21,900,928	27,442,335	28,443,724
1906....	15,715,118	9,272,337	10,649,735	1911....	16,911,901	14,055,329	15,192,074	1916....	28,152,900	49,468,186	50,894,548
1907....	19,536,956	12,155,198	13,644,884	1912....	19,980,730	21,778,064	22,788,136	1917....	40.461,573	60,773,859	63,248.753

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE, 1905-1917.

IMPORTS and exports of merchandise, valuation expressed in dollars.

[Source—Report of the War Department.]

YEAR (FISCAL).	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
1905.....	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906.....	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907.....	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855	12,079,204	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908.....	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909.....	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910.....	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911.....	19,433,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912.....	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913.....	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914.....	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915.....	22,394,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916.....	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917.....	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375

Next to the United States the United Kingdom, and then Japan, are the chief purchasers from the Philippines; and from them most of the Philippine purchases are made. Manila hemp exports in 1917 were 166,758 tons, valued at $46,807,780, of which 94,070 tons went to United States.

American Samoa, 1917 (fiscal year) commerce: Imports, $110,314 (of which $93,926 was from the United States); exports, $236,496, all to United States. Chief exports are nuts.

Guam foreign trade, 1917 (fiscal year): Imports, $286,652 (of which $114,302 was from the United States); exports, $80,435, of which $46,972 was to United States. Chief exports are nuts.

Tutuila imports, 1917: From United States, $93,626; from other countries, $16,688; exports to United States, $198,496; to other countries, nothing.

Guam imports, 1917: From United States, $114,301; from other countries, $172,351; exports to United States, $46,972; exports to other countries, $33,363.

PANAMA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1907.....	$17,204,984	$1,960,664	1911.....	$9,896,988	$2,863,425	1915.....	$9,037,200	$3,422,755
1908.....	7,806,812	1,827,055	1912.....	9,871,617	2,064,648	1916.....	9,197,454	5,506,725
1909.....	8,756,308	1,502,475	1913.....	11,397,000	5,383,028	1917.....	9,223,170	5,624,176
1910.....	10,056,993	1,769,330	1914.....	9,891,553	3,800,517			

The chief exports in 1917 were bananas ($2,467,442); next were cocoanuts ($707,637); then balata, hides, and nispero. The chief imports ($7,063,319), came from United States.

HAWAII COMMERCE—1894-1917.

(Valuation Expressed in Dollars.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

YEAR.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
1894	4,354,290	750,191	5,104,481	8,997,069	143,726	9,140,795
1895	4,516,319	823,466	5,339,785	8,392,190	81,948	8,474,138
1896	5,464,208	599,444	6,063,652	15,460,098	55,132	15,515,230
1897	6,800,028	882,600	7,682,628	15,962,029	59,746	16,021,775
1898	8,695,592	1,673,223	10,368,815	17,256,084	90,661	17,346,745
1899	15,020,830	1,048,747	16,069,577	22,517,759	110,983	22,628,742
1900	8,709,822	1,521,376	10,231,198	14,362,899	41,597	14,404,496
1901	.....	2,835,278	.....	27,903,058	120,211	28,023,269
1902	.....	3,036,583	.....	24,730,060	63,547	24,793,607
1903	10,943,063	3,142,013	14,085,076	26,242,869	32,569	26,275,438
1904	11,683,393	3,797,641	15,481,034	25,157,255	47,620	25,204,875
1905	11,753,180	3,014,964	14,768,144	36,112,055	59,541	36,171,596
1906	12,036,675	3,275,242	15,311,917	26,882,199	56,313	26,938,512
1907	14,435,725	4,151,709	18,587,434	29,071,813	229,914	29,301,727
1908	15,038,155	4,682,399	19,720,554	41,640,505	597,640	42,238,145
1909	17,780,778	4,033,574	21,814,352	40,432,945	84,152	40,517,097
1910	20,560,101	4,606,334	25,166,435	46,183,265	306,763	46,490,028
1911	21,925,177	5,190,449	27,115,626	41,207,651	730,642	41,938,293
1912	24,652,905	5,598,444	30,251,349	55,076,070	373,273	55,449,343
1913	30,646,089	6,873,531	37,519,620	42,713,184	758,646	43,471,830
1914	25,773,412	6,282,558	32,055,970	40,678,580	915,245	41,593,825
1915	25,004,764	5,716,023	30,720,787	62,087,250	377,509	62,464,759
1916	31,127,577	6,068,529	37,196,106	64,438,297	226,747	64,665,044
1917	44,330,475	6,482,951	50,813,426	73,174,343	923,747	74,098,090

PORTO RICO COMMERCE, 1899-1917.

(Valuation Expressed in Dollars.)

YEAR.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
1899	3,954,369	5,851,547	9,805,916	3,457,557	6,698,984	10,156,541
1900	3,286,168	1,965,289	5,251,457	2,477,480	1,833,796	4,311,276
1901	6,965,408	1,952,728	8,918,136	5,641,137	3,002,679	8,643,816
1902	10,882,653	2,325,957	13,209,610	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904	11,210,060	1,958,969	13,169,029	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665	25,891,261	4,753,209	30,644,470
1909	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	32,095,897	5,864,617	37,960,514
1911	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914	32,569,398	3,838,419	36,406,787	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916	35,892,515	3,058,400	38,950,915	60,952,758	5,634,937	66,587,695
1917	49,539,249	4,005,975	53,545,224	73,115,224	7,855,680	80,970,904

The years 1898 and 1899 are calendar; 1900 covers January 1 to June 30; 1901 and succeeding years are fiscal. Imports from the United States in 1899 included coin and bullion.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF GUATEMALA, 1917.

Value and quantity in kilos (kilo = 2.2046 pounds) of principal articles imported into the Republic in 1917:

ARTICLES.	Kilos.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Kilos.	Value.
Cotton goods	2,239,719	$2,294,425	Paper and stationery	687,977	$239,263
Linen goods and jute	675,714	232,737	Coal	509,895	5,322
Woolen goods and cloth	283,391	136,940	Drugs and medicines	235,510	278,263
Silk manufactures	9,572	112,118	Wheat flour	10,299,899	1,008,051
Iron and steel manufactures	1,633,907	399,609	Lumber	494,821	10,632
Copper, lead, and tin manuf't's	287,124	107,958	Machinery: Agricultural	524,303	157,239
Wood and iron manufactures	343,253	177,482	Railway	1,324,499	128,170
Glass, chinaware, and crockery	509,983	74,800	Petroleum, crude and refined	28,887,462	252,826
Leather and skins	34,901	206,952	Wines, liquors, and beer	408,282	77,527
Foodstuffs	3,926,833	437,687			

Chief exports from Guatemala in 1917:

ARTICLES.	Pounds.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Pounds.	Value.
Sugar	14,998,100	$449,945	Rubber	128,300	$64,184
Leather, soft	158,900	47,698	Wool	209,300	15,698
Bananas	221,870,200	990,790	Lumber	13,272,300	138,254
Coffee: In shell	1,410,200	74,735	Honey	106,300	14,693
Clean	89,259,600	5,355,577	Hides	118,200	35,477
Chicle (crude chewing gum)	189,300	59,694	Mineral products	521,900	46,971
Fibrous plants	104,400	9,400	Woolen cloth	10,000	10,016

UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Year (Fiscal).	Imports Into the United States.			Exports From the United States.		
	Total.	From Latin America.	Pct. From Latin America.	Total.	To Latin America.	Pct. to Latin America.
1893	$866,400,022	$225,906,702	26.08	$847,665,194	$88,503,514	10.44
1894	654,994,622	218,362,321	33.34	892,140,572	78,924,298	8.85
1895	731,969,965	196,516,050	26.85	807,538,165	74,422,739	9.22
1896	779,724,674	180,022,806	23.09	882,606,938	76,611,305	8.68
1897	764,730,412	156,661,864	20.49	1,050,993,556	78,320,416	7.45
1898	616,049,654	136,854,235	22.21	1,231,482,330	74,030,291	6.01
1899	697,148,489	148,150,097	21.25	1,227,023,302	88,307,187	7.20
1900	849,941,184	167,180,295	19.67	1,394,483,082	110,674,490	7.94
1901	823,172,165	198,233,744	24.08	1,487,764,991	118,772,158	7.98
1902	903,320,948	208,510,497	23.08	1,381,719,401	115,132,413	8.33
1903	1,025,719,237	225,923,096	22.03	1,420,141,679	115,053,595	8.10
1904	991,087,371	256,227,244	25.85	1,460,827,271	136,615,381	9.35
1905	1,117,513,071	302,266,593	27.05	1,518,561,666	159,156,657	10.48
1906	1,226,562,446	294,049,326	23.97	1,743,864,500	209,043,359	11.99
1907	1,434,421,425	334,572,126	23.33	1,880,851,078	229,966,603	12.23
1908	1,194,341,792	273,176,971	22.87	1,860,773,346	219,968,513	11.82
1909	1,311,920,224	324,154,136	24.71	1,663,011,104	201,912,874	12.14
1910	1,556,947,430	392,955,257	25.24	1,744,984,720	242,123,502	13.87
1911	1,527,226,105	371,300,234	24.31	2,049,320,199	273,525,344	13.35
1912	1,653,264,934	423,037,208	25.59	2,204,322,409	296,141,651	13.43
1913	1,813,008,234	442,419,973	24.40	2,465,884,149	323,775,885	13.13
1914	1,893,925,657	469,082,667	24.77	2,364,579,148	282,070,153	11.93
1915	1,674,169,740	557,413,053	33.29	2,768,589,340	251,469,431	9.08
1916	2,197,883,510	760,132,729	34.58	4,333,482,885	411,193,859	9.49
1917	2,659,355,185	962,860,611	36.21	6,290,048,394	581,954,695	9.25
1918	2,946,059,403	985,160,871	33.44	5,928,285,641	725,820,970	12.24

Includes Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies, with exception of British, Danish, Dutch, and French.

Imports of United States from and exports of United States to the separate Latin American countries in year ended June 30, 1918, were: Imports from—Costa Rica, $7,615,482; Guatemala, $7,822,960; Honduras, $5,437,809; Nicaragua, $4,590,037; Panama, $7,845,390; Salvador, $6,870,432; Mexico, $140,801,097; Cuba, $264,024,006; Dominica, $8,061,412; Hayti, $4,815,544; Argentina, $195,633,348; Bolivia, $122,917; Brazil, $113,511,954; Chile, $141,075,704; Colombia, $25,975,988; Ecuador, $10,887,968; Paraguay, $69,797; Peru, $41,439,218; Uruguay, $23,530,682; Venezuela, $13,287,738.

Exports from United States to Costa Rica, $1,903,224; Guatemala, $6,292,760; Honduras, $4,618,729; Nicaragua, $4,377,688; Panama, $23,638,116; Salvador, $3,479,332; Mexico, $106,893,653; Cuba, $235,682,045; Dominica, $16,011,019; Hayti, $3,359,922; Argentina, $109,444,001; Bolivia, $3,581,395; Brazil, $66,270,046; Chile, $63,529,124; Colombia, $10,992,199; Ecuador, $4,830,468; Paraguay, $672,454; Peru, $22,011,583; Uruguay, $18,061,880; Venezuela, $7,823,007.

URUGUAY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Exports and imports, value in Uruguayan pesos (1 peso = $1.034):

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*		*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
1913	50,353,000	68,496,000	1915	34,980,000	73,291,000	1917	38,700,720	96,216,925
1914	37,235,000	52,419,000	1916	33,803,000	68,341,000			

Of the imports in 1917, those from United States were valued at $18,401,941; of the exports, those to United States were valued at $33,175,381. Uruguay's imports of alcoholic beverages totalled 1,945,018 gallons in 1915.

Chief crops (in bushels) 1916-17: Wheat, 5,390,228; linseed, 121,916; oats, 1,926,253; barley, 110,308; rye, 1,134; canary seed (pounds), 1,286,600.

Uruguayan live stock has suffered from weather in recent years. The rains in 1914 caused disease and mortality among animals. An investigation in 1914 showed over 700,000 cattle and more than 5,000,000 sheep died. The drought of 1916 caused the death of 1,500,000 cattle. Estimates based on the amount of sheep dip consumed would put the number of sheep in the country on January 1, 1916, at 13,000,000, as against over 26,000,000 in 1908.

The figures show the tonnage and nationality of the 3,333 steam and sailing vessels arriving in the foreign trade at Montevideo during 1917, and do not include vessels calling merely to take on or leave a pilot: American 413,068; Argentine, 880,062; Bolivian, 89; Brazilian, 136,531; British, 1,814,490; Danish, 60,074; Dutch, 53,046; French, 377,576; Greek, 30,978; Italian, 173,988; Japanese, 3,503; Norwegian, 195,473; Paraguayan, 794; Portuguese, 1,751; Russian, 12,422; Spanish, 279,199; Swedish, 20,031; Uruguayan, 354,253; total, 4,807,328.

TRADE OF DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Year.	Imports.	Exports	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1905	$2,736,828	$6,896,098	1910	$6,257,691	$10,849,623	1914	$6,729,007	$10,588,787
1906	4,065,437	6,536,378	1911	6,949,662	10,995,546	1915	9,118,514	15,209,061
1907	4,948,961	7,628,356	1912	8,217,898	12,385,248	1916	11,664,430	21,527,873
1908	4,767,775	9,396,487	1913	9,272,278	10,469,947	1917	17,400,064	22,446,657
1909	4,425,913	8,113,690						

Of the 1917 Imports, $14,320,351 were from United States, and $1,817,836 from Porto Rico.

SALVADOR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1910	$3,745,249	$7,297,836	1913	$6,173,544	$9,928,723	1916	$5,823,619	$11,604,751
1911	5,113,518	9,438,561	1914	4,958,624	10,796,495	1917	6,869,276	16,050,400
1912	6,774,859	9,942,184	1915	4,022,167	10,563,371			

ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE—1895-1917.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1895...	$95,096,438	$120,067,790	1903...	$131,206,600	$220,984,524	1911...	$363,810,686	$324,697,538
1896...	112,163,591	116,802,016	1904...	187,305,969	264,157,525	1912...	384,853,469	480,391,256
1897...	98,288,948	101,169,299	1905...	205,154,420	322,843,841	1913...	421,352,542	453,504,547
1898...	107,428,900	133,829,458	1906...	269,970,521	292,253,829	1914...	271,817,900	349,254,141
1899...	116,850,671	184,917,531	1907...	285,860,683	296,204,369	1915...	226,892,733	558,280,643
1900...	113,485,069	154,600,412	1908...	272,972,736	366,005,341	1916...	217,409,322	543,345,839
1901...	113,959,749	167,716,102	1909...	302,756,095	397,350,528	1917...	380,321,178	550,170,049
1902...	103,039,256	179,486,727	1910...	351,770,656	372,626,055			

The figures for 1917 are actual values; those for prior years, nominal or tariff values.

The exports (in tons, except as noted), were as follows for 1916 and 1917:

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
CATTLE AND CATTLE PRODUCTS.			Tallow and fat	48,685	67,810
Beef cattle (number)	51,919	71,355	Bones	20,452	25,118
Horses (number)	28,314	11,760	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Frozen beef	411,547	355,842	Oats	804,443	271,713
Chilled beef	16,153	38,995	Barley	67,580	12,321
Frozen mutton	51,318	39,820	Linseed	639,914	141,308
Frozen pigs	1,345	764	Maize	2,873,916	893,939
Goatskins	3,213	1,904	Potatoes	....	14,760
Sheepskins	14,551	11,325	Fodder	27,963	6,958
Salted oxhides	77,841	76,182	Beans ("porotos")	2,418	5,017
Dried oxhides	21,549	19,305	Wheat	2,294,876	935,823
Horsehides	3,950	3,950	Alcohol (liters)	16,015,316	3,475,271
Washed wool	3,902	8,089	Wheat flour	144,290	112,465
Unwashed wool	117,657	127,433	Argentine wine (liters)	5,837,325	3,411,628
Jerked beef	1,120	7,613	Bran and pollards	29,035	19,872
Canned meat	44,569	100,784	Oil-seed cake	18,104	17,168
Frozen and canned tongues	826	1,807	FORESTAL PRODUCTS.		
Frozen offal	17,871	13,590	Quebracho extract	97,574	90,777
Butter	5,671	9,830	Timber	12,613	172,538
Imitation butter	2,367	13,312	Quebracho logs	161,734	133,170
Cheese	228	2,728			

The chief imports in 1917 were: Spices and condiments; substances for infusions and hot beverages; tobacco, textiles, oils, wooden ware, paper and paper goods, machinery and agricultural implements, earthenware, electrical materials, vegetables and cereals. Most of the flour exports go to Brazil. The value of the 1917 meat exports was 137,000,000 gold pesos. The cane harvest of 1917 yielded 88,076 long tons of sugar. Over $4,000,000,000 of foreign capital, half of it British, is invested in Argentina. The railroads, in 1917 (fiscal year), carried over 21,000,000 passengers and 13,000,000 metric tons of freight.

Of the 1917 imports, $133,251,949 came from the United States; $80,080,322 from the United Kingdom; and $36,549,985 from Brazil. Of the 1917 exports, $155,626,288 went to the United States; $155,217,373 to the United Kingdom; and $70,029,308 to France.

The banks of Buenos Ayres, on June 30, 1918, had a total capital of $194,000,000, with deposits of more than $1,040,000,000. The average percentage of cash to deposits was 46 per cent.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF ARGENTINA.

(As of January 1, 1916, estimated by Dr. Alejandro E. Bunge, Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics, Buenos Ayres.)

FORM OF WEALTH.	1908.	1916.	FORM OF WEALTH.	1908.	1916.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Lands and grounds	2,758,000,000	4,510,000,000	Stock of gold	168,000,000	338,000,000
Fixed investments	267,000,000	456,000,000	Railways	890,000,000	1,433,000,000
Cities and villages	2,547,000,000	2,887,000,000	Street railways, teleg's, teleph's, electric, and gas works	255,000,000	290,000,000
Pers'l & househ'd effects	637,000,000	722,000,000			
Live stock	628,000,000	1,360,000,000	Port w'ks, canals, ships	255,000,000	280,000,000
Agricultural products	530,000,000	530,000,000			
Industrial products	637,000,000	760,000,000			
Agric. impl. and mach'y	78,000,000	172,000,000	Total	9,820,000,000	13,865,000,000
Industrial machinery	170,000,000	187,000,000			

ARGENTINE EXPORTS DURING FIRST HALF OF 1918.

Cereals exports, figures in parenthesis being the exports in first half of 1917: Wheat, 1,531,332 tons (743,535); corn, 195,786 tons (646,210); linseed, 246,550 tons (44,044); oats, 191,777 tons (109,614); flour, 52,987 (37,722). Exports of butter for 1918 established a record with 303,879 cases of 25 kilos (55 pounds) each, or 7,597 metric tons—nearly double the shipments for corresponding periods of the preceding two years. Quebracho-extract shipments declined during the first six months of 1918 as compared with the like period of 1917, amounting to 41,224 tons, against 49,751 tons. Shipments of ox hides were on a smaller scale in 1918. Up to the end of June, 615,940 ox hides were shipped, as against 897,556 for the corresponding period in 1917. This for dry hides. Salt hides also fell off, with 1,097,087, against 1,455,899 last year. Exports of wool were 143,200 bales, as against 216,446 for the first half of 1917. Argentina shipped 2,811,434 quarters of frozen beef, as against 2,511,406 quarters in January-June, 1917. Chilled-beef figures are 23,544 quarters, comparing with 352,146. Exports of frozen mutton amounted to 454,755 carcasses, as compared with 665,797; and frozen lamb to 93,842, as against 287,082 last year.

RISE OF LIVING COSTS IN ICELAND.

An increase of 4 per cent. in the average prices of necessaries at Reykjavik in July of this year as compared with April, 1918, but one of 211 per cent. when contrasted with their cost in July, 1914, is shown by data appearing in the July issue of *Hagtidindi*, the journal of the Icelandic Statistical Department. If coal and petroleum, which show increases over prices in July, 1914, of 1,051 and 217 per cent. respectively, be omitted, and the comparison be limited to articles of food alone, it is stated that the average increase in July, 1918, was 3 per cent. as compared with April last and 190 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

BRAZIL'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Year.	Imports, Milr's Gold	Exports, Milr's Gold	Year.	Imports, Milr's Gold	Exports, Milr's Gold	Year.	Imports, Milr's Gold	Exports, Milr's Gold
1902.....	206,928,160	323,892,546	1908.....	315,479,204	392,491,371	1913.....	597,034,310	576,433,896
1903.....	215,180,539	327,850,412	1909.....	330,127,589	566,439,459	1914.....	315,312,312	413,570,535
1904.....	230,359,319	350,490,096	1910.....	425,528,658	560,813,753	1915.....	267,452,367	470,847,402
1905.....	265,156,005	396,827,679	1911.....	469,526,229	594,123,476	1916.....	358,839,434	488,980,254
1906.....	295,147,033	471,639,822	1912.....	563,774,552	663,547,952	1917.....	443,453,135	596,493,625
1907.....	360,245,363	481,572,426						

The milreis is valued at about 54 cents. During 1917 Brazil had a favorable trade balance of nearly $75,000,000. The total foreign import and export trade in 1917 was as follows: Exports, 1,960,164 metric tons; imports, 1,986,144 metric tons. In the same year, 10,605,000 bags of coffee, 132 pounds each, were exported, almost 3,000,000 bags less than in 1916, and a decline of nearly 7,000,000 bags as compared with 1915. The following table shows the exports in 1917 of the principal products of Brazil by quantities:

Articles.	1917.	Articles.	1917.	Articles.	1917.
Cotton.....met. tons	5,941	Fruits.....met. tons	38,452	Jerked beef.....met. tons	4,157
Sugar.....met. tons	131,509	Tobacco.....met. tons	25,759	Rice.....met. tons	42,590
Rubber.....met. tons	33,980	Hardwoods.....met. tons	49,568	Potatoes.....met. tons	3,807
Cacao.....met. tons	55,622	Manganese.....met. tons	532,855	Mandioca flour..met. tons	18,498
Coffee.....1,000 bags	10,605	Herva matte....met. tons	58,672	Beans.....met. tons	93,428
Refrig'd meat....met. tons	66,452	Gold.....kilos	4,375	Oil-bearing fruits.met. tons	31,106
Carnauba wax...met. tons	3,669	Skins.....met. tons	2,897	Corn.....met. tons	24,047
Hides.....met. tons	32,497				

The value of the principal exports for 1917 follows:

Articles.	1917.	Articles.	1917.	Articles.	1917.
Cotton	$3,859,000	Tobacco	$6,132,000	Potatoes	$161,000
Sugar	17,636,000	Hardwoods	1,202,000	Mandioca flour	$1,353,000
Rubber	36,397,000	Manganese	14,901,000	Beans	10,463,000
Cacao	12,341,000	Herva matte	8,176,000	Oil-bearing fruits	1,703,000
Coffee	112,183,000	Gold	2,302,000	Corn	1,022,000
Refrigerated meat	15,252,000	Skins	5,168,000	Other products	13,661,000
Carnauba wax	2,146,000	Jerked beef	1,158,000		
Hides	15,582,000	Rice	6,141,000	Total	$291,382,000
Fruits	2,443,000				

The value of the imports of merchandise into Brazil is: (1913) $326,862,000; (1914) $172,628,000; (1915) $164,423,000; (1916) $196,056,000; (1917) $216,608,000.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

The following table shows the trade of the United States with Brazil for the years 1913-1917; for comparative purposes there is also given the trade between Brazil and Great Britain:

Year.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Great Britain.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Great Britain.	Year.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Great Britain.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Great Britain.
1913.....	$100,947,735	$48,640,663	$39,901,203	$63,282,531	1916.....	$132,067,378	$43,918,566	$47,669,050	$34,564,017
1914.....	95,000,622	38,776,151	23,275,894	32,081,884	1917.....	145,274,931	48,361,641	66,207,970	35,941,717
1915.....	120,099,305	40,129,431	33,952,551	27,120,821					

Of the sugar exports from Brazil in 1917, totalling 131,517 tons, Argentina took 62,785 tons; Uruguay, 34,973 tons; and the United Kingdom, 23,308 tons.

The following statement indicates the coffee position up to May, 1918:

	Bags.		Bags.
In hands of Sao Paulo Gov. Apr. 30, 1918.	2,788,875	Less stock on June 30, 1917	1,100,000
In hands of commissarios and exporters, inclusive of 600,000 bags bought by Sao Paulo Government	4,150,416	Net total	13,445,956
Shipped coastwise	281,000	To come down to complete estimated crop	3,554,044
Exported up to Apr. 25, 1918	7,325,665	Total crop	17,000,000
Total	14,545,956		

BRAZILIAN TRADE BALANCE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

(By the Latin American Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

In practically all South American countries the situation created by the war has been basically the same. Exports have grown extraordinarily in response to war-stimulated demand from abroad. Imports have been restricted, mainly by reason of the scarcity of shipping and the need of distributing tonnage with a view to war requirements. A large balance of trade has thus been created in favor of the Latin American countries. The effect is seen in the rise of exchange. The purchases of exchange to pay for the imports have been insufficient to meet the supply of exchange represented by the exports. Exports, indeed, have exceeded the sum of imports and of all other outgoings, such as interest charges on foreign capital, and other items. At the same time, the normal corrective of such a situation—gold imports from abroad—has been removed by the Allied embargo on exports of that metal. Exchange has risen to spectacular heights.

CUBA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Year (Fiscal)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fiscal)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fiscal)	Imports.	Exports.
1907...	$97,334,000	$114,813,000	1911...	$108,098,000	$129,199,000	1915...	$128,132,000	$219,447,000
1908...	98,829,000	112,122,000	1912...	120,229,000	146,788,000	1916...	201,024,000	336,801,000
1909...	86,791,000	117,564,000	1913...	135,810,000	165,208,000	1917...	261,377,000	357,040,000
1910...	103,446,000	114,039,000	1914...	134,008,000	170,797,000			

The imports by countries for fiscal years were:

Country.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
United States	$71,753,872	$71,420,042	$78,971,636	$149,590,768	$194,822,851
United Kingdom	17,411,522	15,618,673	15,003,714	16,714,838	19,352,765
Spain	10,602,302	10,884,058	10,459,426	12,399,319	16,151,692
France	8,237,276	8,257,297	4,240,171	5,358,342	6,227,217
British India	2,360,438	2,896,929	3,023,206	3,410,185	4,578,116
Uruguay	2,224,436	1,714,298	1,588,847	2,661,578	4,239,010
Porto Rico	3,403,716	2,987,510	2,427,750	2,427,344	3,168,664
Canada	1,498,964	1,664,902	1,309,457	1,316,667	3,630,870
Mexico	938,180	1,353,899	1,710,763	1,297,097	2,573,712
China	130,943	118,423	151,616	426,662	1,232,787
Italy	624,560	770,019	717,161	735,783	738,061
Argentina	1,657,796	1,457,633	888,244	766,610	694,553
Japan	170,854	141,789	97,238	269,426	647,067
Netherlands	768,316	992,353	1,779,861	862,866	526,191
Switzerland	385,386	480,082	143,844	222,991	461,063
Chile	.....	1,938	123,018	16,412	394,600
Denmark	234,478	204,802	253,516	256,791	380,525
Norway	859,400	1,419,925	2,186,724	1,296,031	356,631
Germany	9,515,104	8,275,766	2,218,556	64,367	3,170
Other countries	3,033,047	3,347,800	837,342	929,593	197,689
Total	$135,810,590	$134,008,138	$128,132,090	$201,023,670	$261,377,234

The chief imports are: Petroleum, iron, and steel; chemicals, textiles, wooden and leather goods, meats, and other foodstuffs. Flour is the largest single item.

The exports by countries for fiscal years were:

Country.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
United States	$132,581,459	$136,936,029	$185,995,364	$247,197,416	$255,728,562
United Kingdom	15,663,022	18,245,309	24,218,061	52,378,661	53,457,223
Spain	878,236	1,326,109	3,156,967	20,339,325	29,807,450
France	1,825,766	2,651,792	854,035	8,366,324	9,031,096
British West Indies	28,775	36,069	9,131	2,989	1,686,639
Argentina	1,518,857	971,820	582,969	1,058,718	1,501,976
Canada	2,919,664	2,065,715	1,415,946	770,341	1,022,164
Italy	36,087	91,273	49,899	2,380,642	764,551
Portugal	33,809	16,250	58,403	34,045	743,084
Mexico	61,065	30,511	61,733	111,927	639,198
Netherlands	594,140	374,585	807,547	1,830,252	341,724
Uruguay	415,836	342,797	239,695	348,847	302,464
Australia	338,885	412,643	230,810	228,315	240,351
Denmark	249	1,306	107,229	406,942	185,427
Germany	6,497,665	4,436,040	644,582	7	.....
Other countries	1,814,750	2,858,603	1,014,951	1,346,627	1,587,874
Total	$165,208,265	$170,796,858	$219,447,322	$336,801,378	$357,039,783

The chief exports are:

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Hides and skins	$1,666,587	$2,431,421	$2,568,154	$2,413,711	$3,338,309	$3,151,278
Sugar	102,033,516	111,797,751	119,742,942	175,610,919	252,696,678	272,046,686
Molasses	1,390,275	1,978,071	2,434,908	2,726,956	3,169,516	7,078,821
Fruits	2,264,229	2,474,949	2,823,672	2,788,820	2,699,341	2,541,353
Grains	473,391	705,223	739,539	724,434	847,958	676,556
Sponges	300,273	295,534	300,472	182,261	199,091	228,091
Iron, gold, and copper ores	3,910,305	4,837,798	4,263,121	3,798,470	6,978,610	12,039,614
Vegetable fibres	76,388	214,233	51,169	88,148	134,706	312,165
Woods	1,810,162	2,314,105	1,660,819	878,685	846,167	1,585,871
Tobacco: Unmanufactured	17,399,403	21,649,893	19,007,213	14,637,303	16,264,491	17,626,575
Manufactured	13,057,484	13,913,650	13,773,202	8,312,134	9,495,360	9,689,418
Bee products	820,742	833,004	874,408	455,518	704,351	983,238
Distilled products	580,620	493,549	531,944	624,311	2,916,450	2,405,114

Brandy, alcohol, and rum are the distilled products exported.

NICARAGUA COMMERCE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1907.....	$2,811,257	$3,359,510	1911.....	$5,724,695	$6,579,414	1915.....	$3,159,220	$4,567,201
1908.....	2,958,878	3,647,984	1912.....	4,966,820	3,861,516	1916.....	4,777,597	5,284,863
1909.....	2,583,257	3,989,428	1913.....	5,770,006	7,712,047	1917.....	6,393,068	5,975,256
1910.....	2,856,305	4,545,022	1914.....	4,134,323	4,955,050			

In 1917 the coffee produced for exportation was 21,837,965 pounds, valued at $2,000,000, largely to American ports. The 1918 crop was estimated at 37,000,000 pounds.

COLOMBIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
1906.....	$10,608,394	$14,613,918	1910.....	$17,383,039	$17,625,152	1914.....	$20,979,229	$32,632,884
1907.....	12,088,563	14,480,711	1911.....	18,108,863	22,375,899	1915.....	17,840,350	31,579,131
1908.....	13,513,889	14,998,734	1912.....	23,964,623	32,221,746	1916.....	28,922,529	40,000,000
1909.....	11,117,927	16,040,193	1913.....	28,535,780	34,315,252	1917.....	23,333,826	40,531,330

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The principal articles invoiced for the United States in 1917, with values, were:

ARTICLES.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1917.
Bananas.....	$2,263,231	Gold bullion.....	$2,182,698	Ivory, veg'ble (Tagua)	$165,493
Chemicals: Ipecac....	52,352	Platinum.....	2,146,087	Sugar.....	322,289
Tannic extract and mangrove.....	119,068	Silver bullion.....	58,068	Tobacco, filler & wrap.	68,565
Cocoanuts.....	20,443	Hats, Panama.....	544,622		
Coffee.....	14,956,837	Hides: Cattle.....	5,410,846	All others and total.	$29,365,043
		India rubber, crude..	585,473		

FOREIGN TRADE OF COSTA RICA.

THE foreign trade for 1917 was valued at $16,977,406. The imports fell off $1,008,685, and the exports increased $260,994. The value of the principal exports during the past two years was:

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Coffee.....	$4,242,338	$3,779,747	Other products.....	$1,195,327	$2,565,551
Bananas.....	4,677,313	4,040,625			
Gold and silver.....	1,096,194	996,243	Total.....	$11,121,172	$11,382,166

Total value of Costa Rica imports and exports during 1917:

COUNTRIES.	Imports From.	Exports to.	COUNTRIES.	Imports From.	Exports to.
United States.....	$3,887,603	$8,119,295	Italy.....	$83,527	$16,698
Germany.....	559	.....	Spain.....	112,785	10,749
Great Britain.....	706,257	2,496,191	All other countries.....	94,700	.....
France.....	137,973	31,886			
Central America.....	216,809	79,159	Total.....	$5,595,240	$11,382,166
Spanish America.....	355,027	628,188			

The 1917 coffee exports totalled 27,044,550 pounds, a decrease of 10,089,630 pounds from 1916.

CHILEAN FOREIGN TRADE.

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1912.....	122,075,994	139,878,201	1914.....	98,461,195	109,381,534	1916.....	81,220,102	187,458,432
1913.....	120,274,001	144,653,312	1915.....	55,922,218	119,529,893	1917.....	129,603,115	259,985,495

Of the 1917 imports, $63,534,755 came from the United States; $23,565,591 from the United Kingdom; and $10,176,271 from Peru. Of the 1917 exports, $155,006,103 went to the United States; $55,388,670 to the United Kingdom; and $11,657,554 to France.

The value of the chief imports from the United States in 1917 was: Automobiles, $3,274,880; coal, $1,827,416; rice, $1,171,307; explosives, $1,754,487; iron and steel bars, $2,031,278; machinery (principally mining and electrical), $5,431,707; steel rails, $972,131; printing paper, $707,585; pig iron, $531,773; cotton thread and yarn, $646,917; empty sacks, $555,270; cotton textiles, $672,180; osnaburgs, $785,547; hosiery, $575,465.

The value of the chief exports to the United States in 1917 was: Beans, $3,581,310; copper bars, $42,300,000; hides, $736,000; nitrate of soda, $40,500,000; wool, over $3,000,000.

The total production of nitrate in Chile in 1917 was 65,100,000 Spanish quintals, of 101.4 pounds.

MEXICO'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Mexico's exports of merchandise to the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted, in value, to $140,801,097, as against $112,138,677 in fiscal year 1917, and $97,676,544 in fiscal year 1916. Mexican imports of merchandise from the United States in fiscal year 1918 totalled, in value, $106,893,653, as against $79,004,597, and $47,945,519 for 1917 and 1916.

The exports from Mexico, at United States border points, amounted in 1918, in value, as follows: Nogales, Ariz., $20,077,045; El Paso, Tex., $2,034,366; San Antonio, Tex., $24,541,245; total, $46,652,656. Mexican imports at these border places were as follows: Nogales, $10,439,296; El Paso, $4,790,179; San Antonio, $17,909,740.

Vessels from Mexico to the United States engaged in carrying merchandise in 1918 totalled 2,835,702 tons, of which a tonnage of 2,465,757 was owned in the United States. The net tonnage of ships clearing from the United States for Mexico in 1918 was 2,798,138 tons, of which 2,448,549 was American owned.

Exports of mineral oil (crude petroleum), from Mexico to the United States in 1918, fiscal year, were 1,346,666,866 gallons, valued at $17,901,639; exports of lead to the United States were 157,662,600 pounds, worth $8,954,884; exports of rubber, 1,033,087 pounds ($451,915); exports of goatskins, 2,629,706 pounds ($1,356,813); cattle hides, 23,851,700 pounds ($4,586,316); coffee, 31,118,513 pounds ($3,336,131). Sisal exports during the calendar year 1917 were 733,832 bales, of 378 pounds, valued at $19,612,000. Mexico City shipments to the United States in 1917 were valued at $12,934,928, including bullion and $50,000 in securities.

VENEZUELA.

In 1917 Venezuela's chief exports were: Gold, 902,510 grams; copper ore, 43,701 tons; asphalt, 47,124 tons; petroleum, 8,651 tons. Production of gold amounted to 958,304 grams; copper ore, 42,271 tons; petroleum, 54,072 tons; and coal, 20,165 tons.

The public debt of Venezuela, January 1, 1918, was $27,817,700.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BELLIGERENT AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

(By the United States Department of Commerce, July, 1918.)

THE foreign trade of the belligerent countries and the principal neutrals from 1913 to 1917 is given in the table below for the years for which statistics are available. Imports into the United States increased from $1,792,596,000 in 1913 to $2,952,468,000 in 1917, while exports increased from $2,484,018,000 in 1913 to $6,231,245,000 in 1917.

In comparing the figures given in the following table showing the imports and exports of the principal neutral and belligerent countries, consideration should be given to the general increase in prices that has occurred since the outbreak of the war.

COUNTRIES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
IMPORTS.					
United States	$1,792,596,000	$1,789,276,000	$1,778,597,000	$2,391,635,000	$2,952,468,000
United Kingdom	3,741,048,000	3,390,175,000	4,145,739,000	4,615,907,000	5,184,070,000
France	1,625,317,000	1,235,619,000	2,129,908,000	2,925,767,000	.....
Italy	703,608,000	564,206,000	907,785,000	1,619,323,000	1,492,314,000
Russia	707,627 000	565,466,000	586,360,000	.....	.....
Germany	2,773,850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	691,538,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,574,990,000	1,161,439,000	848,552,000	.....	.....
Norway	148,022,000	152,030,000	232,615,000	.....	.....
Sweden	226,872,000	194,811,000	306,191,000	.....	.....
Spain	234,900,000	190,086,000	193,548,000	182,595,000	167,457,000
Portugal	119,310,000	98,443,000	109,265,000	.....	.....
Japan	363,257,000	296,676,000	265,160,000	376,701,000	515,834,000
Switzerland	370,525,000	285,333,000	324,246,000	459,051,000	.....
EXPORTS.					
United States	2,484,018,000	2,113,624,000	3,551,671,000	5,482,641,000	6,231,245,000
United Kingdom	3,089,353,000	2,560,730,000	2,355,048,000	2,938,616,000	2,894,592,000
France	1,327,882,000	939,685,000	759,912,000	987,328,000	.....
Italy	484,746,000	426,608,000	488,955,000	596,048,000	435,974,000
Russia	782,869,000	492,386,000	206,945,000	.....	.....
Germany	2,592,239,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	562,247,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,239,360,000	1,007,108,000	703,193,000	.....	.....
Norway	105,220,000	109,886,000	181,372,000	.....	.....
Sweden	219,049,000	206,991,000	352,786,000	.....	.....
Spain	190,374,000	161,405,000	248,489,000	272,310,000	293,490,000
Portugal	61,328,000	52,883,000	63,381,000	.....	.....
Japan	314,965,000	294,369,000	352,737,000	561,479,000	798,297,000
Switzerland	265,645,000	229,069,000	322,321,000	472,409,000	.....

NOTES.—The Swiss figures of trade include bullion but not coin. In all other cases trade in merchandise only is shown. Special trade—imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise—is shown for France, Italy, Russia and Austria-Hungary. In all other cases the figures represent total imports and exports. The value of imports into the United States, as shown, represents the foreign market value of the goods, exclusive of freight, insurance and other charges. In all other cases "value on arrival" is shown. The official valuation of imports and exports in the Netherlands is largely arbitrary, and the totals are probably larger than the actual values. The Spanish peseta has been converted at the following rates: 1913, $0.18; 1914, $0.186; 1915 and 1916, $0.20; 1917, $0.2275. The official values of the Spanish schedule appear to be below the level of war-time prices. The España Económica y Financiera for March 2, 1918, estimates the imports in 1917 at $334,898,000, and the exports at $586,982,000.

The British figures of imports for the period preceding July, 1917, include all articles of food but not other goods which at the time of importation were the property of the British or other Allied Governments. The export figures for the same period include goods bought in the United Kingdom by or on behalf of the Allied Governments, but do not include goods taken from British Government stores and shipped on Government vessels. The figures for 1917 include, for the latter half of the year, merchandise imported and exported in public as well as private ownership, except exports for the use of the British forces in active service. Since the beginning of the war no trade reports have been published by Germany or its allies.

WORLD'S TONNAGE ESTIMATE.

THE Repertoire General de la Marine Merchande of the French Bureau Veritas for the year 1917-18 gives the figures below concerning the world's estimated tonnage in 1917. In tables steam vessels of 100 tons and upward are included and all sailing vessels in excess of 50 tons gross.

COUNTRIES.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	COUNTRIES.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	COUNTRIES.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*		*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*		*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
Great Britain	11,651,522	699,177	Aust.-Hung.	453,961	7,124	Turkey	48,727	198,698
United States	2,842,904	920,122	Spain	459,999	32,399	Roumania	46,337	202
Germany	1,679,919	336,039	Denmark	444,032	118,796	Mexico	19,877	2,483
Norway	1,187,599	362,054	Greece	324,245	109,233	Cuba	18,577	15,180
Japan	1,155,864	200,002	Brazil	280,213	14,812	Peru	15,145	19,623
France	993,874	321,020	Portugal	178,309	41,455	Uruguay	12,470	24,413
Italy	964,360	183,237	Belgium	148,216	3,239	Bulgaria	6,522	393
Holland	940,622	45,938	Argentina	87,198	21,206	Others	44,354	29,611
Russia	630,548	565,074	China	73,271	865			
Sweden	614,822	126,265	Chili	56,928	26,254	Total	25,380,445	4,424,541

Gross tonnage—Steamers, 42,215,249; sailing, 4,861,106.

PROGRESS IN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

During August, 1918, merchant ships built in the United States and officially numbered, including also those built for foreign owners, aggregated 295,849 gross tons. For the twelve-month period ended August 31, 1918, the total output was 1,787,730 gross tons. Before the European war our largest output was 614,216 gross tons for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. The corresponding output for recent twelve-month periods was as follows:

STATISTICAL RECORD OF CANADA, 1917.

(By R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician and Director of the Census.)

Area of the Dominion, in square miles:—land, 3,603,910; water, 125,755. Total, 3,729,665.

ITEMS.	1917.	ITEMS.	1917.	ITEMS.	1917.
Population—Estimated	8,361,000	Lead.....$	3,571,889	Forest produce.....$	6,902,193
Immigration.....	75,374	Nickel.....$	33,773,388	Manufacturers.....$	468,502,858
Agriculture—		Pig iron.....$	.....	Minerals.....$	69,740,069
Wheat.....acres	14,755,850	Coal.....$	47,643,646	Miscellaneous.....$	173,036,821
Oats.....acres	13,313,400	Cement.....$	7,699,521	Steam railways—	
Barley.....acres	2,292,200			Miles in operation...	38,604
Corn.....acres	234,339	Total value.....$	192,982,837	Capital.....$	1,985,119,991
Potatoes.....acres	656,958	Manufactures—	1915.	Pas'grs carried...No.	53,749,680
Hay and clover acres	8,225,034	Employes.....No.	.....	Freight.....tons	121,916,272
Wheat.....bush.	233,742,850	Capital.....$	1,958,705,230	Earnings.....$	310,771,479
Oats.....bush.	403,009,800	Salaries and wages..$	283,311,505	Expenses.....$	222,890,637
Barley.....bush.	55,057,750	Products.....$	1,381,547,225	Electric railways—	
Corn.....bush.	7,762,700	Trade—	1917.	Miles in operation...	1,744
Potatoes.....bush.	79,892,000	Exports.....$	1,179,211,100	Capital.....$	161,234,793
Hay and clover tons	13,684,700	Imports.....$	845,356,306	Pas'grs carried...No.	629,441,997
Wheat.....$	453,038,600			Freight.....tons	2,333,539
Oats.....$	277,065,300	Total.....$	2,024,567,406	Earnings.....$	30,237,664
Barley.....$	59,654,400	Coin and bullion—		Expenses.....$	20,098,634
Corn.....$	14,307,200	Exports.....$	196,547,048	Canals—	1916.
Potatoes.....$	80,804,400	Imports.....$	28,081,120	Pas'grs carried...No.	263,648
Hay and clover....$	141,376,700			Freight.....tons	23,583,491
Horses.....No.	3,035,254	Total.....$	224,628,168	Shipping (sea-going)—	1917.
Milch cows.....No.	2,642,709	Exports, domestic—		Entered.....tons	14,789,781
Other cattle.....No.	3,325,013	Wheat.....bush.	189,643,846	Cleared.....tons	14,477,293
Sheep.....No.	2,009,717	Wheat flour.....bbl.	7,425,723		
Swine.....No.	2,513,526	Oats.....bush.	66,368,832	Total.....tons	29,267,074
Horses.....$	429,123,000	Hay.....tons	198,914	Tele., Govt.—	1916.
Milch cows.....$	274,081,000	Bacon.....lbs.	207,213,267	Miles of line.....	11,843
Other cattle.....$	270,595,000	Butter.....lbs.	7,990,435	Other, miles of line..	43,473
Sheep.....$	35,576,000	Cheese.....lbs.	130,733,426	Postal—	1917.
Swine.....$	92,886,000	Wheat.....$	244,394,586	Money orders iss'd. $	119,695,535
		Wheat flour.....$	47,473,474	Revenue.....$	20,902,384
Total value.....$	1,102,261,000	Oats.....$	33,918,479	Expenditure.....$	16,300,579
	1916.	Hay.....$	4,219,091	Revenue.....$	232,701,294
Cheese,home-made.lbs	.....	Bacon.....$	43,011,439	Expenditure.....$	148,599,343
Cheese, factory....lbs	192,968,597	Butter.....$	2,491,992	Gross debt.....$	1,382,003,268
Butter, home-made.lbs.	.....	Cheese.....$	36,721,136	Assets.....$	502,816,970
Butter, factory.....lbs.	82,564,130	Fisheries.....$	24,889,253	Net debt.....$	879,186,298
Field Crops—	1917.	Forest produce.....$	55,907,209	Chartered banks—	
Total area.....acres	42,602,288	Manufactures.....$	477,399,676	Capital paid up....$	111,637,755
Total value.....$	1,144,636,450	Minerals.....$	85,616,907	Assets.....$	2,111,559,555
Fisheries—		Gold.....$	19,671,026	Liabilities (excluding	
Total value.....$	39,208,378	Silver.....oz.	23,844,261	capital and resv).$	1,866,228,236
Minerals—		Copper.....lbs.	126,489,800	Deposits.....$	1,643,203,020
Gold.....oz.	747,366	Nickel.....lbs.	82,620,400	Savings banks—	
Silver.....oz.	22,150,680	Coal.....tons	1,899,185	Deposits in P. O....$	42,582,479
Copper.....lbs.	108,860,358	Silver.....$	15,870,803	Government.....$	13,633,610
Lead.....lbs.	32,072,269	Copper.....$	22,744,825	Special.....$	44,139,978
Nickel.....lbs.	84,470,970	Nickel.....$	8,925,554	Fire Insurance—*	1916.
Pig iron.....tons	.....	Coal.....$	6 817,034	Amount at risk.....$	3,720,058,236
Coal.....tons	14,015,588	Impts. for consumpt'n		Income for year....$	27,783,852
Cement.....bbl.	4,768,488	Agricul. produce....$	69,768,892	Life Insurance—*	
Gold.....$	15,449,426	Animals and their		Amount at risk.....$	1,402,466,289
Silver.....$	18,034,419	produce.....$	54,929,204	Income for year....$	48,237,493
Copper.....$	29,588,254	Fisheries.....$	2,476,279		

*Insurance transacted under Dominion license.

The fisheries of Canada in 1917 were valued at $39,208,378. The ship arrivals and departures at the various ports totaled 65,712,544 tons. The merchant marine in 1916 numbered 8,660 vessels of 942,598 tonnage; 308 ships were wrecked in that year of 242,996 tonnage, with $1,377,442 damage and 67 lives were lost. Steam railway mileage in 1917 was 38,604, as against 37,434 miles in 1916. From canals the Dominion Government got $461,423 revenue. Electrical energy developed at power plants in 1917 totaled 2,888,748,123 units. Immigration added 75,374 to the population, as against 48,537 in 1916. Of the aliens 3,312 were Chinese who have entered Canada to the number of 68,525 since 1886. In 1917 the time lost in strikes was 1,134,970 days. There were 37,889 teachers and 1,281,043 pupils in the public schools.

Birth rate, per 1,000 living—P. Ed. Island (1915) 18.59; (1916) 17.04; Nova Scotia (1915) 26.08; (1916) 25.12; Quebec (1915) 38.64; Ontario (1915) 25.15; (1916) 24.14; Manitoba (1914) 33.50; Saskatchewan (1914) 22.83; Alberta (1915) 27.36; (1916) 26.85; British Col. (1915) 16.22; (1916) 13.12; Yukon (1915) 5.99.

CANADA'S SILVER PRODUCTION—1887-1917.

YEAR.	Ounces.	YEAR.	Ounces.	YEAR.	Ounces.	YEAR.	Ounces.
1887.....	355,083	1895.....	1,578,275	1903.....	3,198,581	1911.....	32,559,044
1888.....	437,232	1896.....	3,205,343	1904.....	3,577,526	1912.....	31,955,560
1889.....	383,318	1897.....	5,558,456	1905.....	6,000,023	1913.....	31,845,803
1890.....	400,687	1898.....	4,452,333	1906.....	8,473,379	1914.....	28,449,821
1891.....	414,523	1899.....	3,411,644	1907.....	12,779,799	1915.....	26,625,960
1892.....	310,651	1900.....	4,468,225	1908.....	22,106,233	1916.....	25,459,741
1893.....	.....	1901.....	5,539,192	1909.....	27,529,473	1917.....	22,150,680
1894.....	847,697	1902.....	4,291,317	1910.....	32,869,264		

The production, in ounces, by provinces, in 1917, was: Ontario, 19,254,616; Quebec, 217,191; British Columbia, 2,580,521; Yukon Territory, 90,772. New Brunswick forests cover 7,500,000 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA, 1868-1918.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1868....	67,090,159	52,701,720	1886....	95,992,137	85,194,783	1903....	224,813,719	225,229,761
1869....	63,154,941	56,256,573	1887....	105,107,210	89,510,242	1904....	243,590,019	211,055,678
1870 ...	66,902,074	65,571,212	1888....	100,671,628	90,185,466	1905....	251,617,119	201,472,061
1871....	84,214,388	67,483,268	1889....	109,098,196	87,210,911	1906....	283,282,204	246,657,802
1872....	104,955,367	78,629,265	1890....	111,682,573	94,309,367	1907 ...	-	-
1873....	124,509,129	85,943,935	1891....	111,533,954	97,470,369	(9 mos.).	249,737,874	192,087,233
1874....	123,180,887	87,356,093	1892....	115,160,413	112,154,257	1908....	351,879,955	263,368,952
1875....	117,408,568	76,847,142	1893....	115,170,830	114,430,654	1909....	288,217,515	259,922,366
1876....	92,513,107	79,726,398	1894....	109,070,911	115,685,569	1910....	369,815,427	298,763,993
1877....	94,126,394	75,141,654	1895....	103,675,891	109,313,484	1911....	451,745,108	290,000,210
1878....	90,395,851	79,154,678	1896....	105,361,161	116,314,543	1912....	521,448,309	307,716,151
1879....	78,702,519	70,786,669	1897....	106,617,327	134,457,703	1913....	670,089,066	377,068,355
1880....	69,900,542	86,139,703	1898....	126,307,162	159,529,545	1914....	618,457,144	455,437,224
1881....	90,488,329	97,319,818	1899....	149,346,459	154,880,880	1915....	455,446,312	461,442,509
1882....	111,145,184	101,766,110	1900....	172,506,878	183,237,555	1916....	507,817,159	779,300,070
1883....	121,861,496	97,454,204	1901....	177,700,694	194,509,143	1917....	845,330,903	1,179,211,100
1884....	105,972,978	89,222,204	1902....	196,480,190	209,970,864	1918 ...	962,521,847	1,540,027,788
1885....	99,755,775	87,211,381						

The imports are of merchandise for home consumption. The exports include foreign as well as domestic produce, the total of foreign for 1917 being $27,835,332. In 1917 the dutiable merchandise in the imports was valued at $461,708,206, the free at $383,622,697. The table does not include gold or silver imports or exports.

Merchandise imports from U. S.—(1910), $217,502,415; (1911), $274,844,858; (1912), $330,428,502; (1913), $435,769,050; (1914), $395,565,328; (1915), $296,632,486; (1916), $370,496,574; (1917), $664,219,653; Merchandise exports to U. S.—(1910), $104,199,675; (1911), $104,115,823; (1912), $102,041,222; (1913), $139,725,953; (1914), $163,372,825; (1915), $173,320,216; (1916), $201,106,488; (1917), $280,616,330.

Merchandise imports from United Kingdom (1917), $107,096,584.

Merchandise exports to United Kingdom (1917), $742,147,537.

CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCTION—1886-1917.

YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.	YEAR.	Pounds.
1886.....	3,505,000	1894.....	7,708,789	1902.....	38,684,259	1910.....	55,692,369
1887.....	3,260,424	1895.....	7,771,639	1903.....	42,684,454	1911.....	55,648,011
1888.....	5,562,864	1896.....	9,393,012	1904.....	41,383,722	1912.....	77,832,127
1889.....	6,781,752	1897.....	13,360,892	1905.....	48,092,753	1913.....	76,976,925
1890.....	6,013,671	1898.....	17,747,135	1906.....	55,609,888	1914.....	75,735,960
1891.....	9,529,401	1899.....	15,078,475	1907.....	56,455,047	1915.....	100,785,150
1892.....	7,087,275	1900.....	18,937,138	1908.....	63,561,809	1916.....	117,150,028
1893.....	8,109,856	1901.....	37,827,019	1909.....	52,493,863	1917.....	108,860,358

Of the 1917 copper output, Ontario contributed 42,796,213 lbs.; Quebec, 5,013,560 lbs.; British Columbia, 57,717,535 lbs.

OUTPUT OF OTHER CANADIAN MINES.

Pig iron (1916) 1,169,257 tons, of which Nova Scotia yielded 470,055 tons, and Ontario 699,202 tons.

Coal (1916), 14,015,588 tons, of which Nova Scotia contributed 6,324,684 tons; Alberta, 4,723,139 tons; British Columbia, 2,418,929 tons; Saskatchewan, 355,304 tons; New Brunswick, 183,660 tons; and the Yukon 4,872 tons.

Nickel (1917) 84,470,970 pounds, valued at $33,778,388.

Lead (1917) 32,072,269 pounds, valued at $3,571,889.

Zinc ore (1917), 312,273 tons, valued at $2,779,547.

WOOD PULP PRODUCTION, 1916, IN CANADA.

PROVINCE.	Cords Used.	Value. Dollars.	Ave. Val. Per Cd.	Pulp Prod. Tons.	Kinds of Wood.	Quantity. Cords.	Value. Dollars.
Quebec.....	924,272	6,840,489	7.40	686,694	Spruce.....	1,203,557	9,219,414
Ontario.....	637,612	5,016,425	7.87	473,014	Balsam Fir..	433,154	3,167,311
New Brunswick.....	79,594	591,705	7.43	43,374	Hemlock....	82,307	483,633
Nova Scotia.....	14,437	76,040	5.27	14,437	Poplar.....	6,177	41,695
British Columbia.....	108,997	579,799	5.32	78,655	Jack Pine....	39,717	192,405
Total.....	1,764,912	13,104,458	7.42	1,296,084	Total.....	1,764,912	13,104,458

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT, 1876-1917.

YEAR.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	YEAR.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	YEAR.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine
1876.....	2,020,233	97,729	1890.....	1,149,776	55,620	1904.....	16,462,517	796,374
1877.....	1,949,444	94,304	1891.....	930,614	45,018	1905.....	14,159,195	684,951
1878.....	1,538,394	74,420	1892.....	907,601	43,905	1906.....	11,502,120	556,415
1879.....	1,582,358	76,547	1893.....	976,603	47,243	1907.....	8,382,780	405,517
1880.....	1,304,824	63,121	1894.....	1,128,688	54,600	1908.....	9,842,105	476,112
1881.....	1,313,153	63,524	1895.....	2,083,674	100,798	1909.....	9,382,230	453,865
1882.....	1,246,268	60,288	1896.....	2,754,774	133,262	1910.....	10,205,835	493,707
1883.....	1,113,246	53,853	1897.....	6,027,016	291,557	1911.....	9,781,077	473,159
1884.....	1,058,439	51,202	1898.....	13,775,420	666,386	1912.....	12,648,794	611,885
1885.....	1,148,829	55,575	1899.....	21,261,584	1,028,529	1913.....	16,598,923	802,973
1886.....	1,463,196	70,782	1900.....	27,908,153	1,350,057	1914.....	15,983,007	773,178
1887.....	1,187,804	57,460	1901.....	24,128,503	1,167,216	1915.....	18,977,901	918,056
1888.....	1,098,610	53,145	1902.....	21,336,667	1,032,161	1916.....	19,234,976	930,492
1889.....	1,295,159	62,653	1903.....	18,843,590	911,539	1917.....	15,449,426	747,366

The gold production 1862-1875 is valued at about $39,000,000. The value of the production, by provinces, in 1916, was: Nova Scotia, $94,305; Quebec, $21,375; Ontario, $10,180,485; Alberta, $1,695; British Columbia, $4,500,216; Yukon Territory, $4,396,900.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA, 1868-1917—*Continued.*

CANADIAN EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF WAR APPROPRIATION.

THE total expenditure on account of war appropriation for the year ended March 31, 1917, was $306,488,815, of which $298,291,031 was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $8,197,784 was expended by other departments. To these sums may be added the expenditure on account of war appropriation prior to April 1, 1916, viz., $226,948,231, of which $213,610,030 was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $13,338,201 by other Departments. Altogether, therefore, the grand total to March 31, 1917, amounted to $533,437,046, of which $511,901,061 was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $21,535,985 by other Departments.

The war expenditures by the Canadian Militia Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, were $298,291,031, of which $186,465,303 was for pay allowances and subsistence, including assigned pay and separation allowance. The next largest item was $41,366,667 for maintenance of troops in France. Other totals were: clothing (except boots) $14,598,456; small arms and ammunition, $8,161,306; travelling and transport, $11,245,494; bedding, furniture, etc., $4,769,191. According to A. K. Maclean, Acting Minister of Finance, the Canadian expenditures on war account for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, were $345,000,000, making a total war outlay, to then, of $878,000,000. The net debt of Canada was $336,000,000 before the war; and on March 31, 1918, it was $1,200,000,000. The commitments of Canada for 1918-19 fiscal year are: For civil budget, $230,000,000; war expenditure, $425,000,000; advances to the Imperial Government, financing export trade with Great Britain, $325,000,000; making a total of $980,000,000. To discharge this Mr. Maclean estimated a revenue of $270,000,000; advanced by Great Britain for maintenance of Canadian troops overseas, $300,000,000; and unexpended balance Victory Loan, $130,000,000; making a total of $700,000,000, with a balance of $280,000,000 to be provided for by loans. This does not include commitments for expenditure on account of the purchase of railway equipment or Canadian Northern securities. An estimated $40,000,000 of additional revenue is provided for by the extension of the business profits war tax, increase in income tax, increase in excise taxes on manufactured tobacco, a customs tax at $0.10 per pound on tea, increased customs tax on green coffee and chicory, and the increase of the customs duty on temperance beers to 40 per cent. ad valorem. There is increased taxation on sleeping-car berths and parlor-car seats, and excise taxes of $0.01 per 100 on matches, $0.08 per pack on playing cards, customs duty of $0.05 per lineal foot moving picture films, and a special war excise tax of 10 per cent. upon the selling price of automobiles, jewelry, gramophones, phonographs, talking machines, mechanical pianos, organ players, and records when imported into or manufactured in Canada.

CANADIAN WAR PENSIONS.

A Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of three members, was created by Order in Council of June 3, 1916, with exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with the granting and payment of naval and military pensions and other allowances to persons in the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to their dependents. There is no appeal from the decisions of the commission but applicants may appear in person or by counsel before the commission to present complaints. The scale of pensions was revised by Order in Council of October 22, 1917. Under the new scale twenty classes are provided ranging from 5 per cent. disablement up to 100 per cent. or total disablement. The pensions range for the rank and file, according to the class of disablement, from $30 up to $600 per annum and for disablement from $600 for rank and file up to $2,700 for persons of and above the rank of commodore or brigadier-general. A further annual allowance is made for each child, which for all men below the rank of commander or lieutenant-colonel, ranges according to class of disablement, from $6 up to $96. Married men, not above the rank of naval sub-lieutenant or lieutenant of militia, receive an additional allowance which ranges, for all ranks, from $4.80 to $96. Men of these same ranks may also receive an addition not exceeding $300 if totally disabled and helpless. In the case of dependents of deceased sailors and soldiers, payments to widows are made only until remarriage, and to dependent parents and brothers and sisters only when there is no widow or child. The age limit for the payment of pensions to children is 16 for boys and 17 for girls.

The following statement gives particulars of the loans issued by the Dominion Government up to the end of 1917:

TITLE OF LOAN.	Rate of Interest.	Year of Issue.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.
	Per Cent.			*Dollars.*
England: 4½ per cent. bond loan	4½	1915	1920-1925	24,333,333.33
United States: New York temporary loan, 1915	5	1915	1917	45,000,000.00
Public service loan	5	1916	5, 10, and 15 years.	75,000,000.00
5 per cent. bond loan, New York	5	1915	1935	893,000.00
New York temporary loan, 1917	5	1917	1919	65,000,000.00
Canada: 5 per cent. war loan (1915-1925)	5	1915	1925	100,000,000.00
5 per cent. war loan (1916-1931)	5	1916	1931	100,000,000.00
5 per cent. war loan (1917-1937)	5	1917	1937	150,000,000.00
5½ per cent. Victory loan	5½	1917	5, 10, and 15 years.	396,000,000.00
Total				956,226,333.33

According to figures compiled by the *Monetary Times*, Canada's war orders from the outbreak of war to the end of 1917 totaled $1,812,000,000, and during 1917 the value of munition orders totaled $338,000,000. The value of munition orders placed up to September 30, 1917, was $262,000,000, of shipbuilding orders $46,730,000, and of all orders since the outbreak of the war, including shipbuilding, $972,000,000. The number of people engaged in the munitions industry in Canada was approximately 225,000.

FOREIGN TRADE OF SPAIN.

THE value of Spain's imports in 1917 was $239,110,098, compared with $230,664,231 in 1916. Imports of gold bullion and coin amounted to $106,339,378, compared with $63,968,257 in 1916. Aside from gold and silver bullion and coin, the imports decreased from $164,424,496 in 1916 to $132,488,042 in 1917. The falling off was greatest in the value of raw materials, followed by alimentary products and manufactured articles, while the value of live animals imported increased. The value of all exports from Spain amounted in 1917 to $234,602,052, against $249,008,091 in 1916, the heaviest decrease being in the export of alimentary products, followed by manufactured articles and raw materials. Eliminating the import and export of gold and silver in bullion and coin, the balance of trade was in Spain's favor by $99,723,795.

The declared exports from Spain to the United States and possessions in 1917 were valued as follows: To United States, $35,733,492, against $33,768,822 in 1916; Philippines, $985,330, against $1,022,757; Porto Rico, $887,593, against $851,601; total, $37,606,415, against $35,643,180.

Cereal crops, in metric tons, in 1917 were: Wheat, 3,883,020; barley, 1,697,324; oats, 479,877; rye, 614,790; corn, 746,023. From an area of 3,198,407 acres devoted to viniculture, a crop of 4,069,314 metric tons of grapes was gathered in 1917; 3,856,691 tons were devoted to wine-making and 627,333,273 gallons of must were produced.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

COUNTRIES.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England	50,874	Conquest	1282	{ 34,047,659
Wales	7,466			{ 2,027,610
Scotland	30,405	Union	1603	4,747,167
Ireland	32,586	Conquest	1172	4,381,398
Gibraltar	2	Treaty cession	1713	19,000
Malta and Gozo	118	Treaty cession	1814	218,542
Empire of India	1,802,629	Conquest	1757–1897	315,15
Ceylon	25,332	Annexation	1815	4,2
Cyprus	3,584	Annexation	1914	
Weihaiwei	285	Treaty cession	1898	
Straits Settlements	1,600	Treaty cession	1785–1909	77
Federated Malay States	27,506	Treaty cession	1874–1888	1,115,0
Other Malay States	24,970	Treaty cession	1909	970,000
Hongkong	391	Treaty cession	1842	509,160
North Borneo	31,100	Formal protectorate	1888	204,000
Sarawak	42,000	Treaty cession	1842	650,000
Brunei	4,000	Treaty cession	1888, 1906	30,000
Cape Province } Now form	277,000	Treaty cession	1814	2,565,000
Natal } the Union	35,290	Annexation	1843	1,200,000
Transvaal } of South	110,400	Annexation	1900	1,686,212
Orange Free State } Africa.	50,400	Annexation	1900	529,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,550
Ascension	34	Occupation	1815	196
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	Cession and protectorate	1787, 1896	1,403,132
Gold Coast	80,000	Treaty cession	1672	1,503,386
Mauritius	720	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	383,257
Nigeria (Northern & Southern)	336,000	Treaty cession	1891	17,500,000
Rhodesia	438,575	Annexation	1889	1,750,000
East Africa Protectorate	246,822	Treaty cession	1888	4,040,000
Basutoland	11,716	Annexation	1884	405,903
Bechuanaland	275,000	Annexation	1895	126,000
Gambia	4,500	Treaty cession	1807	146,000
Somaliland	68,000	Treaty cession	1884	310,000
Uganda	109,119	Protectorate	1894	2,927,494
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	Treaty cession	1890	200,000
Nyassaland	40,000	Treaty cession	1891	1,090,000
Egypt	350,000	Occupation and protectorate	1882, 1914	11,500,000
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	985,000	Conquest	1898	3,380,000
Seychelles	156	Treaty cession	1814	23,800
Ontario	407,262	Conquest and cession	1759–1763	2,523,274
Quebec	706,834	Conquest and cession	1759–1763	2,003,000
New Brunswick	28,000	Treaty cession	1763	352,000
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest and cession	1627–1713	492,500
Manitoba	252,000	Settlement	1813	455,614
British Columbia	355,855	Settlement	1670	502,000
Yukon Territory	207,100	Settlement	1670	8,500
Northwest Territories	1,242,224	Settlement	1670	18,481
Alberta	255,300	Settlement	1670	539,000
Saskatchewan	251,700	Settlement	1670	675,000
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1763	94,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	Treaty cession	1583	251,726
British Guiana	89,480	Conquest and cession	1803–1814	309,938
British Honduras	8,600	Conquest	1798	41,543
Jamaica	4,200	Conquest	1655	883,376
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	Conquest	1797	357,553
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	176,397
Bahamas	4,404	Settlement	1629	55,639
Bermudas	20	Settlement	1612	20,443
Leeward Islands	715	Settlement	1623–1659	128,000
Windward Islands	527	Cession	1763–1783	170,000
Falkland Islands	6,500	Treaty cession	1771	3,223
South Georgia	1,000	Treaty cession	1771	1,000
New South Wales	309,460	Settlement	1788	1,869,084
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,417,803
South Australia	380,070	Settlement	1836	439,222
Queensland	670,500	Settlement	1824	680,446
Western Australia	976,000	Settlement	1828	318,016
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	201,025
New Zealand	105,000	Settlement and conquest	1845	1,159,720
Fiji	7,435	Cession from the natives	1874	155,000
Papua	90,540	Annexation	1884	370,000
Pacific Islands	12,500	Treaty cession	1893–1906	200,000

Population figures of England and Wales are those of 1911 census.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
England..	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	} 32,527,843	34,050,221
Wales....	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034		2,030,271
Scotland.	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland...	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775	4,390,219
Totals.	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	37,888,439	41,458,721	45,231,615

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(CENSUS OF 1911.)

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.
Bedford	197,660	Essex	1,329,466	Middlesex	1,144,758	Stafford	1,359,718
Berks	303,428	Gloucester	672,581	Monmouth	414,730	Suffolk	382,748
Bucks	193,951	Hants	915,503	Norfolk	488,630	Surrey	919,977
Cambridge	215,122	Hereford	113,088	Northampton	363,892	Sussex	666,876
Chester	895,410	Hertford	286,998	Northumberland	697,014	Warwick	1,024,196
Cornwall	325,315	Huntingdon	48,105	Nottingham	716,517	Westmoreland	63,575
Cumberland	265,780	Kent	1,019,870	Oxford	198,499	Wiltshire	279,391
Derby	547,768	Lancaster	4,825,739	Rutland	21,168	Worcester	562,383
Devon	701,981	Leicester	481,115	Salop	266,054	York	3,969,151
Dorset	220,502	Lincoln	557,543	Somerset	491,320	Total	34,047,659
Durham	1,377,176	London	4,522,961				

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	311,350	Edinburgh	507,662	Lanark	1,447,113	Roxburgh	47,192
Argyll	70,901	Elgin or Moray	43,427	Linlithgow	79,456	Selkirk	24,600
Ayr	268,332	Fife	267,794	Nairn	9,319	Shetland	27,911
Banff	61,402	Forfar	281,415	Orkney	25,896	Stirling	161,003
Berwick	29,643	Haddington	43,252	Peebles	15,258	Sutherland	20,180
Bute	18,186	Inverness	87,270	Perth	124,339	Wigtown	31,990
Caithness	32,008	Kincardine	41,007	Renfrew	314,594	Total	4,759,531
Clackmannan	31,121	Kinross	7,528	Ross and Cromarty	77,353		
Dumbarton	139,831	Kirkcudbright	38,363				
Dumfries	72,624						

WALES.

Anglesey	35,368	Carnarvon	141,776	Merioneth	60,292	Radnor	17,504
Brecon	56,380	Denbigh	136,819	Montgomery	62,202	Total	2,027,610
Cardigan	80,768	Flint	69,737	Pembroke	84,869		
Carmarthen	151,077	Glamorgan	1,130,818				

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.				ULSTER.				CONNAUGHT.	
Carlow	36,151	Westmeath	59,812	Antrim & Belfast Co. Boro.	478,603	Tyrone	42,437	Galway	181,686
Dublin	476,909	Wexford	102,287	Armagh	119,625			Leitrim	63,557
Kildare	66,498	Wicklow	60,603	Cavan	91,071			Mayo	191,969
Kilkenny	74,821	MUNSTER.		Donegal	168,420			Roscommon	93,904
King's	56,769	Clare	104,064	Down	304,589			Sligo	78,850
Longford	43,794	Cork & Co. Boro	391,190	Fermanagh	61,811			Total	4,381,951
Louth	63,402	Kerry	159,268	Londonderry	140,621				
Meath	64,920	Limerick	142,846	Monaghan	71,395				
Queen's	54,362	Tipperary	151,951						
		Waterford	83,766						

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in the Spring of 1911. The total population of the United Kingdom, a month before the outbreak of war, was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911: England, 618.0; Scotland, 156.5; Ireland, 135.6.

EXTENT OF SICKNESS AMONG HUMAN BEINGS.

(By the National Industrial Conference Board.)

A BRITISH statistician, Farr, estimates that for every death there are, on the average, two persons constantly sick. On the basis of the annual death rate in the United States in recent years—about 14 per 1,000—such an estimate indicates that about 3 per cent. of our population is constantly disabled by sickness, and that on the average every man, woman, and child loses more than ten days per year through illness. The National Conference on Industrial Diseases, held in Chicago in 1910, estimated that a total of 284,750,000 days were lost through sickness by the 33,500,000 men, women, and children then engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, an average of eight and one-half days per worker. This is in agreement with sickness surveys made by a large New York insurance company among policyholders and others. Seven community surveys have been made by the company in widely separated localities, which included a large variety of community types. A fair percentage of the total population of each place was studied, embracing a large proportion of the wage-earning population, and covering in most instances periods of either one or two weeks. The percentages of those sick and the percentages of those who were so sick as to be unable to work are given in the following summary:

COMMUNITY.	Survey Made.	% Sick.	% Unable to Work.	COMMUNITY.	Survey Made.	% Sick.	% Unable to Work.
Rochester, N. Y.	1915	2.31	1.92	Cities in Penn. and W. Va.:			
Trenton, N. J.	1915	2.55	1.98	(white and colored)	1917	1.96	1.85
State of North Carolina	1916	2.85	2.29	(Colored)	1917	2.31	2.18
Boston, Mass.	1916	1.96	1.80	Pittsburgh (white)	1917	1.62	1.55
Chelsea Neighborh'd, N.Y.C.	1917	1.48	1.38	Kansas City, Mo.	1917	2.52	2.39
Cities in Pennsylvania (white)	1917	1.75	1.65	Average, all surveys	.....	2.02	1.88
Cities in W. Virginia (white)	1917	3.30	3.11				

This shows that on the average 2.02% of the population studied were sick and that 1.88% were unable to work, the proportions varying considerably in different localities. With respect to the duration of illness, the Rochester survey showed that 50% of those who were sick had been incapacitated a year or more; the Boston survey showed 41.2%; and the surveys made in Pennsylvania cities, 24.7%. In Rochester 59.3% of individuals too sick to work were found to have been ill for more than 26 weeks; in Boston, 50.1%; in Pennsylvania (white persons), 28.9%; in North Carolina, 32.9%; in most of the other surveys, over 30%.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE, PRODUCTION, REVENUE, ETC.

AGGREGATE value of declared exports during 1917 from United Kingdom to United States, $262,891,937, against $305,414,269 in 1916. Exports declared at London decreased $33,000,000, Liverpool $6,000,000, Nottingham nearly $5,000,000. Exports from Dundee increased by about $2,000,000.

BRITISH TRADE FIRST HALF OF 1918.

The total values of all imports into the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1918 were $3,173,851,129. British merchandise exported aggregated $1,201,211,086 for the same period, while foreign and colonial merchandise re-exported totaled $81,650,921. In imports of food, drink, and tobacco, meat increased by $192,521,782 in the first six months of 1918, compared with the corresponding period in 1917; non-dutiable food and drink increased by $41,438,505 over the 1917 period; dutiable food and drink increased by $34,743,496 compared with the first half of 1917. Tobacco imports increased by $15,738,731 over 1917, which was approximately the increase over 1916 also. On the other hand, imports of grain and flour in the 1918 period were valued at $35,734,608 less than in 1917. Of raw materials imported, the chief increases occurred in raw cotton, which rose by $157,324,000 over the 1917 period; oil seeds, nuts, oils, gums, and greases showed gains of $69,580,360, and wood and timber $30,552,000. Wool imports declined by nearly $44,000,000 compared with the 1917 period. The principal increases in imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured occurred in metals and manufactures thereof, which rose by $37,344,553; and chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colors showed gains of $32,606,360. In the exports of British merchandise, food, drink, and tobacco showed an aggregate decrease of $15,937,792. Exports of tobacco alone showed a small increase of about $340. In exports of raw materials there was a total decrease of $25,923,163, due mainly to a decrease in coal, coke, and manufactured fuel. Of exports of wholly or mainly manufactured articles, cotton yarns and fabrics rose by $116,686,168, while iron and steel and manufactures thereof decreased by $27,100,059. Re-exports declined by over $143,000,000, compared with the first six months of 1917, or rather more than 60 per cent.

Imports of raw rubber for the first six months of 1918 were 564,716 centals, valued at $32,683,122. Re-exports of raw rubber fell from 594,889 centals, valued at $44,668,956, for the 1916 period to 239,047 centals, valued at $10,166,221 in 1918; and tin decreased from 8,354 tons ($7,597,506) to 3,827 tons ($5,240,252) in the same half yearly periods, respectively.

LONDON'S EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES, JANUARY-JULY, 1918.

The aggregate of declared exports from London to the United States for the seven months ending July 31, 1918, totalled $39,671,453, compared with $96,768,793 for the same period in 1917. The principal items entering were:

ARTICLES.	1918.	ARTICLES.	1918.	ARTICLES.	1918.
Rubber	$3,732,799	Art	$1,413,647	Hides	$158,249
Precious stones	10,172,947	Furs	5,094,454	Wool	7,783
Tin	2,803,558				

CHIEF EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Grain and flour	13,503,048	4,258,387	Machinery	98,388,941	94,538,127
Meat, includ. animals for food	6,043,302	1,307,891	Ships (new)	6,280,632	5,286,020
Other food and drink	100,799 230	58,085,478	Mfts. of wood and timber (including furniture)	6,214,418	4,198,821
Tobacco	23,192,655	16,047,182	Yarns and textile fabrics:		
Coal, coke, and mftd. fuel	246,588,494	249,853,346	Cotton	575,745,843	710,546,822
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	1,463,741	543,481	Wool	228,266,341	255,801,952
Other metallic ores	95,914	102,021	Silk	11,709,373	9,827,123
Wood and timber	1,502,308	2,415,808	Other materials	82,443,829	82,475,393
Wool	17,918,633	16,434,034	Apparel	76,978,020	76,730,169
Other textile materials	2,803,474	1,296,951	Chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors	134,145,496	115,177,816
Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, gum	22,386,435	39,119,905	Leather and mfts. of (includ'g gloves, but exclud'g boots and shoes)	23,835,698	24,099,273
Hides and undressed skins	7,438,299	6,419,266	Earthenware and glass	19,066,684	18,966,176
Paper-making materials	2,622,693	2,392,527	Paper	25,282,378	15,538,803
Iron, steel, and manufactures	275,802,585	218,256,491	R. R. carriages, trucks (not of iron), motor cars, etc	39,093,728	33,290,427
Other metals and mfts. of	62,777,928	50,101,435			
Cutlery, hardw., impl'ts (exc. tools), and instruments	31,371,999	23,099,870			
Electr'l goods and apparatus (other than mchy and uninsulated wire)	19,874,849	14,369,251	All others, and total	2,463,810,194	2,556,416,205

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES BY CONSULAR DISTRICTS. 1917-1916.

CONSULAR DISTRICT.	1916.	1917.	CONSULAR DISTRICT.	1916.	1917.
Belfast	$19,587,203	$20,373,913	Hull	$1,994.810	$1,746,029
Londonderry agency	302,020	3,331	Leeds	1,029,209	535.972
Birmingham	2,746,580	3,617,307	Liverpool	30,144,189	24,065,832
Redditch agency	684,866		St. Helens agency	88.310	Closed.
Bradford	14,452,210	14,213,201	London	159,154,849	125.974,374
Bristol	608,121	559,784	Manchester	19,558,499	20,205,694
Cardiff	15,644	26,407	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,542,862	1,235,798
Cork (Queenstown)	152,046	271,404	West Hartlepool agency	2,523,934	2,234,307
Limerick agency	166,669		Nottingham	12,300,545	7,549,219
Dublin	1,557,840	1,112,209	Leicester agency	459,042	511,258
Galway agency	188,037	238,177	Plymouth	1,847,183	1,237,951
Dundee	13,449,976	15,422,232	Sheffield	2,249,536	1,911,731
Aberdeen agency	862,095	33,350	Southampton	73,539	57,775
Kirkwall agency	350	5,294	Jersey agency	76,564	67,116
Dunfermline	1,652,019	1,566,592	Weymouth agency	62,228	71,116
Edinburgh	1,810,947	2,105,129	Stoke-on-Trent	2,360,122	3,203,000
Glasgow	8,484,731	9,242,906	Swansea	178,120	79,356
Troon agency	972,254	863,366			
Huddersfield	2,077,120	1,950,807	Total	$305,414,269	$262,891,937

GREAT BRITAIN'S MERCHANDISE FOREIGN TRADE.

The total merchandise foreign trade of the United Kingdom with all countries has been as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports, British.	Exports, Foreign and Colonial.	Exports, Total.
1917	$5,177,146,138	$2,214,977,805	$338,023,891	$2,553,001,696
1916	4,615,906,843	2,463,810,194	474,805,805	2,938,615,999
1915	4,145,738,987	1,872,962,302	482,086,104	2,355,048,406

Some of the principal articles entering into the import trade are:

Articles.	1916.	1917.	Articles.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Grain and flour	648,476,367	851,119,038	Machinery	38,873,792	43,133,313
Meat, includ. animals for food	457,699,186	498,682,193	Ships (new)	70,199	608
Other food and drink—			Mfts. of wood, timber, furnit'e	9,378,412	6,454,157
Nondutiable	457,353,923	470,955,537	Yarns and textile fabrics—		
Dutiable	449,506,494	376,025,199	Cotton	40,437,515	18,794,666
Tobacco	35,838,404	18,993,701	Wool	4,490,324	1,225,404
Coal, coke, manufactured fuel	38,825	31,238	Silk	63,989,540	55,581,817
Iron ore, scrap iron, and steel	125,633,253	133,587,430	Other materials	54,519,890	39,574,904
Wood and timber	195,458,077	124,812,250	Apparel	13,288,304	6,609,101
Cotton	412,336,983	538,189,320	Chemicals, drugs, dycs, colors	139,289,216	136,458,791
Wool	193,349,077	252,885,736	Leather and mfts of (includ'g		
Other textile materials	116,017,983	136,419,699	gloves, but exclud'g boots		
Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, gums	308,325,516	370,225,017	and shoes)	78,783,287	54,054,308
Hides and undressed skins	67,082,707	89,489,693	Earthenware and glass	14,857,449	3,189,202
Paper-making materials	39,586,583	50,403,289	Paper	40,525,316	20,393,153
Iron and steel and mfts. of	54,573,403	42,572,512	R. R. carriages, trucks (not of		
Other metals and mfts. of	190,028,742	212,299,111	iron), motor cars, etc	29,169,120	35,915,777
Cutlery, hardw., impl's (exc.					
mach. tools), instruments	27,752,014	24,266,481	All others, and total	4,615,906,843	5,184,070,304
Electr. gds. and appar's (other					
than mchy. & unins. wire)	8,043,609	6,495,410			

The pig iron production in 1917 was 9,420,254 tons, as against 9,047,983 tons in 1916. Steel production was 9,752,326 tons, as against 9,196,457 tons in 1916. Scotch fisheries in 1917 realized 3,079,768 cwt., worth $18,029,355. There were 4,609 fishing vessels, with crews of 14,800 persons.

NATIONAL REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Revenues.	Actual, 1917.	Budget Est'ate, 1918.	Revenues.	Actual, 1917.	Budget Est'ate, 1918.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Customs	343,385,100	344,304,875	Land-value duties	2,535,450	1,946,600
Excise	274,373,275	170,084,175	Postal service	118,499,275	117,769,300
...tate, etc., duties	151,990,525	141,128,500	Telegraphs and telephones	47,448,375	46,231,750
Stamps	38,338,275	38,932,000	Crown lands	3,163,225	2,919,900
Land tax and house duty	12,555,575	12,652,900	Receipts from sundry loans	39,204,525	36,498,750
Property and income tax (in-			Miscellaneous	80,379,975	131,882,150
cluding super tax)	997,793,100	1,090,096,000			
Excess-profits duty	630,920,675	973,300,000	Total	2,790,587,350	3,107,746,900

British national revenue in 1913-14 was $991,617,000; in 1914-15 it was $858,793,000; in 1915-16 it was $1,686,694,000.

England's war expenditures in the year that closed in March were $12,400,000,000 and 20.3 per cent. were met from revenues. This percentage was 7.8 in 1914-15, and 18.8 in 1916-17. On April 22 England's budget for 1918-19 was announced. Expenditures were estimated at $14,800,000,000; of this sum the Ministry of Munitions will lay out $4,000,000,000. Taxes are increased in England by $500,000,000, and amount to 28.3 per cent. of expenditures. The increase comes mostly in the income tax. The excess-profits tax, 80 per cent., was left as it is, on the ground that it already tends to curtail business, but it is nevertheless expected to raise $1,500,000,000. England's "normal" income tax remains as it is on smaller incomes, but rises until on incomes exceeding $12,500 it is 30 per cent., instead of 25 per cent. The super-taxes, which begin at $10,000, are increased until on incomes over $50,000 they are 23 per cent. instead of 17 per cent. Consequently, incomes over $50,000 will pay at a rate approximating 53 per cent. In the new budget direct taxes are not so prominent, and indirect taxes are relatively more important. The postage rate is made three cents, checks have a tax of four cents instead of two, higher taxes go on beer, tobacco, matches, and sugar. The tax on luxuries is 16⅔ per cent. on the retail sale price. The British Cabinet estimate of necessary expenditure in the first year of peace puts it at $3,250,000,000: Interest on debt, $1,900,000,000; pensions, $250,000,000; ordinary governmental expenditures, at pre-war rate, $865,000,000; additional expenditures, $235,000,000.

New stock offerings on the London market in 1917 were $6,416,947,425. In the year beginning April 1, 1918, beer was allowed to be brewed to the amount of 10,720,442 barrels, as against 16,133,800 barrels in the year before. The maximum price is 8 cents a pint. This beer is weaker than ever.

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES—1917 FISCAL YEAR.

Countries.	Imports From.	Exports to.	Countries.	Imports From.	Exports to.	Countries.	Imports From.	Exports to.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unit. Kingdom	69,349,050	115,938,493	France	2,743,248	4,661,580	Russia	61,196	5,610,813
Canada	2,660,676	1,209,354	Italy	1,457,749	6,189,853	Sweden	1,210,269	.....
Ceylon	2,772,751	438,213	Japan	7,012,434	12,727,804	Switzerland	2,770,434	.....
Fiji Islands	5,030,875	1,061,568	Netherlands	613,329	.....	United States	37,842,225	17,826,510
India	7,346,594	4,128,213	Norway	1,785,134	.....	All other	7,495,993	16,003,044
New Zealand	6,229,903	6,404,567	Peru	712,100	947,196			
South Africa	798,329	.....	Philippine Isls.	150,987	590,305	Total	159,340,388	194,047,717
China	1,297,112	310,204						

AUSTRALIAN TRADE AND PRODUCTION.

THE total foreign trade of Australia, including the so-called "competitive" trade, is shown below:

	Fisc. Yr. 1915-16.	Fisc. Yr. 1916-17.		Fisc. Yr. 1915-16.	Fisc. Yr. 1916-17.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Gross imports	377,256,637	370,966,866	Balance, competitive merchandise, all countries	270,476,512	286,520,643
Deduct specie, etc	4 568,821	1,722,930	From United Kingdom	168,199,968	175,361,593
Balance	372,686,816	369,243,936	From Brit. Domin's and possess's	12,037,142	12,112,538
Deduct items noncompetitive with United Kingdom trade	102,211,304	82,723,293	From United States	51,559,560	58,056,561
			From Japan		13,203,384

What is called "competitive merchandise" forms from 70 to 80 per cent. of Australia's gross imports. This term is applied to those lines that compete in the southern Commonwealth with goods from the United Kingdom. Timber, bags, and sacks, oils, tea, tobacco, sugar, fertilizers, rice, fruit, vegetables, and other articles noncompetitive with British trade are omitted from the calculations. In the fiscal year 1916-17 the United States slightly increased its share of this "competitive" trade, supplying 20.26 per cent. of Australia's purchases of such goods as contrasted with 19.06 per cent. in 1915-16, 15.2 per cent. in 1914-15, 11.8 per cent. in the calendar year 1913, and 11.76 per cent. in 1912. The value of these imports was $58,056,561, against $51,559,560 in 1915-16, $36,158,922 in 1914-15, $34,674,518 in 1913, and $35,037,189 in 1912. The chief articles that make up Australia's "competitive" trade are metals, textiles, apparel, paper (these four classes form nearly 70 per cent. of the United States total in 1916-17); jewelry, timepieces, fancy goods, etc.; spirits, foodstuffs, leather and leather goods, rubber goods, ammunition and explosives, chemicals, paints and varnishes, unmanufactured vegetable substances, surgical and scientific instruments, and nonalcoholic beverages. The total exports from Australia to the United States and possessions increased from $25,291,415 in 1916, to $37,464,606 in 1917, as follows:

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.	1916.	1917.	DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.	1916.	1917.
United States	$24,504,283	$34,139,529	American Samoa	$678	$189
Philippine Islands	727,225	3,189,570			
Hawaiian Islands	59,229	135,318	Total	$25,291,415	$37,464,606

CHIEF IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES IN 1917 (FISCAL YEAR).

ARTICLES.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Value.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Fish, preserved in tins	1,203,908	Motors	4,271,256	Rubber	2,030,371
Corsets	659,143	Paper and stationery	3,556,331	Socks and stockings	1,728,969
Iron and steel:		Pianos	821,806	Timber, undressed	3,294,294
Bar, rod, angle, tree	2,252,975	Piece goods — Cotton	1,624,744	Tin'd plates and sheets	940,754
Girders, beams	196,747	and linen		Tobacco:	
Leather manufactures	2,730,936	Pipes and tubes (iron and steel)	583,872	Manufactured, n. e. i.	442,024
Iron and steel, plain, not galvanized	5,244,592	Oils in bulk: Benzine	2,244,994	Unmanufactured	3,653,339
Electrical machinery	1,462,096	Benzoline	1,551,163	Tools of trade	1,238,855
Medicines	706,795	Kerosene	2,919,900	Wire (iron and steel)	1,107,897
Metals, manufactures of	2,234,818	Lubricating	1,620,344	All other and total	77,260,602

The total does not include imports from United States possessions, valued as follows: Philippines, $699,369; Hawaii, $3,095; Alaska, $131,560. New South Wales imports from United States in 1917 were valued at $37,852,225, the principal items being timber, tobacco, tools of trade, motor cars, rubber tires, kerosene, lubricating oil, benzine, printing paper, iron and steel products, enameled leather, kinematograph materials, including films. The export of frozen rabbits from Australia has assumed large proportions. In New South Wales alone 1,500,000 crates containing 24 rabbits each were packed for export in 1917, making a total of 36,000,000 rabbits, valued at $7,299,250. The total exported from the Commonwealth was about 70,000,000, valued at $14,599,000.

The total export of wheat from Australia since the organization of the Wheat Board up to December 31, 1917, was 109,177,188 bushels. Other sales made by the Board, such as to local millers, other States in the Commonwealth, and for manufacture into flour for the Far Eastern markets, amounted to 89,969,674 bushels. The estimated crop for 1917-18 is 115,000,000 bushels. There was on hand up to December 31, 1917, old wheat amounting to 118,812,500 bushels.

Tasmanian crops in 1916-17 were, in bushels: Wheat, 348,330; oats, 1,005,293; barley, 88,696; peas, 296,787; hay (tons), 103,141; potatoes (tons), 67,038. Live stock: Horses, 42,620; cattle, 179,360; sheep, 1,702,579; pigs, 53,033.

SIAM'S FOREIGN TRADE.

THE declared value of the imports from foreign countries in 1917 was $33,855,306, against $31,819,376 in 1916, $27,937,063 in 1915, $30,393,316 in 1914 and $33,670,000 in 1913; exports of Siamese products were valued at $47,482,165, against $43,152,234 in 1916, $38,183,919 in 1915, $39,296,073 in 1914 and $43,290,000 in 1913. The imports for 1917 included $30,106,756 articles of foreign manufacture, $752,997 alcoholic liquors, $1,460,626 gold leaf and treasure, and $1,534,927 opium. Of the total value of the exports, rice and rice products accounted for $38,291,748, teak for $2,032,131 and other goods for $7,158,286. The bulk of Siam's rice exports goes to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Netherlands India. The total shipments to these countries, including China and Japan, amounted to 19,505,260 piculs (1 picul equals 133⅓ pounds), and of the remainder of the total distribution to foreign countries during last year, 20,632,571 piculs, 1,022,961 piculs were shipped to Europe, including Port Said (for orders) and Alexandria, and 104,350 piculs to other countries. The teak shipments for 1917 amounted to 47,285 tons, as compared with 47,906 tons for 1916, 41,081 tons for 1915 and 52,912 tons for 1914, and the distribution of the consignments for 1917 were: 1,206 tons to Europe, including Port Said (for orders); 28,230 tons to India and Colombo; 13,374 tons to Hongkong, China, and Japan; and 4,475 tons to other countries.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Imports.	Foreign Exports.	Indian Exports.	CALENDAR YEAR.	Imports.	Foreign Exports.	Indian Exports.
1913.....	$584,465,452	$14,861,999	$782,253,879	1916.....	$475,486,383	$22,667,266	$728,804,590
1914.....	507,951,461	14,985,803	672,886,038	1917.....	480,839,549	24,876,380	727,471,231
1915.....	409,226,269	13,695,445	578,960,858				

Chief 1917 imports are: Liquors, $6,737,708; spices, $6,037,750; sugar, $49,369,545; oils, $13,552,434; textile materials, $5,689,681; apparel, $5,622,842; chemicals, drugs and medicines, $12,776,786; cutlery, etc., $15,430,732; dyes, $7,774,020; crockery, etc., $6,395,686; machinery, $16,985,302; iron and steel, $26,557,060; paper, etc., $8,656,739; yarns, etc., $205,327,441.

Chief 1917 exports are: Grain and flour, $160,467,114; other food and drink, $61,682,581; gums, resins, lac, $11,600,086; hides, etc., $36,366,318; oils, $5,929,154; seeds, $33,315,047, textile materials, $165,582,857; chemicals, etc., $11,396,117; dyes, etc., $7,798,654; leather, $29,091,837; yarns, etc., $164,669,021.

Chief Indian crops, 1917: Rice, 34,079,000 tons; wheat, 10,158,000 tons; sugar cane, 2,626,000 tons; tea, 368,527,600 pounds; cotton, 4,273,000 bales; jute, 8,305,600 bales; linseed, 520,000 tons; rape and mustard, 1,181,200 tons; sesame, 493,000 tons; peanuts, 1,147,000 tons; indigo, 95,500 cwts.

The 1918 cotton crop was estimated at 4,036,000 bales, of 400 pounds each; rice at 40,000,000 tons.

Indian cotton mills in 1917 made 503,172,021 pounds of yarn. The Indian weaving mills put out 1,260,702,365 yards of gray, bleached, and colored piece goods in 1917; and included also 722,972 dozen hosiery and gray and colored goods other than piece goods.

Other East Indian data: Post offices, 19,409; mail lines, 157,566 miles; articles posted, 1,087,000,000, including 26,750,000 registered packages; postage stamps sold, $10,089,900; money orders, over 33,000,000, valued at $204,393,000; pensions, $1,411,300; postal savings banks accounts, 1,647,419, totaling $53,531,500, and 26,519 postal life policies, totaling $12,036,500.

NEW ZEALAND'S COMMERCE AND PRODUCTION.

THE value of the foreign commerce of New Zealand, including specie, was as follows by countries in 1917:

COUNTRIES.	Imports From.	Exports to.	COUNTRIES.	Imports From.	Exports to.	COUNTRIES.	Imports From.	Exports to.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unit. Kingdom	42,910,458	126,691,521	Italy.....	386,467	380	Philippine Isls.	128,421	813
Canada.....	3,684,236	4,744,993	Netherlands...	101,577	.....	United States.	18,982,551	9,218,693
Australia.....	17,815,920	7,109,859	Sweden.....	433,238	102	All oth. count's	13,736,723	3,636,200
Belgium.....	2,015	.....	China.....	344,114	876			
France.....	164,151	2,344,641	Japan.....	3,060,164	21,354	Total.....	101,803,603	153,769,461
Germany.....	3,568	29						

In 1916 imports totaled $128,180,121; exports, $161,990,879.

A further decrease in quantities of imports occurred in 1918, though rise in prices made the values greater. The chief imports are benzine and kerosene, preserved fish, tea, tobacco, whiskey, leather, and candles.

Live stock in New Zealand, 1917: Pigs, 278,176; horses, 367,167; dairy cows, 760,108; cattle, 1,742,592; sheep, 24,753,324.

Exports of dairy products from New Zealand in the year ended March 31, 1918, were valued at $33,917,086.

Imports by parcel post in 1917 totaled about $3,000,000.

New Zealand Government receipts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, were $97,334,467, a gain of $8,000,000.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE total values of imports into the Union of South Africa were as follows: 1913, $208,272,000; 1914, $177,101,000; 1915, $164,651,000; 1916, $200,427,000; 1917, $186,706,000. Of the total for 1917, $169,115,000 represents the value of imported merchandise; $8,397,000, articles imported for South African Government; and $9,194,000, specie. About 67 per cent. of the imports are from the British Empire, mostly from the United Kingdom. Germany was the next largest supplier, before the war. The total values of exports from the Union were as follows, gold not being included in the figures for 1915, 1916, and 1917: 1913, $324,399,000; 1914, $195,747,000; 1915, $82,046,000; 1916, $116,535,000; 1917, $139,414,000. Of the total for 1917, $125,517,000 represents the value of exported merchandise of domestic origin; $12,686,000, imported goods reexported; $465,000, over-sea exports through general post office; and $746,000, specie, more than 60 per cent. went to the United Kingdom.

In 1917, over 1,351,000 tons of cargo were landed at, and 2,840,149 tons were shipped from, the Union ports. Imports at Durban in 1917 were valued at $58,631,301; exports at $31,674,262. Of the imports, those from the United States were worth $10,412,208, or $1,000,000 increase in 1916. Wool was the chief export.

BURMA'S RUBBER PRODUCTION.

ACCORDING to Rangoon figures, the production of rubber at the plantations has been as follows, in pounds: 1913, 456,017; 1914, 591,974; 1915, 800,594; 1916, 979,613; 1917, 1,347,523. These plantations produce most of the rubber in Burma. Customs statistics give the exports of rubber from Burma during the five fiscal years ending with March 31, 1917, as follows: 1912-13, 526,176 pounds; 1913-14, 765,072; 1914-15, 987,392; 1915-16, 1,285,984, and 1916-17, 2,301,157 pounds.

INCREASED EXPORTS FROM CEYLON TO UNITED STATES.

THE American purchases of Ceylon tea increased from 8,309,369 pounds, valued at $1,596,041, for 1916, to 25,583,891 pounds, valued at $5,051,242, for 1917, and the purchases of rubber increased from 30,473,588 pounds, valued at $18,947,782, to 34,686,143 pounds, valued at $19,106,329. Other exports to United States were: Cardamon, 136,225 pounds; cinnamon, 254,220 pounds; citronella oil, 785,032 pounds; cocoa, 808,099 pounds; cocoanut, desiccated, 12,414,655 pounds; cocoanut oil, 335,801 pounds; crude drugs, 1,519,487 pounds.

FRANCE'S TRADE AND PRODUCTION—1917.

THE total declared exports from France to the United States and possessions during 1917 were valued as follows: To United States, $93,458,224, against $110,240,031 in 1916; Philippines, $944,073, against $573,337; Porto Rico, $141,110, against $146,689; Hawaii, $1,449, against $9,246.

The total value of the declared exports from the Paris consular district to the United States for the first six months of 1918 was $16,492,283, against $28,546,225 for the same period in 1917. The principal decreases were in cigarette papers, cotton, feathers, furs, mushrooms, perfumery, pearls, precious stones, seeds, silk, and wool.

Earnings of the railways in 1917 were $303,920,767, as against $297,071,197 in 1916.

THE 1917 HARVESTS.

CROP.	1916.	1917.	CROP.	1916.	1917.
Maize.....bush.	15,493,280	15,102,120	Flaxseed.....bush.	146,322	150,088
Millet.....bush.	564,357	1,072,607	Hempseed.....bush.	181,412	92,184
Buckwheat.....bush.	10,044,503	15,667,006	Hops.....lbs.	4,348,960	3,928,760
Potatoes.....bush.	321,974,033	400,498,267	Tobacco.....lbs.	32,212,180	17,106,540
Artichokes.....bush.	54,541,173	57,863,281	Peas.....bush.	547,925	385,025
Rutabagas and turnips.bush.	92,304,300	92,832,813	Beans: Dry.....bush.	3,008,753	3,567,723
Cabbage, forage.....tons	6,067,667	6,274,503	Lima.....bush.	1,600,261	1,081,835
Sugar beets.....tons	2,187,482	2,319,350	Lentils.....bush.	155,763	77,476
Beets: Forage.....tons	17,040,152	17,693,615	Sugar beets.....tons	1,988,620	2,108,500
For distilling.....tons	870,650	772,717	Wine.....gals.	883,844,296	953,758,178
Hay.....tons	42,611,825	35,638,278			

Production of apples and pears was 3,486,560 tons (as against 882,610 tons in 1916), from which 582,994,342 gallons of cider were made. Other crops, in tons, were: Table apples, 214,122; Table pears, 84,030; chestnuts, 133,090; walnuts, 41,793; olives, 170,600; peaches, 29,498; apricots, 7,430; cherries, 30,234; plums, 29,791; prunes, 11,209; oranges, 481; mandarines, 113; lemons, 145; strawberries, 8,903; black currants, 449; currants, 1,506; almonds, 2,675; hazelnuts, 88; figs, 3,339; truffles, 93.

Cotton receipts at Havre totalled 683,173 bales in 1916-1917, as against 756,008 bales in 1915-1916.

Coffee stocks at Havre totalled 1,674,496 bags on December 31, 1917, as against 2,569,245 bags on December 31, 1916.

Total imports at Havre, 1917, amounted to 3,726,504 tons, as against 4,075,640 tons in 1916. The exports were 285,552 tons, as against 440,702 tons in 1916.

NEW FRENCH WAR TAXES.

January 1, 1918, marked the introduction of a series of new and increased taxes in France, expected to yield during the year 1,266,500,000 francs ($244,434,500 at normal exchange), above and beyond the previous tax receipts of the French Republic. It is anticipated that in 1919 these taxes will yield an increase of 1,774,000,000 francs ($342,382,000). The modified system of taxation comprised heavy increases in the tax on inheritances and in the tax on war profits. The tax on war profits amounts to 50 per cent. on profits of less than 100,000 francs ($19,300); 60 per cent. upon that part of the war profits between 100,000 and 250,000 francs (between $19,300 and $48,250); 70 per cent. upon the fraction between 250,000 and 500,000 francs (between $48,250 and $96,500); and 80 per cent. upon the portion exceeding 500,000 francs. An important feature of the new system consists in taxes upon the acquisition of articles of luxury. Such taxes were applied on and after April 1, 1918, and yielded about 1,000,000,000 francs ($193,000,000) in 1918 and will bring in 1,300,000,000 francs ($250,900,000), in 1919. After April 1, 1918, every payment of a sum exceeding 150 francs ($29), representing the retail sale or the consumption of a commodity, was subject to a tax of 20 centimes ($0.0386) per 100 francs or fraction of 100 francs. The same tax was applied to receipts given for amounts exceeding 10 francs ($1.93), and amounting to less than 150 francs. Likewise, beginning April 1, 1918, there was a tax of 10 per cent. upon the price paid for any object or article of merchandise designated by law as an article of luxury, and for expenditures made in establishments (hotels, restaurants, etc.), which a departmental committee named as an establishment de luxe. The law classified some articles as outright luxuries and others as luxuries when they sell for more than a stated price. In the first class is included such a wide range of articles as cameras, gold jewelry, silk stockings, rouge, square pianos, riding horses, and canoes. A lamp shade or a toilet article becomes a luxury when it costs more than $2; a man's hat exceeding $4, a dog or a pair of women's shoes that fetch more than $8, a frock coat that entails expenditure of more than $40, an upright piano costing over $240, and dining-room furniture exceeding $300 fall into the same category.

BREAD RATIONING IN FRANCE.

The following bread rations were established in 1918 throughout France: Children less than 3 years old, 3½ ounces per day; children from 3 to 13 years old, 7 ounces; persons from 13 to 60 years old, 10½ ounces (hard workers in this age class may receive 3½ ounces more); persons over 60 years old, 7 ounces. This ration was about two-thirds of the bread allowance theretofore maintained. All fancy bread was prohibited except the small 75-gramme (about 2½ ounces) loaf and the long 700-gramme (about 24½ ounces) loaf. Making of pastries, biscuits, and confectionery was prohibited. Public eating houses were forbidden to serve or consume fresh or packed butter otherwise than in the preparation of food. Curdled or sour milk was prohibited, also cream in every form, cream cheese and soft cheese and all light cheeses containing more than 36 grammes of fats to each 100 grammes of dry substance. The public eating places were forbidden to serve sugar, but customers could bring their own supply. The food upon which restrictions had been placed could not be eaten in these establishments, even if the patrons had bought elsewhere. In no public eating place, except in dining cars, canteens, and railroad refreshment station rooms, was fresh or condensed milk or cream served after 9 o'clock in the morning, even by itself or mixed with any preparation, such as tea, coffee, or cocoa. No solid foods were served between 9 and 11 in the morning or between 4.30 and 8.30 in the evening. When the price of a meal, whether a la carte or table d'hote, exceeded 6 francs—about $1.20—the restaurateur was forbidden to serve at the same meal or to the same customer more than two dishes with or without vegetables, or more than one small loaf of ordinary bread. The bread was limited to 100 grammes, about 3½ ounces. Aside from these two dishes, a customer could have soup, oysters, or hors d'oeuvre, and a simple dessert, such as fruits, compote, preserves, marmalade, or an ice made without milk, cream, sugar, eggs, or flour. Consumption of cheese was prohibited. These restrictions upon patrons of public eating places applied also to persons living in an apartment or in hotel rooms, and to clubs and other places where the consumption of food and drink was not entirely free. All grain for making bread was reserved for human food.

WAR FLUCTUATIONS OF FRENCH POPULATION.

Marseilles (1913) 550,000, (1918) 947,000; Bordeaux (1913) 261,000, (1918) 325,000; Nantes (1913) 170,000, (1918) 190,000; Bourges (1913) 49,000, (1918) 110,000; Angoulême (1913) 35,000, (1918) 55,000; Orléans (1913) 72,000, (1918) 110,000; Le Mans (1913) 69,000, (1918) 98,000; Tours (1913) 67,000, (1918) 103.000.

ITALY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS, BY GROUPS.

CLASSIFICATION.	1916.	1917.	CLASSIFICATION.	1916.	1917.
	Lire.	*Lire.*		*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Spirits, beverages, and oils	313,075,144	295,174,801	Hides and skins	377,321,296	232,556,364
Colonial goods, spices, tobacco	247,072,271	233,756,573	Minerals, metals, manufact's.	1,283,539,267	1,862,994,136
Chemical products, medicinal			Vehicles	11,843,851	42,324,461
substances, gums, perfum'y	590,801,269	795,509,215	Stones, earths, pottery, glass	1,512,203,308	958,351,421
Colors, etc., for dye'g & tan'g	121,025,161	102,788,781	India rubber and manufact's	83,815,612	73,776,210
Hemp, flax, jute, and other			Cereals and vegetable prod's	1,418,461,037	1,461,155,562
fibers except cotton	107,892,786	68,615,834	Animal products	521,884,509	429,703,301
Cotton	723,581,215	524,038,421	Miscellaneous	35,480,756	26,566,621
Wool, horsehair, etc	708,410,165	368,710,070	Precious metals	599,450	306,520
Silk	161,869,888	131,385,010			
Wood and straw	88,788,818	74,565,820	Total	5,590,375,538	7,732,504,402
Paper and books	83,209,795	50,225,281			

EXPORTS.

CLASSIFICATION.	1916.	1917.	CLASSIFICATION.	1916.	1917.
	Lire.	*Lire.*		*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Spirits, beverages, and oils	121,110,674	149,870,908	Hides and skins	32,647,020	25,988,751
Colonial goods, spices, tobacco	20,355,401	14,862,612	Minerals, metals, manufact's.	111,751,564	91,483,693
Chemical products, medicinal			Vehicles	87,327,479	143,715,482
substances, gums, perfum'y	212,609,216	175,025,423	Stones, earths, pottery, glass	136,959,555	68,176,739
Colors, etc., for dye'g & tan'g	11,194,628	8,900,195	India rubber and manufact's.	46,944,993	27,494,120
Hemp, flax, jute, and other			Cereals and vegetable prod's.	339,365,816	220,436,901
fibers, except cotton	200,904,506	173,655,260	Animal products, etc	149,839,529	88,000,804
Cotton	503,723,599	300,721,250	Miscellaneous	75,672,482	61,100,001
Wool, horsehair, etc	145,771,945	47,663,040	Precious metals	1,537,450	342,360
Silk	799,683,628	609,232,316			
Wood and straw	49,099,726	29,021,587	Total	3,039,367,221	2,259,275,765
Paper and books	45,158,103	23,581,323			

Before the war Germany led among the countries with which Italy traded, ranking first as both a buyer and a seller. The United Kingdom was a close second, and the United States came third. Now the United States is first among the countries from which Italy imports, but in 1917 ranked fourth among those to which it sent exports, as the following table shows:

COUNTRIES.	1913.	1917	COUNTRIES.	1913.	1917.
IMPORTED FROM.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	EXPORTED TO.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
United States	522,722,137	3,144,651,647	United States	267,891,647	179,700,271
Argentina	166,621,707	440,316,913	Argentina	185,557,040	111,819,686
Austria-Hungary	264,660,141		Austria-Hungary	221,147,043	
British India and Ceylon	146,036,899	693,526,820	British India and Ceylon	49,457,977	48,689,645
Egypt	27,618,190	32,549,545	Egypt	49,190,953	83,751,409
France	283,356,175	645,136,358	France	231,481,193	589,690,247
Germany	612,689,942		Germany	343,444,773	
Spain	29,007,920	111,556,718	Spain	18,109,903	31,690,495
Switzerland	86,845,397	150,362,986	Switzerland	249,162,955	439,927,934
United Kingdom	591,775,641	1,565,495,162	United Kingdom	289,531,434	324,477,192

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE RETURNS

The principal revenues of the State were as follows:

ITEMS.	1916-17.	1917-18.	ITEMS.	1916-17.	1917-18.
BUSINESS TAXES.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	MONOPOLIES.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Inheritances	75,432,000	80,516,000	Tobacco	602,253,000	830,968,000
Registry	168,713,000	223,853,000	Salt	122,318,000	122,388,000
Stamp	119,854,000	137,255,000	Matches	17,569,000	63,539,000
Government concessions	12,132,000	15,694,000	Lottery (net return)	56,034,000	56,734,000
All others and total	443,215,000	562,438,000	All others and total	798,174,000	1,075,975,000
			PUBLIC SERVICE.		
			Post	209,551,000	220,643,000
INDIRECT TAXES.			Telegraph	37,253,000	43,301,000
			Telephone	17,583,000	18,376,000
Tax on manufact. of—Spirits	71,161,000	45,850,000			
Sugar	192,620,000	161,126,000	Total	264,387,000	282,320,000
Soaps	4,129,000	24,754,000	DIRECT TAXES.		
Other taxes on manufactures	46,248,000	33,146,000	Rustic funds	98,443,000	113,087,000
Customh'e and maritime dues	429,462,000	509,758,000	Buildings	135,594,000	144,453,000
Tax on concessions for export	32,822,000	31,353,000	Income tax: Stated	318,081,000	339,389,000
Tax on sale of mineral oils	14,073,000	16,776,000	Estimated	148,600,000	151,234,000
Duties collected on—Sugar	41,302,000	26,725,000	War centime	207,165,000	253,773,000
Alcoholic drinks	33,227,000	43,593,000	Extra war profits	99,581,000	432,208,000
Interior excise duty	48,307,000	33,508,000	Exemption military service	20,250,000	8,304,000
Tax on consumption of coffee	2,527,000	22,611,000	War right collection rents	7,561,000	24,443,000
			Tax noncombatant soldiers	4,355,000	13,406,000
All others and total	918,530,000	955,091,000	All others and total	1,042,680,000	1,486,086,000
			Grand total	3,467,016,000	4,361,910,000

HOLLAND (NETHERLANDS) FOREIGN TRADE.

THE following are the quantities in metric tons of the more important articles imported and exported.

CHIEF ARTICLES.	Imp'ts, 1916.	Imp'ts, 1917.	Exp'ts, 1916.	Exp'ts, 1917.	CHIEF ARTICLES.	Imp'ts, 1916.	Imp'ts, 1917.	Exp'ts, 1916.	Exp'ts, 1917.
	M. tons	*M. tons*	*M. tons*	*M. tons*		*M. tons*	*M. tons*	*M. tons*	*M. tons*
Agric. & oth. mach'y	78,638	42,175	24,924	7,909	Margarine: Edible				
Beer & malt extracts	1,736	269	21,316	10,748	(inc. sub'tutes)	53	35	165,705	105,818
Breadstuffs: Wheat	1,385,315	310,239	885,884	20,015	Raw	610,046	155,881	237,004	4,511
Rye	20,037	9,026	324	9	Wrought	261,324	10,708	82,285	6,973
Barley	139,312	43,083	4,184	500	Meat	41,379	4	102,994	20,660
Maize (lbs.)	691,128	209,517	102,823	315	Palm-nut kernels	31,079	17,911	.....	.....
Oats	73,399	39,367	246	.....	Paper	80,125	25,983	245,703	73,267
Buckwheat (lbs.)	11,735	2,313	.....	202	Potatoes	.....	19	.....	61,880
Rice	157,219	16,064	113,009	8	Potato flour	6,046	.....	90,274	10,363
Wheat flour	39,525	23,226	8,292	803	Rags	.....	.....	31,135	4,830
Butter	992	24	36,432	24,592	Salt	257,176	131,435	107,103	15
Cheese	.....	.....	91,872	56,080	Seeds	136,120	32,672	17,729	6,027
Coal	8,413,016	2,661,390	2,207,676	58,037	Spirits	13,431	5,488	43,081	19,669
Cocoa powder, un-					Stone	5,186,998	291,280	3,607,315	32
sweetened	158	7	11,177	2,262	Sugar: Raw beet	2,263	61	37,694	16,281
Coffee	88,794	15,389	96,967	1,237	Raw cane	22,718	22	22,339	.....
Drugs and paints	165,411	43,240	124,458	8,188	Other	25,788	589	32,281	14,442
Dry goods	38,156	6,579	48,864	6,864	Tallow, soot, grease	10,792	9,239	4,392	6
Earthenw. & porc'n.	366,685	23,391	48,261	4,816	Tar and pitch	14,939	202	8,230	2,446
Eggs	.....	.....	.....	22,393	Tea	15,847	9,101	9,660	.....
Fish	4,790	661	236,955	44,411	Tobacco and cigars	146,410	30,707	114,895	34,073
Fruits	36,609	7,692	102,636	62,058	Wine: In casks	11,810	6,895	2,388	255
Glass and glassware	91,152	26,004	106,610	11,199	In bottles	3,591	1,426	2,588	1,586
Hides and leather	7,485	2,427	13,783	1,330	Wood: Fine	5,792	527	1,796	129
Lard	59,721	1,447	59,516	156	Shipbuild's, carp's	943,026	460,774	120,401	265
					Wool	7,386	6,444	424	.....
					Yarns	34,995	17,506	1,695	539

The value of exports of diamonds amounted approximately to $15,000,000 in 1915, $25,000,000 in 1916, and $20,000,000 in 1917. The value of the bulbs exported is not definitely known, but is estimated at $1,000,000 a year.

Exports from Amsterdam to United States in 1917 were valued at $20,383,113, as against $37,070,830 in 1916. The number of vessels leaving that port in 1917 was 758, as against 1,622 in 1916.

On January 1, 1918, Holland's stocks of imported grain consisted of 77,889 metric tons of wheat, 14,754 tons of flour and 4,000 tons of maize, a total for the three of 96,643 tons. (Metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds).

The highest average value of farm land is in South Holland, which has The Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, and Delft—2,875 florins per hectare ($468 per acre). The next highest is in North Holland, which has Amsterdam and Haarlem—2,690 florins per hectare ($438 per acre).

The catch and selling value of the sea fisheries were as follows: (1915) 148,060 metric tons, valued at 52,267,000 florins ($21,011,334); (1916) 165,513 tons, valued at 79,627,000 florins ($32,010,054); (1917) 33,759 tons, valued at 16,498,000 florins ($6,632,196).

The product of the coast fisheries is as follows: (1916) 69,205 metric tons, valued at 5,276,227 florins ($2,121,043); (1917) 66,201 tons, valued at 5,033,528 florins ($2,023,478).

In 1917 a State law resulting from war conditions reduced the area sown to sugar beets to 116,000 acres. The product of sugar was about 160,000 metric tons—practically the quantity of sugar annually consumed by the Dutch people.

HOLLAND'S COMMERCE WITH UNITED STATES.

The value of the declared exports to the United States from the various consular districts in the Netherlands is:

DISTRICTS.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	DISTRICTS.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Rotterdam	10,945,593	5,903,140	7,428,111	3,564,036	Flushing	58,759	58,621	28,373	3,500
Amsterdam	24,684,322	19,475,915	37,070,839	20,383,113					
Scheveningen	1,964,396	2,458,424	2,636,646	919,943	Total	37,653,070	27,896,160	47,163,960	24,870,592

Value of principal articles invoiced for the United States:

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Antiquities	75,898	86,611	Hides and skins	3,873,186	1,318,801
Art, works of	181,725	32,486	Ink and ink powder	75,189	.....
Bead trimmings	44,891	49,533	Metal manufactures	110,935	35,857
Beeswax	43,085	.....	Milk and dairy products	318,013	72,977
Birds, canary	15,838	.....	Oils of all kinds	232,305	22,806
Books	41,982	15,766	Paints and colors	628,984	117,384
Buttons	45,243	11,764	Paper and printed matter	75,660	53,878
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	2,567,910	736,141	Paper stock and rags	459,605	158,755
Cocoa and cocoa butter	1,039,301	189,635	Plants and bulbs	2,891,172	1,975,593
Confectionery	23,451	9,844	Rubber, india, crude	168,129	.....
Cotton goods and laces	116,634	189,010	Seeds, sugar beet, etc	468,653	182,432
Diamonds, polished	21,044,761	16,504,345	Spices	183,511	50,166
Diamonds, rough	185,384	8,398	Spirits	310,240	130,382
Earthen and china ware	18,684	56,250	Straw covers	33,040	22,132
Electric lamps, etc	344,327	10,356	Tobacco	8,659,783	2,054,397
Fertilizers	74,214	60,990	Vegetables	43,735	8,984
Fibres and textile grasses	23,631	103,011	Wood and rattan manufactures	121,935	18,682
Furs and fur skins	194,976	5,400	Yarn, Turkish red	45,029	35,965
Glass and glassware	26,214	30,426			
Glue and glue size	224,378	197,251	All others and total	47,163,960	24,870,592
Herring, pickled	1,689,244	187,449			

HOLLAND (NETHERLANDS) FOREIGN TRADE——*Continued.*

COLONIAL HOLLAND TRADE.

Exports from the Netherlands to the Philippines amounted to $135,432 in 1916 and $75,658 in 1917; to Hawaii, $13,883 in 1916 and $9,727 in 1917; and to Porto Rico, $4,551 in 1916 and $5,620 in 1917.

Dutch East Indies exports to United States in 1917 included 23,663,831 liters of cocoanut oil, 12,907,013 lbs. of kapok, 64,186,022 lbs. of copra, 6,706,405 lbs. of coffee, 544,526 lbs. of cocoa, 28,139,753 lbs. of fibre, 9,558,915 lbs. of gum copal, 3,152,399 hats, 8,469,829 lbs. of jelotong, 21,759,294 lbs. of pepper, 3,125,886 lbs. of rice, 68,363,144 lbs. of rubber, 2,289,359 goat skins, 87,609,150 lbs. of tapioca, 25,032,866 lbs. of tea, 28,559,997 lbs. of tin, and 11,658,154 lbs. of tobacco.

Java's tea exports in 1917 totaled 72,942,000 lbs., of which 32,568,000 lbs. came to North America.

EXPORTS FROM AMSTERDAM TO UNITED STATES, FIRST HALF 1918.

The declared value of all articles exported to the United States during the first six months of 1918 was as follows:

ARTICLES.	Total.	ARTICLES.	Total.	ARTICLES.	Total.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Bottle caps	526	Drugs and chemicals	5,183	Plants	35,796
Buttons	3,337	Earthenware	319	Quinine	4,297
Bulbs	1,062	Household effects	2,215	Seeds	262,824
Cinchona bark	1,755	Oils: Essential	4,695	Spices	2,915
Cotton goods	8,386	Haarlem	4,615	Other articles	461
Diamonds: Polished	3,996,238	Paints	22,109		
Rough	2,498	Paintings	7,007	Total	4,399,916
Decolorizing carbon	23,678				

The total for first half of 1917 was $10,630,516.

AMERICAN-RUSSIAN TRADE, 1913-1917.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
European Russia	22,322,957	12,306,334	2,433,222	4,478,990	12,350,179
Asiatic Russia	2,054,113	2,263,063	653,373	4,139,705	2,164,252
Total imports	24,377,070	14,569,397	3,086,595	8,618,695	14,514,431
UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO—					
European Russia	25,965,351	22,260,062	125,794,954	309,450,738	314,639,528
Asiatic Russia	944,356	5,696,275	44,436,875	159,363,812	109,169,243
Total exports	26,909,707	27,956,337	170,231,829	468,814,550	423,808,771
Total trade	51,286,777	42,525,734	173,318,424	477,433,245	438,323,202

The following table shows the principal imports into the United States from European and Asiatic Russia in the calendar years 1916 and 1917:

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
FROM EUROPEAN RUSSIA.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	FROM ASIATIC RUSSIA.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bristles	340,266	406,556	Carpets and rugs	67,944	239,685
Flax	590,066	3,058,281	Furs, undressed	149,704	187,594
Furs and fur skins, undressed	1,500,018	2,370,495	Licorice root	1,475,489	184,581
Hides and skins: Calfskins	.....	1,034,454	Sausage casings	802,423	995,535
Licorice root	59,580	435,660	Seeds: Grass	333,527	138,142
Potassium carbonate	.....	798,512	Sugar-beet	1,058,340	241,983
Seed, sugar-beet	729,398	2,442,378	All other articles	252,278	176,732
All other articles	1,259,662	1,803,903	Total	4,139,705	2,164,252
Total	4,478,990	12,350,179			

The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to European and Asiatic Russia in 1917:

ARTICLES.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1917.
TO EUROPEAN RUSSIA.	*Dollars.*	TO EUORPEAN RUSSIA.	*Dollars.*	TO ASIATIC RUSSIA.	*Dollars.*
Agricult. implements:		Wire—Barbed	1,508,002	Copper, refined, in ingots, bars, etc	870,807
Mowers and reapers	5,402,955	All other	239,978	Cotton, unmanufact'd	1,939,271
Plows and cultivators	275,632	Lead	2,638,063	Explosives	71,319,083
Binder twine	1,805,673	Leather, and mfts. of:		Iron, steel, mfrs. of:	
Brass, and mfrs. of	4,292,790	Sole leather	5,482,186	Firearms	770,936
Cars, carriages, etc.:		Upper, goat and kid	2,095,836	Locomotives	5,364,462
Automobiles—Com'l	2,294,174	Shoes—Men's	5,457,100	Metal-working mchy	1,799,200
Passenger	1,341,925	Women's	558,157	Railway-track mater'l	2,110,045
Cars, freight	762,985	Tires, automobile	162,214	Tin plates, terne plat's, and tagger's tin	119,349
Copper, refined, in ingots, bars, etc	18,276,701	Zinc spelter	382,418	Wire—Barbed	415,696
Cotton, unmanufact'd	2,168,290	All others and total	314,639,528	Other	285,703
Dyes and dyestuffs	187,014	TO ASIATIC RUSSIA.		Lead	116,670
Explosives	154,634,079	Agricult. implements:		Leather, and mfrs. of:	
Iron, steel, mfrs. of:		Mowers and reapers	441,184	Sole leather	2,447,360
Firearms	55,088,473	Binder twine	704,121	Shoes, men's	230,856
Locomotives	5,916,549	Cars, carriages, etc.:		Zinc spelter	2,641,213
Metal-working mchy	5,459,828	Automobiles—Com'l	622,883		
Railway-track mater'l	3,754,628	Passenger	419,463		
Struct. iron and steel	85,633	Cars, freight	1,263,974	All others and total	109,169,243
Typewriters	236,314				

Oil production at Baku, in barrels—(1914) 56,040,000; (1915) 50,928,000; (1916) 57,180,000; (1917) 68,276,000.

Tungsten ore production—(1917) 216,680 pounds.

Exports to United States from Vladivostok—(1917) $3,525,000.

GERMANIC TRADE AND COMMERCE.

No authentic or official figures covering the foreign trade of Germany, Austria or Hungary have been made public since the outbreak of the war.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—The chief productions are wine, grains, salt, coal, iron, lead, sulphur and copper. The chief manufactures are wool and cotton goods and glass articles. The imports in 1914 were valued at $695,000,000, and the exports at $501,000,000. Austria was heavily in debt when war began, the balance of trade having been against her for several years. War loans have added to the burden. Austrian national expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918, was estimated by the Minister of Finance at $4,600,000, as against revenues of $870,000,000. The ordinary revenues of Hungary are about $400,000,000. The Hungarian debt exceeded $1,000,000,000 in 1912.

GERMANY—In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, covering the last full year of peace, Germany's merchandise exports to the United States were valued at $188,963,071, and her merchandise imports from the United States at $331,684,212. In the year ended June 30, 1917, the figures were, respectively, $1,524,693 and $2,199,449. In the first named period, Austro-Hungarian exports to the United States were valued at $19,192,414, and her imports from the United States at $23,320,696. In the second period named these figures were, respectively, $225,452 and $0.

Germany's trade with other chief countries was valued as follows: Argentina (1913), $124,705,000; (1914), $68,252,000; (1917), practically nothing. Brazil (1913), $101,572,000; (1916), $86,000. Chile (1913), $60,351,000; (1915), $3,584,000. German exports to Holland and Scandinavia have decreased by 50 per cent., and her imports therefrom have doubled since the war began.

The imports in 1914 were valued at $2,400,000,000, and the exports at $2,000,000,000. Since 1907 (when 32 per cent. of the population were in agriculture, and 37 per cent. in mining and manufacturing), the nation has grown more to industry. According to British authorities Germany normally supports 90 per cent. of her inhabitants by the products of her own soil. In 1912 the mine products were valued at $2,900,000,000, and included 190,000,000 tons of coal, 87,000,000 tons of lignite, and over 28,000,000 tons of iron ore. Other chief earth products are salt, lead, graphite, and petroleum. Chemicals are a large industry, also the making of garments.

In 1913, before the war, Germany had 2,098 sea-going steamers (4,000,000 gross tonnage), and 2,420 sailing vessels (448,000 gross tonnage). German shipyards in 1912 built 659 ships for themselves, and 124 for other countries, totalling more than 400,000 gross tonnage.

The ordinary revenues in the year ending March 31, 1918, were $1,235,000,000, and the expenditures were: Ordinary, $1,235,000,000; other, $7,520,000. The estimates for the year ending March 31, 1919, were: Revenues—Ordinary, $1,830,000,000; from certain loans, $25,000,000. Expenditures—Ordinary, $1,830,000,000; other, $105,000,000. The total funded debt of the German Empire, October 1, 1917, was over $17,000,000,000; and on January 1, 1918, the total loan credits considerably exceeded $19,000,000,000.

Sugar production in 1918 is officially estimated at 33,000,000 quintals.

Potash production in 1918 was limited by the Imperial Government to 9,186,000 metric quintals for home use, and 1,375,000 for export. A metric quintal equals 220.46 pounds. The gradual consolidation of the potash mines, commenced in peace time, became all the more urgent in war time, as the number of mines in operation had increased from 191 on August 1, 1914, to 209 on January 1, 1918. Under this policy 99 mines have been shut down. The number of operatives decreased from 34,316 on July 1, 1914, to 31,740 on January 1, 1918, the latter number including 11,361 prisoners of war and 2,336 women. The general average wage in the fourth quarter of 1917 was 6.20 marks, as against 4.37 marks in 1914, 4.30 marks in 1915, and 4.83 marks in 1916. (The par value of the mark is $0.238.) The exports of potash from Germany in 1913 were 294,000,000 pounds, valued at $5,703,000.

DECREASED EXPORTS FROM DENMARK TO UNITED STATES.

THERE was a large decrease in the value of the exports invoiced at the American Consulate General at Copenhagen, Denmark, for the United States during 1917, compared with 1916, according to figures transmitted by Consul General William H. Gale. The total value of the exports decreased from $2,961,696 to $765,829. The following were the principal articles, with their value:

Chalk, $53,075; diamonds, $63,109; flint pebbles, $115,435; frames, photo, $39,981; fur skins, $1,031; hides, $119,463; machinery, $48,718; paper, $39,100; porcelain and pottery, $32,660; rags, $32,230; rennet, powder, extract, etc., $23,954; seeds, $92,532.

The production of strong beer in 1917 amounted to about 27,367,000 gallons, compared with about 31,383,000 gallons in 1916. During the years 1911-1915 the average annual production was 27,367,000 gallons, or the same as for the year 1917. The consumption of strong beer in Denmark in 1917, i. e., the amount taxed for domestic consumption, was 26,285,000 gallons; the difference between the production and the consumption is due partly to waste in bottling, but mostly to exportation and sale to ships. Of the total consumption of strong beer for the year 1917, only 1,342,000 gallons were keg beer and the remaindor was bottled beer. The production of weak beer amounted in 1917 to 32,836,000 gallons, compared with 36,798,000 gallons in 1916 and an average of 38,833,000 gallons during the years 1911-1915.

Deposits in the Danish savings banks were $298,444,800 on January 1, 1918. The official valuation for taxes of real estate and landed property in the Danish country districts for 1916 was $119,260,000, divided into about 333,000 properties. The land itself constituted 55 per cent. of the total sum; this is an increase of 35.1 per cent. since 1909.

In Denmark, February, 1918, were 510,615 horses, 2,141,684 cattle, 247,213 sheep, and 788,814 swine.

On January 1, 1918, Denmark had 538 steamships (577,882 gross tonnage); 488 motor ships (97,316 gross tonnage); and 711 sailing vessels (103,575 gross tonnage).

The estimated taxes on excess incomes in all Denmark for the year 1917-1918 totals $43,000,000. The taxes on excess personal incomes amounts to $15,000,000 in the city of Copenhagen and $6,500,000 outside; on excess corporation incomes the taxes amount to $17,500,000 in the city of Copenhagen and $3,000,000 outside. Besides this excess-income tax there is a super-excess income tax on the very large incomes, which yielded about $500,000 from personal incomes and an insignificant amount from corporations in the city of Copenhagen, and also about $500,000 from incomes outside of Copenhagen. Taxable property in Copenhagen, 1918, totalled $435,000,000.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

President—Miss Ruth Lawrence. *Vice-President*—Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler. *Secretary*—Mrs. Russell Evans Tucker, 1125 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Miss Annie Clarkson. Incorporated in 1894. The objects are "to renew, foster and develop among its members the friendships formed and cemented amid the trying ordeals of the War of the Revolution, in the camp, and on the battle-field by their ancestors; to advance and encourage investigation and study of the history of the Revolution, its causes and results; to cherish the memory and record the deeds of the noble women who encouraged and assisted the patriot cause; to commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to gather and carefully preserve documents and relics relating to the Revolutionary period."

The great work of the society is the education of a daughter of a Naval or Army officer, with a view to self-support in Teachers' College.

SPAIN'S FOREIGN COMMERCE, JANUARY-JUNE, 1918.

THE following table shows the value of imports into Spain, by groups of articles, in the first six months of 1916, 1917, and 1918:

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	1918.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
Animals, living.	2,000,000	3,100,000	4,000,000	Foodstuffs.....	115,600,000	75,800,000	60,000,000
Raw materials..	220,400,000	217,400,000	134,600,000				
Manufact. goods	119,800,000	120,000,000	79,200,000	Total.....	457,700,000	416,200,000	227,400,000

The exchange value of the silver peseta in the first six months of the three years was approximately as follows: 1916, $0.196; 1917, $0.2268; 1918, $0.2704.

The value of the chief imports, stated in pesetas, was: Raw cotton, 40,758,000; coffee, 13,811; cocoa, 12,142,000; wheat, 10,715,000; fibres, 10,249,000; fish, 10,463,000; hides and skins, 11,717,000; tobacco leaf, 19,747,000.

The following table shows the value of exports from Spain, by groups of articles, in the first six months of 1916, 1917, and 1918:

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	1918.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*		*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
Animals, living.	9,300,000	2,800,000	300,000	Foodstuffs.....	278,300,000	274,100,000	128,800,000
Raw materials..	130,600,000	114,700,000	87,500,000				
Manufact. goods	265,500,000	279,200,000	187,800,000	Total.....	683,700,000	670,800,000	404,400,000

The value of the chief exports, stated in pesetas, was: Cotton textiles, 34,736,000; lead, 24,936,000; iron ore, 23,643,000; oranges, 12,230,000; cork stoppers, 10,987,000; red wine, 16,194,000; shawls, 9,529,000; copper, 13,910,000.

SPANISH BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

In the year 1772 was founded the Banco de San Carlos, subsequently reorganized in 1829, with a capital of 80,000,000 reales (20,000,000 pesetas, equivalent to $3,860,000 at normal exchange of $0.193, at which rate all conversions herein have been made), under the name of Banco Espanol de San Fernando. By royal decree of January 25, 1844, there was created in Madrid the Banco de Isabel II., which, three years later, was absorbed by the Banco Espanol de San Fernando. By a law of January 28, 1856, the name of Banco de Espana was accorded to this institution, and under this name it began operations with a capital of 200,000,000 pesetas ($38,600,000). In 1874 the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes was accorded to the Banco de Espana, which at the present time has a paid-in capital of 150,000,000 pesetas ($28,950,000). A law of December 2, 1872, created in Madrid the Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and by a royal decree of August 10, 1875, this bank was accorded exclusive rights to issue mortgage script. The oldest existing private bank in Spain is the Bank of Barcelona (1844), which has a paid-in capital of 10,000,000 pesetas. The largest is the Spanish American Bank (1900), 50,000,000 pesetas capital.

SWEDISH COMMERCE.

THE exports from Stockholm to the United States for the first half of 1918 were valued at $693,890, a total which is much reduced by reason of the American embargo and tonnage difficulties. The most important items were measuring tools, $165,308; cream separators, $157,440; steel products, $138,329; machinery and parts, $84,105; and rough iron bars, $74,254. Official figures have been published for the import and export of the principal commodities in Sweden for the first half of 1918. Some of the important changes from 1917 are given below:

ARTICLES.	JANUARY-JUNE—		ARTICLES.	JANUARY-JUNE—	
	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
IMPORT.			Chile saltpeter.....tons	16,565	1,012
Salt herring.....tons	14,265	33,237	Potash salts.....tons	11,688	62,257
Eggs.....dozen	490,000	3,500,000	Coal.....tons	578,140	1,116,309
Corn.....tons	23,799	12,232	Coke.....tons	199,591	339,455
Wheat.....tons	26,893	.....	Briquettes.....tons	122,281	27,145
Illuminating oil.....tons	40,665	2,483	EXPORT.		
Oil cake.....tons	24,798	.....	Iron ores.....tons	2,169,602	1,746,372

The exports of iron ore from Sweden in 1917 showed an increase over the previous year of 135,184 tons, the total aggregating 5,702,808 tons. Various kinds of iron were exported to the amount of 495,701 tons, a decrease of 77,366 tons from the total for 1916. Imports of iron fell by 201,879 tons to 102,006 tons. Of pig iron the 1917 production was 837,184 tons, an increase over 1916 of 88,088 tons. Bessemer ingots were produced to the amount of 78,130 tons, an increase of 1,118 tons, while martin ingots amounted to 497,332 tons, a decrease of 36,568 tons.

The aggregate capital stock of the Swedish banks during 1917 increased by $28,498,000, or 25.5 per cent., and was at the end of the year $139,628,000, the reserve funds at the same time having increased by $24,438,000 to $102,376,000. The savings accounts grew during the year from $669,000,000 to $863,000,000. The aggregate net profits of the banks in 1917 were $23,530,400, as against $24,602,400 in 1916, thus nominally a decrease of $1,072,000, but in reality this means much more, considering that the capital of the banks was somewhat less in 1916 than in 1917.

BULGARIA'S TRADE.

THE chief Bulgarian exports are wheat, cattle, dairy products, silk cocoons, and tobacco. The chief imports are clothing, implements and machinery, petroleum, fish, coal, and rice. The exports in 1913 were valued at $18,600,000, the imports at $35,000,000. The revenues in 1914 were $51,000,000, and the debt, January 1, 1915, approximated $175,000,000.

TURKEY—ITS REVENUES AND COMMERCE.

TURKISH revenues in the year ended March 31 1918, approximated $128,000,000, and the expenditures $265,000,000. The total debt, January 1, 1918, was $1,385,000,000, of which $810,000,000 represented war obligations, practically all of the obligations being loans by the Central Powers. Agriculture is the main industry. The imports in the year ended March 31, 1914, were valued at $183,000,000, and the exports at $96,000,000. The chief exports are dried fruit, opium, barley, tobacco, raisins, and wool.

Japan—Its Commerce and Industries.

(From data furnished by Akira Den, Japanese Financial Commissioner.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1868.....	15,553,473	10,693,072	26,226,545	1893.....	89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037
1869.....	12,908,978	20,783,633	33,692,611	1894.....	113,246,086	117,481,955	230,728,041
1870.....	14,543,013	33,741,637	48,184,650	1895.....	136,112,178	129,260,578	265,372,756
1871.....	17,968,609	21,916,728	39,885,336	1896.....	117,842,761	171,674,474	289,517,235
1872.....	17,026,647	26,174,815	43,201,462	1897.....	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1873.....	21,635,441	28,107,390	49,742,831	1898.....	165,753,753	277,502,157	443,255,910
1874.....	19,317,306	23,461,814	42,779,120	1899.....	214,929,894	220,401,926	435,331,820
1875.....	18,611,111	29,975,628	48,586,739	1900.....	204,429,994	287,261,846	491,691,840
1876.....	27,711,528	23,064,679	51,676,207	1901.....	252,349,543	255,816,645	508,166,188
1877.....	23,348,521	27,420,903	50,769,424	1902.....	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324
1878.....	25,988,140	32,874,834	85,852,974	1903.....	289,502,442	317,135,518	606,637,960
1879.....	28,175,770	32,953,002	61,128,772	1904.....	319,260,896	371,360,738	690,621,634
1880.....	28,395,387	36,626,601	65,021,488	1905.....	321,533,610	488,538,017	810,071,627
1881.....	31,058,888	31,191,246	62,250,134	1906.....	423,754,892	418,784,108	842,539,000
1882.....	37,721,751	29,446,594	67,168,345	1907.....	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219
1883.....	36,268,020	28,444,842	64,712,862	1908.....	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135
1884.....	33,871,466	29,672,647	63,544,113	1909.....	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354
1885.....	37,146,691	29,356,968	66,503,659	1910.....	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,662,804
1886.....	48,876,313	32,168,432	81,044,745	1911.....	447,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593
1887.....	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	1912.....	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119
1888.....	65,705,510	65,455,234	131,160,744	1913.....	632,460,213	729,431,644	1,361,891,857
1889.....	70,060,706	66,103,767	136,164,473	1914.....	591,101,461	595,735,725	1,186,837,186
1890.....	56,603,506	81,728,581	138,332,087	1915.....	708,306,997	532,449,938	1,240,756,935
1891.....	79,527,272	62,927,268	142,454,540	1916.....	1,127,468,118	756,427,910	1,883,896,028
1892.....	91,102,754	71,326,080	162,428,834	1917.....	1,603,005,033	1,035,792,443	2,638,797,476

Divide yen by 2 for dollars. Trade of Chosen and Taiwan not included in the table.

UNITED STATES-JAPAN TRADE, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

United States merchandise imports from Japan totalled, in value, $284,945,439, as against $208,127,478 in 1917; and the United States exports to Japan were, in value, $267,730,637, as against $130,427,061 in 1917. United States gold imports from Japan were nothing, as against $98,213 in 1917; gold exports from United States to Japan were $70,542,191, as against $110,507,313 in 1917. United States silver imports from Japan were $8, as against $77,890 in 1917; United States silver exports to Japan were nothing, as against $184,000 in 1917. Silk imports were—Raw, $152,129,401; fabrics, $9,560,992; wearing apparel, $1,001,208.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE, BY COUNTRIES, 1916-1917.

Countries.	Exports to—		Imports from—	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
North America—United States	$169,604,040	$238,550,617	$101,733,357	$179,312,973
Canada	5,642,043	8,054,864	830,616	1,274,718
Mexico	289,072	79,881	3,578	3,224
Asia—China	96,067,239	158,712,694	54,156,360	66,435,611
Kwangtung Province	18,474,365	32,763,832	16,926,018	26,510,329
Hongkong	17,437,511	28,535,099	506,124	899,196
British India	35,701,301	50,497,272	89,463,100	111,634,740
Straits Settlements	9,201,749	13,969,744	5,352,485	7,502,489
Dutch India	8,683,146	18,068,302	7,092,672	8,640,550
French Indo-China	932,107	1,377,435	3,009,266	3,636,915
Asiatic Russia	58,670,199	37,005,721	884,447	1,872,008
Philippines	5,728,051	8,408,837	4,718,975	7,645,882
Siam	1,052,367	1,100,503	1,470,080	2,169,871
Europe—United Kingdom	51,174,796	101,019,003	40,743,450	31,557,235
France	31,907,292	48,763,623	2,227,125	2,175,763
Germany	.....	.....	2,063,514	1,256,340
Belgium	.....	.....	170,648	6,429
Italy	1,930,390	8,949,617	350,152	217,139
Switzerland	19,604	72,091	912,276	1,538,412
Austria-Hungary	.....	.....	18,135	11,426
Holland	56,093	52,311	210,460	628,399
Sweden	133,737	8,503	5,634,040	2,637,394
Norway	5,020,975	1,004,854	1,031,157	146,948
Russia	16,660,167	6,737,002	550,505	652,755
Spain	747,089	261,326	76,786	92,330
Denmark	203,927	195,384	56,137	26,241
Turkey	9,796	.....	4,178	2,470
Portugal	8,649	16,524	4,398	3,298
South America—Peru	250,755	384,501	244,208	67,972
Chile	462,313	1,183,189	3,036,572	4,844,036
Argentina	648,866	1,740,721	30,498	1,569,540
Brazil	50,206	231,567	19,842	27,948
Africa—Egypt	2,685,742	6,733,129	4,153,698	5,437,231
Cape Colony and Natal	2,131,641	3,383,112	3,614	9,397,562
Other Africa	241,011	256,262	112,891	4,992,392
All other—Australia	13,847,362	13,603,638	21,601,320	16,417,849
New Zealand	1,563,472	2,083,264	5,406	5,643
Hawaii	3,560,226	3,211,731	37,533	128,968
Other countries	1,245,558	1,581,773	3,405,791	6,220,522
Temporary warehouse	.....	.....	4,227,901	8,751,089
Total	$562,042,857	$799,098,016	$377,079,313	$516,351,837

Japan's chief imports in 1917, valued in yen: Oil cake, 55,846,000; raw cotton, 330,976,000; wool, 52,112,000, iron, 191,979,000; machinery, 30,875,000.

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	YEAR.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	YEAR.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1891.....	27,795,754	6,840,047	1901.....	72,309,359	42,769,430	1910.....	143,702,249	54,699,166
1892.....	38,674,771	5,988,053	1902.....	80,232,805	48,652,825	1911.....	142,725,642	81,250,909
1893.....	27,739,458	6,090,498	1903.....	82,723,986	46,273,871	1912.....	168,708,895	127,015,757
1894.....	43,323,557	10,982,558	1904.....	101,250,773	58,116,344	1913.....	184,473,382	122,408,361
1895.....	54,028,950	9,276,360	1905.....	94,009,072	104,286,528	1914.....	196,539,008	96,771,077
1896.....	31,532,341	16,373,420	1906.....	125,964,408	69,948,681	1915.....	204,141,844	102,534,279
1897.....	52,436,404	27,030,538	1907.....	131,101,015	80,697,362	1916.....	340,244,817	204,078,950
1898.....	47,311,155	40,001,098	1908.....	121,996,586	77,636,556	1917.....	416,254,956	260,854,122
1899.....	63,919,270	38,215,894	1909.....	131,547,139	54,043,172	1918.....	569,890,878	535,461,274
1900.....	52,566,395	62,761,196						

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF JAPAN.

YEAR.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Sugar Cane.	Tea.	Silk.	Tobacco.
	Koku.	*Kwan.*	*Kwan.*	*Kwan.*	*Kwan.*	*Kwan.*	*Kwan.*
1906.....	.....	135,650,090	798,664,238	147,616,576	7,367,987	3,227,954	.....
1907.....	49,052,065	147,397,908	926,195,698	165,444,642	7,409,974	3,512,965	12,735,256
1908.....	51,933,893	153,671,857	963,738,186	197,748,974	7,990,425	3,775,712	12,523,589
1909.....	52,437,662	159,637,502	907,487,054	190,793,502	8,342,446	4,147,810	11,426,144
1910.....	46,633,376	179,397,660	832,877,987	219,870,982	8,680,502	4,454,925	11,153,628
1911.....	51,712,433	182,659,843	1,005,903,326	229,179,482	8,982,970	4,728,641	11,766,727
1912.....	50,222,509	186,292,338	980,502,214	212,795,505	8,780,321	4,841,538	10,082,651
1913.....	50,255,267	189,700,412	1,037,209,338	230,972,197	8,669,227	4,868,766	11,317,478
1914.....	57,006,541	234,502,689	981,108,069	266,954,504	9,152,193	5,460,296	12,718,476
1915.....	55,924,590	254,759,281	1,055,633,667	263,865,827	10,183,064	6,084,406	15,154,186

Koku = 4.96 bushels. Kwan = 8.26 pounds (avoirdupois.) Tobacco is by fiscal years.

The other cereal crops of 1916 were, in Kokus: Barley, 9,559,242; rye, 7,921,951; wheat, 5,869,611; buckwheat, 1,255,740; millet, 2,496,093. Seed cotton, 839,602 kwan; hemp, 2,437,871 kwan; leaf indigo 3,509,918 kwan.

JAPAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

YEAR.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Pig Iron.	Coal.	Petroleum.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1906.....	3,572,940	3,351,453	29,233,853	496,909	2,042,913	63,144,000	3,145,502
1907.....	3,868,755	4,040,431	32,467,871	568,636	2,089,586	59,961,264	5,218,737
1908.....	4,457,430	4,362,740	22,409,424	405,123	1,736,734	63,623,773	6,520,871
1909.....	5,077,058	4,261,481	24,536,150	428,204	2,025,235	58,213,680	6,428,514
1910.....	5,671,806	4,896,188	25,819,259	488,828	2,197,169	51,076,398	6,880,471
1911.....	6,059,497	4,761,652	27,133,448	506,604	1,964,649	55,006,501	6,733,514
1912.....	6,799,072	5,896,084	40,252,061	531,282	2,304,614	61,412,837	8,377,073
1913.....	7,252,000	5,635,124	42,012,126	617,866	2,552,245	70,956,121	12,498,506
1914.....	9,398,449	5,370,278	39,067,387	827,282	2,742,223	80,350,387	{ 9,430,505 *200,544
1915.....	10,804,546	5,287,624	53,731,798	976,389	2,497,130	65,068,894	{ 9,873,413 *197,407

* Gas.

POPULATION OF JAPAN.

DECEMBER 31.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DECEMBER 31.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Japan Proper:				Taiwan (Formosa):			
1907.....	24,645,028	24,174,627	48,819,630	1907.....	1,706,172	1,517,796	3,223,968
1908.....	25,046,380	24,542,424	49,588,804	1908.....	1,718,620	1,533,969	3,252,589
1909.....	25,387,023	24,867,454	50,254,471	1909.....	1,735,984	1,554,202	3,290,186
1910.....	25,759,347	25,225,505	50,984,844	1910.....	1,760,019	1,581,198	3,341,217
1911.....	26,152,214	25,601,731	51,753,934	1911.....	1,794,052	1,616,786	3,410,838
1912.....	26,544,759	25,978,808	52,522,753	1912.....	1,825,518	1,651,161	3,476,679
1913.....	26,964,586	26,398,096	53,362,682	1913.....	1,857,694	1,685,859	3,543,553
1914.....	27,395,920	26,820,466	54,216,485	1914.....	1,883,177	1,715,257	3,598,434
1915.....	27,834,255	27,249,593	55,083,949	1915.....	1,912,366	1,741,843	3,654,209
1916.....	28,279,603	27,685,586	55,965,292	1916.....	1,942,007	1,768,841	3,710,848
Chosen (Korea):				Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien):			
1907.....	6,926,375	6,114,326	13,040,701	1907.....	12,458	8,011	20,469
1908.....	6,942,836	6,128,341	13,071,177	1908.....	14,933	11,460	26,393
1909.....	6,952,269	6,138,587	13,090,856	1909.....	14,723	11,513	26,236
1910.....	7,057,458	6,255,559	13,313,017	1910.....	17,693	13,324	31,017
1911.....	7,397,994	6,657,875	14,055,869	1911.....	20,741	15,984	36,725
1912.....	7,732,404	7,094,697	14,827,101	1912.....	23,903	18,235	42,138
1913.....	8,032,982	7,425,881	15,458,863	1913.....	24,573	19,783	44,356
1914.....	8,259,063	7,670,899	15,929,962	1914.....	32,314	24,892	57,206
1915.....	8,510,138	7,904,094	16,414,232	1915.....	41,685	32,110	73,795
1916.....	8,768,846	8,144,378	16,913,224	1916.....	53,773	41,421	95,194

For the years subsequent to 1914 inclusive in the case of Japan Proper and for the years subsequent to 1915 inclusive in the case of Taiwan, Chosen, and Karafuto, the figures of the estimated population are given here respectively. The figures for the population of Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto represent the number of persons actually domiciled or resident there. The figures for the population of Chosen in 1909 represent the number of persons actually domiciled or resident there on May 10, 1910. The reliable figures prior to 1908 inclusive are not procurable.

The national debt in 1917 totalled yen 2,467,701,938, of which yen 1,370,207,560 was foreign, and yen 1,097,494,378 was internal.

JAPAN—ITS COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES—*Continued.*

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF JAPAN.

Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1876-77...	59,481,036	59,308,956	1890-91...	106,469,354	82,125,403	1904-05...	327,466,936	277,055,682
1877-78...	52,338,133	48,428,324	1891-92...	103,231,489	83,555,891	1905-06...	535,256,392	420,741,205
1878-79...	62,443,749	60,941,336	1892-93...	101,461,911	76,734,740	1906-07...	530,447,807	464,275,583
1879-80...	62,151,752	60,317,578	1893-94...	113,769,381	84,581,872	1907-08...	857,083,817	602,400,959
1880-81...	63,367,254	63,140,897	1894-95...	98,170,028	78,128,643	1908-09...	794,937,260	636,361,093
1881-82...	71,489,880	71,460,321	1895-96...	118,432,721	85,317,179	1909-10...	677,546,278	532,893,635
1882-83...	73,508,427	73,480,667	1896-97...	187,019,423	168,856,509	1910-11...	672,873,778	569,154,028
1883-84...	83,106,859	83,106,859	1897-98...	226,390,123	223,678,844	1911-12...	657,192,221	585,374,618
1884-85...	76,669,654	76,663,108	1898-99...	220,054,127	219,757,569	1912-13...	687,392,480	593,596,445
1885-86...	62,156,835	61,115,313	1899-00...	254,254,524	254,165,538	1913-14...	721,975,484	573,633,925
1886-87...	85,326,144	83,223,960	1900-01...	295,854,868	292,750,059	1914-15...	734,648,055	648,420,409
1887-88...	88,161,074	79,453,036	1901-02...	274,359,049	266,856,824	1915-16...	708,615,882	583,269,853
1888-89...	92,956,933	81,504,024	1902-03...	297,341,424	289,226,731	1916-17...	600,938,397	602,262,972
1889-90...	96,687,979	79,713,672	1903-04...	260,220,758	249,596,131	1917-18...	714,534,127	714,534,127

The yen for all practical calculations equals 50 cents.

The financial years from 1876-77 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each, from July 1 to June 30; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months, from July 1 to March 31; and those subsequent to 1886-87 inclusive consist of 12 months each, from April 1 to March 31. The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1914-15 represent the settled accounts, those for the financial year 1915-16 the actual account on October 31, 1916, and those for the financial years 1916-17 and 1917-18 the budget estimates. As a sum of yen 1,324,575 is to be left unused of the total expenditure for 1916-17, in consequence of the disbursement of the special war expenditure, the net expenditure amounts to yen 600,938,397.

The chief sources of revenue in 1917-18 are, in yen: Taxes, 320,434,489; land levy, 72,815,747; income tax, 36,880,640; on liquors, 89,874,723; sugar excise, 25,174,187; on business, 22,257,000; from public undertakings, 176,346,659; from textiles, 17,459,341; stamp receipts, 30,790,718; postal, telegraph, and telephone service, 70,228,229; tobacco monopoly, 59,061,606; public loans, 19,430,963.

Chief expenditures 1917-18 were, in yen: Finance, including interest on debt, 139,686,874; army, 80,240,568; navy, 49,810,653; justice, 12,037,811; public instruction, 9,812,159; agriculture and commerce, 7,548,322; communications, including railways and postal, 71,257,657; total ordinary, 437,261,322; chief extraordinary, home affairs, 41,092,130; finance, 114,829,842; army, 19,244,207; navy, 59,760,070; agriculture and commerce, 17,774,514; communications, 22,498,687.

Railways of Japan in 1916 totaled over 7,500 miles; carried 125,795,388 passengers and 24,745,142 tons of freight; had a paid up capital of 130,000,000 yen; and the construction cost had averaged, per mile, 90,931 yen for state lines and 86,978 yen for private lines.

The merchant marine in 1916 totalled 3,759 steam craft, with 1,716,104 tonnage, and 20,301 sailing vessels, with 741,094 tonnage.

Banks in 1916 numbered 2,094, not including 52 special banks, and had 486,689,926 yen paid-up capital, with 23,141,377,450 yen deposits. The Bank of Japan was founded in 1882, and in 1916 had 60,000,000 yen capital. The Yokohama Specie Bank, founded in 1880, had in 1916 a capital of 48,000,000 yen.

Factories in 1915 numbered 16,809, with 910,799 employes.

Japanese fisheries yielded 94,836,004 yen in 1915. Salt production was valued at 11,246,562 yen.

Coinage in 1916 in yens: Gold, 41,949,700; silver, 4,883,044; coins in circulation, yens 181,400,071; bank notes in circulation, yens 601,224,411; deposits in postal savings banks number 12,700,105, yens 226,989,937. Insurance in force in 1916 in yen: Life, 1,072,228,842; conscription, 43,766,307; fire, 1,564,627,681; marine, 153,109,553. Bourse transactions in stocks and bonds in 1915 in yens, 2,388,410,500.

Letters, etc., posted in 1916 numbered 1,910,305,481; parcel post packages, 26,387,563; telephone messages, 1,212,977,361.

JAPAN'S GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Gold Exports.	Gold Imports.	Silver Exports.	Silver Imports.	Year.	Gold Exports.	Gold Imports.	Silver Exports.	Silver Imports.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1881	2,246,889	150	5,246,658	1,855,997	1900	51,761,620	8,967,198	4,945,443	2,550,637
1882	1,251,035	500	3,179,162	6,160,224	1901	11,477,852	10,651,210	2,571,247	309,540
1883	1,009,570	559	2,146,995	5,450,942	1902	453,313	30,183,670	1,575,669	1,977,688
1884	1,423,654	299,202	3,581,418	5,312,557	1903	16,698,230	25,355,369	2,302,969	2,452,100
1885	492,636	608,813	3,763,809	6,938,028	1904	106,026,562	5,456,333	1,769,297	28,490,323
1886	302,542	1,159,468	9,323,905	8,012,405	1905	14,708,413	20,192,995	1,646,344	11,313,978
1887	86,236	1,259,527	10,949,252	7,611,739	1906	22,983,631	37,021,827	2,800,805	10,189,370
1888	450,284	1,203,252	7,383,160	7,529,239	1907	18,695,558	6,969,661	63,727	1,286,842
1889	268,010	749,924	4,920,520	13,423,322	1908	3,653,457	16,900,049	119,043	644,435
1890	1,687,606	360,242	12,090,926	840,365	1909	6,447,008	78,750,998	137,319	836,504
1891	230,446	283,144	1,222,518	13,605,382	1910	22,577,124	17,494,098	2,597,967	177,699
1892	8,544,523	395,493	1,185,230	22,488,264	1911	21,801,564	4,938,672	2,596,722	1,229,590
1893	2,302,678	496,730	9,986,310	10,689,757	1912	21,201,849	10,380,596	7,123,304	1,163,755
1894	3,547,138	555,966	30,831,973	26,227,687	1913	20,704,175	954,409	6,389,171	66,942
1895	2,791,952	1,029,912	24,509,747	4,844,252	1914	26,039,030	7,103,847	3,610,905	2,003,234
1896	1,996,576	10,217,458	9,602,308	28,924,750	1915	40,675,209	24,159,370	3,890,815	137,148
1897	8,863,798	64,313,493	10,355,366	17,153,220	1916	22,362,385	99,902,323	5,717,033	1,127,578
1898	46,281,343	37,027,753	40,706,138	5,536,028	1917	150,639,064	386,990,585	3,097,276	5,234,382
1899	8,768,365	20,080,696	2,409,882	82,805					

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

Investigations made by the Tokio Foreign Office show that at the end of June, 1917, the total number of Japanese residents abroad was 450,773. These figures indicate an increase of 50,357 as compared with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year. The following table shows the number of residents abroad at the end of June, 1917:

Country.	Men.	Women.	Country.	Men.	Women.
United States	151,606	76,572	Brazil	3,050	2,688
Manchuria and Kwantung	60,492	51,766	Other States of South America	24,235	2,621
China and Tsingtao	25,937	21,189	Europe	978	130
Australia and So. Pacific countries	21,441	8,067			

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE—1916-1917.

(By the Chinese Maritime Customs.)

COUNTRIES.	Imports, 1916.	Imports, 1917.	Exports, 1916.	Exp'ts, 1917.
Austria-Hungary	$19,670	$1,056	$73	.....
Belgium	6,381	7,749	.....	.....
British India	27,973,876	27,124,489	5,458,496	$7,089,395
Canada	1,514,766	9,264,233	1,274,888	2,740,252
Dutch East Indies	4,288,255	4,326,877	1,933,862	1,748,053
France	2,331,050	2,339,933	22,581,081	26,046,801
French Indo-China	2,928,675	2,424,608	1,195,924	1,654,424
Germany	20,292	.....	266	51
Hongkong	124,808,375	158,342,510	98,969,963	118,159,805
Italy	296,763	428,703	5,223,241	3,983,940
Japan, including Chosen	134,010,378	230,370,641	99,001,538	116,578,608
Macao	4,222,734	4,740,542	3,061,870	5,038,258
Netherlands	189,922	34,297	916,993	26,883
Philippine Islands	1,877,012	1,669,570	890,453	1,593,531
Russia	16,427,704	.....	54,265,416	50,745,516
Singapore, Straits Settlements, etc	3,513,160	6,694,128	6,915,257	6,808,349
United Kingdom	57,746,113	52,904,498	28,923,031	26,611,554
United States	45,438,092	61,937,831	59,704,448	96,681,954
All other countries	3,035,700	1,921,395	8,736,849	6,682,888
Total	$427,739,918	$565,032,460	$399,972,754	$472,190,262

Iron ore production in Hunan Province, 1915, was 7,295 tons; crude antimony, 7,824 tons.

UNITED STATES-CHINA TRADE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

(From United States Customs Returns. Values expressed in dollars.)

United States imports from China—Merchandise, $116,644,981; gold, $176; silver, $0.0.
United States exports to China—Merchandise, $43,480,623; gold, $0.0; silver, $16,479,746.
The imports from China included raw silk, $23,663,263; tea, $4,361,557.

The following table shows the import and export trade of China, by ports, in 1917:

PORTS.	Imports.	Exports.	PORTS.	Imports.	Exports.	PORTS.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Algun	49,124	752,295	Klungchow	3,405,883	2,396,083	Shasi	290,669	250
Amoy	8,163,218	1,880,005	Kongmoon	3,861,700	1,429,413	Soochow	24,583	.....
Antung	29,030,501	9,438,167	Kowloon	36,738,075	15,720,842	Suifenho	5,930,302	18,342,202
Canton	28,431,388	50,993,947	Lappa	10,909,557	5,271,765	Swatow	13,870,331	9,915,787
Changsha	1,254,164	1,895	Lungchingtsun	327,401	479,335	Szemao	240,080	30,228
Chefoo	9,134,178	3,842,625	Lungchow	53,602	4,621	Tatungkow	492	28,207
Chinkiang	4,929,301	36,144	Lungkow	9,129	10,317	Tengyueh	2,246,461	810,388
Chungking	670,213	260,706	Manchouli	2,926,624	11,393,309	Tientsin	54,581,819	17,723,453
Chinwangtao	1,444,238	2,883,505	Mengtsz	6,039,776	13,122,981	Wanhsien	11,690	1,673
Dairen (Dalny)	59,439,987	52,607,052	Nanking	1,694,398	3,737,984	Wenchow	12,084	.....
Foochow	4,653,920	2,228,919	Nanning	1,131,318	2,205,414	Wuchow	9,397,271	5,003,000
Hangchow	139,277	.....	Newchwang	5,190,314	2,851,161	Wuhu	1,300,019	284,442
Hankow	37,490,394	13,023,131	Ningpo	2,760,044	1,738	Yochow	6,924	24,205
Harbin	95,290	1,655,424	Pakhoi	1,644,373	1,132,584			
Hunchun	456,308	429,661	Samshui	3,301,345	754,696	Total	593,928,966	472,190,262
Ichang	251,196	.....	Sansing	12,862	940,012	Reexports	28,419,816	.....
Kiaochow (Tsingtau)	18,181,267	17,237,185	Santuao	28,073	275	Net total	565,509,150	472,190,262
Klukiang	2,186,594	1,484	Shanghai	214,237,709	201,301,752			

The following table shows the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared at China's ports during 1917:

NATIONALITIES.	No.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITIES.	No.	Tonnage.	NATIONALITIES.	No.	Tonnage.
American	3,609	1,125,155	German	233	17,054	Russian	3,276	1,429,200
British	34,902	33,576,217	Italian	478	14,912	Swedish	10	26,692
Danish	83	142,238	Japanese	22,454	24,581,647			
Dutch	374	712,439	Norweglan	370	474,349	Total	66,573	62,884,232
French	328	584,891	Portuguese	456	199,438			

AREA AND POPULATION.

TERRITORY.	Square Miles.	Population.	TERRITORY.	Square Miles.	Population.
*China proper	1,532,000	309,674,000	Mongolia and other dependencies	1,200,000	760,000
Manchuria	364,000	14,917,000	Manchu Banners	.....	1,700,000
Turkestan	580,000	2,491,000			
Thibet	700,000	1,500,000	Total	4,376,000	331,042,000

* 18 provinces.

Railways—In 1915 there were about 6,500 miles open, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Telegraphs—The total length of line in operation at the end of 1914 was 36,339 miles, with 49,963 miles of wire.

The latest estimates of the foreign residents in the open ports of China are: Americans in China (1917), 5,600. Other foreign residents in 1916—British, 9,099; Russians, 55,235; French, 2,374; Japanese, 104,275; Germans, 3,792; Portuguese, 2,293; other nationalities, 2,965; total, 185,633.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

THE following table shows the commerce between the United States and the Virgin Islands (Danish West Indies):

YEAR (Fiscal.)	Exports to Virg. Isl.			Impts. from Virg. Isl.			YEAR (Fiscal.)	Exports to Virg. Isl.			Impts. from Virg. Isl.		
	Total.	Domestic	For'n (Re-expts)	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.		Total.	Domestic	For'n (Re-expts)	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.
1907...	$777,577	$764,328	$13,249	$440,855	$17,807	$423,048	1913...	$894,087	$887,406	$6,681	$48,031	$28,918	$19,113
1908...	727,193	721,997	5,196	592,292	19,116	573,176	1914...	890,966	889,461	1,505	29,374	22,251	7,123
1909...	693,681	678,600	15,081	221,457	9,070	212,387	1915...	703,354	700,713	2,641	350,822	35,170	315,652
1910...	749,174	746,286	2,888	403,926	20,379	383,547	1916...	850,377	843,754	6,623	63,496	54,978	8,518
1911...	810,537	806,485	4,052	135,117	64,042	71,075	1917...	1,416,342	.....	.....	1,259,607	.....	.....
1912...	924,700	920,293	4,407	489,639	22,623	467,016							

The principal exports of merchandise from the United States to the Virgin Islands are breadstuffs, cereals, etc.; bituminous coal, iron and steel products, boots and shoes, meat and dairy products, oils, lumber and refined sugar. The principal imports to the United States from the Virgin Islands are sugar and rum, hides and skins and cabinet woods.

MINERALS, FLORA AND FAUNA.

While it is reported that minerals are to be found on the islands, so far as known no attempts at mining or exploration have been made. These resources are yet to be determined by geological examination. Nearly all of the original forests have been cut down and the timber made into lumber or charcoal. Charcoal is even now the universal fuel, and the burning of this from the scanty timber growth furnishes employment to approximately 100 persons in the rural districts of the islands. There are still mahogany trees of indigenous growth, principally on St. John Island, and some attempts at reforestation have met with success, the most notable efforts being those of the Danish West India Plantation Company. This company owns a number of estates, and a few years ago planted over 50,000 mahogany and cedar trees, principally on the Island of St. Croix.

The fauna of the islands is very limited, although on St. Croix a species of deer is plentiful. Noxious reptiles are scarce. Several years ago, for the purpose of exterminating rodents, the mongoose was imported from India, and this little animal, by destroying the eggs of birds and fowls and by the wholesale destruction of poultry, has caused a scarcity of domestic fowls and an absence of bird life in the islands. Fish in great number and variety abound along the coasts, and the annual catch furnishes a very important part of the food supply.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Although the northernmost of the islands, St. Thomas and St. John, are below latitude 18° 30' and thus well within the tropics, the entire group has the advantage of possessing a fine climate. This is due in part to the northeast trade winds, which blow briskly with great regularity from the north-northeast for nine months during the year. These winds vary in velocity from a light to a moderate breeze and attain their greatest strength usually around 4 o'clock in both the afternoon and morning. Owing to the relatively small size of the islands and the lack of hot land breezes, due to the ever-present northeast trade winds, the temperature is equable. The climate is delightful for a winter resort, and the trade winds also furnish an equable mean for the summer months. The mean temperature at Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas, covering a period of three years, ranged from 78° F. in March to 84° F. in October, while the mean temperature at Christiansted, St. Croix, covering a period of 28 years, ranged from 76.3° F. in February to 82° F. in August.

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus, 1493, on his second voyage. St. Thomas was first colonized, 1666, by the Danes, who planted a permanent settlement in 1672, and who held on until the United States bought the islands for $25,000,000 and took possession March 31, 1917 (except that the English kept them, by force, April, 1801, to February, 1802, and from 1807 to 1815). St. Croix was occupied by Dutch and English settlers in 1625, Denmark not getting it till 1733. The United States first tried to buy the islands January, 1865, under President Lincoln. As early as 1688 there were slave colonies on St. Thomas.

The population of the Virgin Islands by the first United States Census, November 1, 1917, was 26,051, as against 27,086 on February 1, 1911; 43,178 in 1835, and 38,231 in 1860. Of the 1917 population St. Croix had 14,901, St. Thomas 10,191 and St. John 959. The 1835 census gave St. Croix 26,681, St. Thomas 14,022 and St. John 2,475. The 1917 population of the cities was: (St. Croix), Christiansted, 4,574; Frederiksted, 3,144. (St. Thomas), Charlotte Amalie, 7,747. Of the total population of the Virgin Islands in 1917, 1,922, or 7.4 per cent., were whites; 19,523, or 74.9 per cent., were negroes; 4,563, or 17.5 per cent., were of mixed white and negro blood; and 43, or two-tenths of 1 per cent., were of other races. Of the 43 persons of "other races," 15 were returned as Chinese, 7 as Filipinos, 8 as Indians, 8 as "coolies," 2 as Hindus, 1 as Burmese, and the color of 2 was not specified. At no census of the Virgin Islands prior to that of 1917 was inquiry made as to the color or race. The proportion of whites is largest on St. Thomas, due to marine camps and fishermen. Of the 1917 population of the islands 11,999 were males and 14,052 were females. Common law marriages prevail. There were 7,186 males over 21 years. About half the population of school age (5 to 20 years) attend school. In the Virgin Islands in 1917 there were 14,590 persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. The gainful workers thus formed 56 per cent. of the total population and 68.8 per cent. of the population 10 years of age and over. In the male population the gainful workers numbered 7,936, which was 66.1 per cent. of all males and 82.3 per cent. of the males 10 years of age and over. In the female population the gainful workers numbered 6,654, which was 47.4 per cent. of all females and 57.6 per cent. of the females 10 years of age and over.

The value of farm property for the islands amounted to $3,706,911, including the value of land and buildings, $3,017,341; implements and machinery, $106,649, and the value of live stock, $582,921. The average value of all farm property per farm was $8,621; of land and buildings, $7,017; of implements and machinery, $248; of live stock, $1,356; and the average value of farm land per acre was $34.37. The total area of the islands is approximately 84,781 acres, and the land in farms is about 69,892 acres. Of the acres in farms, 49,206 are reported for the island of St. Croix, the principal agricultural island; 10,003 acres are reported for St. John, and 10,683 acres for St. Thomas. The Island of St. Croix, because of its physical nature, leads in every phase of agriculture. Of the 430 farms on the islands 102 were operated by whites, and 29.5 per cent. of all the farms were run by owners, 13 per cent. by managers and 57.5 per cent. by tenants. There were 219 farms under five acres, and 16 of 1,000 acres and over. The live stock was—12,322 cattle, 2,129 horses, 1,600 mules, 974 asses, 2,329 swine, 1,096 sheep, 2,259 goats, 13,966 poultry and 195 bee colonies. The 1917 crop values were: Sugar cane, $442,120; guinea grass, $63,886; vegetables, $6,537; cotton, $3,850. The fisheries netted $44,436.

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF DYES AND COAL-TAR CHEMICALS, 1917.

(By the United States Tariff Commission.)

DURING 1917, 190 firms (exclusive of coke-oven plants and gas houses) reported the manufacture of coal-tar chemicals. These firms employed 1,733 chemists and other technically trained men and 17,910 others not technically trained, who were engaged in manufacturing operations on coal-tar chemicals. Over $2,500,000 was spent during 1917 on research work alone. The coal-tar products are, from a technical or manufacturing point of view, divided into three groups: I. Crudes, II. Intermediates, III. Finished products. This division is recognized by the tariff law, which places crudes on the free list, makes intermediates dutiable at 15 per cent. plus 2½ cents per pound, and imposes on all finished products a duty of 30 per cent., and upon certain classes an additional duty of 5 cents per pound. The total imports of coal-tar products during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, were valued at $12,125,341. The total production in the United States during the calendar year 1917 was as follows: Crudes, $43,184,629; intermediates, $106,966,750; finished products, exclusive of explosives and synthetic phenolic resins, $68,790,857.

The crudes are substances naturally present in coal tar and obtained therefrom by simple processes, chiefly distillation and washing with acid and alkali. The most important of these substances are benzol, toluol, naphthalene, and anthracene. In 1914 the output of crude light oil was 8,464,274 gallons, sufficient for the production of about 4,500,000 gallons of benzol and 1,500,000 gallons of toluol. In 1917, the output of benzol was 40,192,930 gallons and of toluol 10,219,830 gallons. A further substantial increase during 1918 may confidently be expected, as there has been a further increase in productive capacity. The rapid growth has been due to the fact that these materials are used in the manufacture of explosives. The production of naphthalene, an important basic raw material for making dyes, exceeded 52,000,000 pounds during 1917. The development of the production of anthracene has been relatively backward. Only small amounts appeared in the American markets in 1917, but increased production during 1918 may be expected.

The intermediates are substances not contained in coal tar (or at least only in traces), but made from the crudes by chemical processes. They are converted into finished products by further chemical processes. One hundred and eighteen companies reported to the Tariff Commission that they had made these intermediates during 1917. Their returns show 134 different intermediates having a total weight of 322,745,858 pounds, valued at $106,966,750. The most significant features of this development are:

(1) The great increase in the number of companies and the variety of their products. The effect is to put the manufacture of dyes and other finished products on a firm foundation by supplying essential materials from American sources. (2) The creation of a large synthetic-phenol industry, an output of 64,146,499 pounds of phenol, valued at $23,715,805, by 15 different producers. Although the stimulus for this development has been primarily a military one, a use for a part of this productive capacity for peaceful purposes will be found. (3) The production of anilin oil to the amount of 28,806,524 pounds, valued at $6,758,535, by 23 different producers. (4) The production of 24,624,099 pounds of monochlorbenzol, valued at $4,923,848, by 8 different producers. This product is used for making the explosive, picric acid, and the dye, sulphur black, which ranks second only to indigo in importance. A new and large outlet for chlorine is supplied by this industry. (5) The appearance of betanaphthol and H acid and other naphthalene derivatives in considerable amounts and variety. (6) The conspicuous absence of anthraquinone and other anthracene derivatives.

The production of finished coal-tar chemicals during 1917, exclusive of explosives and synthetic phenolic resins, was 54,550,107 pounds, valued at $68,790,855, subdivided as follows: 45,977,246 pounds of dyes, valued at $57,796,228; 5,092,558 pounds of color lakes, valued at $2,764,064; 2,418,274 pounds of medicinal chemicals, valued at $5,639,867; 779,416 lbs. of flavors, valued at $1,862,456; 263,068 lbs. of photographic chemicals, valued at $602,281; and 19,545 pounds of perfume materials, valued at $125,961. There were 31 establishments engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar dyes in 1917, and their production during that year was practically the same in quantity as the annual importation before the war. The imports for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to 45,840,866 pounds, and the production in the United States in 1917 was 45,977,246 pounds. An analysis of this total, however, reveals that the domestic production, though equal in quantity to the preceding imports, differs in the relative amounts of the various classes of dyes. Only a small production was reported for indigo and the alizarin and vat dyes derived from anthracene and carbazol —classes of dyes which include some of the best and fastest colors known to the textile trade.

The United States produced only 2,166,887 pounds of these dyes in 1917; the elimination of 1,876,787 pounds of indigo extract, made from imported indigo, leaves only 290.100 pounds as the real output of these dyes. This is less than 3 per cent. of the pre-war imports. Dyes of this class are dutiable at 30 per cent. in the tariff act. In the classes of dyes which, if imported, would be dutiable at 30 per cent. plus 5 cents a pound, the American manufacturers have made remarkable progress, the production being 43,810,359 pounds, at a total value of $57,639,991. That this represents something of an excess over the American needs is evinced by the fact that during the fiscal year 1917 American-made dyes to the value of $11,709,287 were exported to other countries.

Coal tar is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of coke in by-product ovens and in the manufacture of coal gas for city distribution. In both of these processes the essential chemical operation is to decompose certain special grades of bituminous coal by heating to a high temperature out of contact with air. The products obtained are coke, tar, ammonia, and gas, which are recovered by all plants. Some plants have equipment for recovering other products, including benzol, toluol, light oils, cyanides, sulphur, and gas carbon. Beehive coke ovens recover the coke only. The by-products obtained in 1917 from the manufacture of coke were valued at $206,789,163, and included $16,576,865 of benzol, $11,973,468 of ammonia sulphate, and $10,140,013 of toluol. In 1917 the illuminating gas by-products were valued at $2,088,915, and included 1,035,813 gallons of refined toluol and 305,928 gallons of refined benzol.

CANADIAN PAPER INDUSTRY.

ACCORDING to the Canadian Bureau of Statistics the output of the paper industry amounted to $96,248,824 for 1917. There are 80 concerns, of which 31 were employed in the manufacture of pulp only, 26 in the manufacture of paper only, and 23 manufacturing both paper and pulp. By Provinces the distribution of plants is as follows: British Columbia, 5; Manitoba, 1; Ontario, 33; Quebec, 31; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 5. The total capital invested in the industry amounted to $186,374,905. The number of employees was 20,685 males and 20,344 females. The salary and wages bill was $20,344,286. The report covered altogether 36 products, of which the more important, with the output, are as follows: Pulp —Mechanical or ground pulp, 921,081 tons; sulphate pulp, 161,393 tons; sulphite pulp, 374,894 tons; soda, 4,136 tons; others, 63,467 tons. The production of paper follows:

PAPER.	Tons.	Value.	PAPER.	Tons.	Value.
Newsprint	689,847	$38,868,084	Boards	54,080	$3,543,164
Book and writing	45,234	9,310,138	Other paper products	900	1,382,205
Wrapping	50,360	5,646,750	All other miscell'ous products		3,543,024

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL POISONS.

(Translated by Wm. H. Rand, M. D., and including other substances injurious to health found in industrial processes.)

This list was prepared before the war at the request of the committee of the International Association for Labor Legislation by Prof. Th. Sommerfeld, and Industrial Councillor Dr.R. Fisher of Berlin, and edited and revised by the Permanent Advisory Council of Hygiene of the International Association.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL POISONS.

Acetaldehyde, Ethyl Aldehyde—A colorless, very volatile fluid, of pungent odor. Used in the manufacture of vinegar; silver mirror manufacture. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs and mucous membranes. Symptoms: irritation of the mucous membranes of the nose, larynx, and bronchi; irritation of the mucous membrane of the eyes; acceleration of the heart's action; profuse night sweats.

Acridine—Crystallizing in colorless needles; contained in anthracene. Used in organic dyes industry. Exerts effect in any state of aggregation on skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms: Irritation and inflammation of skin and mucous membranes; severe burning and itching of the skin; violent sneezing.

Acrolein—A colorless, very pungent smelling fluid, of fiery taste. Used in the trying out of fat and fat-containing material, *e. g.*, in bone rendering plants; oilcloth and linoleum factories; varnish-boiling shops; tallow-rendering establishments; soap factories (sulphuric acid process), and stearic-acid factories. Enters body in vaporous form, through the organs of respiration and the mucous membranes. Symptoms: Itching in the throat; irritation of the eyes, exciting lachrymation, conjunctivitis; irritation of the air passages, bronchial catarrh.

Ammonia—A colorless gas of sharply penetrating odor. Used in coke ovens; mirror-silvering industry; coating iron plate with tin or zinc; manufacture of solidified ammonia, sulphate and chloride of ammonium (sal ammoniac) from ammonia water; manufacture of the carbonate of soda and of orselle dyestuffs; dyeing industry; sewer cleaning; manufacture of bone black; gas plants; varnish and lacquer manufacture; tanning; beet-sugar manufacture; manufacture of ice; refrigeration plants. Enters body in gaseous form, through the organs of respiration. Seldom pure, mostly in combination with other gases. Has immediate effect on the conjunctiva and the cornea. Symptoms: A proportion of more than 0.15 per cent. of ammonia in the air immediately causes an irritable condition of the mucous membranes. Chronic bronchial catarrhs are especially liable to follow long-continued inhalation of small quantities of the gas diffused in the air. From these are to be discriminated the acute conditions of transient illness: Intense irritation of the respiratory organs; violent sneezing; lachrymation, redness of the eyes, inflammation of the cornea and of the conjunctiva; increased secretion of saliva; burning in the pharynx, and a sense of constriction in the larynx; paroxysmal cough, with secretion of tenacious, viscid, even bloody, mucous; embarrassment of respiration, attacks of suffocation; vomiting of serous masses; ammoniacal odor of the perspiration; retention of urine, which may last many hours and even two or three days; acute inflammation of the respiratory organs, and scattered areas of inflammation in the lungs, in severe cases a fatal outcome. Protracted breathing of small quantities is apt to cause chronic bronchial catarrh.

Special measures of relief—Immediate removal from the poisonous atmosphere; artificial respiration: inhalation of steam; faradic stimulation of the phrenic nerve; free bloodletting; in case of obstinate spasm of the glottis, tracheotomy.

Amyl Acetate—Zapone, a solution of celluloid in amyl acetate and acetone. Used as a lacquering agent in metallic ware and jewelry factories; manufacture of metallic wire for incandescent electric lamps: oilcloth manufacture. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: Nervous symptoms; headache; fulness of the head; giddiness; nausea; numbness; disturbances of digestion; palpitations of the heart.

Amyl Alcohol—A colorless, oily fluid, of very sharp taste and penetrating, disagreeable odor. Used in manufacture of fruit essences, nitrite of amyl, valeric acid, and aniline dyes; rectification of spirits. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the organs of respiration. Symptoms: Congestion of the head; headache; oppression of the chest; irritation of the air passages.

Aniline—A colorless oil which acquires a tint on exposure to air and light. Like aniline, all other amide compounds of benzol and its homologues, as toluol, naphthaline, xylol, etc., are poisons. Especially should be mentioned alpha and beta naphthylamine, benzidine, toluidine, paranitraniline, the diamines (phenylene and tolylene diamine) as well as the alphyl and aryl compounds of aniline, like their homologues (dimethyl and diethyl aniline, diphenylamine, etc.). Used in manufacture of aniline and its derivatives, as well as of aniline dyes; manufacture of photographic materials and the like. Enters body in absorption through the skin, by direct contact or by saturation of the clothing; through the digestive organs, absorption through the respiratory organs as volatile particles and impalpable dust. Symptoms: The toxicity of the separate products is very different in degree; the para compounds are usually more poisonous than the ortho and meta compounds. Acute Poisoning—(*a*) Mild cases: Pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, with slight cyanosis; a feeling of weariness and weakness; head symptoms—vertigo, reeling unsteady gait; deficient elasticity of movement; slow, labored speech; irritability (aniline "pip"); condition of slight inebriation, with loquacity, gaiety, and defective power of orientation; loss of appetite, constipation, and tense, rapid pulse. (*b*) Severe cases: Dark blue to swarthy cyanosis; formation of methaemoglobin; bounding pulse; "air-hunger," with great frequency of respiration, lowering of sensibility; obliteration of the reflexes; sometimes vomiting, strangury and bloody urine. (*c*) In the most serious cases: Sudden prostration; cold, pale skin, blue lips, nose and ears; diminution and even extinction of sensibility; moist, cold skin; small pulse; death in a comatose condition, sometimes after antecedent convulsions. Subacute and Chronic Poisoning—Anaemia; slowing of the pulse; disorders of digestion, such as eructations, loathing of food, vomiting, diarrhœa, and eczematous and pustular eruptions on various parts of the body, especially on the scrotum; nervous symptoms, as general debility, headache, ringing in the ears, vertigo, unrestful sleep, disturbances of sensibility, often also of motility; spasmodic muscular pain. Subacute and chronic poisonings are very rare. Anaemia and retarded pulse are early symptoms. The blood is of a brownish hue, but microscopically unchanged; occasionally the urine contains blood.

Measures of relief—At the first symptoms of poisoning, immediate removal from the workroom to a cool shady spot; change of clothing; cool affusions; administration of oxygen in connection with artificial respiration; in severe cases, bloodletting with subsequent infusion of physiological salt solution; copious ingestion of milk; in case of weak action of the heart, stimulants (black coffee, camphor, ether, but no alcohol); caution against the use of alcohol during and immediately after labor; abstinence is advisable.

Aniline Dyestuffs—The majority of the very numerous aniline dyes are non-poisonous. Generally the basic dyes are more dangerous than the acid dyes. Regarded as suspicious or injurious to health are:

(*a*) The various phenol nitrates, dinitrophenol, dinitrocresol (saffron yellow, aniline orange), picric acid (trinitrophenol). Used in aniline dye factories; dyehouses; also manufacture of explosives. Enters body through action on the skin; in the form of dust, through the respiratory organs; the digestive organs. Symptoms: Itching, dermatitis, efflorescent eruption, yellow discoloration of the cuticle and conjunctiva; sneezing and nasal catarrh; inflammation of the buccal mucous membrane; bitter taste; disturbances of digestion; irritation of the central nervous system and of the kidneys. Picric acid is a feeble former of methaemoglobin; industrial poisonings by it are extremely rare.

(*b*) The many naphthol nitrates, dinitronaphthol, Manchester yellow, dinitro and naphthol calcium, tetranitronaphthol. Used in aniline dye manufactories; dyehouses. Enters body through action on the,

skin; in the form of dust, through the respiratory organs; the digestive organs. Symptoms: Blood poisons, forming methaemoglobin. The morbid symptoms resemble those in poisoning by amido compounds; ailments of the central nervous system in great variety; paralyses.

(c) The nitroso dyes. Used in aniline dye manufactories; dyehouses. Enters body in the form of dust on the skin. Symptoms: Intense irritation of the skin, caused, it is asserted, partly by using excessive quantities of chloride of lime in cleansing the skin.

(*d*) The aurantia—hexanitrodiphenylamine; imperial yellow, its sodium salt. Used in aniline dye manufactories; dyehouses. Enters body in the form of dust on the skin. Symptoms: Intense irritation of the skin, caused, it is asserted, partly by using excessive quantities of chloride of lime in cleansing the skin.

(*e*) Etyhl and methyl violet. Used in dye manufactories; dyehouses; manufacture of colored pencils. Enters body as dust or fine particles in the eyes. Symptoms: Inflammation of the conjunctiva or the cornea.

(*f*) The Meidola dyes, corvulin, indulin, fast black. Used in aniline dye manufactories; dyehouses. Enters body as dust or atomized solution (in dyeing by the spraying process); action on the skin and respiratory organs. Symptoms: Eruptions; severe irritation of the mucous membranes; uncontrollable sternutation.

(*g*) Chrysoidin, fast black. Used in aniline dye manufactories; dyehouses. Enters body in form of dust; effect on the skin. Symptoms: Eruptions (probably superinduced by the use of excessive quantities of the chloride of lime in washing the hands).

(*h*) Bismarck blue. Used in aniline dye manufactories; dyehouses.

Antimony Compounds—Trioxide of antimony; antimony trichloride (antimonious chloride, butter of antimony, antimonial ore butter); tartar emetic (tartrate of antimony and potassium); golden sulphide (antimony pentasulphide), antimony colors. Used in extraction of antimony and its compounds; burnishing of rifle barrels and steel ware; manufacture of antimony alloys, type and stereotype metal, hard lead (ammunition factories), britannia, and white metal; remelting of old and scrap metal; manufacture of aniline dyes, fireworks; vulcanizing and red-dyeing of india rubber (antimony pentasulphide); mordants and fixing materials in cotton dyeing and textile printing. Enters body in the form of vapor (trioxide of antimony, antimonious acid, sulphide of antimony), through the organs of respiration; irritation of the skin; in the form of dust, in the manipulation of britannia and type metal. Symptoms: Intensely itching eruptions of the skin, caused by local irritation and aggravated in the case of a perspiring skin; inflammation of the mouth, throat, and stomach; constipation and intestinal colic; in acute cases, diarrhœa, albumin in the urine, loss of strength, weakness of the heart, vertigo, and faintness. It appears to be somewhat doubtful, however, whether all of the enumerated compounds of antimony are detrimental to the health of the workers in them.

Arsenic Compounds—Arsenic trioxide (arsenic, white arsenic, smelting dust); arsenous chloride; arsenic colors, *e. g.*, Scheele's green (Swedish green), arsenite of copper; Schweinfurt green (patent, original, new, moss, mountain, parrot, May, Kaiser, Cassel, Paris, Vienna, Kirchberg, Leipsic, Wuerzburg, Swiss green), compound of the arsenite and the sulphide of copper; Brunswick green, oxychloride of copper with copper oxide and sulphate of lime; Neuwied green (similar, only a larger proportion of arsenic trioxide); cochineal (Vienna red), arsenic acid with extract of Pernambuco wood. Used in arsenic mining; roasting of arsenic-bearing ores; manufacture of glass, colored chalk, chloride of arsenic for etching on brass; shot manufacture; metal working; manufacture of arsenic colors; preparation of organic dyestuffs, colored lights, textile printing and dyeing; manufacture of wall paper and colored paper; tanning; manufacture of oilcloth and artificial flowers; taxidermy, painting (outside and decorative); pyrotechnics (Indian white-fire). It is to be observed that zinc, silver, lead, bismuth, copper, and the commercial acids often contain more or less arsenic. Enters body in the forms of gas and dust, through the respiratory organs and mucous membranes, the stomach, and intestinal canal. Symptoms—The first usually appear half an hour or an hour, viz., constriction of the *esophagus*, pains in the stomach and bowels, vomiting, diarrhœa, debility, cold, bluish skin, sural cramp, lowering of heart's energy, vertigo, headache, faintness, illusions, loss of consciousness, convulsions; death, sometimes choleraic symptoms. In mild cases, burning in the pharynx, vomiting, salivation, difficult deglutition and indigestion. Chronic Poisoning—Constant and persistent headache combined with melancholia, disinclination to labor, and sleeplessness, which are sometimes the only symptoms; further, gastric disturbances, such as vomiting and diarrhœa, which result in emaciation and decline of strength; persistent symptoms of catarrh of the mucous membranes, such as coryza, pharyngitis and bronchitis; frequently skin diseases in varying form; erythematous, papular, and pustular cutaneous eruptions, which also produce abscesses with infiltrated and indurated borders; falling out of the hair and nails; melanosis—that is, the deposition of a brownish pigment, not containing arsenic, on the neck, trunk, and extremities. In severe cases, disturbances of the central nervous system; intense, lightninglike, lancinating pains; formication; furriness of the skin; impairment of the sensibility; chilliness; weakness of the muscles, also unilateral or bilateral paralysis, and often loss of the tendon reflexes; sometimes fever; albuminuria. The paralyses are transient, or they may last for years, leaving not infrequently permanent disturbances.

Special measures of relief—If arsenic has been ingested, thorough gastric lavage is necessary; then administer at once by the mouth five tablespoonfuls of a solution of calcined magnesia (70 g. to 500 g. of distilled water); afterward give a tablespoonful every five minutes until a movement of the bowels occurs; the internal use of lime water also is recommended for rinsing out the stomach and as an antidote; to counteract the exhaustion, cold affusions, rubbing, hyperdermic injections of ether and camphor.

In case of chronic arsenical poisoning—Electric vapor baths and electrical treatment are in order; the disturbances of the stomach are to be treated with calcined magnesia and unirritating liquid nourishment (milk, milk porridge, rice porridge, salep); the cachexia, by fresh air and nutritious diet; in paralyses, use iodine preparations and electricity.

Arseniureted Hydrogen—A colorless, extremely offensive gas with the odor of garlic. This gas is formed everywhere when, in the use of arsenical acids and metals, hydrogen is generated for technical purposes (*e. g.*, the filling of children's toy balloons); in soldering and etching with arsenic-containing metals or acids, *e. g.*, enamelware factories, tin, zinc, and lead plating works; impure iron silicate, by the absorption of water, develops arseniureted hydrogen. Enters body in the form of a gas, through the organs of respiration (generally mixed with hydrogen). Symptoms—At first no disturbances, or only slight indisposition; after some hours, chilliness, vomiting (food, bile, then blood), pain in the back, giddiness, ringing in the ears, faintness, small pulse, bluish discoloration of the mucous membranes; labored respiration; urine at times dark or even black, containing blood or haemoglobin. After 24 hours, yellow hue of the skin and mucous membranes, from absorption of biliary fluids, fetor of the mouth (resembling garlic), swelling and sensitiveness of the liver and spleen, headache, delirium, mortal anguish; death or slow convalescence.

Special measures of relief—Fresh air and oxygen; later bloodletting; use of an alkaline solution of common salt; mild alkaline drink; analeptics (coffee, camphor).

Benzine—A mixture of low-ebullition portions of petroleum, known commercially under various names, *e. g.*, petroleum, benzine, ligroine, gasoline. Used in benzine distillation; chemical cleansing plants, glove cleaning; removal of fat from bones, fat solvent; lacquer varnish, and india rubber industries; manufacture of waterproof materials (application of the rubber mass dissolved in benzine); ornamental feather factories; used as a source of power. Enters body in form of vapor, through the respiratory organs; to a less extent, probably through the skin also. Symptoms—Headache, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, cough, irregular respiration, weakness of the heart, drowsiness, and deep sleep with cyanosis of the countenance, coldness of the

skin and complete insensibility; on awaking, headache, vertigo and depression, fibrillar twitching of the muscles, trembling, especially of the musculature, as if from chilliness. Benzoic acid is found in the urine. Chronic Poisoning—Headache, flashes before the eyes, ringing in the ears, psychosis with excitement and a state resembling inebriation, sensory disturbances and hallucinations (but the prodromata of chronic benzine poisoning will also appear). The occurrence of chronic poisoning by benzine has been contested. The symptoms vary greatly because the benzine used technically is a complex mixture and not always of the same composition.

Special measures of relief—Removal of the patient into fresh air; in severe cases, stimulants, like coffee, camphor; then cold affusions.

Benzol—A very unstable, colorless fluid, burning with a bright, very sooty flame; extremely volatile; its homologues, *e. g.*, toluol xylol, and cumol. Used in manufacture of benzol, its homologues and numerous derivates; technical use of these products in the manufacture of colors, in carburizing illuminating and water gas, in refining and dissolving of caoutchouc, resins, fats, alkaloids, iodine, phosphorus, and sulphur; in the removal of grease from materials; dye works, laundries; lacquer and varnish factories; the rubber industry. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs; re-absorption through the skin. Symptoms—Benzol, its homologues and the rest of the hydrocarbons of coal tar, have a specific affinity for the central nervous system and a general action on the protoplasm of the organic cells (fatty degeneration). Female workers, particularly in their developmental years, are more susceptible than men to the poisoning, and in an extraordinary degree to the subacute and chronic forms of it. Acute Poisoning—(*a*) In mild cases: Cerebral disturbances, humming in the ears, giddiness, somnolence, a condition resembling inebriation, vomiting and irritant cough, slight flushing of the face. There is often euphoria. (*b*) In severe cases: Symptoms on the part of the central nervous system, muscular tremor, like chilliness from exposure to cold; trembling of the whole extremities; finally, tonic and clonic spasms; euphoria; pale, livid skin; lips remarkably scarlet hued; blood bright red, thin. Discolorations of the skin, like those in aniline and nitrobenzol poisoning, are wanting in benzol poisoning. (*c*) In the most violent cases: Hallucinations, delirium, protracted unconsciousness, and death in tonic convulsions. Subacute and Chronic Poisoning—Numerous spots of extravasated blood in the skin (petechiae) similar to those of morbus maculosus, together with severe anaemia; hemorrhage from the mucous membranes—in women; fatty degeneration of the internal organs (heart, liver, kidneys).

Special measures of relief—Prompt removal of the patient into the fresh air; inhalation of oxygen; exclusion of female workers from every employment in which benzol is used.

Carbon Dioxide—A specifically dense, odorless, colorless gas, collecting near the ground or floor. Generated in mines by the process of breathing, by the burning of miners' lamps, and by blasting; in lime and brickkilns and dolomite calcining kilns; in decomposition and putrefaction gases; in tanneries (tan pits); in sugar mills (saturation vesseis); manufacture of carbonic acid and of mineral waters; spirit distilleries, compressed yeast factories, breweries, fermenting rooms and wine cellars; in sewer and well gases; in firing and heating establishments; in the lighting of workrooms; by the exhaled air in closed workrooms and caissons. Enters body in the form of gas, by inhalation. Symptoms—Large quantities occasion sudden death by suffocation. With the inhalation of smaller quantities the symptoms of illness begin with pressure in the head, vertigo, ringing in the ears and sparks before the eyes, disturbances of respiration, such as hurried breathing and pain in the chest, sometimes psychic excitement and convulsions. Usually in case of more protracted effect there is loss of consciousness and of the power of motion (or even death by suffocation), with gradual decline of the pulse and respiration, and often with the occurrence of delirium. On prompt removal from the poisonous atmosphere there is a restoration of consciousness with subsidence of the symptoms of illness and recovery in a few days. The occurrence of chronic poisoning by carbon dioxide is doubtful.

Special measures of relief—Examination of the air of the suspected places before entering them; immediate removal from the poisonous atmosphere; artificial respiration to be persevered in for a long time; finally, inflation of the lungs with oxygen; cold affusions; stimulation of the skin; restoratives.

Carbon Disulphide (carbon sulphurate)—In a pure state it is a limpid, highly refractive, extraordinarily volatile fluid, having an odor like that of chloroform; imperfectly refined, its hue is pale yellow and its odor offensive. Used in manufacture of CS2, an agent for extraction of sulphur from the mass in the process of gas purification; disinfection; a solvent for caoutchouc, gums, fats, oils, etc.; in vulcanizing caoutchouc and rubber (patent-rubber factories); for the extraction of lanolin, the refining of tallow, stearin, paraffin, and wax; production of carbon chloride; assembling and setting up carriage-wheel rims and rubber tires; imitation-silk factories. Enters body in the form of vapor, through respiration; in fluid form, through the skin, e. g., at the dipping of the hands in the fluid. Symptoms—It causes heavy damage to the red blood corpuscles and to the central nervous system. Acute Poisoning—In mild cases, marked stupefaction and a sense of intoxication; in more intense poisoning, pallor of the countenance, flaccidity of the arms and legs, even complete insensibility, obliteration of all reflexes, loss of consciousness, due to paralysis of the central nervous system. With the inhalation of concentrated vapor there is a fatal result in a few minutes. Chronic Poisoning—The earliest symptoms (first becoming manifest, sometimes after employment for a few weeks, but, for the most part, after months or even years) are headache, extending from the root of the nose to the temples, a sensation of giddiness and stupefaction, particularly at evening after the close of labor; later, pain in the extremities, muscular weakness with trembling, spasms or fibrillar twitching, also contractures, transient and permanent paralyses, with atrophy of the muscles; deafness; itching and formication on the skin, reduction of the reflexes, circumscribed and more extensive areas of anaesthesia and analgesia; acceleration of the heart's action, nausea, vomiting, colic, alternate diarrhoea and constipation, the latter condition prevailing in the later stages of the disease; emaciation, disturbance of the sense of vision, sometimes transient, but rare in the initial stage; retrobulbar neuritis, choroiditis, central scotoma, disturbances of the senses of smell and taste. In respect to the central nervous system there is at first a condition of excitement, followed by depression; subsequently very irritable, violent, and explosive temper. After several weeks or months, relaxation, melancholy, a dreamy manner, weakness of memory, puerile enunciation, obtuseness. According to Charcot, psychic disturbances occur in 87.5 per cent. of cases. Mental diseases under the semblance of acute mania and dementia occur with good prospect of recovery; the severer forms appear in cases where there is hereditary predisposition. There have been observed also local evidences of the paralyzing effect of the carbon disulphide upon the parts brought into contact with it, especially in the fingers. The prognosis, so far as the preservation of life is concerned, is favorable; as to the full restoration of health, it is unfavorable.

Special measures of relief—In acute poisoning, removal into the fresh air, warm baths, cold affusions; when there are symptoms of paralysis, electrical treatment; in disturbance of vision, potassium iodide and vapor baths; interdiction of the practice of dipping the unprotected hands into carbon disulphide.

Carbon Monoxide—A colorless, tasteless gas, and, when in a state of diffusion, odorless, burning with a blue flame in the air; coal vapor has from 0.5 to 5 per cent. of CO; illuminating gas, 6 to 10 per cent. of CO and 33 to 40 per cent. of mine gas; water gas, a mixture of 41 per cent. CO, 50 per cent. hydrogen, 4 per cent. CO, and 5 per cent. N; producer gas contains 34 per cent. CO, and 60 per cent. hydrogen gas. In industrial plants with defectively planned or ill-tended firing and heating arrangements; plants for the production of industrial gas; mining (mine gases); coal mines; blast furnaces (furnace gas); Cowper apparatus; gas purification; coke ovens, smelting furnaces; gas machines; lime and brick kilns, dolomite calcining kilns; iron and metal foundries (drying of the molds); soldering in tin shops; charcoal burning; resin distillation; ironing; heating with open coal brasiers or coke stoves (drying the plaster and walls of new buildings); drying chambers. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms of Acute Poisoning—Increased blood pressure at first, with slowing of the pulse and pounding heartbeat; later, lowering of

the pressure, with rapid but small pulse, and, not infrequently, with discrete spots of dilation in the superficial blood vessels. Remarkably pale-red discoloration of the blood and of the dilated spots; formation of carbonmonoxide haemoglobin is demonstrable by the spectrum (*a*) Disturbances of the general health: In mild cases, dull headache, flashes before the eyes, giddiness, ringing in the ears, nausea and fullness in the gastric region. (*b*) In severe cases: Bluish discoloration of the skin; spasmodic, wheezing respiration; sometimes tonic and clonic convulsions, more often paralytic symptoms, either with weakness of all the extremities or of the lower only, or, indeed, of only single groups of muscles, including also the facial muscles. The convulsive stage, which may be altogether absent, is succeeded by the stage of asphyxia, with sensory and motor disturbances, involuntary voiding of urine, subnormal temperature; weak, slow and intermittent pulse; loss of consciousness. As sequels there have been observed pneumonia, inflammations of the skin, paralyses and psychoses, the last two often pursuing an unfavorable course. Chronic Poisoning (among ironers, firemen, cooks, etc)—Frequent headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, coated tongue, weakness of memory; anaemia without chlorosis; "hot flushes," formication, palpitation of the heart, insomnia, general debility and feebleness of the psychic functions.

Special measures of relief—Removal from the poisonous atmosphere; admission of fresh air; artificial respiration, with inflation of the lungs by oxygen for hours, if necessary; keep head of the injured person slightly elevated; subcutaneous injection of ether; camphor; cold affusions; rubbing; mustard poultice; electrical treatment; insufflation of ammonia vapor; administration of black coffee; alkaline salt infusion; entering where CO may be generated only when protected by safety masks and by a constant supply of air.

Chloride of Lime—A white granular, somewhat desiccative powder, having the odor of hypochlorous acid, and containing 35 to 40 per cent. of chlorine. Used in the manufacture of the chloride of lime; use of the chloride of lime as an oxidizing and chlorinating agent in the chemical industry (for example, dyestuffs); disinfection; manufacture of chloroform, chlorine, oxygen; bleaching of linen, cotton, paper; cotton print works. Enters body in the form of vapor or dust, through the respiratory organs (inhalation of chlorine gas); direct action on the skin Symptoms: More or less severe, irritating cough, symptoms of inflammation in the upper air passages; difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, asthma, sometimes haemoptysis, irritation of the conjunctiva, lachrymation; skin hot from action of chlorine; hyperhidrosis; intensely itching and burning eruption on the skin, eczema, burns from the dust of lime and its chloride.

Special measures of relief—Admission to the employment of such, and only such, workmen as are sound and strong, and free from any predisposition to catarrhal affections; technical arrangements which permit the charging and emptying of the chambers from the outside.

Chlorine—A yellowish green, suffocating gas, of penetrating odor, which forms a solution of a greenish yellow color when dissolved in water. Used in the manufacture of chlorine, chloride of lime, and of organic chlorine products; bleacheries; paper mills; laundries; ironing; tinning works; manufacture and use of disinfecting agents containing chlorine Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: The smallest quantities excite severe suffocative sensations and necessitate leaving the room, so that acute chlorine poisoning seldom occurs Symptoms of Cutaneous Disease—Burning, stinging, formation of nodules, blebs, and even open wounds of the skin. Effect on the Mucous Membranes —Lachrymation, coryza, cough, oppression of the chest and intense dyspnoea; bronchial catarrh with hemorrhage; sometimes, lobular pneumonia The concentrated vapor causes uncontrollable cough, spasm of the glottis, dyspnoea, cold sweats, cyanosis and small pulse; death occurs within a few minutes (sudden collapse). In the Chronic Effect—Distress in the gastric region; chronic catarrh of the stomach; pyrosis; pallid countenance; catarrh of the respiratory tract; lobular pneumonia; headache, vertigo, insomnia; gradual emaciation and premature senescence Chlorine Acne occasioned in the electrolytic production of chlorine by chlorinated carbureted hydrogen)—Inflammatory processes in the dermal glands; the occurrence of unusually diffuse, confluent comedones with indurated, dark-green heads; solid infiltration of the sebaceous follicles, their inflammation and suppuration causing pustules and boils.

Special measures of relief—Removal of the patient into the fresh air; inhalation of amyl nitrite; artificial respiration; on account of the paralyzing effect of the chlorine on the heart, stimulants are required (black coffee, subcutaneous injection of camphorated oil); to control the irritating cough, hypodermics of morphine or cautious inhalation of steam.

For the prevention of chlorine acne—Substitution of anodes made of molten metallic oxides for the carbon anodes.

Chlorodinitrobenzol—Forming yellow crystals. (See Nitrobenzol.)

Chloronitrobenzol—Forming yellowish crystals of aromatic odor. (See Nitrobenzol.)

Chromium Compounds—Chromic acid, anhydrous, chromates and bichromates, e g, sodium chromate, sodium bichromate, lead chromate; chromium colors: Chrome yellow (acid chromate of lead); chrome orange (basic and neutral chromate of lead); chrome red (chrome-cinnabar); acid chromate of lead oxide and lead hydrate; chrome green, poisonous only as a mixture of chrome yellow and paris blue. (See also under Lead.) Used in manufacture of chromium preparations, chrome colors, and hectograph composition; photography (color and carbon printing); oxydizing agent in the tar-color industry; manufacture of matches; wet batteries; bleaching fats, oils, and wax; mordant in Turkish red dyeing, textile printing (for neutralizing colors and for dyeing); chrome tanning (two-vat process); staining of wood. Enters body by absorption by the skin and mucous membranes; in the form of dust, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: The chromates act very much like chromic acid itself; pitlike, phagedenic ulcers, burrowing deep and spreading wide, very difficult to heal and very painful, occur almost exclusively on the skin of the hands, more rarely on the arms, thighs; they also appear, though seldom, on the mucous membrane of the tonsils and of the hard and the soft palate With rare exceptions is there extension of the inflammation to, and perforation of, the nasal septum at the cartilaginous portion; eczematous eruptions Irritation of the conjunctiva. Irritation of the Bronchioles—Chronic bronchial catarrh, and small areas of inflammation in the lungs. In recent years the last-mentioned symptoms are hardly ever encountered in a remarkably wide field of observation. It is at least extremely doubtful if disease of the kidneys is ever caused by chromium. In handling chromium dyes containing lead there is danger of chronic lead poisoning.

Special measures of relief—Chromium ulcers are successfully overcome by careful treatment of the slightest injuries to the skin, and by the immediate, complete and skilful closure of the lesions.

Cyanogen Compounds—Dicyanogen; Prussic acid; hydrocyanic acid, a colorless, highly volatile fluid, of penetrating, pungent, and irritating odor. Natrium cyanide, cyanide of potassium, potassium cyanide; a colorless salt, forming crystals which, after fusion, recrystallize, but readily decomposes on exposure to the air, setting free hydrocyanic acid. Rhodanic (sulphocyanic), compounds; poisonous dose of the dilute hydrocyanic acid, 0.06 g. Used in the extraction of gold; silver and gold plating, galvanoplasty, electroplating; manufacture of cyanogen compounds and inorganic processes (when organic residua are heated with alkalies); reduction of residuum to gas; blast furnaces; gas works (purification process), dye works and printeries; photographic establishments; manufacture of celluloid. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs; prussic acid also through the epidermis. Symptoms: Generally speaking, industrial poisonings by cyanogen are rare. Acute Poisoning—Moderate quantities of the gas cause vertigo, headache, rush of blood to the head, oppression of the chest, palpitation of the heart, a sensation of constriction at the throat with pharyngeal irritation and dryness, nausea and vomiting, difficult, gasping respiration, with retention of consciousness. To the stage of dyspnoea succeeds that of spasm with cold, perspiring skin, convulsions and involuntary micturition, with loss of consciousness. In the stage of asphyxiation there are temporary suspension of respiration, retardation of the heart's action, lividity of the skin and mucous membranes, lowering of the body temperature; with inhalation of large quantities, the stage of asphyxia supervenes immediately. Dilation of the pupils; loss of conscious-

ness; a few gasping inspirations; cyanosis of the skin and mucous membranes; collapse; death. Chronic Poisoning (very doubtful)—Headache, vertigo, unsteadiness of gait; nausea, loss of appetite, disturbances of the gastric and intestinal functions; slowing of the pulse; albuminuria.

Special measures of relief—Fresh air; artificial respiration; administration of oxygen; cold affusions and friction; hypodermic injection of ether, camphor; if the poison has been taken into the stomach, give emetics, then immediately rinse out that viscus with water, with the addition of one-quarter to one-half of 1 per cent. of potassium permanganate. Kobert recommends a 3 per cent. solution of hydrogen binoxide for subcutaneous injection, in doses of 1 cubic centimeter, at different points in the body. But on the other hand H_2O_2 is deemed unsuitable, and an alkaline solution of ferric sulphate, or an antidote for arsenic with some ferric salt, is indicated as the best remedy. To control the convulsions give morphia hypodermically.

Diazomethane—A very volatile yellow gas. Used in methylizing of every kind. Enters body as gas, through the lungs; effect on the skin. Symptoms: Acute Poisoning—Severe headache; great physical depression; grave lesions of the lungs; other effects like those of dimethyl sulphate.

Dimethyl Sulphate—A colorless oily fluid. Used in production of methyl ethers, methyl esters and methyl amines; manufacture of artificial perfumes. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs; direct action on the skin. Symptoms: Strongly corrosive effect on the skin and mucous membranes; burns; pains in the nape of the neck and in the thoracic cavity; hoarseness; destruction of the mucous membrane and aspiration of the broken-down products into the lungs; lachrymation, conjunctivitis, formation of erosion-eschars, and oedema, photophobia and parenchymatous clouding of the cornea; even coma, convulsions, paralysis, and a fatal outcome.

Dinitrobenzol or Binitrobenzol—When pure, crystallizing as slender, colorless, rhombic needles; when impure, in yellow, crystalline cakes. (See Nitrobenzol.)

Formaldehyde—A liquid, volatilizing as a gaseous vapor of penetrating odor; 10 per cent. formaldehyde, formalin. Used in disinfection; manufacture of many organic preparations, especially in the coal-tar color-industry; preserving and hardening of human and zoological preparations. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs and mucous membranes. Symptoms: Intense irritation of the skin and mucous membranes.

Special measures of relief—Do not enter the disinfection chamber until after the introduction of ammonia and thorough ventilation.

Hydrochloric Acid—Pure, is a colorless gas that fumes when open to the air, forming a dense, acid white mist. The crude commercial hydrochloric acid is, for the most part, impure, containing arsenic among other admixtures. Treatment with chlorine of previously roasted ores; potteries (glazing), enameling works, glass factories, soldering; in the chemical industry, manufacture of chloride and sulphate of soda, of muriatic acid, stannic acetate, etc.; manufacture of artificial fertilizers; bleaching, shoddy industry, cotton-print works; carbonizing of materials; india rubber industry. Action is on the skin and nasal mucous membrane; seldom in vaporous form, affecting the respiratory organs. Symptoms: As a rule the rarefaction of the hydrochloric acid gas is so considerable in the industries where it is used to any extent worth mentioning that only in exceptional cases do injurious effects occur, such as irritation of the respiratory organs. A proportion of 0.05 per mille of hydrochloric acid in the air is well borne, but only for a short time. A greater concentration (as well as the often-repeated inhalation even of moderate quantities in manufacturing industries) causes chronic irritation of the mucous membranes to which the vapor has access. There result also catarrh of the conjunctiva, coryza, pharyngeal, laryngeal, and bronchial catarrh, together with dental caries. Concentrated vapor may cause unconsciousness and death.

Special measures of relief—Removal of the patient from the dangerous atmosphere; inhalation of a finely nebulized solution of sodium bicarbonate.

Hydrofluoric Acid or Fluoric Acid—A colorless gas, of pungent odor and forming a dense mist in the air. Used in chemical works; glass factories, etching on glass; laboratories of the pottery industry, extraction of the fluorides of antimony (substitute for tartar emetic in dyeworks); fertilizer factories (extraction of phosphorites); bleaching of cane for chair seats and extraction of its silicates. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs. In a fluid state it has an immediate action on the skin and mucous membranes. Symptoms: Intense irritation of the eyelids and conjunctiva, coryza, bronchial catarrh with spasmodic cough, ulceration of the nostrils, gums, and oral mucous membrane; also painful ulcers of the cuticle, erosions and formation of vesicles; suppuration under the finger nails.

Lead—A bluish white, highly lustrous metal, which on exposure to the air acquires a gray tarnish. Lead alloys; lead colors (other lead compounds); lead sulphuret (galena) is held to be non-poisonous, and some lead polysilicates are regarded as nearly so. Used in smelting of lead and lead-bearing ores; manufacture and use of articles made of metallic lead (sheets, plates, boxes, pipes, wire, cans, flasks, pails, kettles, faucets, retorts); manufacture and use of lead alloys, as type metal, shot (tin foil), for example, in type foundries, tin shops, bottle-cap factories, composing rooms, file-cutting works, manufacture and use of lead colors and other lead compounds, as litharge, white lead, Krems white, red lead, lead chromates, acetate of lead, lead chloride in lead color works and storage-battery factories, in the trade of painter, house painter and varnisher; plants for installation of gas and water; in the ceramic industry, the textile industry, etc. It is to be observed that materials containing lead may occasionally be employed in every industry, and that lead colors and other lead compounds are often met with in trade under fanciful names. Enters body by absorption of lead and lead compounds occurs: (1) In isolated cases through the skin, whether through the uninjured skin is doubtful; (2) in the form of vapor (very finely divided oxide of lead), and as dust, through the respiratory organs; (3) by way of the digestive tract by means of contaminated food and drinks (for example, cigars, cigarettes, chewing tobacco). By inhalation the dust, laden with lead, finds lodgment in the upper respiratory tract, and, mixed with saliva, may reach the stomach. Industrial lead poisoning appears as a rule in the chronic form and arises from continuous absorption of the most infinitesimal quantities of lead during a protracted period of time (weeks, months, and even years). The beginning is insidious, with disturbances of the general health, a sense of weakness, decline of bodily strength; sallow, pale-yellowish hue of the skin. Distress in the region of the stomach, eructations, lack of appetite, metallic taste in the mouth and fetid breath. The blue line (blue-grey discoloration of the gums) which, however, may be absent, even in the course of a severe attack; lead colic with most obstinate constipation, retention of urine; plumbic arthralgia (lacerating, boring), occurring for the most part paroxysmally, chiefly in the lower extremities, more rarely in the upper, often interpreted as a symptom of rheumatism of the joints; frequently, fibrillar trembling of the fingers. Typical are the lead paralyses, of which disturbances of sensation (paraesthesia and anaesthesia) take the precedence. Paralysis generally affects the extensor muscles of the arm and hand, with atrophic manifestations; more rarely, the flexor muscles. Sometimes also there are paralyses of the extensors and flexors of the lower extremities or muscles of the shoulder. From experience it is known that those groups of muscles are especially affected which are most used in the occupational activity. Transient blindness, but also gradually progressive atrophy of the optic nerve; temporary loss of the special senses of smell and taste; violent, often fatally ending disease of the brain (saturnine encephalopathy), sometimes preceded only by slight premonitory symptoms, as irritability and headache, ringing in the ears, insomnia; more often, slowly increasing mental disturbances precede; epileptiform convulsions, hallucinations; morbid changes in the blood vessels and of the heart and kidneys (contracted kidney); increase of blood pressure and granular degeneration of the red blood corpuscles.

Measures of relief—Discontinuance of work in lead at the slightest symptoms of lead poisoning. In lead colic, give first, by the mouth or subcutaneously, morphia, opium, or atropine; afterwards, cathartics

(castor oil or podophyllin); in paralysis, electrical treatment, massage and baths; in every case, strengthening diet, iodide of potassium, and sudorifics.

Manganese Dioxide—Brown mineral (occurring chiefly as pyrolusite). Poison occurs in breaking and grinding of manganese ore; sifting out of the refuse. Enters body in the form of dust, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: Produces cumulative effects. After protracted action of the toxin the symptoms begin with disturbances of the general sensibility, general debility, languor, lancinating pains in the extremities, in the small of the back and nape of the neck, creeping sensations in the legs and numbness in the feet; salivation; tremor of the head, tongue, and hands; later, locomotor disturbances with uncertain, stamping gait, and, ultimately, the impossibility of safe and sure progression. Affections of the voice (low, whispering) and of speech (indistinct, scanning) combined with flatness of tone; forced laughter and weeping and lowering of intelligence. Sometimes dropsical effusion into the cellular tissue of the lower extremities.

Mercury—A silver-white, shining metal, unchangeable in the air, but evaporating at house temperature; mercury compounds, amalgams (alloys with metals); cinnabar is non-poisonous. Used in mining and smelting of quicksilver; occupation of mirror plater, amalgam gilding and silvering; manufacture of thermometers, barometers, and manometers, incandescent electric lamps, Roentgen and Hittorf tubes, mercurial vapor lamps; manufacture of the salts of mercury, amalgams, and colors, pharmaceutic products, antiseptic dyes, inflammable materials, and explosives; employment of the salts of mercury, especially in the hare's fur business and felt-hat manufacture; photography and steel engraving. Enters body by absorption through the uninjured skin; absorbed in the form of vapor and as dust (amalgam dust, dust of the compounds of mercury). Symptoms: Industrial mercurial poisoning is a chronic poisoning occasioned by work in this metal for a long period, commonly weeks, months, years, or decades. The first symptom is generally increased ptyalism, with swelling and inflammation of the gums and of the buccal mucous membrane, often with the formation of rodent ulcers, besides, there are, frequently, disturbances of digestion, lassitude, and pallor. Associated with the further absorption of mercury, "erethism" supervenes—a peculiar psychic excitability (timorousness, bewilderment, irritability) aside from the characteristic mercurial tremor. In a state of complete repose this tremor is not noticeable, and manifests itself only on voluntary movement, causing a quite distinctive, irregular tremulousness of the fingers, hands, arms, and finally, also, of the legs and head. In strictly chronic cases the stomatitis and erethism are absent, and only the tremor is observable. Death may result in the worst cases in consequence of the violent tremor and spasms affecting the entire body; in other cases, increasing weakness. Cachexia.

Special measures of relief—Relinquishment of the employment; nutritious diet; vapor baths; potassium iodide.

Methyl Alcohol (wood spirit)—A colorless fluid, of faint odor. Produced by the dry distillation of wood; used in the preparation of varnish, lacquer, polish, and perfumes; for the denaturing of spirits; for the production of coal-tar colors and pharmaceutical preparations; a solvent for aniline dyes in cotton print manufacture; used in combination with shellac for coating the interior of casks; in cabinet-making and furniture polishing. Enters body by absorption through the digestive organs, also through the skin; in the form of vapor, through the organs of respiration. Symptoms: The effect is very persistent; nausea, headache, ringing in the ears, weakness of the muscles, insomnia, delirium, difficulty of breathing and, sometimes deafness; inflammation of the throat and the mucous membrane of the air passages extending to the finest ramifications of the bronchial tubes; finally, death by paralysis of the respiratory apparatus. Conjunctivitis; also serious affections of the retina and the optic nerve, resulting in blindness, even, from atrophy of this nerve. In chronic cases, fatty degeneration of the liver.

Special measures of relief—The substitution of innocuous media for methyl alcohol in the denaturing of spirits.

Methyl Bromide—A colorless, gaseous body of aromatic odor; methyl iodide, iodine methylate, an ethereal, colorless fluid, of somewhat penetrating odor, soon becoming yellow on exposure to the air. Employed in aniline dye factories. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs and the mucous membranes. Symptoms: In mild cases, vertigo, headache, and transient stupor, with diplopia and a sensation of rigidity in the muscles of the eyes. In a severe case there was observed loss of consciousness continuing eight weeks, with staring look, pallor of the skin, retarded pulse, and obstinate constipation. During brief intervals of wakefulness there was unrest with increasing excitability (Grandhomme).

Nitranilline—Forming long, yellow crystals. See Aniline.

Nitrobenzol (mirbane oil, imitation bitter-almond oil)—A colorless, highly refractive fluid, having an odor like that of bitter almonds; and all nitro compounds of benzol and its homologues, *e. g.*, dinitrobenzol, dinitrochlorobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitrophenol, nitronaphthalene, etc. The most of the nitro and chloro compounds are the more poisonous. Used in the coal-tar color industry and those establishments in which its intermediate products are manufactured, as in explosives works, perfumery and soap factories, pharmaceutical laboratories, etc. Enters body by (1) absorption: first of all, through the skin, both the uninjured and especially the pathologically altered skin, particularly in the case of profuse perspiration; (2) through the respiratory organs; (3) through the digestive organs. Symptoms: Poisoning by all of the designated substances is pretty nearly the same, qualitatively; quantitatively, however, differences exist, so that the larger proportion they contain of the nitro groups the more virulent they are likely to be. The nitrochloro compounds are very much more dangerous than the simple nitro compounds. The first toxic symptoms may appear within a few hours (8 to 24) after absorption of the poison. Acute Poisoning—(*a*) In mild cases: Malaise, headache, giddiness, nausea, loss of appetite, costiveness, burning sensation of the skin and mucous membrane. (*b*) In severe cases: A feeling of anxiety, disturbances of sensation, like formication on the legs and furriness of the soles of the feet; ringing in the ears; disturbances of co-ordination (reeling gait, stammering speech), increased excitability of the reflexes, convulsions and a state of general spasm; later, with decline of sensibility, symptoms of paralysis; vomiting; odor of the vomitus and of the exhaled breath like that of bitter-almond oil; icterus of the skin; at first increased, afterward diminished activity of the heart, with lowered tension of the pulse; visual derangements (amblyopia, optic neuritis); blood viscid, brown to deep dun color; diminution of the red corpuscles and alterations in their form; in the advanced cases, formation of methaemoglobin. The course of severe cases is exceptionally varied; after intermissions, exacerbations may occur with a finally fatal result. Death may occur also in connection with deep insensibility, without other symptoms. The symptoms which point to blood changes predominate, in severe poisoning, over the nervous symptoms. Subacute and Chronic Poisoning—Icterical skin, which gradually becomes cyanotic; methaemoglobin formation; symptoms of degeneration and regeneration of the red-blood corpuscles; general debility, anaemia. The clinical picture is similar to that of pernicious anaemia. In the urine the poisoned corpuscles are sometimes demonstrable, and finally the presence of haematophorphyrin and of albumen.

Measures of relief—Immediate removal from the workroom; inhalation of oxygen; artificial respiration; eventually bloodletting; stimulants, non-alcoholic; prohibition of the use of alcoholic drinks during working hours; avoidance of the same, also, outside of employment.

Nitroglycerin, glycerin trinitrate—an oily, vaporable, colorless fluid, without odor. Used in manufacture of explosives (dynamite, nitro-cellulose); in the use of dynamite. Enters body by inhalation of the vapor; absorption through the uninjured skin, mucous membranes, and wounds of the skin. In the explosion of dynamite the action of carbon dioxide and nitrous monoxide, as well as that of undecomposed nitroglycerin is present. Symptoms: Extraordinary toxicity, somewhat like effects of prussic acid; just a few drops are deadly, and even mere contact with products containing nitroglycerin may cause poisoning; severe headache, disturbance of the intellect, facile syncope, vertigo, burning in the throat and stomach; nausea, vomiting, colic; symptoms of paralysis in the muscles of the head and eyes, as well as in the lower extremities; bradycardia and retarded respiration, stertorous breathing and dyspnoea; cyanosis, coldness

of the extremities; injection of the conjunctiva; reddening of the countenance. In the mixing and sifting of dynamite: Obstinate ulcers under the nails and on the finger tips, eruption on the plantar aspect of the feet and interdigital spaces of both hands, with extreme dryness and formation of fissures. Explosion of nitroglycerin with little gas: Trembling, determination of blood to the head, vomiting, headache. Explosion of nitroglycerin with much gas: Vertigo, asphyxia, cyanosis, motor paralysis and loss of consciousness; intermittent, stertorous respiration, coldness of the skin, small pulse; after recovery of consciousness, debility, nausea, vomiting, headache, intermittent pulse, and finally death. Chronic Poisoning—Disturbances of digestion, trembling, neuralgia.

Special measures of relief—Absolute avoidance of contact.

Nitronaphthalene—A yellow, friable, crystalline mass of strongly aromatic odor. (See Nitrobenzol.)

Nitrous Gases (low degrees of oxidation of nitrogen, which appear simultaneously)—Nitrogen protoxide, nitrogen deutoxide, nitrogen trioxide, anhydrous nitrous acid. Nitrous gases are produced by the action of nitric acid on deoxidating substances of various kinds, principally on metals (iron, lead, zinc, etc.), on organic substances (coal dust, wood, straw, paper, textile fabrics, woollen refuse, etc.) as well as many other substances (pyrites, sulphurous acid and its salts, soda sediment, hydrochloric acid, iron chlorides, sulphate of iron, etc.); in the preparation of nitric acid, its combinations and salts, among which the nitrous salts also are to be included; metal etching and metal refining; stamp mills and mints; galvanotechnics; nitrification in chemical works and manufactories of explosives; celluloid manufacture; sulphuric acid manufacture; production of picric acid, aniline colors, nitrocellulose (gun cotton, collodion cotton), xyloidine, nitrostarch, nitrojute dynamite, abelite, nitromannite, nitrosaccharose, viscosine, etc.; nitric acid manufacture and storage; preparations of thorium and cerium; bleaching materials (oils, etc.); hat making (maceration of the hair); etching and engraving on copper (etching of the plate); dyeing and printing (fixer and mordant). Enters body in gaseous form, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: Susceptibility to the effects of nitrous gases fluctuates considerably. Persons who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs are especially susceptible; not infrequently the continual inhalation of small quantities, for many consecutive years even, occasions no serious disturbances of the health. A pale, sallow complexion and chronic bronchial catarrh may be deemed, nevertheless, the usual consequences of occupational inhalation of very moderate quantities of nitrous gases. Often, however, larger quantities of the poisonous gases are borne for hours together (6 to 8 hours) without discomfort; when suddenly, after a long interval without disturbance, ominous symptoms appear. Symptoms of irritation in the air passages are manifest, as a feeling of constriction of the larynx, spasmodic cough, oppression in the chest, labored respiration, anxiety, cold perspiration on the face, protusion of the eyes, gasping speech, paroxysms of coughing, bluish discoloration of the countenance, coldness of the extremities. Consciousness is at first unimpaired, but with increasing difficulty of breathing it becomes dimmed; injury to the teeth. The urine is scanty, brown in color, containing haemoglobin and albumen. Death results from oedema of the lungs. In very severe cases methaemoglobin is observed, and then a general systemic poisoning may result.

Special measures of relief—Immediate removal from the noxious atmosphere; inhalation of oxygen; finally, bloodletting and infusion of normal salt solution.

Oxalic Acid—It forms large, pellucid crystals. Used in polishing of metals, especially of copper and brass utensils; used in dy works, chemical cleaning plants (rust and ink stains); straw hat manufacture and straw braiding. Enters body in the form of dust, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: Opalescent or bluish discolorations (with brittleness) of the nails; blood stains in the hands; corrosive action on the mucous membrane of the oesophagus, of the stomach and bowels; weakness of the heart; convulsions and spasms. However, industrial poisonings by oxalic acid are exceedingly rare.

Petroleum—A mixture of various hydrocarbons of the methane, ethyl, and aromatic series. Present in refining of the crude oil; furniture polishing by use of so-called polishing oil. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs. As a fluid it has a direct action on the skin. The vapors of petroleum cause a profound acute poisoning with a condition of inebriation; shouting, reeling, and prolonged sleep without any recollection of what has happened; in severe cases, loss of consciousness, lividity of the countenance, staring look and contracted pupils, almost imperceptible pulse, asphyxia. The chronic effect of petroleum vapor causes numbness and irritation of the Schneiderian membrane. In general, the symptoms of the action of petroleum resemble those resulting from the action of benzine. By reason of the high boiling point of petroleum there are produced, in the extraction of paraffin butter, in the handling of crude paraffin, in the emptying of retorts, and in the filling of casks with petroleum, obstinate inflammations of the hand in the form of acne (nodules, pustules, and boils).

Special measures of relief—Removal into the fresh air; in collapse, a tepid bath with cold affusions; subcutaneous injections of camphorated oil.

Phenol (carbolic acid)—A white crystalline mass, and its homologues, *e. g.*, cresol, lysol, and their derivatives. Present in anthracite coal tar distillation; production of picric acid and of many organic aromatic compounds; used in dyeing, calico printing; manufacture of lampblack, in photogen factories; impregnating wood with tar and oil of tar; surgical dressing industry. Enters body by action on the epidermis and the digestive tract. Symptoms: Erosion of the skin, which by great extension may lead to severe internal injuries; symptoms of degeneration in the blood and in the internal organs (nephritis); gangrene, icterus, collapse.

Phenylhydrazine—A yellowish, oily fluid, shading into brown, of pungent odor. A by-product in the manufacture of antipyrine from aniline; manufacture of organic compounds. Enters body by absorption by the skin; action on the skin. Symptoms: Obstinate vesicular eruption on the skin, with itching and burning; diarrhoea, loss of appetite; granular degeneration of the blood corpuscles; formation of methaemoglobin; a sense of general malaise.

Phosgene (carbon oxychloride)—A colorless gas, of suffocating odor. Present in the manufacture of phosgene and its use for the production of organic compounds. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of illness sometimes appear only after many hours. By means of the hydrochloric acid arising from the decomposition of the gases in the lungs, destruction of lung tissue results, with difficulty of breathing, paralysis of the lungs, and pulmonary oedema. A fatal outcome is often observed.

Special measures of relief—Inhalation of oxygen and medical attendance immediately after breathing the phosgene gas.

Phosphorus—A colorless, transparent substance; on exposure to light, translucent and of a yellowish, waxy lustre. In the air it is luminous, and when heated in closed iron crucibles to a temperature ranging from 250 to 300 degrees C. it is converted into red or amorphous phosphorus, which is unaffected by the air. The yellow or white phosphorus is very poisonous; the red, non-poisonous. Found in extraction of phosphorus from phosphorites and coprolites, boneblack (refuse of sugar mills), boneash (refuse of meat extract manufacture); production of phosphorbronze, of phosphorus compounds, igniting agents, matches, and tar colors. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs; into the digestive canal by means of food contaminated by the fingers action on the skin. Symptoms: As industrial poisoning it occurs only in the chronic form, occasioned by the absorption of very minute particles of the poison for a period of months, generally, indeed, of years. Symptoms of the disease sometimes first appear long after relinquishment of the occupation. It is doubtful whether chronic phosphorism occurs (that is, general systematic poisoning by phosphorus). Chronic phosphorus poisoning uniformly affects the bones of the face, beginning with inflammation and sclerosis of the bones and of the periosteum; then, by extension of the suppurative process, necrosis results. This most frequently attacks that portion of the alveolar process of the jawbone which is least protected against infection. Swelling and ulcerations on the gums and the buccal mucous membrane, pain even in the sound teeth, loosening and falling out of the teeth, infiltration of board-like hardness occurs

in the soft parts surrounding the jaw; suppuration and destruction of the jawbone (necrosis) with numerous fistulous channels which here and there burrow through the cheek. Hand in hand with the ulcerative processes go osteoplastic formations, so that, while suppurative destruction of tissue takes place at one point, at another the formation of new bone is going on. The under jaw is more often affected than the upper; here the process goes on insidiously without formation of new bone but with local destruction of the part. The palatal and orbital bones may be attacked with ulceration and shrinking of the eyeball. By extension of the inflammation along the sheaths of the vessels there result meningeal inflammation and cerebral abscess. There is remarkable brittleness of the bones, decline of appetite, pallid complexion, diarrhoea, emaciation. Sometimes there is amyloid degeneration of the abdominal organs. Death by sepsis.

Special measures of relief—To the utmost possible extent the prohibition of the use of white or yellow phosphorus; exclusion of laborers that have dental caries, after extraction of a tooth at least two weeks' exclusion from the employment; change of occupation; improvement of the general health; there is no specific medical treatment; in appropriate cases, operative intervention.

Phosphorus Sesquisulphide—A grayish yellow, odorless and tasteless substance. Used in chemical factories. Enters body by inhalation of sulphureted hydrogen in the fusion of phosphorus and sulphur as well as in the drawing off of the molten mass from the kettles; dust in the grinding and sifting of the paste; bicarburet of sulphur vapors in the extraction of yellow phosphorus and regeneration of carbon sulphurate. Symptoms: Irritation of the mucous membranes, especially conjunctivitis. Through the influence of dust in the grinding and sifting of the composition there appear symptoms of poisoning. To be noticed also is the danger of poisoning by sulphureted hydrogen. (See under Sulphureted Hydrogen.)

Special measures of relief—Prevention of the contamination of phosphorus sesquisulphide with yellow phosphorus; precautions against injury from the effects of sulphureted hydrogen.

Phosphureted Hydrogen—A colorless gas of nauseating odor. Used in the extraction of phosphorus; in the preparation of red phosphorus and the sesquisulphide of phosphorus; in the reduction of iron silicate containing phosphorus by the action of moisture; in the production of acetylene with calcium carbide that contains an admixture of calcium phosphate. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: An anxious, oppressed feeling in the chest, changing to a burning, lancinating pain; affections of the head, vertigo, tinnitus aurium; general debility; loss of appetite; great thirst. Death occurs without convulsions, through the effect of the poison on the blood.

Picric Acid—Trinitrophenol in a pure state forms pale-yellow, bitter tasting, foliate, metallic crystals. Used in chemical works, dyehouses; manufacture of explosives and powder (lyddite, melinite); projectile factories, filling shops. Enters body in the form of dust, through the respiratory passages; direct action on the skin. Symptoms: Poisonings with picric acid are rare; when they occur there are itching, inflammation of the skin, vesicular eruption, yellow pigmentation of the epidermis and of the conjunctiva, inflammation of the buccal mucous membrane, bitter taste, disturbances of digestion, epigastric pain, nausea, vertigo, diarrhœa, and jaundice; picric acid decomposes the constituents of the blood. By the penetration of dust into the nostrils, sneezing and nasal catarrh are occasioned.

Pyridine—A colorless fluid of pungent and characteristic odor. Its homologues, pyridine bases. Used in its manufacture out of coal tar and bone tar; in the use of denaturing spirits (shops for wood-working, gilding, and hat manufacture). Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs. In a fluid state it acts on the skin of the hands and arms. Symptoms: Catarrh of the mucous membranes; hoarseness, irritation, and choking sensation in the throat; headache, vertigo, flaccidity and trembling of the extremities; difficulty of breathing and clonic convulsions; eczema of the hands. Industrial poisoning by pyridine is very rare.

Sulphur Chloride—A thickish fluid, of brownish color and suffocating odor fuming on exposure to the air. Used as a solvent for sulphur and fats; caoutchouc and patent rubber industry. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: In contact with water and atmospheric moisture, it is resolved into hydrochloric acid vapor. The vapor of sulphur chloride is suffocating; if ingested, it excites vomiting.

Special measures of relief—Wearing of rubber gloves; instant removal of the patient from the poisonous atmosphere.

Sulphur Dioxide, Sulphurous Acid (H_2SO_3)—Its anhydride is SO_2, in the form of gas; condensed, it becomes fluid. The gas is of pungent odor and suffocating effect. Present in roasting of sulphur-bearing ores; brick works, ceramic industry; manufacture of sulphuric acid, of ultramarine; extraction of bones, manufacture of glue and gelatine from bones; disinfection; refining of petroleum; manufacture of candles; bleaching of wax, silk, and wool; chromium tanning (two-vat process); bleaching of straw hats and bristles; preserving wine and fruits; fumigating hops and casks with sulphur; ice machines; heating plants (burning of pyrite-bearing coal). Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: In moderate concentration sulphurous acid is borne without inconvenience or injury; persons accustomed to the gas bear very well a proportion of 0.003 to 0.004 per cent. in the air. Susceptible persons, at the beginning of their employment in an atmosphere containing sulphurous acid manifest a transient irritation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs and of the eyes. In its severe action there is spasmodic cough with secretion of tenacious, often blood-tinged, mucus. The protracted effect of a high degree of concentration is livid discoloration of the mucous membranes, bronchial catarrh, croupous angina of the bronchi and their branches, and inflammatory areas in the lungs; disturbances of digestion.

Special measures of relief—Removal from the noxious atmosphere; admission of fresh air; artificial respiration; infusion of weak alkaline solutions (0.05 to 0.1 per cent. liquor natrii caustici [solution of caustic soda].

Sulphureted Hydrogen, or Hydric Sulphide H_2S—A colorless gas having the fetid odor of rotten eggs. Present in blast furnace plants, in granulating the slag; distillation of sulphur waters; ultramarine works; Leblanc soda and chemical factories; in the manufacture of the compounds of sulphur and phosphorus; sulphur metals (manufacture and use); sulphide of soda and sulphide of barium industry (manufacture of sulphide colors and dyeing with these); the extraction of cellulose (straw and wood); in the waste waters of industries which make use of organic substances; sedimentation tanks of sugar works; precipitation of soda residua containing calcium sulphide; work in sewers, latrines, and dung pits; illuminating gas plants; flax retteries; tanneries. Enters body in the form of gas, through the respiratory organs, as pure hydric sulphide gas; often found in admixture with other gasses (with CO_2, N, NH_4, and carbureted hydrogen); direct action on the conjunctiva. Symptoms: In the less violent cases there are gastric distress, nausea, fetid eructations, irritation and inflammation of the conjunctiva; rarely, erosion of the cornea, formation of vesicles on the lips, irritating cough, headache, and a sensation of giddiness. In long continued inhalation convulsions and paralysis occur. In severe cases there are contraction of the pupils, slowing of the pulse, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, nystagmus, trismus, and tetanus. With a very high proportion of sulphureted hydrogen in the air a man suddenly falls, becomes unconscious, and dies without convulsions (apoplectic form). Chronic Poisoning—Conjunctival catarrh; a sense of pressure in the head and on the chest; headache, debility, vertigo, nausea, disturbances of digestion; sallow complexion and emaciation; slowing of the pulse; tendency to the formation of boils.

Special measures of relief—Before emptying of dung pits and the like, their contents should be thoroughly mixed with iron sulphate (5kg pro 1 cbm); the emptying should be effected by mechanical apparatus; safety ropes to be attached to the workmen; prompt hoisting out of the unconscious workmen; removal of the soiled clothing; artificial respiration; administration of oxygen; hypodermics of ether or camphor.

Sulphuric Acid H_2SO_4—A colorless, odorless, thick, oily fluid. Present in the manufacture of sulphuric acid; accumulator factories (mould and charging rooms); burnishing of iron, steel, etc.; textile industry

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL POISONS—*Continued.*

hat factories; petroleum distillation; factories for the manufacture of powdered fertilizers. Enters body in the form of vapor, through the respiratory organs. Symptoms: Inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs (acute and chronic catarrh), inflammation of the lungs; anorexia; decalcification of the bones (according to Lewin); injury to the teeth through softening of the dentine. As a result of the bespattering of the skin there is severe pain, a whitish discoloration of the skin, becoming brownish, with reddening and swelling of the surrounding tissues; in cases of extensive scalds there are, ultimately, decomposition of the blood, formation of ulcers of the duodenum, somnelence, and even death.

Tar—A product obtained by dry distillation, particularly of anthracite coal and lignite. Used in manufacture of illuminating gas; coke ovens; tar works; tar product factories; plants for wood preserving; manufacture of roofing paper; used for concrete paving; painting of metals; as a fuel; briquet factories. It acts on the skin; in the form of vapor, on the respiratory organs. Symptoms: Tar itch under the form of diffuse acne, eczema or psoriasis, primarily on the upper extremities, later, also, on the other parts of the body; not infrequently on the irritated portions of the skin there appear cancroid ulcers (among chimney sweepers, paraffin and soot workers and briquet makers). Together with the effect on the greater portion of the skin, there are also general symptoms: Loss of appetite, nausea, diarrhea, headache, numbness, vertigo, besides disturbances of the urinary bladder (ischuria, strangury), also albuminuria and oedema.

Turpentine Oil—A mixture of various terebinthine hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{16}$, differing in odor and in composition according to the botanical species from which they are severally derived. Used in the manufacture of varnish, cement, lacquer, sealing wax, colors; tapestry printing; trade of decorator, lacquerer, and house painter; as a cleansing agent in various industries. Enters body in the form of vapor. It acts upon the mucous membranes; in a fluid state, it acts on the epidermis. Symptoms: Irritation of the mucous membrane of the eyes, of the nose (coryza), and of the upper air passages (hemming, cough, bronchial inflammation); salivation; besides, there are insensitiveness, giddiness, headache. Prolonged action of the oil causes irritation of the kidneys, and then these organs excrete urine having the odor of violets. Severe irritation of the skin is excited, especially by the so-called pine oil (Russian oil of turpentine).

HEAT PRODUCTION IN THE HUMAN BODY.

(From a Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor.)

THOUGH the temperature of the body in health fluctuates somewhat during the day, it is maintained in rather narrow limits by regulation of the amount of body heat produced and the amount lost. The normal temperature of the body (about 98.5° F.) is an expression of the resulting balance between heat production and heat loss. The heat produced by the body is the result of the chemical processes involved in vital activity in general or the metabolism, which is supported by the food, drink, and air consumed. Eighty per cent. of the food eaten goes to furnish body heat. All energy spent in the body finally becomes heat.

Variations in heat production—While the amount of heat produced within the body can never sink below a certain minimum, the amount will vary according to the character and extent of the metabolic processes taking place within the tissues. Muscular tissue exceeds all others in the amount of heat produced because of its mass and activity. Therefore, an increase in muscular activity, i. e., physical work, will add much to the amount of heat produced by the body. The increase in the amount of body heat produced by muscular activity is the most important from an industrial standpoint. Other sources of heat production, such as glandular activity, should be kept in mind. The amount of heat produced by such activity depends upon the quantity and composition of food eaten.

The loss of heat by the body is a physical process and takes place by conduction and convection, by radiation, and by evaporation. Heat is also lost to some extent in raising food and drink to the temperature of the body, though this loss is insignificant compared with the losses mentioned above. Without means by which the body heat could be lost as it is produced, the temperature of the body would soon rise to a degree at which bioplasm is destroyed and life must cease. When the loss of body heat is only partially prevented, severe symptoms rapidly ensue. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and humidity, the percentage of total heat loss is as follows: By radiation, convection, and conduction and cutaneous evaporation, about 80 per cent.; by pulmonary evaporation, about 15 per cent.; by heating the air inhaled, about 2.5 per cent.; while about a similar amount is lost in heating the food and drink. The amount lost by conduction will depend upon the relative temperature of the surface of the body and the substance with which it is in contact. Should this substance be air, another factor is introduced—its rate of motion. The rate of heat loss by radiation depends upon the specific radiating power of the surface of the body and upon the difference in temperature between the latter and surrounding objects, while that lost by evaporation will depend upon the amount of sweat evaporated, which in turn depends upon the temperature, relative humidity, and rate of motion of air. The rate of heat transfer, other conditions being equal, diminishes as the temperature of the air rises. The rate of heat loss by evaporation diminishes as the relative humidity increases. As a general effect of diminished heat loss the temperature of the skin is raised, i. e., its specific radiating power is increased, which, besides aiding in evaporation, facilitates heat transfer. A decrease in the amount of heat lost by one means is compensated, to a certain extent, by an increase in the rate of that lost by another. The effects of long continued exposure to this hazard are slow and insidious, and are evidenced in degenerative changes, such as arthritic and muscular rheumatism, chronic skin disorders, and arteriosclerosis. In addition, long-continued exposure to excessive heat will gradually but surely lower the general physical tone of a worker.

FATIQUE IN BRITISH MUNITION WORKS.

(Summary of Findings of the Royal Commission.)

FOR a group of 27 men engaged in heavy labor an increase in both hourly output and total output accompanied a reduction in actual hours of work from 61.5 to 56.2 per week. For a group of nine boys engaged in heavy labor a marked increase in both hourly output and total output followed a reduction in actual hours of work from 68.3 to 60.9 per week. For a group of 23 men engaged in moderately heavy labor an increase in the actual hours of work from 47.8 to 59.7 per week was accompanied by some decrease in the hourly rate, but by a decided increase in total output. For another group of 22 men engaged in moderately heavy labor a reduction in actual hours of work from 60.3 to 51.8 per week was accompanied by a substantial increase in the hourly rate, and by practically maintained total output. For a group of 100 women engaged in moderately heavy labor a reduction in actual hours of work from 68.2 to 59.7 per week was accompanied by a pronounced increase in the hourly rate and by a considerable increase in total output. For a group of 17 boys engaged in light labor a reduction from 75.6 to 59.4 actual hours per week brought only a moderate increase in the hourly output and caused a sharp decrease in total output. Total output under 70.9 actual hours was, however, practically as large as that under 75.6. For a group of 21 women engaged in light labor a reduction in actual hours from 67.4 to 53.1 per week was followed by a heavy decrease in total output; a subsequent increase to 59.8 hours, however, gave practically the same output as had been obtained from 67.4 hours.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Geological Survey; Geo. Otis Smith, Director.)

PRODUCT.	Quantity.	Value.	PRODUCT.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.		*Dollars.*	NON-METALLIC—*Con.*		*Dollars.*
Aluminum	.....	45,882,000	Garnet for abrasive purposes....s. t.	4,995	198,327
Antimonial lead, short tons (2,000 lbs.)	20,000	4,600,000	Gems and precious stones...	.....	131,012
Bauxite....l. t. (2,240 lbs.)	568,690	3,119,058	Graphite: Amorphous...s. t.	8,301	73,481
Cadmium.....lbs.	207,408	305,097	Crystalline.....lbs.	10,584,080	1,094,398
Chromic iron ore.....l. t.	43,725	1,049,400	Grindstones and pulpstones	.....	1,147,784
Copper.....lbs.	1,886,120,721	514,911,000	Gypsum.....s. t.	2,696,226	10,495,343
Gold.....troy oz.	4,051,440	83,750,700	Lime.....s. t.	3,786,364	23,807,877
Iron: Ore.....l. t.	75,573,181	238,260,333	Magnesite (crude).....s. t.	316,838	2,899,818
Pig.....l. t.	38,612,546	1,053,785,975	Mica: Scrap.....s. t.	3,250	48,965
Lead (refined).....s. t.	540,000	99,000,000	Sheet.....lbs.	1,216,816	703,381
Manganese ore (40% or more Mn.).....l. t.	115,000	3,220,000	Millstones	.....	43,489
Manganiferous ore (5 to 40% Mn.).....l. t.	859,000	5,154,000	Mineral waters....gals. sold	46,784,419	4,931,710
Plat'm& allied met's. troy oz.	38,831	4,023,757	Natural gas	.....	140,000,000
Quicksilver.....flasks	35,954	3,786,675	Natural-gas gasoline....gals.	217,884,104	40,188,956
Silver.....troy oz.	71,740,362	59,078,100	Oilstones, etc	.....	168,704
Tin (metallic equivalent)lbs.	150,000	111,000	Peat	.....	709,900
Zinc, sales value.....s. t.	584,597	119,258,000	Petroleum.....bbls.	335,315,601	522,635,213
NON-METALLIC.			Phosphate rock.....l. t.	2,584,287	7,771,084
Arsenious oxide.....s. t.	6,151	1,118,313	Potash.....s. t.	32,573	13,980,577
Asbestos.....s. t.	1,633	506,056	Pumice.....s. t.	35,293	84,814
Asphalt.....s. t.	782,713	8,470,615	Pyrite.....l. t.	462,662	2,485,435
Barytes (crude).....s. t.	206,888	1,171,184	Salt.....s. t.	6,978,177	19,940,442
Borax (crude).....s. t.	108,875	3,609,632	Sand: Glass.....s. t.	1,942,675	2,685,014
Bromine.....lbs.	895,439	492,703	Molding, building, etc., and gravel.....s. t.	74,468,100	32,628,433
Calcium chloride.....s. t.	30,503	451,480	Sand-lime brick	.....	1,420,330
Cement.....bbls.	91,342,930	123,210,458	Silica (quartz).....s. t.	142,673	318,069
Clay: Products	.....	248,023,368	Slate	.....	5,749,966
Raw.....s. t.	4,301,000	9,285,000	Stone	.....	82,215,671
Coal: Bituminous.....s. t.	551,790,563	1,249,272,837	Sulphuric acid (60° Baumé) from copper and zinc smelters.....s. t.	1,455,257	16,890,545
Penn. anthracite.....l. t.	88,939,117	233,650,723	Talc and soapstone (exclusive of fibrous talc) s. t.	144,177	1,411,416
Coke.....s. t.	55,606,828	298,243,017	Talc, fibrous.....s. t.	74,671	881,462
Diatomaceous earth & tripoli	.....	123,784	Unspecified, metallic and non-metallic (estimate)	.....	26,000,000
Emery and corundum...s. t.	17,135	241,050			
Feldspar.....s. t.	141,924	728,838			
Fluorspar.....s. t.	218,828	2,287,722			
Fullers earth.....s. t.	72,870	776,632			

Sulphuric acid figures include 119,048 tons of stronger acid, reported as oleum, etc., not converted to 60° Baumé.

COPPER AND LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1820-1917.

YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.	YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.	YEAR (CAL.)	Copper.	Lead.
	L. Tons.	*S. Tons.*		*L. Tons.*	*S. Tons.*		*L. Tons.*	*S. Tons.*
1820	.....	1,500	1876	19,000	64,070	1897	220,571	212,000
1830	.....	8,000	1877	21,000	81,900	1898	235,050	222,000
1840	100	17,000	1878	21,500	91,060	1899	253,870	210,500
1850	650	22,000	1879	23,000	92,780	1900	270,588	270,824
1855	3,000	15,800	1880	27,000	97,825	1901	268,782	270,700
1860	7,200	15,600	1881	32,000	117,085	1902	294,423	270,000
1861	7,500	14,100	1882	40,467	132,890	1903	311,627	282,000
1862	9,000	14,200	1883	51,574	143,957	1904	362,739	307,000
1863	8,500	14,800	1884	64,708	139,897	1905	402,637	307,514
1864	8,000	15,300	1885	74,052	129,412	1906	409,735	336,200
1865	8,500	14,700	1886	70,430	130,629	1907	387,945	352,381
1866	8,900	16,100	1887	81,017	145,700	1908	420,791	311,666
1867	10,000	15,200	1888	101,054	151,919	1909	487,925	352,839
1868	11,600	16,400	1889	101,239	156,397	1910	482,214	375,402
1869	12,500	17,500	1890	115,966	143,630	1911	489,836	391,995
1870	12,600	17,830	1891	126,839	178,554	1912	555,031	392,517
1871	13,000	20,000	1892	154,018	173,305	1913	546,645	411,878
1872	12,500	25,880	1893	147,033	163,982	1914	513,454	512,794
1873	15,500	42,540	1894	158,120	162,686	1915	619,647	507,026
1874	17,500	52,080	1895	169,917	170,000	1916	860,647	552,228
1875	18,000	59,640	1896	205,384	188,000	1917	842,018	640,000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PLATINUM (IN TROY OUNCES).

(By the United States Geological Survey.)

COUNTRY.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Borneo and Sumatra	200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	30	30	30	50	30	100	60	80
Colombia	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000	17,500	18,000	25,000	32,000
New South Wales & Tasmania	332	470	778	1,500	1,248	303	222	.....
Russia	275,000	300,000	300,000	250,000	241,200	124,000	63,900	50,000
United States	390	628	721	483	570	742	750	605
Total	285,952	313,128	313,529	267,233	260,548	143,145	89,932	82,685

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS.

(By the United States Geological Survey and the American Iron and Steel Institute.)

IRON ORE MINED IN THE UNITED STATES IN GROSS TONS; ALSO IMPORTS, ETC.

YEAR.	Hematite.	Brown Ore.	Mag netite.	Carbon-ate.	Total.	Ore Imports.	Ore Exports.	Ore Con-sumption.
1889	9,056,288	2,523,087	2,506,415	432,251	14,518,041	853,573	.....	14,366,562
1890	10,527,650	2,559,938	2,570,838	377,617	16,036,043	1,246,830	.....	16,302,025
1891	9,327,398	2,757,564	2,317,108	189,108	14,591,178	912,864	.....	15,476,989
1892	11,646,619	2,485,101	1,971,965	192,981	16,296,666	806,585	.....	16,032,687
1893	8,272,637	1,849,272	1,330,886	134,834	11,587,629	526,951	.....	11,616,412
1894	9,347,434	1,472,748	972,219	87,278	11,879,679	167,307	.....	11,600,393
1895	12,513,995	2,102,358	1,268,222	73,039	15,957,614	524,153	.....	17,203,255
1896	12,576,288	2,126,212	1,211,526	91,423	16,005,449	682,806	.....	15,765,128
1897	14,413,318	1,961,954	1,059,479	83,293	17,518,046	489,970	.....	17,380,184
1898	16,150,684	1,989,681	1,237,978	55,373	19,433,716	187,208	.....	20,708,604
1899	20,004,399	2,869,785	1,727,430	81,559	24,683,173	674,032	40,665	25,513,903
1900	22,708,274	3,231,089	1,537,551	76,247	27,553,161	897,831	51,460	26,722,583
1901	24,006,025	3,016,715	1,813,076	51,663	28,887,479	966,950	64,708	29,357,171
1902	30,532,149	3,305,484	1,688,860	27,642	35,554,135	1,165,470	88,445	35,886,921
1903	30,328,654	3,080,399	1,575,422	34,833	35,019,308	980,440	80,611	34,232,399
1904	23,839,477	2,146,795	1,638,846	19,212	27,644,330	437,613	213,865	30,224,910
1905	37,567,055	2,546,662	2,390,417	21,999	42,526,133	845,651	208,017	43,433,138
1906	42,481,375	2,781,063	2,469,294	17,996	47,749,728	1,060,390	266,240	49,355,343
1907	46,060,486	2,957,477	2,679,067	23,589	51,720,619	1,229,168	278,608	51,879,998
1908	31,788,564	2,620,390	1,547,797	26,585	35,983,336	776,898	309,099	32,473,268
1909	46,208,640	2,839,265	2,229,839	16,527	51,294,271	1,694,957	455,934	52,080,428
1910	51,367,007	2,993,744	2,631,835	22,320	57,014,906	2,591,031	748,875	55,246,129
1911	39,626,224	2,932,094	2,202,527	15,707	43,776,552	1,811,732	768,386	42,245,089
1912	51,345,782	1,614,486	2,179,533	10,346	55,150,147	2,104,576	1,195,742	58,031,118
1913	57,933,251	1,682,063	2,357,274	7,849	61,980,437	2,594,770	1,042,151	61,297,956
1914	38,286,670	1,537,750	1,610,203	5,138	41,439,761	1,350,588	551,618	40,613,448
1915	52,227,324	1,488,709	1,807,002	3,455	55,526,490	1,341,281	707,641	56,286,058
1916	70,728,024	1,904,484	2,533,364	1,800	75,167,672	1,325,736	1,183,952	78,211,154
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,151,086	1,024,940	.....

PIG IRON PRODUCTION, FIRST HALF OF 1918.

All kinds—18,227,730 gross tons (17,933,932 tons coke, 120,404 tons anthrac. and coke, 173,394 tons charcoal).

Basic Pig Iron—8,617,692 tons, divided as follows: New York and New Jersey, 658,750; Pennsylvania (Allegheny County), 1,694,024; other Pennsylvania counties, 2,157,676; Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, 625,019; Ohio, 1,544,630; Indiana, Illinois, 1,617,329; Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Colorado, Washington, 319,764.

Bessemer and Low Phosphorus—6,006,607 tons, of which Pennsylvania had 2,663,066 tons and Ohio 1,897,869 tons.

Foundry Pig Iron and Ferro-Silicon—2,518,721 tons, of which Alabama had 592,581 tons.

Malleable Pig Iron—607,318 tons, of which Ohio had 212,567 tons.

Forge Pig Iron—197,636 tons, of which Pennsylvania had 74,457 tons.

Spiegeleisen and Ferro-Manganese—237,228 tons, of which 55,177 tons was spiegeleisen.

MANGANESE ORE PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons.	YEAR.	Long Tons.
1838-1879	43,860	1887	34,524	1895	9,547	1903	2,825	1911	2,457
1880	5,761	1888	29,198	1896	19,088	1904	3,146	1912	1,664
1881	4,895	1889	24,197	1897	11,108	1905	4,118	1913	4,043
1882	4,532	1890	19,287	1898	15,957	1906	6,921	1914	2,635
1883	6,155	1891	22,452	1899	9,935	1907	5,604	1915	9,709
1884	10,180	1892	13,613	1900	11,771	1908	6,144	1916	27,000
1885	23,258	1893	7,718	1901	11,995	1909	1,544	1917	115,000
1886	30,193	1894	6,308	1902	7,477	1910	2,258		

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS FROM CUBA.

YEAR.	Gross Tons.	YEAR.	Gross Tons.	YEAR.	Gross Tons.	YEAR.	Gross Tons.	YEAR.	Gross Tons.
1884	25,295	1891	264,262	1898	163,921	1905	561,159	1912	1,397,797
1885	80,716	1892	341,654	1899	373,223	1906	640,574	1913	1,582,431
1886	112,074	1893	351,175	1900	448,066	1907	650,174	1914	821,110
1887	94,240	1894	156,826	1901	552,389	1908	620,836	1915	827,448
1888	206,061	1895	382,494	1902	699,734	1909	936,132	1916	712,716
1889	260,291	1896	412,995	1903	623,527	1910	1,462,498	1917	613,308
1890	363,842	1897	454,285	1904	387,273	1911	1,163,714		

CRUDE ZINC PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Short Tons.	YEAR	Short Tons	YEAR.	Short Tons.	YEAR.	Short Tons.	YEAR.	Short Tons.
1880	23,239	1889	58,860	1897	99,980	1905	203,849	1912	323,907
1882	33,765	1890	63,683	1898	115,399	1906	199,694	1913	337,252
1883	36,872	1891	80,873	1899	129,051	1907	223,745	1914	343,418
1884	38,544	1892	87,260	1900	123,886	1908	190,749	1915	458,135
1885	40,688	1893	78,832	1901	140,822	1909	230,225	1916	563,561
1886	42,641	1894	75,328	1902	156,927	1910	252,479	1917	574,994
1887	50,340	1895	89,686	1903	159,219	1911	271,621		
1888	55,903	1896	81,499	1904	186,702				

Zinc exports in the year ended June 30, 1917, were: Dross, 10,692,766 pounds; spelter, 367,311,387 pounds. Exports in year ended June 30, 1918: Ore, none; dross, 3,761,844 pounds; spelter, 13,662,143 pounds; rolled, 1,919,789 pounds.

ORE PRODUCTION OF LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT.

The following table shows the total production of the Lake Superior District, by ranges. The figures prior to 1872 were collected by A. P. Swineford, editor *Marquette Mining Journal;* those for 1872 to 1877, inclusive, are from the Michigan Mineral Statistics; those for 1878 to 1888, inclusive, were collected by W. J. Stevens; and the later figures were collected by the United States Geological Survey. The figures of ore shipped out are from the *Iron Trade Review.*

IRON ORE PRODUCED IN MARQUETTE RANGE AND IN TOTAL LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT; AND SHIPMENTS OF ORE FROM WHOLE DISTRICT IN GROSS TONS.

Year.	Marquette Range.	Total District.	Shipments.	Year.	Marquette Range.	Total District.	Shipments.	Year.	Marquette Range.	Total District.	Shipments.
1854-'69.	3,112,209	3,112,209	2,983,272	1886....	1,627,383	3,571,574	3,568,022	1902....	3,734,712	26,977,404	27,571,121
1870....	859,507	859,507	830,940	1887....	1,851,717	4,731,235	4,730,577	1903....	3,686,214	26,573,271	24,289,678
1871....	813,984	813,984	779,607	1888....	1,918,672	5,055,411	5,063,693	1904....	2,465,448	20,198,311	21,822,839
1872....	948,553	948,553	900,901	1889....	2,631,026	7,519,614	7,292,754	1905....	3,772,645	33,325,018	34,384,116
1873....	1,195,234	1,195,234	1,162,458	1890....	2,863,848	8,944,031	9,012,379	1906....	4,070,914	37,876,371	38,565,762
1874....	899,934	899,934	919,557	1891....	2,778,482	7,621,465	7,062,223	1907....	4,167,810	41,526,579	42,266,668
1875....	881,166	881,166	891,257	1892....	2,848,552	9,564,388	9,069,556	1908....	3,309,917	28,108,079	26,014,987
1876....	993,311	993,311	992,764	1893....	2,064,827	6,594,620	6,060,492	1909....	4,291,967	41,863,635	42,586,869
1877....	1,014,754	1,025,129	1,015,087	1894....	1,935,379	7,682,548	7,748,932	1910....	4,631,427	46,328,743	43,442,397
1878....	1,033,082	1,111,110	1,111,110	1895....	1,982,080	10,268,978	10,429,037	1911....	3,743,145	35,550,225	32,793,130
1879....	1,130,019	1,375,691	1,375,691	1896....	2,418,846	10,566,359	9,934,828	1912....	3,545,012	46,368,878	48,221,546
1880....	1,384,010	1,908,745	1,908,745	1897....	2,673,785	12,205,522	12,469,638	1913....	3,977,808	52,377,362	49,947,116
1881....	1,579,834	2,306,505	2,306,505	1898....	2,987,930	13,779,308	14,024,673	1914....	3,320,763	33,540,403	32,729,726
1882....	1,829,394	2,965,412	2,965,412	1899....	3,634,596	17,802,955	18,251,804	1915....	3,817,892	46,944,254	47,272,751
1883....	1,305,364	2,353,227	2,353,288	1900....	3,945,068	20,564,238	19,059,393	1916....	4,792,987	63,735,088	66,658,466
1884....	1,559,912	2,518,690	2,518,692	1901....	3,597,089	21,445,903	20,589,237	1917....	4,638,374	63,481,321	.....
1885....	1,430,862	2,467,962	2,466,372								

IRON ORE MINED AT GOGEBIC AND VERMILION RANGES, GROSS TONS.

Year.	Gogebic.	Vermilion.	Year.	Gogebic.	Vermilion.	Year.	Gogebic.	Vermilion.	Year.	Gogebic.	Vermilion.
1881....	1,022	62,122	1893....	1,466,815	815,735	1902....	3,683,792	2,057,532	1911....	3,099,197	1,336,938
1885....	119,590	227,075	1894....	1,523,451	1,055,229	1903....	3,422,341	1,918,584	1912....	3,926,632	1,457,273
1886....	756,237	307,948	1895....	2,625,475	1,027,103	1904....	2,132,898	1,056,430	1913....	4,743,515	1,536,115
1887....	1,285,265	394,910	1896....	2,100,398	1,200,007	1905....	3,344,551	1,578,626	1914....	4,601,240	1,362,416
1888....	1,433,689	511,953	1897....	2,163,038	1,381,278	1906....	3,484,023	1,794,186	1915....	4,996,237	1,541,645
1889....	2,147,923	864,508	1898....	2,552,205	1,125,538	1907....	3,609,519	1,724,217	1916....	7,707,101	1,704,440
1890....	2,914,961	891,910	1899....	2,725,648	1,643,984	1908....	3,241,931	927,206	1917....	7,881,232	1,481,301
1891....	2,041,752	945,105	1900....	3,104,033	1,675,949	1909....	3,807,157	1,097,444			
1892....	3,058,176	1,226,220	1901....	3,041,869	1,805,996	1910....	4,746,818	1,390,360			

Iron ore mined in Cuyuna range in gross tons—(1911), 181,224; (1912), 369, 739; (1913), 744,007 (1914), 776,051; (1915), 1,120,666; (1916), 1,555,641.

IRON ORE MINED IN MENOMINEE RANGE—GROSS TONS.

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1877....	10,375	1886....	880,006	1895....	1,794,970	1904....	2,871,130	1911....	4,062,778
1878....	78,028	1887....	1,199,343	1896....	1,763,235	1905....	4,472,630	1912....	4,465,466
1879....	245,672	1888....	1,191,097	1897....	1,767,220	1906....	4,962,357	1913....	4,997,246
1880....	524,735	1889....	1,876,157	1898....	2,275,664	1907....	4,779,592	1914....	3,671,499
1881....	726,671	1890....	2,274,192	1899....	3,281,422	1908....	2,904,011	1915....	4,665,465
1882....	1,136,018	1891....	1,856,124	1900....	3,680,738	1909....	4,789,362	1916....	6,649,578
1883....	1,047,863	1892....	2,402,195	1901....	3,697,408	1910....	4,983,729	1917....	6,366,483
1884....	895,634	1893....	1,563,049	1902....	4,421,250				
1885....	690,435	1894....	1,255,255	1903....	4,093,320				

The 1917 production at the Cayuna Range was 1,986,608 gross tons.

IRON ORE MINED AT MESABI RANGE—GROSS TONS.

Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Year.	Gross Tons.
1892....	29,245	1898....	4,837,971	1904....	11,672,405	1910....	30,576,409	1914....	19,808,434
1893....	684,194	1899....	6,517,305	1905....	20,156,566	1911....	23,126,943	1915....	30,802,409
1894....	1,913,234	1900....	8,158,450	1906....	23,564,891	1912....	32,604,756	1916....	41,325,341
1895....	2,839,350	1901....	9,303,541	1907....	27,245,441	1913....	36,378,671	1917....	41,127,323
1896....	3,082,973	1902....	13,080 118	1908....	17,725,014				
1897....	4,220,151	1903....	13,452,812	1909....	27,877,705				

PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES, 1810-1900—GROSS TONS.

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
1810....	53,908	1850....	563,755	1865....	831,770	1878....	2,301,215	1890....	9,202,703
1820....	20,000	1852....	500,000	1866....	1,205,663	1879....	2,741,853	1891....	8,279,870
1828....	130,000	1854....	657,337	1867....	1,305,023	1880....	3,835,191	1892....	9,157,000
1829....	142,000	1855....	700,150	1868....	1,431,250	1881....	4,144,254	1893....	7,124,502
1830....	165,000	1856....	788,515	1869....	1,711,287	1882....	4,623,323	1894....	6,657,388
1831....	191,000	1857....	712,640	1870....	1,665,179	1883....	4,595,510	1895....	9,446,308
1832....	200,000	1858....	629,548	1871....	1,706,793	1884....	4,097,868	1896....	8,623,127
1840....	286,903	1859....	750,560	1872....	2,548,713	1885....	4,044,526	1897....	9,652,680
1842....	215,000	1860....	821,223	1873....	2,560,963	1886....	5,683,329	1898....	11,773,934
1846....	765,000	1861....	653,164	1874....	2,401,262	1887....	6,417,148	1899....	13,620,703
1847....	800,000	1862....	703,270	1875....	2,023,733	1888....	6,489,738	1900....	13,789,242
1848....	800,000	1863....	846,075	1876....	1,868,961	1889....	7,603,642		
1849....	650,000	1864....	1,014,282	1877....	2,066,594				

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN U. S. BY GRADES, 1900-1917.

YEAR.	Basic.	Bessemer.	Foundry.	Malleable.	Forge.	All Other.	Total, Gross Tons.
1900	1,072,376	7,979,327	3,376,445	173,413	793,092	394,589	13,789,242
1901	1,448,850	9,596,793	3,548,718	256,532	639,454	388,007	15,878,354
1902	2,038,590	10,393,168	3,851,276	311,458	833,093	393,722	17,821,307
1903	2,040,726	9,989,908	4,409,023	473,781	783,016	312,798	18,009,252
1904	2,483,104	9,098,659	3,827,229	263,529	550,836	273,676	16,497,033
1905	4,105,179	12,407,116	4,758,038	635,236	727,817	358,994	22,992,380
1906	5,018,674	13,840,518	4,773,011	699,701	597,420	377,867	25,307,191
1907	5,375,219	13,231,620	5,151,209	920,290	683,167	419,856	25,781,361
1908	4,010,144	7,216,976	3,637,622	414,957	457,164	199,155	15,936,018
1909	8,250,225	10,557,370	5,322,415	658,048	725,624	281,789	25,795,471
1910	9,084,608	11,245,642	5,260,447	843,123	564,157	305,590	27,303,567
1911	8,520,020	9,409,303	4,468,940	612,533	408,841	229,910	23,649,547
1912	11,417,886	11,664,015	5,073,873	825,643	469,183	276,337	29,726,937
1913	12,536,693	11,590,113	5,220,343	993,736	324,407	300,860	30,966,152
1914	9,670,687	7,359,127	4,533,254	671,771	361,651	225,754	23,332,244
1915	13,093,214	10,523,306	4,843,899	829,921	316,214	309,659	29,916,213
1916	17,684,087	14,422,457	5,553,644	921,486	348,344	504,779	39,434,797
1917	17,671,662	13,714,732	5,328,258	1,015,579	345,707	571,459	38,647,397

PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN GROSS TONS.

COUNTRY.	1850.	1900.	1910.	1915.	COUNTRY.	1850.	1900.	1910.	1915.
United States	563,755	13,789,242	27,303,567	29,916,213	Canada	.....	86,090	740,210	825,420
Germany	350,000	8,381,373	14,559,509	11,603,874	Sweden	150,000	518,263	594,385	755,000
Great Britain	2,300,000	8,959,691	10,217,022	8,793,659	Spain	.....	289,315	367,423	421,000
France	405,653	2,669,966	3,974,478	4,000,000	Italy	.....	23,569	347,657	389,000
Russia	227,555	2,889,789	2,992,058	3,638,000	Other countries	10,000	100,000	400,000	500,000
Austria-Hungary	250,000	1,472,695	2,153,788	1,929,000					
Belgium	144,452	1,001,872	1,822,821	.....	Total	4,401,415	40,181,865	65,472,918	62,771,160

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY STATES, 1913-1917—GROSS TONS.

STATES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Massachusetts, Connecticut	12,810	6,594	7,802	5,719	10,527
New York, New Jersey	2,187,620	1,559,864	2,104,780	2,352,535	2,417,527
Pennsylvania	12,954,936	9,733,369	12,790,668	16,506,284	15,539,728
Maryland	289,959	195,594	251,548	501,452	422,212
Virginia	341,815	271,228	251,346	399,885	520,311
Alabama	2,057,911	1,826,929	2,049,453	2,762,885	2,953,705
W. Va., Ky., Ga., Miss	315,731	236,393	291,040	554,590	561,951
Tennessee	280,541	216,738	177,729	355,374	369,951
Ohio	7,129,525	5,283,426	6,912,962	8,602,895	8,518,603
Illinois	2,927,832	1,847,451	2,447,220	3,922,512	3,483,096
Indiana, Michigan	1,775,883	1,557,355	1,986,778	2,221,708	2,657,503
Wisconsin, Minnesota	367,326	329,526	372,966	811,325	738,541
Mo., Iowa, Col., Wash., Cal	324,263	267,777	271,921	437,633	453,742
Total	30,966,152	23,332,244	29,916,213	39,434,797	38,647,397

AMOUNT OF TIN IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES, 1906-1917.

YEAR.	Quantity (Short Tons.)	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity (Short Tons.)	Value.	YEAR.	Quantity (Short Tons.)	Value.
1906	50,477	$37,447,315	1910	52,528	$33,913,255	1914	47,530	$32,881,619
1907	41,257	32,074,263	1911	53,527	43,346,394	1915	57,792	38,736,909
1908	41,267	23,923,560	1912	58,016	50,372,478	1916	69,035	51,802,232
1909	47,662	27,558,546	1913	52,329	46,927,213	1917	73,908	.....

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF TIN.

COUNTRY.	1914.	1915.	1916.	COUNTRY.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Federated Malay States	54,927	52,378	49,134	Nigeria	5,059	5,102	5,684
Brit. Prot'd Malay States	4,000	4,600	4,900	Australia	5,400	5,400	5,000
Bolivia	25,039	24,409	23,508	Cornwall	5,663	5,564	4,200
Banca	15,650	15,426	16,294	Union of South Africa	2,200	2,260	2,100
Billiton	4,480	6,440	5,600	Other countries	1,500	1,000	1,500
China	9,000	9,000	9,000				
Siam	7,600	8,700	9,400	Total	140,518	140,279	136,320

TIN PLATE PRODUCTION—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

YEAR	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	YEAR.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1899	732,289,600	205,910	108,484,826	1909	1,203,075,000	11,411,104	117,312,174
1900	808,360,000	319,579	147,963,804	1910	1,370,788,000	26,168,315	154,566,599
1901	677,969,600	1,367,405	117,880, 12	1911	1,619,005,000	70,199,298	95,319,730
1902	894,411,840	2,405,812	198,996,086	1912	1,756,070,000	181,899,366	6,613,253
1903	806,400,000	1,555,146	109,913,293	1913	2,157,055,000	164,362,281	28,344,243
1904	1,075,200,000	8,107,666	126,909,360	1914	1,845,130,000	105,899,762	48,877,947
1905	1,026,384,851	22,990,816	161,066,820	1915	2,085,980,000	179,221,644	10,642,237
1906	1,105,440,000	25,967,137	120,819,732	1916	2,365,295,700	516,257,473	1,796,853
1907	1,293,740,000	19,894,288	142,529,406	1917	3,360,000,000	521,861,259	1,370,462
1908	1,153,097,000	33,622,717	140,739,972	.....	.....	.....	.....

Figures include terne plates and taggers.

STEEL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES IN GROSS TONS.

Year (Cal'dar).	Bessemer.	Open-hearth.	Crucible.	Other Steel.	Total.	Year (Cal'dar).	Bessemer.	Open-hearth.	Crucible.	Other Steel.	Total.
1810	.....	.....	917		917	1890	3,688,871	513,232	71,175	3,793	4,277,071
1860	.....	.....	11,838		11,838	1891	3,247,417	579,753	72,586	4,484	3,904,240
1863	.....	.....	8,075		8,075	1892	4,168,435	669,889	84,700	4,548	4,927,581
1864	.....	.....	9,258		9,258	1893	3,215,686	737,890	63,613	2,806	4,019,995
1865	.....	.....	13,027		13,627	1894	3,571,313	784,936	51,702	4,081	4,412,032
1866	.....	.....	16,940		16,940	1895	4,909,128	1,137,182	67,606	858	6,114,834
1867	2,679	.....	16,964		19,643	1896	3,919,906	1,298,700	60,689	2,394	5,281,689
1868	7,589	.....	19,197		26,786	1897	5,475,315	1,608,671	69,959	3,012	7,156,957
1869	10,714	893	19,643		31,250	1898	6,609,017	2,230,292	89,747	3,801	8,932,857
1870	37,500	1,339	29,911		68,750	1899	7,586,354	2,947,316	101,213	4,974	10,639,857
1871	40,179	1,785	31,250		73,214	1900	6,684,770	3,398,135	100,562	4,862	10,188,329
1872	107,239	2,679	26,125	6,911	142,954	1901	8,713,302	4,656,309	98,513	5,471	13,473,595
1873	152,308	3,125	31,059	12,244	198,796	1902	9,138,363	5,687,729	112,772	8,386	14,947,250
1874	171,309	6,250	32,436	5,672	215,727	1903	8,592,829	5,829,911	102,434	9,804	14,534,978
1875	335,283	8,080	35,180	11,256	389,799	1904	7,859,140	5,908,166	83,391	9,190	13,859,887
1876	469,639	19,187	35,163	9,202	533,191	1905	10,941,375	8,971,376	102,233	8,963	20,023,947
1877	500,524	22,349	36,998	10,647	569,618	1906	12,275,830	10,980,413	127,513	14,380	23,398,136
1878	653,773	32,255	38,309	7,640	731,977	1907	11,667,549	11,549,736	131,234	14,075	23,362,594
1879	829,439	50,259	50,696	4,879	935,273	1908	6,116,755	7,836,729	63,631	6,132	14,023,247
1880	1,074,262	100,851	64,664	7,558	1,247,335	1909	9,330,783	14,493,936	107,355	22,947	23,955,021
1881	1,374,247	131,202	89,145	2,720	1,588,314	1910	9,412,772	16,504,509	122,303	55,335	26,094,919
1882	1,514,687	143,341	75,973	2,691	1,736,692	1911	7,947,854	15,598,650	97,653	31,949	28,676,106
1883	1,477,345	119,356	71,835	4,999	1,673,535	1912	10,327,901	20,780,723	121,517	21,162	31,251,303
1884	1,375,531	117,515	53,270	4,563	1,550,879	1913	9,545,706	21,599,931	121,226	34,011	31,300,874
1885	1,519,430	133,376	57,599	1,515	1,711,920	1914	6,220,846	17,174,684	89,809	27,631	28,513,060
1886	2,269,190	218,973	71,973	2,307	2,562,503	1915	8,287,213	23,679,102	113,782	70,939	32,151,036
1887	2,986,033	322,069	75,275	5,594	3,339,071	1916	11,059,039	31,415,427	129,692	169,522	42,773,680
1888	2,511,161	314,318	70,279	3,682	2,899,440	1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1889	2,930,204	374,543	75,865	5,120	3,385,732						

PRODUCTION IN U. S. OF STEEL RAILS AND OTHER STEEL SHAPES—GROSS TONS.

Year (Calendar).	Iron and Steel Rails.	Plates and Sheets.	Nail Plate.	Wire Rods.	Structural Shapes.	Finished Products.	Total, Gross Tons.
1887	2,139,640	603,355	308,432	.....	.....	2,184,279	5,235,706
1888	1,403,700	609,827	289,891	279,769	.....	2,034,162	4,617,349
1889	1,522,204	716,496	259,409	363,851	.....	2,374,968	5,236,928
1890	1,885,307	809,981	251,528	457,099	.....	2,618,660	6,022,875
1891	1,307,176	678,927	223,312	536,607	.....	2,644,941	5,390,963
1892	1,551,844	751,460	201,242	627,829	453,957	2,579,482	6,165,814
1893	1,136,458	674,345	136,113	537,272	387,307	2,104,190	4,975,685
1894	1,021,772	682,900	108,262	673,402	360,305	1,795,570	4,642,211
1895	1,306,135	991,459	95,085	791,130	517,920	2,487,845	6,189,574
1896	1,122,010	965,776	72,137	623,986	495,571	2,236,361	5,515,841
1897	1,647,892	1,207,295	94,054	970,736	583,790	2,497,970	7,001,728
1898	1,981,241	1,448,301	70,188	1,071,683	702,197	3,239,760	8,513,370
1899	2,272,700	1,903,505	85,015	1,036,398	850,376	4,146,425	10,294,419
1900	2,385,682	1,794,528	70,245	846,291	815,161	3,575,536	9,487,443
1901	2,874,639	2,254,425	68,850	1,365,934	1,013,150	4,772,329	12,349,327
1902	2,947,933	2,665,409	72,936	1,574,293	1,300,326	5,383,219	13,944,116
1903	2,992,477	2,599,665	64,102	1,503,455	1,095,813	4,952,185	13,207,697
1904	2,284,711	2,421,398	61,601	1,699,028	949,146	4,597,497	12,013,381
1905	3,375,929	3,532,230	64,542	1,808,688	1,660,519	6,398,107	16,840,015
1906	3,977,887	4,182,156	54,211	1,871,614	2,118,772	7,383,828	19,588,468
1907	3,633,654	4,248,832	52,027	2,017,583	1,940,352	7,972,374	19,864,822
1908	1,921,015	2,649,693	45,747	1,816,949	1,083,181	4,311,608	11,828,193
1909	3,023,845	4,234,346	63,746	2,335,685	2,275,562	7,711,506	19,644,690
1910	3,636,031	4,955,484	45,294	2,241,830	2,266,890	8,475,750	21,621,279
1911	2,822,790	4,488,049	48,522	2,450,453	1,912,367	7,316,990	19,039,171
1912	3,327,915	5,875,080	45,331	2,653,553	2,846,487	9,908,475	24,656,841
1913	3,502,780	5,751,037	37,503	2,464,807	3,004,972	10,030,144	24,791,243
1914	1,945,095	4,719,246	38,573	2,431,714	2,031,124	7,204,444	18,370,196
1915	2,204,203	6,077,694	31,929	3,095,907	2,437,003	10,546,188	24,392,924
1916	2,854,518	7,453,980	30,088	3,518,746	3,029,964	15,493,093	32,380,389
1917	2,944,161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rolled blooms and billets for forging purposes are included from 1905, while semi-finished products rolled for export are included for 1912 and subsequent years. Prior to 1892 structural shapes were included in "all other finished rolled products."

Two-thirds of the rails produced now weigh 85 pounds or over a yard, and one-quarter of the rails weigh 100 pounds or over a yard.

STEEL RAIL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Year (Fiscal).	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1867-1870	299	191,210	1904	162,407	53,358	1911	391,428	4,297
1871-1880	2,549	169,838	1905	409,507	17,025	1912	417,547	3,297
1881-1890	4,655	97,731	1906	345,826	9,635	1913	453,145	5,024
1891-1895	13,735	865	1907	291,322	4,610	1914	338,613	15,507
1896-1900	199,612	2,494	1908	278,867	2,839	1915	159,587	55,092
1901	374,978	1,091	1909	234,128	1,292	1916	540,919	53,944
1902	167,456	15,017	1910	369,578	7,030	1917	594,389	14,067
1903	22,977	122,444						

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS FROM MINES TO MARKETS.

YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	YEAR (Cal'dar)	Tons.	YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.	YEAR. (Cal'dar)	Tons.
1820.....	365	1840.....	864,379	1860.....	8,513,123	1880.....	23,437,242	1899.....	47,665,204
1821.....	1,073	1841.....	959,773	1861.....	7,954,264	1881.....	28,500,017	1900.....	45,107,464
1822.....	3,720	1842.....	1,108,412	1862.....	7,869,407	1882.....	29,120,096	1901.....	53,568,601
1823.....	6,951	1843.....	1,263,595	1863.....	9,566,006	1883.....	31,793,027	1902.....	31,200,890
1824.....	11,108	1844.....	1,630,850	1864.....	10,177,475	1884.....	30,718,293	1903.....	59,362,831
1825.....	34,893	1845.....	2,013,013	1865.....	9,652,391	1885.....	31,623,530	1904.....	57,492,522
1826.....	48,047	1846.....	2,344,005	1866.....	12,703,882	1886.....	32,136,362	1905.....	61,410,201
1827.....	63,434	1847.....	2,882,309	1867.....	12,988,725	1887.....	34,641,018	1906.....	55,698,595
1828.....	77,516	1848.....	3,089,238	1868.....	13,801,465	1888.....	38,145,718	1907.....	67,109,393
1829.....	112,083	1849.....	3,242,966	1869.....	13,866,180	1889.....	35,817,093	1908.....	64,665,014
1830.....	174,734	1850.....	3,358,899	1870.....	16,182,191	1890.....	36,615,459	1909.....	61,969,885
1831.....	176,829	1851.....	4,448,916	1871.....	15,699,721	1891.....	40,448,336	1910.....	64,905,786
1832.....	363,271	1852.....	4,993,471	1872.....	19,669,778	1892.....	41,893,320	1911.....	69,951,299
1833.....	487,749	1853.....	5,195,151	1873.....	21,227,952	1893.....	43,089,537	1912.....	63,905,823
1834.....	376,636	1854.....	6,002,334	1874.....	20,145,121	1894.....	41,391,200	1913.....	67,773,327
1835.....	560,758	1855.....	6,608,567	1875.....	19,712,472	1895.....	46,511,477	1914.....	69,511,110
1836.....	684,117	1856.....	6,927,580	1876.....	18,501,011	1896.....	43,177,485	1915.....	67,883,776
1837.....	869,411	1857.....	6,644,941	1877.....	20,828,179	1897.....	41,637,864	1916.....	67,376,364
1838.....	738,697	1858.....	6,839,369	1878.....	17,605,262	1898.....	41,899,751	1917.....	77,133,305
1839.....	818,402	1859.....	7,808,255	1879.....	26,142,689				

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS, JANUARY-AUGUST, 1918, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	1918.	1917.	MONTHS.	1918.	1917.	MONTHS.	1918.	1917.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Jan.....	5,638,323	5,940,725	May.....	6,887,256	6,917,525	Aug.....	7,180,923	7,013,996
Feb.....	5,812,082	5,178,432	June.....	6,867,669	7,049,037			
March.....	7,276,777	6,989,075	July.....	7,084,775	6,724,252	Total..	53,116,238	51,505,341
April.....	6,368,373	5,592,299						

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS, BY ROADS.

RAILROAD.	1905.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
Phila. & Reading.....	12,574,502	12,445,733	12,914,887	11,998,779	11,488,444	12,842,731	14,910,240
Lehigh Valley.....	10,072,120	11,195,765	13,011,370	13,136,759	12,932,526	12,056,078	13,969,507
Central of N. J.....	7,983,274	8,519,135	9,092,433	8,924,936	8,017,816	7,135,544	8,286,640
Lackawanna.....	9,554,046	9,589,076	9,903,541	9,912,578	9,579,053	10,638,560	12,409,120
Delaware & Hudson..	4,890,635	6,578,356	7,094,258	7,313,514	8,016,988	7,095,267	8,533,716
Pennsylvania.....	6,225,622	6,250,976	6,351,756	6,434,937	6,124,596	5,841,475	5,610,846
Erie.....	5,640,528	7,554,198	8,192,352	8,268,585	7,874,062	7,718,089	8,841,894
N. Y., O. & W.....	2,864,096	2,772,547	2,509,031	2,352,486	2,088,577	1,945,030	2,010,724
Lehigh & New Eng...	1,605,378	.....	703,699	1,168,569	1,761,714	2,653,964	3,949,172
Total.....	61,410,201	64,905,786	67,773,327	69,511,110	67,883,776	67,376,364	77,133,305

In 1905 the Lehigh & New England tonnage was credited to the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill road; in 1910 there was no separate note of the L. & N. E. shipments. The totals for 1915, 1916 and 1917 do not agree with additions of the several items because of subtraction of 550,344 tons in 1916 and 1,308,554 tons in 1917, due to duplication of tonnage reported by C. R. R. of N. J. and L. V. roads.

COAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Anthrac. Imports.	Anthrac. Exports.	Bitum. Imports.	Bitum. Exports.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Anthrac. Imports.	Anthrac. Exports.	Bitum. Imports.	Bitum. Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1896....	149,748	1,394,381	1,239,543	2,246,284	1908....	24,907	3,837,778	1,975,625	9,894,957
1897....	86,978	1,274,417	1,283,589	2,384,069	1909....	4,585	2,869,762	1,224,999	9,018,867
1898....	5,851	1,326,582	1,266,279	2,682,414	1910....	1,746	2,953,633	1,623,073	10,413,439
1899....	601	1,571,581	1,251,512	3,480,352	1911....	8,339	3,146,388	1,755,242	11,839,099
1900....	156	1,777,319	1,700,765	5,411,329	1912....	2,189	2,979,102	1,299,106	14,709,347
1901....	1	1,912,080	1,973,134	5,763,469	1913....	1,670	4,625,481	1,576,889	16,083,101
1902....	295	1,570,490	1,936,290	5,400,694	1914....	8,124	3,959,114	1,348,156	15,704,966
1903....	340,849	1,388,653	3,519,843	5,210,322	1915....	8,637	3,682,188	1,417,566	14,412,095
1904....	30,873	2,048,154	1,940,962	6,434,713	1916....	7,216	3,878,478	1,595,119	18,749,684
1905....	64,812	2,312,082	1,514,500	6,707,788	1917....	1,761	4,635,134	1,282,790	19,533,705
1906....	36,708	1,970,401	1,818,758	7,155,592	1918....	11,557	4,842,109	1,391,535	21,052,057
1907....	23,113	2,481,920	1,687,081	8,812,332					

COKE PRODUCED IN U. S. IN LONG TONS.
(By the U. S. Geol. Survey.)

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Production.	Net Imports.	Total.	Dom'stic Exports.	YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Production.	Net Imports.	Total.	Dom'stic Exports.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1895....	8,217,528	24,394	8,241,922	98,509	1907....	32,501,087	129,163	32,630,250	823,040
1896....	11,905,102	44,610	11,949,712	130,070	1908....	36,410,325	119,196	36,529,521	763,809
1897....	10,525,690	26,223	10,551,913	155,972	1909....	23,244,213	169,902	23,414,115	765,535
1898....	11,865,164	37,432	11,902,596	212,021	1910....	35,102,737	128,197	35,230,934	872,013
1899....	14,327,865	51,435	14,379,300	215,513	1911....	37,240,009	143,984	37,383,993	946,474
1900....	17,561,222	56,444	17,617,666	363,202	1912....	31,742,401	65,687	31,808,088	805,819
1901....	18,333,346	75,103	18,408,449	365,888	1913....	39,271,070	102,715	39,373,785	900,672
1902....	19,460,610	99,465	19,560,075	402,495	1914....	41,338,866	112,528	41,451,394	742,476
1903....	22,680,116	122,630	22,802,746	380,038	1915....	30,853,495	88,735	30,942,230	602,473
1904....	22,566,322	123,124	22,689,446	479,431	1916....	37,126,026	59,753	37,185,779	976,398
1905....	21,125,938	195,952	21,321,940	550,188	1917....	31,664,893	24,782	31,689,675	1,170,824
1906....	28,777,794	157,577	28,935,371	679,773	1918....	49,648,953	29,097	49,678,050	1,337,321

The production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year.

COAL PRODUCTION BY STATES, NET TONS.

YEAR.	Virginia.	Kentucky.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Pa., bitum.	Missouri.	Indiana.
1891	736,399	2,916,069	15,660,698	12,868,683	42,788,490	2,674,606	2,973,474
1892	675,205	3,025,303	17,862,276	13,562,927	46,694,576	2,733,949	3,345,174
1893	820,339	3,007,179	19,949,564	13,253,646	44,070,724	2,897,442	3,791,851
1894	1,229,083	3,111,192	17,113,576	11,909,856	39,912,463	2,245,039	3,423,921
1895	1,368,324	3,357,770	17,735,864	13,355,806	50,217,228	2,372,393	3,995,892
1896	1,254,723	3,333,478	19,786,626	12,875,202	49,557,453	2,331,542	3,905,779
1897	1,528,302	3,602,097	20,072,758	12,196,942	54,417,974	2,665,626	4,151,169
1898	1,815,274	3,887,908	18,599,299	14,516,867	65,165,133	2,688,321	4,920,743
1899	2,105,791	4,607,255	24,439,019	16,500,270	74,150,175	3,025,814	6,006,523
1900	2,393,754	5,328,964	25,767,981	18,988,150	79,842,326	3,540,103	6,484,086
1901	2,725,873	5,469,986	27,331,552	20,943,807	82,305,946	3,802,088	6,918,225
1902	3,182,993	6,766,984	32,939,373	23,519,894	98,574,367	3,890,154	9,446,424
1903	3,451,307	7,538,032	36,957,104	24,838,103	103,117,178	4,238,586	10,794,692
1904	3,410,914	7,576,482	36,475,060	24,400,220	97,938,287	4,168,308	10,842,189
1905	4,275,271	8,432,523	38,434,363	25,552,950	118,413,637	3,983,378	11,895,252
1906	4,254,879	9,653,647	41,480,104	27,731,640	129,293,206	3,758,008	12,092,560
1907	4,710,895	10,753,124	51,317,146	32,142,419	150,143,177	3,997,936	13,985,713
1908	4,259,042	10,246,553	47,659,690	26,270,639	117,179,527	3,317,315	12,314,890
1909	4,752,217	10,697,384	50,904,990	27,939,641	137,966,791	3,756,530	14,834,259
1910	6,507,997	14,623,319	45,900,246	34,209,668	150,521,526	2,982,433	18,389,815
1911	6,864,667	14,049,703	53,679,118	30,759,986	144,561,257	3,836,107	14,201,355
1912	7,846,638	16,490,521	59,885,226	34,528,727	161,865,488	4,339,856	15,285,718
1913	8,828,068	19,616,600	61,618,744	36,200,527	173,781,217	4,318,125	17,165,671
1914	7,959,535	20,382,763	57,589,197	18,843,115	147,983,294	3,935,980	16,641,132
1915	8,122,596	21,361,674	58,829,576	22,434,691	157,955,137	3,811,593	17,006,152
1916	9,707,474	25,393,997	66,195,336	34,728,219	170,295,424	4,742,146	20,093,528
1917	10,087,091	27,807,971	86,199,387	40,748,734	172,448,142	5,670,549	26,539,329

YEAR.	Alabama.	Tenn.	Iowa.	Md.	W. Va.	Col.	Wyo.
1891	4,759,781	2,413,678	3,825,495	3,820,239	9,220,665	3,512,632	2,327,841
1892	5,529,312	2,092,064	3,918,491	3,419,962	9,738,755	3,510,830	2,503,839
1893	5,136,935	1,902,258	3,972,229	3,716,041	10,708,578	4,102,389	2,439,311
1894	4,397,178	2,180,879	3,967,253	3,501,428	11,627,757	2,831,409	2,417,463
1895	5,693,775	2,535,644	4,156,074	3,915,585	11,387,961	3,082,982	2,246,911
1896	5,748,697	2,663,106	3,954,028	4,143,936	12,876,296	3,112,400	2,229,624
1897	5,893,770	2,855,849	4,611,865	4,442,248	14,248,159	3,391,703	2,597,886
1898	6,535,283	3,022,896	4,618,842	4,674,884	16,700,999	4,076,347	2,863,812
1899	7,593,416	3,330,659	5,177,479	4,807,396	19,252,995	4,776,224	3,837,392
1900	8,394,275	3,509,562	5,202,939	4,024,688	22,647,207	5,244,364	4,014,602
1901	9,099,052	3,633,290	5,617,499	5,113,127	24,068,402	5,700,015	4,485,374
1902	10,354,570	4,382,868	5,904,766	5,271,609	24,570,826	7,401,343	4,429,491
1903	11,654,324	4,798,004	6,419,811	4,846,165	29,337,241	7,423,602	4,635,293
1904	11,262,046	4,782,211	6,519,933	4,813,662	32,406,752	6,658,355	5,178,556
1905	11,866,069	5,766,690	6,798,609	5,108,539	37,791,580	8,826,429	5,602,021
1906	13,107,963	6,259,275	7,266,224	5,435,453	43,290,350	10,111,218	6,133,994
1907	14,250,454	6,810,243	7,574,322	5,532,628	48,091,583	10,790,236	6,252,990
1908	11,604,593	6,199,171	7,161,310	4,377,093	41,897,843	9,634,973	5,489,902
1909	13,703,450	6,358,645	7,757,762	4,023,241	51,849,220	10,716,936	6,393,109
1910	16,111,462	7,121,380	7,928,120	5,217,125	61,671,019	11,973,736	7,533,088
1911	15,021,421	6,433,156	7,331,648	4,685,795	59,831,580	10,157,383	6,744,864
1912	16,100,600	6,473,228	7,289,529	4,964,038	66,786,687	10,977,824	7,368,124
1913	17,678,522	6,869,184	7,525,936	4,779,839	71,254,136	9,232,510	7,393,066
1914	15,593,422	5,943,258	7,451,022	4,133,547	71,707,626	8,170,559	6,475,293
1915	14,927,937	5,730,361	7,614,143	4,180,477	77,184,069	8,624,980	6,554,028
1916	18,086,197	6,137,449	7,260,800	4,460,046	86,460,127	10,484,237	7,910,647
1917	20,068,074	6,194,221	8,965,330	4,745,924	86,441,667	12,483,336	8,575,619

YEAR.	Kansas.	Utah.	Okla.	Oregon.	Montana.	New Mex.	Texas.
1891	2,716,705	371,045	1,091,032	51,826	541,861	462,328	172,100
1892	3,007,276	361,013	1,192,721	34,661	564,648	661,330	245,690
1893	2,652,546	413,205	1,252,110	41,683	892,309	665,094	302,206
1894	3,388,251	431,550	969,606	47,521	927,395	597,196	420,848
1895	2,926,870	471,836	1,211,185	73,635	1,504,193	720,654	484,959
1896	2,884,801	418,627	1,366,646	101,721	1,543,445	622,626	544.015
1897	3,054,012	521,560	1,336,380	107,289	1,647,882	716,981	639,341
1898	3,406,555	593,709	1,381,466	58,184	1,479,803	992,288	686,734
1899	3,852,267	786,049	1,537,427	86,888	1,496,451	1,050,714	883,832
1900	4,467,870	1,147,027	1,922,298	58,864	1,661,775	1,299,299	968,373
1901	4,900,528	1,322,614	2,421,781	69,011	1,396,081	1,086,546	1,107,953
1902	5,266,065	1,574,521	2,820,666	65,648	1,560,823	1,048,763	901,912
1903	5,839,976	1,681,409	3,517,388	91,144	1,488,810	1,541,781	926,759
1904	6,333,397	1,493,027	3,046,539	111,540	1,358,919	1,452,325	1,195,944
1905	6,423,979	1,332,372	2,924,427	109,641	1,643,832	1,649,933	1,200,684
1906	6,024,775	1,772,551	2,960,200	79,731	1,829,921	1,964,713	1,312,873
1907	7,322,449	1,947,607	3,642,658	70,981	2,016,857	2,628,959	1,648,069
1908	6,245,508	1,846,792	2,948,116	86,259	1,920,190	2,467,937	1,895,377
1909	6,986,478	2,266,899	3,119,377	87,276	2,553,940	2,801,128	1,824,440
1910	4,921,451	2,517,809	2,646,226	67,533	2,920,970	3,508,321	1,892,176
1911	6,178,728	2,513,175	3,074,242	46,661	2,976,358	3,148,158	1,974,593
1912	6,986,182	3,016,149	3,675,418	41,637	3,048,495	3,536,824	2,188,612
1913	7,202,210	3,254,828	4,165,770	46,063	3,240,973	3,708,806	2,429,144
1914	6,860,988	3,103,036	3,988,613	51,558	2,805,173	3,877,689	2,333,773
1915	6,824,474	3,108,715	3,693,580	39,231	2,789,755	3,817,940	2,088,908
1916	6,881,455	3,567,428	3,608,011	42,592	3,632,527	3,793,011	1,987,503
1917	7,184,975	4,125,230	4,386,844	28,327	4,226,689	4,000,537	2,355,815

Year.	Wash.	Mich.	Georgia.	California.	Arkansas.	N. Car.	N. Dak.
1889	1,030,578	67,431	225,934	119,820	279,584	222	28,907
1890	1,263,689	74,977	228,337	110,711	399,888	10,262	30,000
1891	1,056,249	80,307	171,000	93,301	542,379	20,355	30,000
1892	1,213,427	77,990	251,498	85,178	535,558	6,679	40,725
1893	1,264,877	45,979	372,740	72,603	574,763	17,000	49,630
1894	1,106,470	70,022	354,111	67,247	512,626	16,900	42,015
1895	1,191,410	112,322	260,998	75,453	598,322	24,900	38,997
1896	1,195,504	92,882	238,546	78,544	675,374	7,815	78,050
1897	1,434,112	223,592	195,869	87,992	856,190	21,280	77,246
1898	1,884,571	315,722	244,187	145,888	1,205,479	11,495	83,895
1899	2,029,881	624,708	233,111	160,915	843,554	26,896	98,809
1900	2,474,093	849,475	315,557	171,708	1,447,945	17,734	129,883
1901	2,578,217	1,241,241	342,825	151,079	1,816,136	12,000	166,601
1902	2,681,214	964,718	414,083	84,984	1,943,932	23,000	226,511
1903	3,193,273	1,367,619	416,951	104,673	2,229,172	17,369	278,645
1904	3,137,681	1,342,840	383,191	78,888	2,009,451	7,000	271,928
1905	2,864,926	1,473,211	351,991	77,050	1,934,673	1,557	317,542
1906	3,276,184	1,346,338	332,107	25,290	1,864,268	.....	305,689
1907	3,680,532	2,035,858	362,401	13,950	2,670,433	.....	347,760
1908	3,024,943	1,835,019	264,822	18,755	2,078,357	.....	320,742
1909	3,602,263	1,784,692	211,196	45,836	2,377,157	.....	422,047
1910	3,911,899	1,534,967	177,245	11,164	1,905,958	.....	399,041
1911	3,572,815	1,476,074	165,210	10,747	2,106,789	120	502,628
1912	3,360,932	1,206,230	227,503	10,978	2,100,819	200	499,480
1913	3,877,891	1,231,786	255,626	24,839	2,234,107	.....	495,320
1914	3,064,820	1,283,030	166,498	.....	1,836,540	.....	506,685
1915	2,429,095	1,156,138	134,496	.....	1,652,106	.....	528,078
1916	3,038,588	1,180,360	173,554	7,240	1,994,915	.....	634,912
1917	4,009,902	1,374,805	119,028	6,423	2,143,579	.....	790,548

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCTION IN U. S.

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1807-1820	3,000	1840	1,102,931	1860	6,494,200	1880	42,831,758	1899	193,323,187
1821	.....	1841	1,108,700	1861	6,688,358	1881	53,961,012	1900	212,316,112
1822	54,000	1842	1,244,494	1862	7,790,725	1882	68,429,933	1901	225,828,149
1823	60,000	1843	1,504,121	1863	9,533,712	1883	77,250,689	1902	260,216,844
1824	67,040	1844	1,672,045	1864	11,066,474	1884	82,998,704	1903	282,749,348
1825	75,000	1845	1,829,872	1865	11,900,427	1885	72,824,321	1904	278,659,689
1826	88,720	1846	1,977,707	1866	13,352,400	1886	74,641,981	1905	315,062,785
1827	94,000	1847	1,735,062	1867	14,722,313	1887	88,562,314	1906	342,874,867
1828	100,408	1848	1,968,032	1868	15,858,555	1888	102,040,093	1907	394,759,112
1829	102,000	1849	2,453,497	1869	15,821,226	1889	95,632,543	1908	332,573,944
1830	104,800	1850	2,880,017	1870	17,371,305	1890	111,302,322	1909	379,744,257
1831	120,100	1851	3,253,460	1871	27,543,023	1891	117,901,238	1910	417,111,142
1832	146,500	1852	3,664,707	1872	27,220,233	1892	126,856,567	1911	405,907,059
1833	133,750	1853	4,169,862	1873	31,449,643	1893	128,385,231	1912	450,104,982
1834	136,500	1854	4,582,227	1874	27,787,130	1894	118,820,405	1913	478,435,297
1835	134,000	1855	4,784,919	1875	29,862,554	1895	135,118,193	1914	422,703,970
1836	142,000	1856	5,012,146	1876	30,486,755	1896	137,640,276	1915	442,624,426
1837	182,500	1857	5,153,622	1877	34,841,444	1897	147,617,519	1916	502,519,682
1838	145,432	1858	5,548,376	1878	36,245,918	1898	166,593,623	1917	551,790,563
1839	552,038	1859	6,013,404	1879	37,898,006				

FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS OF COAL.

Compared with the actual distribution for the coal year beginning April 1, 1916, the allotment of domestic anthracite for all purposes was, in gross tons (2,240 pounds), as follows:

	1916–1917 Distribution.	Allotment 1918–1919 Coal Year.		1916–1917 Distribution.	Allotment 1918–1919 Coal Year.
New England	8,833,379	10,331,000	Railroad supply	2,481,754	2,481,754
Atlantic States	27,878,233	31,417,154	Canada	3,856,021	3,602,000
Central States	5,100,024	3,481,945	Miscellaneous exports	51,930	51,930
Northwest	2,710,188	2,380,000	Army and navy camps	.....	600,000
Trans-Mississippi	627,965	.....			
Remaining States	137,966	.....	Total	51,677,460	54,345,783

The war reduced the army of anthracite workers from 176,552 in 1915 to about 145,000 in the Spring of 1918.

1918 COAL REQUIREMENTS.

Class of Use.	Required 1918-1919.	Consumed 1917.	Class of Use.	Required 1918-1919.	Consumed 1917.
	Net tons.	*Net tons.*		*Net tons.*	*Net tons.*
Industrial	249,025,000	204,907,000	Substitution of coal for oil, mainly in the Northwest	2,000,000	.....
Domestic	75,678,000	66,915,000			
Gas and elect. pub. utilities	37,941,000	33,038,000			
Railroads	166,000,000	155,000,000	Totals	634,594,000	560,010,000
Exports	24,000,000	24,000,000	Deduct: Imports	.....	907,000
Beehive coke	52,450,000	52,450,000	" Used from storage	.....	4,375,000
Bunker—Foreign	10,000,000	7,700,000			
Bunker—Domestic, including Great Lakes	5,000,000	5,000,000	Net tons of production	634,594,000	554,728,000
Power and heat at coal mines	12,500,000	11,000,000	Increased requirements over 1917	.....	79,866,000

OUTPUT OF COKE BY CHIEF PRODUCING STATES—NET TONS.

YEAR.	Ala.	Pa.	W. Va.	Va.	Tenn.	Ill.	N. M.	Ohio.	Ky.	Col.	Ga.
1880.....	60,781	2,821,384	138,755	.....	130,609	12,700	.....	100,596	4,250	25,568	38,041
1881.....	109,033	3,437,708	187,126	.....	143,853	14,800	.....	119,469	4,370	48,587	41,376
1882.....	152,940	3,945,034	230,398	.....	187,695	11,400	1,000	103,722	4,070	102,105	46,602
1883.....	217,531	4,438,464	257,519	25,340	203,691	13,400	3,905	87,834	5,025	133,997	67,012
1884.....	244,009	3,822,128	223,472	63,600	219,723	13,095	18,282	62,709	2,223	115,719	79,268
1885.....	301,180	3,991,805	260,571	49,139	218,842	10,350	17,940	39,416	2,704	131,960	70,669
1886.....	375,054	5,406,597	264,158	122,352	368,139	8,103	10,236	34,932	4,528	142,797	82,680
1887.....	325,020	5,832,849	442,031	166,947	396,979	9,198	13,710	93,004	14,565	170,698	79,241
1888.....	508,511	6,545,779	531,762	149,199	385,693	7,410	8,540	67,194	23,150	179,682	83,721
1889.....	1,030,510	7,659,055	607,880	146,528	359,710	11,583	3,460	75,124	13,021	187,638	94,727
1890.....	1,072,942	8,560,245	833,377	165,847	348,728	5,000	2,050	74,633	12,343	245,756	102,233
1891.....	1,282,496	6,954,846	1,009,051	167,516	364,318	5,200	2,300	38,718	33,777	277,074	103,057
1892.....	1,501,571	8,327,612	1,034,750	147,912	354,096	3,170	.....	51,818	36,123	373,229	81,807
1893.....	1,168,085	6,229,051	1,062,076	125,092	265,777	2,200	5,803	22,436	48,619	362,986	90,726
1894.....	923,817	6,063,777	1,193,933	180,091	292,646	2,200	6,529	32,640	29,748	317,196	93,029
1895.....	1,444,339	9,404,215	1,285,206	244,738	396,790	2,250	14,663	29,050	25,460	340,357	60,212
1896.....	1,479,437	7,356,502	1,649,755	268,081	339,202	2,600	24,228	80,869	27,107	363,760	53,673
1897.....	1,443,017	8,966,924	1,472,666	354,067	368,769	1,549	1,438	95,087	32,117	342,653	33,000
1898.....	1,663,020	10,715,302	1,925,071	531,161	394,545	2,325	6,930	85,535	22,242	474,808	49,529
1899.....	1,787,809	13,577,870	2,278,577	618,707	435,308	2,370	44,134	83,878	81,095	530,424	50,907
1900.....	2,110,837	13,357,295	2,358,499	685,156	475,432	.....	44,774	72,116	95,532	618,755	73,928
1901.....	2,148,911	14,355,917	2,283,700	907,130	404,017	.....	41,643	108,774	100,285	671,303	54,550
1902.....	2,552,246	16,497,910	2,516,505	1,124,572	560,006	.....	23,296	146,099	126,879	1,003,393	82,064
1903.....	2,603,497	15,650,932	2,707,818	1,176,439	546,875	.....	11,050	143,913	115,362	1,053,840	85,546
1904.....	2,340,219	14,861,064	2,283,086	1,161,716	379,240	4,439	53,259	109,284	64,112	789,060	75,812
1905.....	2,576,986	20,573,736	3,490,593	1,499,481	468,092	10,307	89,638	277,130	79,487	1,378,824	70,593
1906.....	3,034,501	23,060,511	3,713,514	1,577,659	483,428	268,693	147,747	293,994	74,064	1,455,905	70,280
1907.....	3,021,794	26,513,214	4,112,896	1,545,280	467,499	372,697	265,125	270,634	67,068	1,421,579	74,934
1908.....	2,362,666	15,511,634	2,637,123	1,162,051	214,528	362,182	274,565	159,578	37,827	982,291	39,422
1909.....	3,085,824	24,905,525	3,943,918	1,347,478	561,838	1,276,958	373,967	227,711	46,371	1,251,805	46,385
1910.....	3,249,027	26,315,607	3,803,350	1,493,655	322,756	1,514,504	401,616	282,315	53,357	1,346,211	43,814
1911.....	2,761,521	21,923,935	2,291,049	910,411	320,418	1,610,212	381,927	311,382	66,099	1,177,023	37,553
1912.....	2,975,489	27,438,693	2,465,986	967,947	370,076	1,764,944	413,906	338,609	191,555	972,941	43,158
1913.....	3,323,664	28,753,444	2,472,752	1,303,603	384,578	1,859,553	467,945	351,846	317,084	879,461	42,747
1914.....	3,084,149	20,258,393	1,427,962	780,984	264,127	1,425,168	362,572	521,638	443,959	666,083	24,517
1915.....	3,071,811	25,622,862	1,391,446	629,807	256,973	1,686,998	389,411	684,658	526,097	670,938	20,039
1916.....	4,298,417	31,279,695	2,521,309	1,242,332	382,175	2,320,400	502,812	1,803,268	802,526	1,053,553	47,127
1917.....	4,892,589	27,912,025	3,349,761	1,301,230	411,326	2,289,833	577,579	3,694,302	863,071	1,112,449	39,589

COKE OUTPUT OF NEW YORK, INDIANA AND WASHINGTON—NET TONS.

YEAR	N. Y.	Ind.	Wash.	YEAR	N. Y.	Ind.	Wash.	YEAR	N. Y.	Ind.	Wash.
1910.	652,459	.....	59,337	1913.	758,486	2,727,025	78,221	1916..	775,014	3,489,660	534,653
1911.	686,172	.....	40,180	1914.	457,370	2,276,652	84,923	1917.	993,184	3,540,718	497,533
1912.	794,618	2,616,339	49,260	1915.	684,461	2,768,099	136,552				

Washington, 1916, 1917, includes Utah.

BENZOL AND THE UNITED STATES COAL RESERVES.

(By the Geological Survey.)

THE quantity of coal now made into coke is 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 tons annually, and as under present practice the yield of benzol is 2 gallons from the ton of coal, the universal use of by-product ovens would increase the present production of benzol to over 3,000,000 barrels. The coal reserves available for the future production of benzol are enormous, but production of benzol as a substitute for gasoline cannot be expected to draw on these reserves faster than the demand for coke and for by-products other than benzol justifies the coking or distillation of coal. The oil shales in Colorado and Utah constitute an undeveloped reserve of petroleum, to which attention was directed by the Geological Survey in 1901. Field investigations of these deposits are being carried on by the survey to ascertain the distribution, richness, and quantity of these shales, and tests made by the Bureau of Mines to determine the most efficient methods of their utilization.

These oil-producing shales in northwestern Colorado have been examined with sufficient detail to warrant the estimate that there are 39 townships (1,400 square miles) underlain by an average thickness of 53 feet of shale in beds 3 feet or more in thickness, which, according to field tests, will on distillation yield an average of 25 gallons of crude oil per ton of shale. The crude oil thus obtained will give under ordinary refining practice approximately 9½ per cent gasoline, and doubtless much larger amounts by modern cracking processes. There is in northeastern Utah an oil-shale area approximately equal to that in Colorado, and it is estimated that the shale in this State will have equal thickness and quality, thus doubling the total possible yield. Oil shale beds generally thinner or less rich are present also in southwestern Wyoming, and similar shales are known in the Eastern States.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF COAL.

THE Geological Survey gives to coal six classifications. They are: Anthracite, semi-anthracite, semi-bituminous, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite. All of these various classes are produced in the United States. Most of the anthracite coal is mined in eastern Pennsylvania. Small areas in the West are placed in the anthracite classification, but are not identical with the Pennsylvania anthracite. Anthracite is an almost ideal domestic fuel, but is not well adapted to steam raising, although it is used for this purpose when an absolutely smokeless fuel is required. There is very little semi-anthracite in this country, hence it is but a small factor in the trade. Semi-bituminous is of higher rank than bituminous. It has a high percentage of fixed carbon, which makes it nearly smokeless. It is best adapted to raising steam and to general manufacture that requires a high degree of heat. It is regarded as the best coal for steamships, and is used almost exclusively by the navy. Being of a soft, tender quality, it is easily broken. This fineness is regarded by those accustomed to lump coal as detrimental, but it is not. It burns slowly and retains a high degree of heat. Bituminous coal is produced in a number of grades, but generally speaking, it describes a rank of coal having about equal proportions of volatile matter and fixed carbon. Bituminous coal is only slightly affected chemically by weathering unless it is exposed for many years. "Sub-bituminous" is a term adopted by the Geological Survey to describe a rank of coal more generally known as "black lignite." It is produced principally in the Western States. It is a clean, domestic coal, and ignites easily. Lignite is a product of North Dakota and Texas.

CENTURY OF ANTHRACITE.

(From the Public Ledger, Philadelphia.)

JAMES TILGHMAN of Philadelphia discovered anthracite in the Wyoming Valley in 1766. He sent a little chunk of it to Thomas and William Penn in London with this accurately prophetic message: "This bed of coal, situated as it is on the side of the river, may some day or other be a thing of great value." Thomas Penn, in giving thanks for the specimen, promised to have it "examined by some person skilled in that article" and to transmit the report. In 1800 an enterprising pioneer named William Morris brought a wagon load of Tamaqua coal nearly 100 miles to Philadelphia and couldn't find a purchaser. Three years later two "ark" loads of Lehigh anthracite—two hundred tons—were brought to this city via the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers. For the fifteen miles below Mauch Chunk, in a drop of about 300 feet, the rapid current swirling over hidden rocks made it an adventurous journey, and those who handled the boats, 90 feet long, 16 feet wide and 4 feet deep, took a sporting chance.

A flotilla of five boats started for Philadelphia on this first journey but only the two survived. And when they reached the city nobody was able to make the coal burn, and it was given away to be used for "graveling" pathways. But by the following year people had learned how to use it, and the coal brought here by boat at a total cost of $5 per ton could be sold at a profit of 100 per cent. for $10. It was by no means plain sailing (or at any rate boating) for the coal merchants even then. The Lehigh Coal Company brought 365 tons here in 1820 and had great difficulty in disposing of so large a quantity. But in four years it had increased the amount to 9,541 tons; 1825 found the figure set at 28,393 tons, and by 1832 it was delivering 70,000 tons. In 1839 it reached 221,850 tons, which was considered prodigious.

The credit for teaching Philadelphia how to burn anthracite is largely due to three citizens of Wilkes-Barre, named Miner, Cist, and Robinson. On the 9th of August, 1814, they started an ark laden with coal from Mauch Chunk for Philadelphia. It had gone about a quarter of a mile when it struck a rock. The boatmen stuffed the hole with their clothes and proceeded undismayed. After five days the ark reached Philadelphia on a Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. The owners had printed handbills in English and German and broadcast them among our householders. These handbills told how to make the coal burn, and presented testimonials from blacksmiths and others who had turned the trick. Moreover, stoves were set up in various places, coal fires were started in them, and the incredulous public was invited to behold the miracle. According to the Geological Survey, Pennsylvania produced 83,995,061 tons of anthracite in 1915. Some authorities estimate that the Pennsylvania deposits will last a century or so longer at the present rate of production.

COAL RESERVES OF THE WORLD, UNMINED.

United States and Alaska, 4,231,000,000,000 tons, of which 22,000,000,000 tons is anthracite, 2,155,000,000,000 tons is bituminous, and 2,054,000,000,000 tons is sub-bituminous and lignite; Canada, 1,361,000,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite and 313,000,000,000 is bituminous; China, 1,097,000,000,000 tons, of which 427,000,000,000 is anthracite; Germany, 467,000,000,000 tons, of which 452,000,000,000 tons is bituminous and the rest sub-bituminous; Great Britain, 209,000,000,000 tons, of which 12,000,000,000 is anthracite; Siberia, 192,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Australia, 183,000,000,000 tons, all bituminous or sub-bituminous; India, 87,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Russia in Europe, 66,000,000,000 tons, of which 41,000,000 is anthracite; Union of South Africa, 62,000,000,000 tons, of which 13,000,000,000 is anthracite; Austria, 59,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Colombia, 30,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Indo-China, 22,000,000,000 tons, all anthracite; France 19,000,000,000 tons, of which 4,000,000,000 is anthracite; Belgium, 12,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Spain, 10,000,000,000 tons, of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite; Spitzbergen, 9,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Japan, 9,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; Holland 5,000,000,000 tons, no anthracite; other countries, 24,000,000,000 tons of which 3,000,000,000 is anthracite.

Total coal reserves, 8,154,000,000,000 tons, of which 548,000,000,000 is anthracite; 4,302,000,000,000 is bituminous, and 3,304,000,000,000 is sub-bituminous and lignite.

POWER USED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The figures, gathered in 1912 by the Census Bureau, show the horse-power then in use as follows: Steam, 24,339,819; water, 4,870,320; gas and oil, 1,238,107; total, 30,448,246. Of the steam-power, 16,233,733 horse-power was used in manufactures; 4,946,532 in public utilities, and 3,169,554 in electric railways. In 1912 the country produced 450,104,982 tons of bituminous coal and 84,361,598 tons of anthracite, of which about one-third or approximately 178,000,000 tons, was used in the development of industrial steam-power. Practically no coal is used in connection with the development of water-power or gas and oil-power. Steam railroads the same year used 125,000,000 tons and steamships 10,000,000 tons, while in steam heating plants 70,000,000 tons were used. About 70 per cent. of coal each year is used in peace times in steam-making, and the balance in hot-air and hot-water plants, cook stoves, the making of coke and gas, and exportations.

The Geological Survey has estimated that the waters of the United States, by their natural flow, exclusive of dams, can produce 27,943,000 horse-power at a minimum, of which 11,504,000 is in the Pacific States, 8,694,000 in the Mountain States, 2,346,000 in the South Atlantic States, 1,357,000 in the Middle Atlantic States, 1,087,000 in the East South Central States, 902,000 in the West North Central States, 832,000 in the East North Central States, 868,000 in the New England States, and 353,000 in the West South Central States.

CONTROL OF FUEL IN EUROPE.

The coal mines of Great Britain and Ireland were placed under Government control early in 1917. All dividends paid and all wage agreements must be approved by the Government. On account of the advance in cost of food and other necessities, figured to average 34 per cent., increases in prices of coal amounted to from $1.00 to $1.60 per ton have been authorized. Army and navy requirements and other Government industries, including munition plants and railroads, are given priority in the distribution of coal and the allotment of cars. At the beginning of the war 240,000 miners of the United Kingdom, out of a total of 1,000,000, enlisted in the army, and the industry was crippled for a time. The Government tried to have these men returned to the mines, but less than 20,000 were sent back. Then a regulation was put in force providing that no miner could enlist in the war without the approval of a local board established in each district to pass upon enlistments. The result was that men employed in various other occupations immediately applied for work in the mines. Conservation in Great Britain is governed by drastic rules. If cinders are found in the dust-bin of any consumer he is liable to six months' imprisonment. No one can consume more than 22½ tons per year without a special permit. For 1917 the winter ration scale allowed the use of 200 pounds per week for four rooms; one ton per month for seven rooms; and up to two tons per month for 15 rooms. Half rations are permitted in summer. If one person's ration is ten tons a year and he buys eleven he is liable to prosecution. England also curtailed the use of fuel oil as well as gasoline and gas for pleasure automobiles.

The French and Italian Governments have assumed complete control of distribution. In May, 1917 the Russian Provisional Government took over the coal mines of that country for the purpose of controlling distribution and prices. Fuel is so scarce in France that during the winter of 1917-18 the amount of coal allowed to domestic consumers was approximately 11 kilos, or 24 pounds, per month. Strict limitations were imposed on the consumption of gas and electricity. Since the loss of Alsace-Lorraine France produced before the present war, only about two-thirds of the coal she consumed.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES.

(By United States Geological Survey. 42-gal. bbls.)

Yr. (Cal.).	Gallons.	Yr. (Cal.).	Gallons.	Yr. (Cal.).	Gallons.	Yr. (Cal.).	Gallons.
1878.....	646,668,456	1888.....	1,159,705,050	1898.....	2,325,297,786	1908.....	7,498,148,910
1879.....	836,394,132	1889.....	1,476,867,546	1899.....	2,396,975,700	1909.....	7,693,176,708
1880.....	1,104,017,166	1890.....	1,924,590,024	1900.....	2,672,062,218	1910.....	8,801,404,416
1881.....	1,161,771,996	1891.....	2,280,291,510	1901.....	2,914,346,148	1911.....	9,258,874,422
1882.....	1,281,454,860	1892.....	2,121,405,594	1902.....	3,728,210,472	1912.....	9,363,271,848
1883.....	984,884,586	1893.....	2,034,104,772	1903.....	4,219,376,154	1913.....	10,434,741,660
1884.....	1,017,174,396	1894.....	2,072,469,672	1904.....	4,917,400,320	1914.....	11,162,026,470
1885.....	918,068,970	1895.....	2,221,475,592	1905.....	5,658,138,360	1915.....	11,806,372,368
1886.....	1,178,723,322	1896.....	2,560,335,162	1906.....	5,312,745,312	1916.....	12,632,220,636
1887.....	1,187,906,286	1897.....	2,539,971,672	1907.....	6,976,004,070	1917.....	14,355,600,000

OUTPUT OF REFINERIES IN UNITED STATES (FIRST HALF OF 1918).

Months.	Gasoline.	Kerosene.	Gas and Fuel.	Lubricating.	Wax.	Coke.	Asphalt.	Miscellaneous.	Loss.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Pounds.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Gallons.*	*Barrels.*
January....	234,714,062	114,926,727	534,729,645	54,706,360	37,582,833	41,216	54,854	70,764,468	1,025,700
February...	225,823,365	117,108,150	498,858,331	56,440,455	33,272,888	42,371	42,033	74,966,339	929,720
March.....	269,627,968	151,228,007	587,985,804	69,308,351	43,957,019	44,248	56,901	94,865,148	1,097,489
April.....	293,396,162	153,703,682	578,255,341	71,022,204	40,173,524	45,674	51,242	89,242,012	1,182,020
May.....	319,391,202	160,590,760	631,586,209	79,589,735	42,544,633	48,864	60,449	88,627,491	1,269,281
June.....	315,023,445	151,840,252	628,842,033	74,420,996	41,317,794	46,605	50,321	81,110,922	1,282,177

OUTPUT OF REFINERIES IN UNITED STATES IN 1917.

Crude run, 301,319,318 barrels; oils purchased and re-run, 14,897,670 barrels; gasoline, 2,729,712,033 gallons; kerosene, 1,602,015,103 gallons; gas and fuel, 6,288,430,581 gallons; lubricating, 721,644,821 gallons; wax, 441,107,964 pounds; coke, 484,180 tons; asphalt, 690,279 tons; miscellaneous, 663,149,870 gallons; loss, 12,273,850 barrels.

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PETROLEUM.

Year (Fiscal).	Crude Oil.	Gas Oil and Fuel Oil.	Illuminating Oil.	Lubric. and Heavy Paraffine Oil.	Gasoline.	All Other Naphthas.	Residuum, Including Tar.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1913.....	195,642,935	320,529,925	1,048,894,297	213,671,499	81,698,917	101,821,572	27,513,568
1914.....	146,477,342	475,143,205	1,157,283,310	196,884,696	151,611,537	40,840,730	113,370,245
1915.....	152,514,129	672,931,878	886,316,740	214,429,099	156,860,666	94,335,128	9,952,970
1916.....	163,732,589	897,858,733	823,143,138	250,395,439	100,148,554	194,631,255	13,538,335
1917.....	177,748,832	1,039,323,708	833,969,012	271,032,751	226,154,560	199,563,352	536,270
1918.....	183,672,778	1,224,807,405	528,805,501	269,667,145	260,300,337	207,905,009	1,879,475

Most of the United States exports of crude oil go to Canada, Cuba, and Argentina.

PETROLEUM IMPORTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Crude.	Benz., Gasoline, Naph'a.	All Other Refined.	Year (Fiscal).	Crude.	Benz., Gasoline, Naph'a.	All Other Refined.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1913.....	510,660,641	None.....	3,746,599	1916.....	869,369,363	7,738	2,096,002
1914.....	773,052,480	None.....	1,945,007	1917.....	1,034,590,849	10,804,864	33,425,222
1915.....	653,707,517	7,920,504	557,481	1918.....	1,347,543,144	11,069,899	45,114,581

Practically all of the imports of crude petroleum come from Mexico.

GASOLINE PRODUCED AND EXPORTED.

Year.	Product'n.	Exported.	Year.	Product'n.	Exported.	Year.	Product'n.	Exported.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*		*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*		*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1899.....	6,680,000	297,000	1914.....	34,915,000	5,000,000	1916.....	49,020,966	3,998,292
1904.....	6,920,000	594,000	1915.....	41,600,000	6,500,000	1917.....	.....	5,352,645
1909.....	12,900,000	1,640,000						

In addition to the straight-run gasoline, shown in above table, there was in 1916 about 104,212,809 gallons of casinghead gasoline manufactured from natural gas, and in 1917 the amount was estimated at 150,000,000 gallons.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Country.	Production, 1917.			Total Production, 1857-1917.		
	Barrels of 42 Gallons.	Metric Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.	Barrels of 42 Gallons.	Metric Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.
United States.....	335,315,601	44,708,747	66.98	4,252,644,003	567,019,201	60.89
Russia.....	69,000,000	9,418,509	13.78	1,832,583,017	242,336,152	26.24
Mexico.....	55,292,770	8,264,266	11.04	222,082,472	33,166,241	3.18
Dutch East Indies.....	12,928,955	1,778,495	2.58	175,103,267	23,628,200	2.51
India.....	8,500,000	1,133,333	1.70	98,583,522	13,144,469	2.41
Galicia.....	5,965,447	829,629	1.19	148,459,653	20,646,663	2.13
Japan and Formosa.....	2,898,654	386,487	.58	36,065,454	4,808,727	.52
Roumania.....	2,681,870	373,000	.54	142,992,465	19,283,174	2.05
Peru.....	2,533,417	337,789	.51	21,878,285	2,917,104	.31
Trinidad.....	1,599,455	222,456	.32	5,418,885	753,670	.08
Argentina.....	1,144,737	168,340	.23	3,047,858	436,033	.04
Egypt.....	1,008,750	134,500	.20	2,768,686	369,158	.04
Germany.....	995,764	140,000	.20	15,952,861	2,155,974	2.30
Canada.....	205,332	27,378	.04	24,112,529	3,215,004	3.50
Total.....	500,651,086	68,000,596	100.00	6,983,567,246	934,137,289	100.00

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(By H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, O., Secretary United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations.)

THE following statistical table shows, by States, the number of associations, total membership, and total assets for States in which accurate statistics are compiled by State Supervisors. The data for other States are consolidated under "Other States," and the figures given are estimated. 1917-1918:

	STATES.	No. of Associat'ns	Total Membership.	Total Assets.		STATES.	No. of Associat'ns	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
1	Pennsylvania	2,089	677,911	$324,265,393	20	*Iowa	50	33,035	$9,638,852
2	Ohio	678	767,100	321,741,529	21	Minnesota	63	22,020	8,979,642
3	New Jersey	793	329,063	168,215,913	22	West Virginia	48	21,500	8,119,131
4	Massachusetts	184	247,725	126,695,037	23	*Colorado	44	10,200	6,688,983
5	Illinois	662	246,800	113,528,525	24	Maine	38	14,959	6,671,239
6	New York	253	199,571	86,072,829	25	Oklahoma	34	18,142	6,554,175
7	Indiana	351	202,409	78,112,917	26	Rhode Island	8	11,499	5,938,436
8	Nebraska	73	101,929	54,545,630	27	Connecticut	22	14,900	4,869,748
9	California	91	42,227	35,928,447	28	South Dakota	14	5,857	3,603,836
10	Michigan	72	69,041	35,659,360	29	New Hampshire	22	8,554	3,336,072
11	Kentucky	125	62,846	27,085,282	30	Tennessee	13	5,166	3,207,754
12	Missouri	155	56,116	26,770,144	31	North Dakota	10	5,785	2,837,118
13	Kansas	72	66,442	26,000,167	32	Texas	28	7,156	2,314,927
14	Louisiana	67	47,793	25,911,928	33	Montana	16	4,239	1,849,935
15	Dist. of Col	19	37,075	22,399,995	34	New Mexico	13	3,545	1,469,276
16	Wisconsin	78	50,612	19,887,368	35	Vermont	6	749	287,791
17	North Carolina	140	37,400	17,608,000		Other States	856	341,875	157,319,172
18	Washington	42	46,318	14,444,177					
19	Arkansas	40	21,053	10,583,447		Total	7,269	3,838,612	$1,769,142,175

* Reports issued biennially. Figures of 1916 used.

The aggregate receipts for 1917 from all sources were $1,220,600,658, which is an increase of $158,687,635 over the receipts of the previous year. The receipts from weekly dues were increased $37,647,516, from paid-up stock $6,783,893, and from deposits $23,196,571. There was an increase over the previous year in mortgage loans made of $78,805,481. Stock withdrawals increased $7,175,321, paid-up stock $15,519,998, and deposit withdrawals were $7,759,840 in excess of 1916. The total expense of management for the year was $9,810,744, or a little over eight-tenths of one per cent. of the total receipts. In detail, the receipts and disbursements for 1917 were as follows:

RECEIPTS, 1917.	
Cash on hand January 1, 1917	$58,018,034
Weekly dues	372,393,426
Paid-up stock	50,312,814
Deposits	116,054,988
Loans repaid	360,137,274
Interest	100,414,566
Premium	4,781,646
Fines	1,521,102
Pass books and initiation	975,252
Borrowed money	89,322,894
Real estate sold	9,010,164
Miscellaneous receipts	57,658,498
Total receipts	$1,220,600,658

DISBURSEMENTS, 1917.	
Pass book loans	$39,279,366
Mortgage loans	492,094,692
Stock withdrawals	304,031,172
Paid-up stock withdrawals	47,932,908
Deposit withdrawals	92,328,708
Expenses	9,810,744
Borrowed money repaid	90,028,860
Interest	3,195,042
Real estate purchased	12,751,056
Miscellaneous disbursements	63,333,156
Cash on hand January 1, 1918	65,814,954
Total disbursements	$1,220,600,658

VOLUME OF STOCKS AND BONDS DEALT IN ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

YEAR.	Shares.	Bonds.	YEAR.	Shares.	Bonds.
1917	$184,536,371	$1,052,346,950	1913	$76,134,996	$497,158,600
1916	230,060,900	1,133,935,300	1912	118,452,676	645,300,000
1915	173,155,644	955,525,200	1911	127,376,149	878,933,700
1914	45,989,158	460,472,500			

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. National Officers: Woodrow Wilson, *President;* Robert W. de Forest, *Vice-President;* John Skelton Williams, *Treasurer;* John W. Davis, *Counsellor;* Stockton Axson, *Secretary;* William Howard Taft, *Chairman Central Committee;* Eliot Wadsworth, *Vice-Chairman;* Harvey D. Gibson, *General Manager;* George E. Scott, *Acting General Manager.*

Red Cross War Council—By appointment of the President of the United States—Henry P. Davison, *Chairman;* George B. Case, Harvey D. Gibson, John D. Ryan, Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., *Ex officio,* William Howard Taft, Eliot Wadsworth.

WORLD PEACE ASSOCIATION.

Headquarters, Northfield, Minn. *Secretary-Treasurer*—C. A. Ryan. "Organization was begun November, 1915, with Northfield, Minn., as international headquarters. During the ensuing period the association has acted as a distributing agency, having passed into the hands of the people throughout the world great quantities of peace and Christian literature. The association is a non-dogmatic, non-sectarian, moral and religious organization based upon the Divine conscience of mankind and the life and teachings of Jesus Christ ,which is included in its doctrine and creed, together with the Ten Commandments. It seeks to aid in bringing about the establishment of democratic world government and to surround mankind with a Christian influence. It recognizes that there is a common ground upon which all who are seeking for truth and justice can meet and that this common ground lies deeper and beyond the outer forms of dogmas, sectarianism, the belief or disbelief in the supernatural or hereafter."

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

66 Bible House, New York. *President*—John C. West. *Treasurer*—James H. Schmeizel. *General Secretary*—Rev. George William Carter, Ph. D. The society has distributed 250,000 Bibles among the American soldiers.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916-1917.

(By R. G. Dun & Co.)

STATES.	1917 (Full Year.)			1916(Full Year.)		STATES.	1917 (Full Year.)			1916(Full Year.)	
	No.	Assets.	Li'bites.	No.	Li'bites.		No.	Assets.	Li'bites.	No.	Li'bites.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Me.....	151	508,528	1,424,353	220	1,994,616	Ohio.....	642	7,502,652	8,660,152	738	10,389,737
N. H....	49	140,341	380,768	63	223,117	Ind.....	385	2,069,511	3,695,069	528	5,362,616
Vt.....	48	278,844	422,831	59	602,544	Ill.....	895	6,189,969	11,496,437	1,091	12,273,118
Mass.....	895	3,623,162	10,777,064	928	10,326,675	Mich.....	354	3,632,590	4,832,688	290	2,053,462
Ct.....	319	3,956,979	8,642,146	307	2,132,979	Wis.....	221	1,578,432	1,861,448	250	3,291,897
R. I.....	105	223,529	503,488	113	586,464						
						Total..	2,497	20,973,184	30,545,794	2,897	33,370,830
Total..	1,567	8,731,383	22,150,650	1,690	15,866,386	1916.....	2,897	21 066,918	33,370,850	.....	.....
1916.....	1,690	6,264,161	15,866,386	.....	.....						
						Minn.....	267	1,197,712	1,776,592	318	2,998,162
N. Y.....	2,200	20,461,912	45,726,020	2,494	39,050,788	Ia.....	231	1,026,611	1,738,256	326	2,241,549
N. J.....	398	5,948,763	8,431,446	411	7,924,380	Mo.....	410	1,720,622	4,113,434	509	4,443,549
Pa.....	921	9,677,597	14,203,421	1,163	16,863,174	N. Dak...	44	398,416	555,621	41	344,928
						S. Dak...	44	158,260	270,231	42	380,725
Total..	3,519	36.088,272	68,360,890	4,068	62,838,340	Neb.....	113	635,825	1,087,747	147	1,049,732
1916.....	4,068	31,508,203	62,838,342	5,617	104,207,365	Kan.....	116	657,656	1,171,544	198	906,002
Md.....	192	705,787	1,363,672	226	2,534,981	Total...	1,255	5,795,102	10,713,335	1,581	12,364,647
Del.....	11	25,812	70,751	25	120,818	1916.....	1,581	6,578,466	12,361,617	.....	.....
D. C.....	51	245,617	412,766	47	625,668						
Va.....	166	1,706,601	2,222,747	343	2,018,682	Mont....	90	448,791	522,638	30	603,700
W. Va....	150	1,515,776	2.174.387	152	1,910,050	Idaho....	58	405,238	464,821	60	1,556,462
N. C.....	167	1,640,068	1,805,706	226	3,670,695	Wyo.....	13	30,734	61,881	12	43,593
S. C.....	135	827,085	1.205,300	161	1,733,457	Col.....	87	371,704	557,399	123	5,096,585
Ga.....	281	2,528,805	3,430,277	335	3,246,161	N. Mex..	17	72,054	82,278	23	465,696
Fla.....	210	470,697	3,428,273	342	3,496,864	Ariz.....	40	232,112	311,858	19	77,532
						Utah.....	92	384,462	532,403	81	753,879
Total...	1,363	9,666,248	16,113,379	1,917	19,357,376	Nev.....	26	59,422	76,696	28	226,922
1916.....	1,917	13,955,452	19,357,376	.....	.....						
						Total...	423	2,004,517	2,609,914	426	8,824,369
Ky.....	200	1,380,611	1,695,799	277	1,512,455	1916.....	423	6,808,367	8,821,369	.....	.....
Tenn.....	225	1,068,397	2,075,087	349	6,227,729						
Ala.....	128	933,582	1,496,528	358	5,178,828	Wash....	251	4,583,607	6,381,477	355	3,418,803
Miss.....	188	1,137,612	1,422,724	181	2,005,172	Ore.....	318	3,731,467	5,530,602	360	4,243,438
Ark.....	109	516,673	714.282	187	2,098,782	Cal.....	949	3,250,717	6,374,159	1,130	7,287,696
Okla.....	245	713,556	1,179,183	319	2,202,813						
La.....	187	1,268,224	1,693,729	310	3,478,367	Total...	1,518	11,565,791	18,289,238	1,845	14,949,937
Tex.....	431	1,621,653	3,380,339	588	5,936,223	1916.....	1,845	8,103,417	14,949,937	.....	.....
Total...	1,713	8,640,308	13,657,671	2,569	28,640,369	U. S Total	13,855	103,464,805	182,441,371	16,993	196,212,256
1916.....	2,569	19,314,012	28,640,369	.....	.....	1916.....	16,993	113,599,026	196,212,256	.....	.....

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES BY CLASSES. CALENDAR YEARS 1913-17.

MANUFACTURERS.	LIABILITIES.				
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Iron, foundries, and nails	$1,347,467	$1,519,093	$3,999,092	$4,184,220	$15,142,492
Machinery and tools	7,205,325	3,803,781	25,274,648	24,084,975	22,533,281
Woolens, carpets, and knit goods	451,871	502,428	2,153,536	1,779,072	1,361,400
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	1,953,989	1,125,375	1,451,126	1,361,242	1,487,573
Lumber, carpenters, and coopers	17,181,812	13,164,602	16,304,701	22,517,908	19,460,891
Clothing and millinery	6,130,915	4,938,885	8,574,760	7,783,341	8,484,105
Hats, gloves, and furs	1,026,457	1,280,170	1,636,104	2,289,075	1,646,966
Chemicals and drugs	1,489,757	643,481	492,220	510,435	858,110
Printing and engraving	1,668,508	1,879,247	5,270,229	4,035,286	2,643,942
Milling and bakers	1,936,730	3,352,367	1,858,748	2,645,943	2,337,718
Leather, shoes, and harness	1,495,047	2,256,663	3,219,045	1,673,395	3,527,375
Liquors and tobacco	1,495,028	3,476,121	3,939,703	7,401,629	4,084,397
Glass, earthenware, and brick	4,876,375	6,289,805	3,112,205	4,522,977	5,060,894
Total manufacturing	$79,543,507	$72,999,580	$112,026,484	$135,636,279	$123,122,528
TRADERS.					
General stores	$7,662,600	$11,542,200	$20,371,938	$15,735,321	$13,183,035
Groceries, meat, and fish	14,206,187	12,929,101	14,460,248	15,769,374	15,558,243
Hotels and restaurants	4,441,529	6,268,720	10,121,331	7,370,302	4,870,891
Liquors and tobacco	4,587,393	5,253,554	9,898,475	6,014,236	5,922,520
Clothing and furnishing	5,974,142	8,928,253	14,028,839	15,472,621	11,074,778
Dry goods and carpets	6,220,403	11,525,923	28,846,365	54,320,728	17,819,447
Shoes, rubbers, and trunks	1,430,960	2,357,730	3,716,724	4,522,988	4,748,617
Furniture and crockery	2,773,802	2,647 602	6,315,546	4,491,862	3,359,588
Hardware, stoves, and tools	2,069,519	4,090,516	5,054,565	6,321,488	4,505,482
Chemicals and drugs	2,182,039	2,351,209	4,950,067	3,356,431	2,665,352
Paints and oils	904,007	425,318	1,009,269	895,984	655,960
Jewelry and clocks	1,787,026	2,790,361	5,822,430	4,663,309	3,749,296
Books and papers	462,029	549,430	822,158	817,546	509,442
Hats, furs, and gloves	516,799	452,990	1,086,896	2,098,057	938,991
Total trading	$70,116,669	$91,373,828	$150,233,647	$165,864,852	$115,115,212
Agents, brokers, etc	32,781,195	31,838,848	40,026,017	56,407,728	34,434,548
Total commercial	$182,441,371	$196,212,256	$302,286,148	$357,908,859	$272,672,288
Banking	18,451,964	10,396,779	37,223,234	56,005,107	31,546,314

COMMERCIAL FAILURES—*Continued.*

The totals for paints and oils (manufactures) omitted in preceding table, were—(1917) $140,646; (1916) $544,949; (1915) $1,312,744; (1914) $350,979; (1913) $901,237.

NOTE—Iron, woolens, and cottons include all the branches of those manufactures; machinery includes vehicles, shipbuilding, hardware, fixtures, and implements; lumber includes saw, planing, sash, and door mills and furniture; clothing includes tailors, men's and women's clothing, also furnishings; chemicals include chemical fertilizers; printing includes books and maps; leather and shoes include saddlery and trunks; liquors include wines, brewers, and bottlers; glass includes pottery, lime, cement, quarry, and stone; groceries include creamery, teas, and coffees; hotels include lodging houses and caterers; dry goods include department stores, curtains, and draperies; furniture includes glass and glassware; hardware includes implements and utensils; and jewelry includes watches and optical goods. Brokers include agents, commission men, real estate agents, insurance, storage, express, harbor lines, etc.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES, FIRST HALF OF 1918.

STATES.	TOTAL 1918.			STATES.	TOTAL 1918.			STATES.	TOTAL 1918.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabil's.		No.	Assets.	Liabil's.		No.	Assets.	Liabil's.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Maine	84	452,799	639,754	Fla	45	367,215	439,257	N. D	19	203,219	267,836
N. H	23	97,822	182,412	Ky	76	296,134	448,757	S. D	11	42,613	67,228
Vt	22	157,012	216,928	Tenn	97	865,825	1,108,856	Neb	34	116,341	248,729
Mass	484	4,995,721	8,713,183	Ala	48	384,730	538,592	Kan	53	162,019	242,498
Conn	168	820,026	1,612,185	Miss	44	77,429	130,259	Mont	44	399,106	384,024
R. I	73	204,918	391,770	Ark	50	214,821	342,444	Idaho	33	182,115	190,999
N. Y	892	13,076,219	23,901,593	Okla	78	335,526	479,468	Wyo	3	113,023	134,536
N. J	169	1,394,112	2,101,456	La	78	194,440	361,761	Col	54	176,736	380,645
Pa	429	4,366,119	8,150,170	Texas	139	583,062	1,285,880	N. Mex	6	34,048	40,328
Md	70	382,822	551,273	Ohio	336	4,688,416	4,462,208	Ariz	17	120,712	281,642
Del	19	34,013	166,521	Ind	174	721,631	1,212,749	Utah	34	112,525	155,167
D. of Col.	8	802,540	112,225	Ill	391	2,578,222	4,897,440	Nev	12	29,130	63,952
Va	65	517,921	715,866	Mich	208	2,361,338	3,074,524	Wash	78	797,917	1,415,088
W. Va	34	235,730	356,907	Wis	96	1,137,825	1,171,254	Ore	125	2,958,641	3,291,215
N. C	79	753,411	863,038	Minn	124	838,422	1,242,547	Cal	387	1,792,091	3,225,975
S. C	33	304,513	387,254	Iowa	130	459,934	879,381				
Ga	59	1,235,623	1,435,137	Mo	157	2,411,626	4,830,631	U. S. Tot'l	5,889	53,751,093	87,793,563

FAILURES, BY CLASSES, FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERS, 1918.

MANUFACTURERS.	First Quarter		Sec'd Quarter		TRADERS.	First Quarter		Sec'd Quarter	
		Liabil's.		Liabil's.			Liabil's.		Liabil's.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Iron, foundries and nails	7	56,562	10	113,753	General stores	191	1,340,141	149	1,298,836
Machinery and tools	55	2,081,850	41	1,742,361	Groceries, meat and fish	625	2,684,987	553	2,753,531
Woolens, carpets and knit goods			3	32,909	Hotels and restaurants	114	1,735,814	106	842,151
Cottons, lace & hosiery	8	185,528	11	100,053	Liquors and tobacco	128	784,840	143	957,015
Lumber, carpenters and coopers	104	1,682,934	75	2,116,226	Clothing and furnishing	259	2,080,821	169	1,679,737
Clothing and millinery	119	1,116,068	75	1,084,135	Dry goods and carpets	130	3,019,793	64	545,374
Hats, gloves and furs	9	102,442	10	142,644	Shoes, rub'rs and trunks	62	377,120	43	203,708
Chemicals and drugs	12	133,754	11	117,867	Furniture and crockery	57	608,750	47	378,778
Paints and oils	3	18,439	5	32,812	Hardware, stoves & tools	46	311,390	39	280,877
Printing and engraving	45	455,322	43	1,138,923	Chemicals and drugs	95	690,889	75	897,945
Milling and bakers	68	518,269	49	415,531	Paints and oils	9	41,554	11	53,080
Leather, shoes & harn's.	16	363,650	31	895,840	Jewelry and clocks	101	1,098,924	32	251,362
Liquors and tobacco	19	3,625,567	22	629,873	Books and papers	12	56,211	9	95,767
Glass, earthenware and brick	23	901,188	22	750,467	Hats, furs and gloves	7	24,957	9	69,358
All other	364	7,747,145	318	6,791,857	Total trading	2,226	19,263,903	1,685	13,019,441
					Agents, brokers, etc	222	11,527,679	178	8,888,570
Total manufacturing	852	18,988,718	726	16,105,251	Total commercial	3,300	49,780,300	2,589	38,013,262
					Banking	101	2,325,000		

CANADIAN FAILURES, FIRST HALF OF 1918.

PROVINCES.	COMMERCIAL.			MANUFACTURING.		TRADING.		OTHER COM'L.	
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
Ontario	163	$2,814,827	$3,208,455	59	$2,735,116	93	$452,819	11	$20,520
Quebec	191	2,204,011	2,961,462	55	1,052,741	132	1,733,906	4	174,815
British Columbia	16	903,525	995,049	5	856,030	11	139,019		
Nova Scotia	17	270,908	822,254	5	728,810	11	91,925	1	1,519
Newfoundland									
Manitoba	52	151,213	243,346	5	19,220	40	204,016	7	20,110
New Brunswick	10	8,250	23,414			8	20,214	2	3,200
Prince Edward Isl	2	4,529	18,487			2	18,487		
Alberta	14	139,418	149,180	3	19,019	9	123,135	2	7,026
Saskatchewan	36	155,612	233,047	1	50,000	32	178,831	3	4,216
Total	501	$6,652,293	$8,654,694	133	$5,460,936	338	$2,962,352	30	$231,406

There were no banking failures in Canada in the first half of 1918.

CANADIAN FAILURES, 1915-17.

Manufacturers.	1917.		1916.		1915.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
Iron and foundries	5	$163,000	9	$330,605	8	$90,005
Machinery and tools	18	692,718	14	151,590	51	730,998
Woolens, carpets, etc	1	35,000	2	9,400	5	45,300
Cotton, hosiery, etc	.....	.....	2	301,900	2	6,100
Lumber and carpenters	45	2,577,040	47	3,290,284	75	4,115,701
Clothing and millinery	35	846,926	51	259,558	102	1,180,201
Hats, gloves and furs	5	62,400	5	72,800	12	541,202
Chemicals and drugs	2	21,500	1	5,000	21	554,498
Paints and oils	1	6,000	2	11,200	.....	.....
Printing and engraving	12	807,812	24	146,440	32	282,302
Milling and bakers	20	61,843	40	266,019	46	331,392
Leather, shoes, etc	13	355,217	13	299,804	14	410,503
Liquors and tobacco	11	385,925	10	592,701	12	521,802
Glass and earthenware	8	329,415	15	1,371,062	25	1,611,701
All other	85	1,110,298	128	1,488,283	250	3,605,709
Manufacturing	261	$7,455,094	363	$8,796,646	655	$13,877,414
Traders.						
General stores	133	$1,578,645	217	$1,835,694	295	$4,333,693
Groceries and meats	239	949,435	315	1,298,125	414	1,676,007
Hotels and restaurants	72	985,230	127	1,901,753	162	3,368,562
Liquors and tobacco	21	96,655	49	433,134	88	632,903
Clothing and furnishing	62	337,184	120	1,172,064	223	2,534,096
Dry goods and carpets	51	1,629,397	72	1,341,716	130	1,902,208
Shoes, rubber, and trunks	35	371,126	58	262,325	75	678,804
Furniture and crockery	8	130,496	25	541,417	53	521,904
Hardware, stove, and tools	26	277,711	52	581,917	86	1,150,795
Chemicals and drugs	19	126,529	22	116,549	31	280,805
Paints and oils	1	3,100	3	25,000	.....	.....
Jewelry and clocks	10	129,440	29	183,066	41	295,005
Books and papers	8	210,200	16	63,945	26	124,308
Hats, furs and gloves	8	430,075	10	78,274	18	392,597
All other	84	1,162,016	122	2,455,389	243	3,805,263
Trading	777	$8,417,239	1,237	$12,290,368	1,188	$21,696,890
Agents and brokers	59	2,369,132	85	3,982,520	118	5,588,017
Total	1,097	$18,241,465	1,685	$25,069,534	2,661	$41,162,321

FAILURES IN UNITED STATES, 1857-1917.

Year.	No.	Dollars.	Year.	No.	Dollars.	Year.	No.	Dollars.	Year.	No.	Dollars.
1857..	4,932	291,750,000	1873..	5,183	228,499,000	1888..	10,679	128,829,973	1903..	12,069	145,444,185
1858..	4,225	95,749,000	1874..	5,830	155,239,000	1889..	10,882	148,784,337	1904..	12,199	144,202,311
1859..	3,913	64,394,000	1875..	7,740	201,000,000	1890..	10,907	189,356,964	1905..	11,520	102,676,172
1860..	3,676	79,807,000	1876..	9,092	191,117,000	1891..	12,273	189,868,638	1906..	10,682	119,201,515
1861..	6,993	207,210,000	1877..	8,872	190,669,936	1892..	10,344	114,044,167	1907..	11,725	197,385,225
1862..	1,652	23,049,000	1878..	10,478	234,383,132	1893..	15,242	346,779,889	1908..	15,690	222,315,684
1863..	495	7,899,000	1879..	6,658	98,149,053	1894..	13,885	172,992,856	1909..	12,924	154,603,465
1864..	520	8,579,000	1880..	4,735	65,752,000	1895..	13,197	173,196,060	1910..	12,652	201,757,097
1865..	530	17,625,000	1881..	5,582	81,155,932	1896..	15,088	226,096,834	1911..	13,241	186,498,823
1866..	1,505	53,783,000	1882..	6,738	101,547,564	1897..	13,351	154,332,071	1912..	15,452	203,117,391
1867..	2,780	96,666,000	1883..	9,184	172,874,172	1898..	12,186	130,662,899	1913..	15,632	250,802,536
1868..	2,608	63,694,000	1884..	10,968	226,343,427	1899..	9,337	90,879,889	1914..	18,280	357,908,859
1969..	2,799	75,054 000	1885..	10,637	124,220,321	1900..	10,774	138,495,673	1915..	22.156	302,286,148
1870..	3,546	88,242,000	1886..	9,834	114,644,119	1901..	11,002	113,092,379	1916..	16.993	196,213,256
1871..	2,915	85,252,000	1887..	9,634	167,560,944	1902..	11,615	117,476,769	1917..	13,855	182,441,371
1872..	4.069	121,056,000									

ASSETS AND FAILED FIRMS, 1894-1917.

Year.	Assets.	Year.	Assets.	Year.	Assets.	Year.	Assets.	Year.	Assets.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1917...	103,464,805	1912...	126,287,321	1907...	138,535,645	1902...	58,729,557	1897...	105,014,054
1916...	113,599,026	1911...	124,516,544	1906...	66,610,322	1901...	55,455,940	1896...	156,081,500
1915...	183,453,785	1910...	136,538,168	1905...	57,826,090	1900...	78,079,555	1895...	121,021,535
1914...	265,293,046	1909...	102,773,007	1904...	84,438,076	1899...	50,221,409	1894...	121,251,136
1913...	174,688,151	1908...	146,199,325	1903...	90,013,981	1898...	82,577,452		

RECORD OF NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Following are the comparative figures as specially compiled by The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of companies incorporated in the Eastern States during the last three years with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 or more:

	1917.	1916.	1915.		1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan.....	$244,450,000	$270,995,000	$51,150,000	Aug....	$382,100,000	$113,472,000	$67,100,000
Feb.....	283,815,000	365,995,300	53,950,000	Sept....	202,500,000	164,700,000	286,625,000
Mar.....	281,000,000	194,750,000	70,050,000	Oct.....	308,513,700	303,768,700	208,695,000
Apr.....	361 510,000	166,650,000	32,200,000	Nov.....	285,590,000	260,407,800	190,075,000
May.....	388,481,000	209,735,000	78,950,000	Dec.....	186,350,000	230,850,000	135,125,000
June.....	352,584,000	264,350,000	181,247,100				
July.....	416,350,000	217,662,500	71,100,000	Total.	$3,693,243,700	$2,669,246,300	$1,426,267.100

RATIO OF FAILED FIRMS TO ALL FIRMS, 1866-1917.

Year.	No. of Failures.	No. of Business Concerns	% of Failures.	Year.	No. of Failures.	No. of Business Concerns	% of Failures.	Year.	No. of Failures.	No. of Business Concerns	% of Failures.
1917	13,855	1,733,225	.80	1899	9,337	1,147,595	.81	1882	6,788	822,256	.82
1916	16,993	1,707,639	.99	1898	12,186	1,105,830	1.10	1881	4,735	781,689	.71
1915	22,156	1,674,788	1.32	1897	13,351	1,058,521	1.26	1880	4,375	746,823	.63
1914	18,280	1,655,496	1.10	1896	15,088	1,151,579	1.31	1879	6,658	702,157	.95
1913	16,037	1,616,517	.99	1895	13,197	1,209,282	1.09	1878	10,478	674,741	1.55
1912	15,452	1,664,279	.98	1894	13,885	1,114,174	1.25	1877	8,872	652,006	1.36
1911	13,441	1,525,024	.81	1893	15,242	1,193,113	1.28	1876	9,092	681,900	1.33
1910	12,652	1,515,143	.80	1892	10,344	1,172,705	.88	1875	7,740	642,420	1.21
1909	12,924	1,486,389	.80	1891	12,273	1,142,951	1.07	1874	5,830	600,490	.97
1908	15,690	1,447,554	1.08	1890	10,907	1,110,590	.98	1873	5,183	559,764	.93
1907	11,725	1,418,075	.82	1889	10,882	1,051,140	1.04	1872	4,069	528,970	.77
1906	10,682	1,392,949	.77	1888	10,679	1,046,662	1.02	1871	2,915	475,145	.61
1905	11,520	1,357,455	.85	1887	9,634	994,281	.90	1870	3,546	427,230	.83
1904	12,199	1,320,172	.92	1886	9,824	969,341	1.01	1869	2,799	352,674	.79
1903	12,069	1,281,481	.94	1885	10,637	919,990	1.16	1868	2,608	278,840	.94
1902	11,615	1,253,172	.93	1884	10,968	904,759	1.21	1867	2,780	209,720	1.33
1901	11,002	1,219,242	.90	1883	9,184	863,993	1.06	1866	1,505	160,000	.94
1900	10,774	1,174,300	.92								

All years are full calendar years.

BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1893-1917.

Year.	Total.		National.		Year.	Total.		National.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1917	42	$18,451,964	4	$3,700,000	1904	99	$28,158,811	24	$10,257,223
1916	50	10,396,779	8	1,755,000	1903	121	29,685,766	12	5,735,477
1915	133	37,223,234	18	13,649,000	1902	63	10,969,072	2	420,617
1913	120	31,546,314	7	5,197,336	1901	74	18,018,774	9	5,666,231
1912	79	24,219,522	4	8,313,000	1900	58	14,456,563	5	1,312,721
1911	107	25,511,606	3	1,250,000	1899	55	27,116,790	10	7,106,567
1910	119	41,097,255	10	4,284,482	1898	80	18,395,094	11	4,102,290
1909	80	24,677,128	11	4,109,224	1897	171	28,249,700	28	5,977,421
1908	180	123,126,956	31	48,388,000	1896	198	50,718,915	34	22,674,612
1907	132	233,325,972	12	12,533,000	1895	132	20,710,210	34	5,863,342
1906	58	18,805,380	8	1,490,966	1894	125	125,666,035	18	4,803,616
1905	78	20,227,155	16	4,198,348	1893	642	210,998,808	161	67,673,894

CINCINNATI BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—1888-1917.

Year.	Estimated Cost of Structures.	Year.	Estimated Cost of Structures.	Year.	Estimated Cost of Structures.	Year.	Estimated Cost of Structures.
1888	$4,098,308	1896	$2,864,953	1904	$6,325,330	1911	$13,383,000
1889	4,143,214	1897	2,486,900	1905	9,709,450	1912	8,962,214
1890	4,310,701	1898	1,873,070	1906	7,101,866	1913	8,348,432
1891	5,068,538	1899	2,650,879	1907	7,737,062	1914	8,820,446
1892	4,229,809	1900	2,145,035	1908	6,428,988	1915	14,025,333
1893	3,673,939	1901	3,505,450	1909	7,806,369	1916	10,842,895
1894	3,131,960	1902	4,669,585	1910	8,052,915	1917	10,451,315
1895	3,049,744	1903	4,502,255				

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN BOSTON—1871-1917.

Year.	Brick.	Wood.	Total.	Year.	Brick.	Wood.	Total.
1917	445	704	$17,194,094	1893	262	1,621	$15,127,723
1916	1,008	1,438	32,791,492	1892	329	1,964	17,364,413
1915	637	1,219	29,113,692	1891	318	1,529	18,893,606
1914	465	1,084	24,192,708	1890	390	1,629	14,736,610
1913	440	1,225	22,780,011	1889	349	1,659	17,120,777
1912	469	1,295	26,755,652	1888	316	1,487	12,343,223
1911	271	1,053	19,401,896	1887	417	1,431	12,627,102
1910	385	1,051	20,875,671	1886	425	1,477	15,870,705
1909	390	1,154	16,756,431	1885	350	1,468	13,331,550
1908	166	680	11,252,662	1884	262	1,199	10,462,207
1907	355	865	19,223,226	1883	238	703	9,921,609
1906	479	1,153	23,034,701	1882	238	788	8,918,969
1905	158	222	12,364,747	1881	203	300	3,144,260
1904	409	696	22,028,067	1880	159	273	3,292,080
1903	287	549	15,264,940	1879			
1902	235	596	13,529,110	1878	210	421	4,299,988
1901	413	610	17,859,711	1877	191	506	6,446,655
1900	614	1,238	16,446,200	1876	266	613	8,082,576
1899	317	990	15,531,490	1875	355	772	11,957,038
1898	395	1,262	15,290,870	1874	497	1,029	
1897	364	2,003	19,542,399	1873	597	721	49,444,271
1896	337	1,498	16,305,836	1872	706	1,034	
1895	381	1,345	21,132,634	1871			
1894	189	1,076	9,072,772				

Construction figures do not include alterations. Cost total includes alterations.

COST OF NEW BUILDINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES—1910-1917.

CITY.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Atlanta, Ga.	$9,806,836	$5,112,944	$4,564,387	$4,589,214	$3,661,846	$4,971,612
Baltimore, Md.	.....	14,053,302	16,308,299	9,541,891	9,246,497	6,302,643
Boston, Mass.	26,755,652	22,780,011	23,187,282	29,113,692	27,826,628	23,426,661
Brooklyn, N. Y.	40,537,784	34,762,506	41,872,307	45,601,851	37,074,558	28,503,290
Buffalo, N. Y.	12,992,000	13,300,360	10,709,000	11,798,000	13,137,000	10,501,000
Cambridge, Mass.	2,946,490	6,588,685	6,300,105	3,384,290	4,210,946	3,741,273
Chicago, Ill.	83,175,900	89,668,427	83,261,710	97,291,400	112,835,150	64,188,750
Cincinnati, Ohio.	8,660,264	7,543,475	8,150,000	13,443,414	8,597,265	7,921,110
Cleveland, Ohio.	18,180,078	22,543,365	26,991,050	32,660,305	33,098,255	30,483,750
Columbus, Ohio.	4,675,303	5,508,408	6,885,065	4,928,425	7,193,240	3,914,730
Dayton, Ohio.	3,552,120	3,288,350	2,977,990	3,534,620	5,589,727	3,946,736
Denver, Col.	5,332,675	2,797,148	3,750,460	2,648,575	4,028,840	4,252,000
Detroit, Mich.	25,588,470	30,434,380	28,207,395	32,235,540	51,067,590	39,692,305
Fall River, Mass.	1,240,255	1,507,855	1,493,235	1,824,696	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2,456,516	4,169,000	3,618,119	2,684,037	3,479,239	1,907,017
Hartford, Conn.	7,379,525	5,784,751	4,052,076	5,575,895	7,383,163	7,681,616
Indianapolis, Ind.	9,150,407	9,361,973	7,933,381	7,083,642	8,899,404	7,103,038
Jersey City, N. J.	5,911,880	5,413,607	3,826,174	5,351,630	5,005,243	3,596,718
Kansas City, Kan.	795,775	1,252,860	1,110,988	962,749	778,430	1,656,965
Kansas City, Mo.	12,127,079	10,578,162	10,204,970	10,667,405	11,557,643	10,138,450
Los Angeles, Cal.	31,367,995	31,641,921	17,361,925	11,888,662	15,036,025	16,932,082
Louisville, Ky.	6,562,777	3,617 540	4,397,310	4,055,390	4,030,435	1,607,280
Lowell, Mass.	1,291,649	969,868	773,514	1,231,310	1,745,310	1,524,259
Memphis, Tenn.	7,162,214	3,949,368	2,946,818	2,730,488	3,091,970	2,626,850
Milwaukee, Wis.	15,257,162	13,647,624	9,882,085	11,564,325	14,762,851	11,149,492
Minneapolis, Minn.	14,229,475	12,857,935	15,214,525	16,349,940	22,909,910	9,257,285
Nashville, Tenn.	1,378,997	.....	.....	.....	3,621,132	1,095,575
Newark, N. J.	11,628,358	16,317,973	10,061,910	6,162,052	8,808,316	9,336,594
New Bedford, Mass.	2,400,050	3,067,700	3,039,736	3,126,734	4,762,081	3,053,211
New Haven, Conn.	4,762,341	4,790,151	4,380,842	7,104,947	5,020,446	5,644,869
New Orleans, La.	3,309,620	4,088,261	2,948,751	2,950,357	3,117,614	2,747,678
New York, N. Y.	163,539,262	107,104,707	74,030,241	103,023,800	152,482,704	37,614,000
Oakland, Cal.	8,821,950	8,533,251	4,717,520	5,045,290	5,570,296	4,383,132
Omaha, Neb.	4,546,761	4,110,733	4,610,456	5,385,005	7,225,957	7,737,047
Philadelphia, Pa.	36,392,405	35,125,810	34,694,340	35,010,640	49,896,370	34,055,480
Pittsburgh and Allegheny.	11,530,531	15,470,955	18,194,182	14,227,020	13,556,965	11,464,207
Portland, Ore.	14,652,071	12,956,915	8,334,075	4,895,345	6,301,360	3,642,735
Providence, R. I.	8,530,800	7,289,100	6,334,900	7,023,700	7,053,600	2,041,700
Reading, Pa.	1,571,425	848,850	1,148,850	1,102,100	1,401,725	912,875
Richmond, Va.	6,255,711	3,636,476	3,391,571	3,244,752	4,927,396	4,118,688
Rochester, N. Y.	12,035,466	9,642,124	8,733,257	9,108,333	9,036,431	6,719,620
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,119,797	895,079	625,574	942,770	892,142	827,541
St. Louis, Mo.	20,675,804	15,340,012	12,885,398	11,439,320	12,753,386	104,48,614
St. Paul, Minn.	8,051,417	9,456,450	14,718,696	9,237,458	11,128,627	7,217,140
San Francisco, Cal.	23,338,563	21,037,264	28,177,563	13,990,704	18,837,153	15,586,337
Scranton, Pa.	1,716,491	1,413,559	1,668,904	1,683,592	1,540,972	1,421,486
Seattle, Wash.	8,415,325	9,321,115	12,664,970	6,456,995	8,304,689	6,714,315
Syracuse, N. Y.	4,487,861	5,206,768	3,412,184	4,693,316	4,278,143	4,252,701
Toledo, Ohio.	5,321,426	5,863,101	6,090,182	7,563,680	9,692,268	7,264,546
Washington, D. C.	17,593,848	10,499,402	10,415,645	9,749,301	15,049,804	12,916,886
Worcester, Mass.	6,689,900	4,780,495	5,731,469	4,526,382	6,633,349	4,332,855
Total.	$738,989,710	$673,220,625	$619,752,354	$641,769,199	$780,183,970	$512,576,744

Figures for 1916 and 1917 are from Bradstreet's. New York means Manhattan and Bronx, and the figures for 1917 do not include alterations: Manhattan, $13,669,644; the Bronx, $1,580,835. Manhattan, 1917, new buildings, $29,068,525; the Bronx, $8,545, 475.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN U. S. IN 1917.

(From Bradstreet's.)

The total number of permits filed at 157 cities of the United States in 1917 was 233,101, and the total value was $704,674,761, decreases of, respectively, 19.7 and 29.3 per cent. Every group of cities showed a decrease in permits and values.

SECTION.	No. of Cities	No. of Permits. 1917.	Values 1917.	COMPARED WITH 1916. P'mts.	COMPARED WITH 1916. Values	SECTION.	No. of Cities	No. of Permits. 1917.	Values 1917.	COMPARED WITH 1916. P'mts.	COMPARED WITH 1916. Values
New Eng..	25	18,025	$70,987,172	D 19.9	D 24.2	Southern..	25	25,276	52,894,657	D 25.1	D.14.3
Middle....	30	54,646	209,046,011	D 18.1	D 41.3	Far West..	22	41,265	71,445,661	D 14.1	D 9.1
Western...	22	53,108	135,255,328	D 19.1	D 16.7						
Northwest	19	23,661	123,510,385	D 26.7	D 38.4	T'l U. S..	157	233,101	704,674,751	D 19.7	D 29.3
Southwest.	14	17,120	41,535,547	D 14.0	D 5.0	Canada...	11	11,049	22,226,315	D .8	D 18.2

The largest decrease in permits was in the northwestern group, 26.7 per cent, while the southwestern and far-western groups showed the smallest losses, with decreases in the neighborhood of 14 per cent each.

The following table shows the aggregate expenditures at 120 identical cities for nine years past:

YEAR.	First Six Months.	Second Six Months.	Total.	YEAR.	First Six Months.	Second Six Months.	Total.
1909.	$465,045,920	$423,068,821	$888,114,741	1914.	413,178,231	315,622,841	728,801,072
1910.	449,650,527	397,341,095	846,991,622	1915.	371,867,026	391,476,785	763,343,811
1911.	412,647,909	411,499,975	824,147,884	1916.	464,043,750	455,391,453	919,435,203
1912.	449,572,933	429,521,375	879,094,308	1917.	377,072,649	256,411,164	633,483,813
1913.	441,471,209	373,038,151	814,509,360				

TABLE OF DEPRECIATION IN BUILDINGS.

(By R. M. Hurd.)

Construction and Occupancy.	Term of Life in Years.	Rate of Fund Proposed in %	Term of Sinking Fd. @ 3% in Years.	Construction and Occupancy.	Term of Life in Years.	Rate of Fund Proposed in %	Term of Sinking Fd. @ 3% in Years.
Cheap frame, ten....	10 to 15	10 to 5	9 to 16	Cheap brick, res....	35 to 50	2 to 1	31 to 47
Cheap frame, res....	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31	Cheap br., off. bldg.	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31
Better frame, res....	50 to 75	2 to 1	31 to 47	Better brick, res....	50 to 75	1½ to 1	37 to 47
Cheap brick, ten....	25 to 30	3 to 2	23 to 31	Gd. br., or st., off. bldg	75 to 100	1	47

ECONOMIC EXISTENCE OF BUILDINGS.

Type of Building.	Life in Years.	Type of Building.	Life in Years.	Type of Building.	Life in Years.	Type of Building.	Life in Years.
"Taxpayer"....	12 to 15	Store bldgs....	21 to 25	Off. & bus. bldgs	27 to 33	Residences.....	37 to 44
Hotels.....	15 to 18	Ten. and flats..	25 to 27	Lofts and fac...	33 to 37	Banks and inst.	44 to 50
Apart. houses..	18 to 21						

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1875-1917.

(These are the property losses, estimated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.)

Year (Calendar.)	Loss.	Year (Calendar.)	Loss.	Year (Calendar.)	Loss.	Year (Calendar.)	Loss.
1875.....	$78,102,285	1886.....	$104,924,750	1897.....	$116,354,575	1908.....	$217,885,850
1876.....	64,630,500	1887.....	120,283,055	1898.....	130,593,905	1909.....	188,705,150
1877.....	68,265,800	1888.....	110,885,665	1899.....	153,597,830	1910.....	214,003,300
1878.....	64,315,900	1889.....	123,046,833	1900.....	160,929,805	1911.....	217,004,575
1879.....	77,703,700	1890.....	108,993,792	1901.....	165,817,810	1912.....	206,438,900
1880.....	74,643,400	1891.....	143,764,967	1902.....	161,078,040	1913.....	203,763,550
1881.....	81,280,900	1892.....	151,516,098	1903.....	145,392,155	1914.....	221,439,350
1882.....	84,505,024	1893.....	167,544,370	1904.....	229,198,050	1915.....	172,033,200
1883.....	100,149,228	1894.....	140,006,484	1905.....	165,221,650	1916.....	214,530,995
1884.....	110,008,611	1895.....	142,110,233	1906.....	518,611,800	1917.....	250,753,640
1885.....	102,818,796	1896.....	118,737,420	1907.....	215,084,709		

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1915-1917.

(Compiled by R. G. Dun & Co.)

Month.	1917.	1916.	1915.	Month.	1917.	1916.	1915.
January....	$36,431,770	$21,423,350	$20,060,600	August.....	$21,751,100	$10,745,000	$10,067,100
February...	29,587,660	24,770,770	13,081,250	September..	13,814,490	12,244,625	14,823,500
March.....	17,523,000	38,680,250	18,786,400	October.....	26,384,450	17,701,375	14,465,850
April.....	18,597,225	12,681,050	18,180,350	November..	20,198,025	19,898,450	21,204,850
May.....	24,968,800	15,973,500	11,388,450	December...	26,360,300	22,063,325	20,877,100
June.....	15,513,270	12,247,500	10,893,950				
July.....	16,143,050	23,013,800	9,006,800	Total....	$267,273,140	$231,442,995	$182,836,200

LOSSES BY FIRES IN UNITED STATES NATIONAL FORESTS.

(By the Forest Service.)

Forest fires burned over 962,000 acres of National Forest lands in 1917 and caused a loss of $1,358,060 to the Government in timber, forage, and young growth, according to figures compiled by the Forest Service. Protracted drought and periods of high winds made the conditions virtually the same as in 1910, when many persons were burned to death and 25 million dollars worth of timber on the National Forests was destroyed. In addition to the actual loss in timber and forage, the fires of 1917 entailed extra expenditures by the Government of $1,121,451. Of the 7,814 fires all but 2,132, set by lightning, were caused by human agencies and could have been prevented. There were 952 incendiary fires, mostly in Oregon, California, and Arkansas. Careless campers were responsible for 1,288. Railroads, partly through failure to comply with the law and use proper spark arresters, set 1,003.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The American Forestry Association, with headquarters at 1410 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882 and incorporated in January, 1897. It is devoted to the conservation of private, State and National forests and to public education in the knowledge of trees, their care and development. It is a voluntary organization for the inculcation and spread of a forest policy on a scale adequate for economic needs, and any person is eligible for membership. It is independent, has no official connection with any Federal or State Department or policy, and is devoted to a public service conducive to National prosperity. It asserts that forestry means the propagation and care of forests for the production of timber as a crop; protection of watersheds; utilization of non agricultural soil; use of forests for public recreation. It declares that forestry is of immense importance to the people; that the latest available figures show that the forests annually supply over $1,500,000,000 worth of products; employ 830,000 people; pay $440,000,000 in wages, and that they cover 550,000,000 acres of land unsuited for agriculture; regulate the distribution of water; prevent erosion of lands, and are essential to the beauty of the country and the health of the Nation. It recognizes that forestry is an industry limited by economic conditions; that private owners should be aided and encouraged by investigations, demonstrations, and educational work, since they cannot be expected to practise forestry at a financial loss; that Federal and State Governments should undertake scientific forestry upon National and State forest reserves for the benefit of the public. It devotes its influence and educational facilities to the development of public thought and knowledge along these practical lines.

The membership of the association is 16,500 in every State in the Union, in Canada and all over the world. The subscribing membership is $3 a year; contributing membership $10 a year; sustaining membership $25 a year, and life membership $100. Members receive each month the *American Forestry Magazine* which contains articles pertaining to trees, forests, and birds.

President—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J. *Treasurer*—John E. Jenks, Washington, D. C.
Executive Secretary and Editor-in-Chief—Percival S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1918.)

COUNTRY.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Money.	Remarks.
Argentine Rep..	Gold.....	Peso.....	$0.9648	Currency: Depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent. face value; exchange rate, $0.475.
Austria-Hung'y	Gold.....	Crown.....	.2026	Greatly depreciated; no quotations.
Belgium.....	Gold, silver	Franc.....	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is standard.
Bolivia.....	Gold.....	Boliviano.....	.3893	12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.5462	Currency: Government paper; exchange rate, 23 cents to a milreis.
Brit. Colonies, Austr. & Africa	Gold.....	Pound sterling....	4.8665	
Canada.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.0000	
Cent. America:				
Costa Rica....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.4653	Exchange rate $0.25 = 1 colon.
Brit. Honduras	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.0000	
Nicaragua....	Gold.....	Cordoba.....	1.0000	Exchange rate $1.00 = 1.01 cordobas.
Guatemala....	Silver....	Peso.....	.7234	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate 40 pesos = $1.00.
Honduras....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.7234	Currency: Bank notes; exchange rate about $0.55.
Salvador.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.7234	Cur'ncy: Convert. into silver; exch. rate $0.40.
Chile.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.3650	Currency: Inconvert. paper; exchange rate $0.32.
China.....	Silver...	Tael. Halkwan (customs).	1 2066	The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Halkwan tael. The values of other taels are based on their relation to the value of the Halkwan tael.
		Dol.. Yuan.....	.7771	The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivlent to .644+ of the Halkwan tael.
		Dol.. British....	.7800	
		Dol.. Mexican...	.7857	
Colombia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	.9733	Currency: Government paper and gold; exchange rate 1.04 pesos to $1 gold.
Cuba.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.0000	
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.2680	Exchange rate $0.306 = 1 crown.
Ecuador.....	Gold.....	Sucre.....	.4867	Exchange rate $0.36 = 1 sucre.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piast's)	4.9431	Standard is British pound sterling, legal tender for 97½ piasters.
France.....	Gold, silver	Franc.....	.1930	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard. Exchange value $0.1828.
German Empire	Gold.....	Mark.....	.2382	Greatly depreciated; no quotation.
Great Britain..	Gold.....	Pound sterling....	4.8665	Exchange value $4.754.
Greece.....	Gold, silver	Drachma.....	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is standard.
Hayti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.2500	Currency: Inconvert. paper: exch. rate $0.183.
India (British).	Gold.....	Rupee.....	.3244	(15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.)
Italy.....	Gold, silver	Lire.....	.1930	Mem. Lat. Un'n; gold, stand.; exch. val., $0.1575.
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.4985	Exchange value $0.5545.
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.0000	Cur'ncy: Deprec. silv. coins. Customs dut's in gold.
Mexico.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.4985	Exchange value $0.535.
Netherlands...	Gold.....	Florin.....	.4020	Exchange value $0.4825.
Newfoundland.	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.0000	
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.2680	Exchange rate $0.308 = 1 crown.
Panama.....	Gold.....	Balboa.....	1.0000	
Paraguay.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.7648	Currency: Deprec. paper; exch. rate 3,500 per cent.
Persia.....	Gold.... Silver...	Achreh..... Kran.....	.0959 .1332	Silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran $0.179.
Peru.....	Gold.....	Libra.....	4.8665	
Philippine Isls..	Gold.....	Peso.....	.5000	
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Escudo.....	1.0805	Currency: Inconvert. paper; exch. rate $0.62.
Roumania.....	Gold.....	Leu.....	.1930	
Russia.....	Gold.....	Ruble.....	.5146	Exchange rate $0.12 = 1 ruble.
Santo Domingo.	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.0000	
Serbia.....	Gold.....	Dinar.....	.1930	
Siam.....	Gold.....	Tical.....	.3709	
Spain.....	Gold, silver	Peseta.....	.1930	Valuation is for gold peseta; currency, notes of Bank of Spain; exchange value $0.23.
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.2680	Exchange rate $0.335 = 1 crown.
Switzerland....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.1930	Mem. Lat. Un.; gold, stand'd; exch. value $0.225.
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.0440	100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.0342	Exchange rate $1.00 = 0.805 pesos.
Venezuela.....	Gold.....	Bolivar.....	.1930	

The coinage for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, included no gold pieces. The other coinage was as follows: Silver half dollars, 24,105,440 ($12,052,720); silver quarters, 45,223,400 ($11,305,850); silver dimes, 116,458,800 ($11,645,880); five cent nickels, 82,723,278 ($4,136,163.90); bronze pennies, 445,628,201 ($4,456,282.01). Also, there were coined for the Philippines: Silver 50-centavo pieces, 2,502,166; silver 20-centavos, 6,255,656; silver 10-centavos, 8,210,519; nickel 5-centavos, 3,000,000; bronze 1-centavos, 12,500,000.

The total gold coinage of the world in 1913 was 15,494,784 ounces ($320,305,619); in 1914 it was 12,025,303 ounces ($248,585,071); in 1915 it was 8,896,237 ounces ($183,901,541).

The world's silver coinage: 1913, 155,497,316 ounces ($201,047,035); 1914, 192,501,238 ounces ($248,890,489); 1915, 201,459,815 ounces ($260,473,296).

ANNUAL PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON.

(By the Director of the Mint. Lowest, highest, and average quotations, and value of a fine ounce at average quotation.)

CALENDAR	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio	CALENDAR	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Dollars.*			*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Dollars.*	
1850.....	59 1-2	61 1-2	61 1-16	1.316	15.70	1884.....	49 1-2	51 3-8	50 11-16	1.11068	18.61
1851.....	60	61 5-8	61	1.337	15.46	1885.....	46 7-8	50	48 9-16	1.06510	19.41
1852.....	59 7-8	61 7-8	60 1-2	1.326	15.59	1886.....	42. .	47	45 3-8	.99467	20.78
1853.....	60 5-8	61 7-8	61 1-2	1.348	15.33	1887.....	43 1-4	47 1-8	44 11-16	.97946	21.10
1854.....	60 7-8	61 7-8	61 1-2	1.348	15.33	1888.....	41 5-8	44 9-16	42 7-8	.93974	22.00
1855.....	60	61 5-8	61 5-16	1.344	15.38	1889.....	41 15-16	44 3-8	42 11-16	.93511	22.10
1856.....	60 1-2	62 1-4	61 5-16	1.344	15.38	1890.....	43 5-8	54 5-8	47 3-4	1.04634	19.75
1857.....	61	62 3-8	61 3-4	1.353	15.27	1891.....	43 1-2	48 3-4	45 1-16	.98800	20.92
1858.....	60 3-4	61 7-8	61 5-16	1.344	15.38	1892.....	37 7-8	43 3-4	39 3-4	.87145	23.72
1859.....	61 3-4	62 3-4	62 1-16	1.36	15.19	1893.....	30 1-2	38 3-4	35 9-16	.78030	26.49
1860.....	61 1-4	62 3-8	61 11-16	1.352	15.29	1894.....	27	31 3-4	28 15-16	.63479	32.56
1861.....	60 1-8	61 3-8	60 13-16	1.333	15.50	1895.....	27 3-16	31 3-8	29 13-16	.65406	31.60
1862.....	61	62 1-8	61 7-16	1.346	15.35	1896.....	29 3-4	31 15-16	30 13-16	.67565	30.59
1863.....	61	61 3-4	61 3-8	1.345	15.37	1897.....	23 5-8	29 13-16	27 9-16	.60483	34.20
1864.....	60 5-8	62 1-2	61 3-8	1.345	15.37	1898.....	25	28 3-8	26 15-16	.59010	35.03
1865.....	60 1-2	61 5-8	61 1-16	1.338	15.44	1899.....	26 5-8	29	27 7-16	.60154	34.36
1866.....	60 3-8	62 1-4	61 1-8	1.339	15.43	1900.....	27	30 1-4	28 5-16	.62007	33.33
1867.....	60 3-8	61 1-4	60 9-16	1.328	15.57	1901.....	24 15-16	29 9-16	27 3-16	.59595	34.68
1868.....	60 1-8	61 1-8	60 1-2	1.326	15.59	1902.....	21 11-16	26 1-16	24 1-16	.52795	39.15
1869.....	60	61	60 7-16	1.325	15.60	1903.....	21 11-16	28 1-2	24 3-4	.54257	38.10
1870.....	60 1-4	60 3-4	60 9-16	1.328	15.57	1904.....	24 7-16	28 9-16	26 13-32	.57876	35.70
1871.....	60 3-16	61	60 1-2	1.326	15.57	1905.....	25 7-16	30 5-16	27 27-32	.61027	33.87
1872.....	59 1-4	61 1-8	60 5-16	1.322	15.63	1906.....	29	33 1-8	30 7-8	.67689	30.54
1873.....	57 7-8	59 15-16	59 3-16	1.29769	15.93	1907.....	24 1-4	32 7-16	30 3-16	.66152	31.24
1874.....	57 1-4	59 1-2	58 5-16	1.27883	16.16	1908.....	22	27	24 13-32	.53490	38.64
1875.....	55 1-2	57 5-8	56 11-16	1.24233	16.64	1909.....	23 1-16	24 7-8	23 23-32	.52016	39.74
1876.....	46 3-4	58 1-2	53 1-8	1.16414	17.75	1910.....	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077	38.22
1877.....	53 1-4	58 1-4	54 13-16	1.20189	17.20	1911.....	23 11-16	26 1-8	24 19-32	.53928	38.33
1878.....	49 1-2	55 1-4	52 5-8	1.15358	17.92	1912.....	25 1-8	29 11-16	28 1-16	.61470	33.62
1879.....	48 7-8	53 3-4	51 1-4	1.12392	18.39	1913.....	26 7-16	29 3-8	27 9-16	.60458	34.19
1880.....	51 1-2	52 13-16	52 1-4	1.14507	18.05	1914.....	22 1-8	27 1-4	25 1-4	.55312	37.37
1881.....	50 7-8	52 7-8	51 5-8	1.13229	18.25	1915.....	22 5-16	27 1-4	23 21-32	.51892	39.84
1882.....	50	52 3-8	51 13-16	1.13562	18.20	1916.....	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 1-4	.68647	30.11
1883.....	50 1-16	51 3-16	50 9-16	1.10874	18.64	1917.....	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525	23.09

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD, 1700-1917.

[NOTE—From 1700 to 1832 the ratios are taken from Dr. A. Soetgeer, from 1833 to 1878 from Pixley and Abell's tables, from 1879 to 1896 from daily cablegrams from London to the Bureau of the Mint, and since from daily London quotations.]

YEARS.	Ratio.	YEARS.	Ratio.	YEARS.	Ratio.	YEARS.	Ratio.	YEARS.	Ratio.
1700.....	14.81	1744.....	14.87	1788.....	14.65	1832.....	15.73	1875.....	16.64
1701.....	15.07	1745.....	14.98	1789.....	14.75	1833.....	15.93	1876.....	17.75
1702.....	15.52	1746.....	15.13	1790.....	15.04	1834.....	15.73	1877.....	17.20
1703.....	15.17	1747.....	15.26	1791.....	15.05	1835.....	15.80	1878.....	17.92
1704.....	15.22	1748.....	15.11	1792.....	15.17	1836.....	15.72	1879.....	18.39
1705.....	15.11	1749.....	14.80	1793.....	15.00	1837.....	15.83	1880.....	18.05
1706.....	15.27	1750.....	14.55	1794.....	15.37	1838.....	15.85	1881.....	18.25
1707.....	15.44	1751.....	14.39	1795.....	15.55	1839.....	15.62	1882.....	18.20
1708.....	15.41	1752.....	14.54	1796.....	15.65	1840.....	15.62	1883.....	18.64
1709.....	15.31	1753.....	14.54	1797.....	15.41	1841.....	15.70	1884.....	18.61
1710.....	15.22	1754.....	14.43	1798.....	15.59	1842.....	15.87	1885.....	19 41
1711.....	15.29	1755.....	14.68	1799.....	15.74	1843.....	15.93	1886.....	20.78
1712.....	15.31	1756.....	14.94	1800.....	15.68	1844.....	15.85	1887.....	21.10
1713.....	15.24	1757.....	14.87	1801.....	15.46	1845.....	15.92	1888.....	22.00
1714.....	15.13	1758.....	14.85	1802.....	15.26	1846.....	15.90	1889.....	22.10
1715.....	15.11	1759.....	14.15	1803.....	15.41	1847.....	15.80	1890.....	19.75
1716.....	15.09	1760.....	14.14	1804.....	15.41	1848.....	15.85	1891.....	20.92
1717.....	15.13	1761.....	14.54	1805.....	15.79	1849.....	55.78	1892.....	23.72
1718.....	15.11	1762.....	15.27	1806.....	15.52	1850.....	15.70	1893.....	26.49
1719.....	15.09	1763.....	14.99	1807.....	15.43	1851.....	15.46	1894.....	32.56
1720.....	15.04	1764.....	14.70	1808.....	16.08	1852.....	15.59	1895.....	31.60
1721.....	15.05	1765.....	14.83	1809.....	15.96	1853.....	15.33	1896.....	30.59
1722.....	15.17	1766.....	14.80	1810.....	15.77	1854.....	15.33	1897.....	34.20
1723.....	15.20	1767.....	14.85	1811.....	15.53	1855.....	15.38	1898.....	35.03
1724.....	15.11	1768.....	14.80	1812.....	16.11	1856.....	15.38	1899.....	34.36
1725.....	15.11	1769.....	14.72	1813.....	16.25	1857.....	15.27	1900.....	33.33
1726.....	15.15	1770.....	14.62	1814.....	15.04	1858.....	15.38	1901.....	34.68
1727.....	15.24	1771.....	14.66	1815.....	15.26	1859.....	15.19	1902.....	39.15
1728.....	15.11	1772.....	14.52	1816.....	15.28	1860.....	15.29	1903.....	38.10
1729.....	14.92	1773.....	14.62	1817.....	15.11	1861.....	15.50	1904.....	35.70
1730.....	14.81	1774.....	14.62	1818.....	15.35	1862.....	15.35	1905.....	33.87
1731.....	14.94	1775.....	14.72	1819.....	15.33	1863.....	15.37	1906.....	30.54
1732.....	15.09	1776.....	14.55	1820.....	15.62	1864.....	15.37	1907.....	31.24
1733.....	15.18	1777.....	14.54	1821.....	15.95	1865.....	15.44	1908.....	38.64
1734.....	15.39	1778.....	14.68	1822.....	15.80	1866.....	15.43	1909.....	39.74
1735.....	15.41	1779.....	14.80	1823.....	15.84	1867.....	15.57	1910.....	38.22
1736.....	15.18	1780.....	14.72	1824.....	15.82	1868.....	15.59	1911.....	38.33
1737.....	15.02	1781.....	14.78	1825.....	15.70	1869.....	15.60	1912.....	33.62
1738.....	14.91	1782.....	14.42	1826.....	15.76	1870.....	15.57	1913.....	34.19
1739.....	14.91	1783.....	14.48	1827.....	15.74	1871.....	15.57	1914.....	37.37
1740.....	14.94	1784.....	14.70	1828.....	15.78	1872.....	15.63	1915.....	39.84
1741.....	14.92	1785.....	14.92	1829.....	15.78	1873.....	15.93	1916.....	30.11
1742.....	14.85	1786.....	14.96	1830.....	15.82	1874.....	16.16	1917.....	23.09
1743.....	14.85	1787.....	14.92	1831.....	15.72				

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER.
(This is the content of the Standard Silver Dollar.)

CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.	CALENDAR.	Value.
	Dollars.		*Do'lar.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1861	1.031	1873	1.00368	1885	0.82379	1897	0.46745	1908	0.41371
1862	1.041	1874	.98909	1886	.76931	1898	.45640	1909	.40231
1863	1.040	1875	.96086	1887	.75755	1899	.46525	1910	.41825
1864	1.040	1876	.90039	1888	.72683	1900	.47958	1911	.41909
1865	1.035	1877	.92958	1889	.72325	1901	.46093	1912	.47543
1866	1.036	1878	.89222	1890	.80927	1902	.40835	1913	.48760
1867	1.027	1879	.86928	1891	.76416	1903	.41960	1914	.42810
1868	1.025	1880	.88564	1892	.67401	1904	.44763	1915	.40135
1869	1.024	1881	.87575	1893	.60351	1905	.47200	1916	.53094
1870	1.027	1882	.87833	1894	.49097	1906	.52353	1917	.69242
1871	1.025	1883	.85754	1895	.50587	1907	.51164		
1872	1.022	1884	.85904	1896	.52257				

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS, 1848-1917.

YEAR. (Calendar.)	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.	YEAR. (Calendar.)	Gold.	Silver.	Minor.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1848	3,775,512	2,040,050	64,157	5,879,720	1883	29,241,990	29,246,968	1,604,770	60,093,728
1849	9,007,761	2,114,950	41,984	11,164,695	1884	23,991,756	28,534,866	796,483	53,323,106
1850	31,981,738	1,866,100	44,467	33,892,306	1885	27,773,012	28,962,176	191,622	56,926,810
1851	62,614,492	744,397	99,635	63,488,524	1886	28,945,542	32,086,709	343,186	61,375,438
1852	56,846,187	999,410	50,630	57,896,228	1887	25,972,383	35,191,081	1,215,686	60,379,150
1853	39,377,909	9,077,571	67,059	48,522,539	1888	31,380,808	33,025,606	912,200	65,318,615
1854	25,915,962	8,619,270	42,638	34,577,870	1889	21,413,931	35,496,683	1,283,408	58,194,022
1855	29,387,968	3,501,245	16,030	32,905,243	1890	20,467,182	39,202,908	1,384,792	61,054,882
1856	36,857,768	5,142,240	27,106	42,027,115	1891	29,222,005	27,518,856	1,312,441	58,053,302
1857	32,214,040	5,478,760	178,010	37,870,810	1892	34,787,222	12,641,078	961,480	48,389,780
1858	22,938,413	8,495,370	246,000	31,679,783	1893	56,997,020	8,801,739	1,134,931	66,933,690
1859	14,730,570	3,284,450	364,000	18,429,020	1894	79,546,160	9,200,350	438,177	89,184,688
1860	23,473,654	2,259,390	205,660	25,938,704	1895	59,616,357	5,698,010	882,430	66,196,798
1861	83,305,530	3,783,740	101,000	87,280,270	1896	47,053,060	23,089,899	832,718	70,975,677
1862	20,875,997	1,252,516	280,750	22,409,264	1897	76,023,485	18,487,297	1,526,100	96,041,882
1863	22,445,482	809,267	498,400	23,753,149	1898	77,985,757	23,034,033	1,124,835	102,144,625
1864	20,081,415	609,917	926,687	21,618,019	1899	111,344,220	26,961,519	1,837,451	139,243,191
1865	28,295,197	691,005	968,532	29,954,665	1900	99,272,942	36,345,321	2,031,137	137,649,401
1866	31,435,945	982,409	1,042,960	33,461,314	1901	101,735,187	30,838,460	2,120,122	134,693,770
1867	23,828,625	908,876	1,819,910	26,557,411	1902	47,184,853	30,028,167	2,447,796	79,660,815
1868	19,371,387	1,074,343	1,697,150	22,142,880	1903	43,683,792	19,874,440	2,251,281	65,809,513
1869	17,582,987	1,266,143	963,000	19,812,130	1904	233,402,400	15,695,609	1,683,529	250,781,539
1870	23,198,787	1,378,255	350,325	24,927,368	1905	49,638,400	6,332,180	2,298,555	58,269,136
1871	21,032,685	3,104,038	99,890	24,236,613	1906	77,538,045	10,651,087	2,890,908	91,080,041
1872	21,812,645	2,504,488	369,380	24,686,513	1907	131,907,490	13,178,435	3,042,126	148,128,051
1873	57,022,747	4,024,747	379,455	61,426,950	1908	134,638,632	12,391,777	1,468,738	145,499,148
1874	35,254,630	6,851,776	342,475	42,448,881	1909	88,776,907	8,087,852	1,756,388	98,621,148
1875	32,951,940	15,347,893	246,970	48,546,803	1910	104,723,735	3,740,468	3,036,929	111,501,133
1876	46,579,452	24,503,307	210,800	71,293,560	1911	56,176,822	6,457,301	3,156,726	65,790,850
1877	43,999,864	28,393,045	8,525	72,401,434	1912	17,498,522	7,340,995	2,577,386	27,416,903
1878	49,786,052	28,518,850	58,186	78,363,088	1913	25,433,377	3,184,228	1,667,335	33,284,941
1879	39,080,080	27,569,776	165,003	66,814,859	1914	53,457,817	6,083,823	2,208,071	61,749,711
1880	62,308,279	27,411,693	391,395	90,111,368	1915	23,968,401	4,114,082	2,062,839	30,145,323
1881	96,850,890	27,940,163	428,151	125,219,205	1916	18,525,026	8,880,800	6,337,550	33,743,376
1882	65,887,685	27,973,132	960,400	94,821,217	1917	10,014	29,412,300	6,118,089	35,540,403

COINAGE OF CHIEF NATIONS, CALENDAR YEAR 1916.

(Owing to the war there are no later official figures.)

COUNTRY.	Monetary Unit.	GOLD.		SILVER.		
		Unit Value of Country's Money.	Value in United States Money.	Unit Value of Country's Money.	Value of Fine Ounces Consumed.	Fine Ounces Consumed.
United States	Dollar	18,525,026	$18,525,026	8,880,800	$4,409,986	6,424,149
British Empire:						
Australia	Pound	1,273,643	6,198,184	600,075	1,385,565	2,018,391
Canada	"	29,739	29,739	1,134,301	540,198	786,921
Chile	Peso	3,640,120	1,328,644	1,167,960	167,035	243,324
China	Dollar			22,621,434	12,067,501	17,579,065
Colombia	"			650,000	35,864	52,244
Cuba	Peso	18,171,010		1,481,095	786,357	1,145,508
Denmark	Kroner	15,950,000	4,274,600	3,008,352	398,366	580,311
Ecuador	Sucre			400,000	198,630	289,350
France	Franc			154,283,814	14,216,065	20,708,938
Italy	Lira			23,681,002	2,182,022	3,178,612
Japan	Yen	41,949,700	20,911,925	4,883,044	1,745,855	2,543,236
Mexico	Peso	260,000	129,610	240,000	129,448	188,570
Netherlands	Florin	672,733	267,057	7,075,000	1,475,573	2,149,599
Peru	Libra (pound)	582,477	2,831,624	2,290,390	11,373,559	16,568,180
Siam	Tical			9,567,000	2,850,440	4,152,316
Sweden	Crown			2,028,522	268,617	391,302
Switzerland	Franc	6,000,000	1,158,000	1,966,940	181,239	264,016
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	8,401,440	40,881,451	8,192,428	3,987,435	

SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fisc'l)	Exports.		Imp'ts.	Year. (Fisc'l)	Exports.		Imp'ts.	Year (Fisc'l)	Exports.		Imp'ts.
	Domes	Total. (in. for.)			Domes	Total. (in. for.)			Domes	Total. (inc. for.)	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1867...	18,746,520	21,841,745	5,045,609	1885...	21,634,551	33,753,633	16,550,627	1903...	40,121,497	44,250,259	24,163,491
1868...	15,514,817	21,387,758	5,450,925	1886...	19,158,051	29,511,219	17,850,307	1904...	37,986,864	49,472,702	27,768,814
1869...	14,473,190	21,134,882	5,675,308	1887...	17,005,036	26,296,504	17,260,191	1905...	36,764,431	48,848,812	27,484,865
1870...	15,303,193	24,519,704	14,362,229	1888...	20,635,420	28,037,949	15,403,669	1906...	56,967,467	65,869,063	44,442,540
1871...	19,821,681	31,755,780	14,386,463	1889...	25,284,662	36,689,248	18,678,215	1907...	44,695,151	56,739,073	42,946,624
1872...	24,420,738	30,328,774	5,026,231	1890...	22,378,557	34,873,929	21,032,984	1908...	52,473,292	57,921,202	44,658,097
1873...	29,433,508	39,751,859	12,798,490	1891...	14,033,714	22,590,988	18,026,880	1909...	54,500,308	55,632,732	43,954,810
1874...	27,054,200	32,587,985	8,951,769	1892...	16,765,067	32,810,559	19,955,086	1910...	53,094,567	55,286,861	45,217,194
1875...	22,313,584	25,151,165	7,203,924	1893...	23,559,254	40,737,319	23,193,252	1911...	60,068,925	64,749,958	45,937,249
1876...	20,606,934	25,329,252	7,943,972	1894...	39,068,087	50,451,265	13,286,552	1912...	58,522,368	64,890,665	47,059,219
1877...	20,775,637	29,571,863	14,528,180	1895...	40,119,428	47,295,286	20,211,179	1913...	67,184,664	71,614,311	41,288,516
1878...	20,429,315	24,535,670	16,491,099	1896...	53,198,559	60,541,670	28,777,186	1914...	52,567,351	54,965,023	30,326,604
1879...	13,409,950	20,409,827	14,671,052	1897...	56,541,823	61,946,638	30,533,227	1915...	45,977,181	50,942,187	29,110,323
1880...	7,572,854	13,503,894	12,275,914	1898...	47,829,645	55,105,239	30,927,781	1916...	53,171,760	59,791,823	34,154,375
1881...	12,400,637	16,841,715	10,544,238	1899...	51,168,770	56,319,055	30,675,056	1917...	74,001,157	78,279,93;	35,003,563
1882...	12,076,646	16,829,599	8,095,336	1900...	52,461,345	56,712,275	35,256,302	1918...	.....	139,181,399	70,328,153
1883...	12,702,272	20,219,445	10,755,242	1901...	58,778,779	64,285,180	36,386,521				
1884...	14,931,431	26,051,426	14,594,945	1902...	45,971,249	49,732,390	28,232,254				

Silver exports prior to 1867—(1830) $756,109; (1840) $4,713,641; (1850) $2,962,367; (1855) $1,138,128; (1860) $8,100,200; (1861) $2,367,107; (1862) $1,447,737; (1863) $1,993,773; (1864) $4,734,907; (1865) $9,262,193; (1866) $14,846,762.

Silver imports prior to 1867—(1830) $7,334,818; (1840) $5,797,656; (1850) $2,852,086; (1855) $2,567,010; (1860) $6,041,349; (1861) $4,047,681; (1862) $2,508,041; (1863) $4,053,567; (1864) $1,938,843; (1865) $3,311,844; (1866) $2,503,831.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fiscal')	Exports.		Imports.	Year. (Fiscal.)	Exports.		Imports.
	Domestic.	Total (Inc.foreign)			Domestic.	Total (Inc.foreign)	
1867.....	$36,229,676	$39,026,627	$17,024,866	1893.....	$102,068,153	$108,680,844	$21,174,381
1868.....	68,231,158	72,396,344	8,737,443	1894.....	64,487,354	76,978,061	72,449,119
1869.....	28,442,776	36,003,498	14,132,568	1895.....	56,218,307	66,468,481	36,384,760
1870.....	28,580,609	33,635,962	12,056,950	1896.....	106,934,336	112,409,947	33,525,065
1871.....	64,581,678	66,686,208	6,883,561	1897.....	39,152,522	40,361,580	85,014,780
1872.....	48,377,502	49,548,760	8,717,458	1898.....	10,470,371	15,406,391	120,391,674
1873.....	44,472,038	44,856,715	8,682,447	1899.....	27,478,412	37,522,086	88,954,603
1874.....	32,645,486	34,042,420	19,503,137	1900.....	46,693,893	48,266,759	44,573,184
1875.....	61,543,545	66,980,977	13,696,793	1901.....	52,635,309	53,185,177	66,051,187
1876.....	29,431,757	31,177,050	7,992,709	1902.....	46,761,438	48,568,950	52,021,254
1877.....	22,359,101	26,590,374	26,246,234	1903.....	44,584,640	47,090,595	44,982,027
1878.....	6,632,570	9,204,455	13,330,215	1904.....	79,195,987	81,459,986	99,055,368
1879.....	4,145,085	4,587,614	5,624,948	1905.....	86,146,743	92,594,024	53,648,961
1880.....	1,775,039	3,639,025	80,758,396	1906.....	27,847,474	38,573,591	96,221,730
1881.....	1,826,307	2,565,132	100,031,259	1907.....	47,579,479	51,399,176	114,510,249
1882.....	31,403,625	32,587,880	34,377,054	1908.....	70,196,042	72,432,924	148,337,321
1883.....	8,920,909	11,600,888	17,734,149	1909.....	89,241,464	91,531,818	44,003,989
1884.....	35,294,204	41,081,957	22,831,317	1910.....	114,569,714	118,563,215	43,339,905
1885.....	2,741,559	8,477,892	26,691,696	1911.....	21,810,820	22,509,653	73,607,013
1886.....	32,766,066	42,952,191	20,743,349	1912.....	53,495,479	57,328,348	48,936,500
1887.....	5,705,304	9,701,187	42,910,601	1913.....	76,704,551	77,762,622	69,194,025
1888.....	12,560,084	18,376,234	43,934,317	1914.....	110,515,004	112,038,529	66,538,650
1889.....	54,930,332	59,952,285	10,284,858	1915.....	143,229,912	146,224,148	171,568,755
1890.....	13,403,632	17,274,491	12,943,342	1916.....	61,254,731	90,249,548	494,009,301
1891.....	84,939,551	86,362,654	18,232,567	1917.....	284,948,025	291,921,225	977,176,026
1892.....	43,321,351	50,195,327	49,699,454	1918.....	.....	190,852,224	124,413,483

The figures relate to coin and bullion only prior to 1895; subsequently they include ore also.

Gold and silver (combined) exports prior to 1867—(1821) $10,478,059; gold and silver (combined) imports prior to 1867—(1821) $8,064,890.

Gold exports—(1830) $1,422,664; (1840) $3,703,373; (1850) $4,560,627; (1855) $55,109,215; (1860) $58,446,039; (1861) $27,423,973; (1862) $35,439,903; (1863) $62,162,338; (1864) $100,661,634; (1865) $55,381,033; (1866) $71,197,309.

Gold imports—(1830) $821,146; (1840) $3,085,157; (1850) $1,776,706; (1855) $1,092,802; (1860) $2,508,786; (1861) $42,291,930; (1862) $13,907,011; (1863) $5,530,538; (1864) $11,176,769; (1865) $6,498,228; (1866) $8,196,261.

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1916.

Country	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	$51,061,187	$22,038,094	Netherlands.....	$974,336	$343,065
Australia (Melbourne).....	448,015	25,415	Sweden.....	14,856	6,031
British Honduras.....	.....	1,000	Taiwan (Japan).....	27,776	.....
British Guiana.....	500	100	Tunis.....	257,848	330,779
Canada.....	2,304,910	617,823			
China.....	846,928	691,748	Total.....	$55,936,356	$24,083,644
French W. Africa (Senegal).....		29,589			

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD SINCE 1493.

(From 1493 to 1885, table of averages compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer; other figures represent estimates of the Director of the Mint.)

PERIOD.	Gold. Ozs. fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Ozs. fine.	Silver. C'ng. Val.	PERIOD.	Gold. Ozs. fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Ozs. fine.	Silver. C'ng. Val.
	Total for per'd.	*Dollars.*	*Total for period.*	*Dollars.*		*Total for per'd.*	*Dollars.*	*Total for period.*	*Dollars.*
1493–1520..	5,221,160	107,931,000	42,309,400	54,703,000	1879.....	5,262,174	108,778,300	74,383,495	96,172,600
1521–1544..	5,524,656	114,205,000	69,598,320	89,986,000	1880.....	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	96,705,000
1545–1560..	4,377,544	90,492,000	160,287,040	207,240,000	1881.....	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,070,872	102,168,400
1561–1580..	4,398,120	90,917,000	192,578,500	248,990,000	1882.....	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	111,802,300
1581–1600..	4,745,340	98,095,000	269,352,700	348,254,000	1883.....	4,614,588	95,392,900	89,175,023	115,297,000
1601–1620..	5,478,360	113,248,000	271,924,700	351,579,000	1884.....	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	105,461,400
1621–1640..	5,336,900	110,324,000	253,084,800	327,221,000	1885.....	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,699,959	118,445,200
1641–1660..	5,639,110	116,571,000	235,530,900	304,525,000	1886.....	5,135,679	106,164,900	93,297,290	120,626,800
1661–1680..	5,954,180	123,084,000	216,691,000	280,166,000	1887.....	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	124,281,000
1681–1700..	6,921,895	143,088,000	219,841,700	284,240,000	1888.....	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	140,706,400
1701–1720..	8,243,260	170,403,000	228,659,800	295,629,000	1889.....	5,973,790	123,488,200	120,213,611	155,427,700
1721–1740..	12,268,440	253,611,000	277,261,600	358,480,000	1890.....	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	163,032,000
1741–1760..	15,824,230	327,116,000	342,812,235	443,232,000	1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,919	177,352,300
1761–1780..	13,313,315	275,211,000	419,711,820	542,658,000	1892.....	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	198,014,400
1781–1800..	11,438,970	236,464,000	565,235,580	730,810,000	1893.....	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	213,944,400
1801–1810..	5,715,627	118,152,000	287,469,225	371,677,000	1894.....	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	212,829,600
1811–1820..	3,679,568	76,063,000	173,657,555	224,586,000	1895.....	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,800,960	216,566,900
1821–1830..	4,570,444	94,479,000	148,070,040	191,444,000	1896.....	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,961,370	203,069,200
1831–1840..	6,522,913	134,841,000	191,758,675	247,930,000	1897.....	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	207,413,000
1841–1850..	17,605,018	363,928,000	250,903,422	324,400,000	1898.....	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	218,576,800
1851–1855..	32,051,621	662,566,000	142,442,986	184,169,000	1899.....	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,453	217,648,200
1856–1860..	32,431,312	670,415,000	145,477,142	188,093,000	1900.....	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	224,441,200
1861.....	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	223,691,300
1862.....	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	210,441,900
1863.....	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,200	167,689,322	216,810,300
1864.....	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	212,292,900
1865.....	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	45,772,000	1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	222,794,500
1866.....	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	213,403,800
1867.....	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1907.....	19 977 260	412,956,600	184,206,984	238,166,600
1868.....	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1908.....	21,422,244	422,836,900	203,131,404	262,634,500
1869.....	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1909.....	21,965,111	454,059,100	212,149,023	274,293,700
1870.....	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	55,663,000	1910.....	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,673	286,662,700
1871.....	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	81,864,000	1911.....	22,348,313	461,939,700	226,192,923	292,451,500
1872.....	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	81,864,000	1912.....	22,549,335	466,136,100	234,310,654	290,017,800
1873.....	4,653,675	96,209,000	63,267,187	81,800,000	1913.....	22,249,596	459,939,900	223,907,843	289,497,000
1874.....	4,290,031	90,750,000	55,300,781	71,500,000	1914.....	21,240,416	439,078,200	169,626,019	207,678,038
1875.....	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	80,500,000	1915.....	22,758,808	470,466,214	178,850,500	231,241,050
1876.....	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	87,600,000	1916.....	21,970,788	454,176,500	161,137,900	208,365,800
1877.....	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	81,040,700	1917.....	20,491,176	423,590,200	163,972,700	212,005,100
1878.....	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	94,882,200					

· Commercial values of silver for single years may be ascertained by multiplying fine ounces by annual average prices of silver as shown under "Prices."

For 1915 figures of the previous year are repeated for those countries from which no returns were received.

The totals are those of the Director of the Mint, but do not represent the footings of the respective columns, as that official, for the period from 1871 to 1885, employs Soetbeer's averages upon a somewhat different basis from that used in this table.

UNITED STATES GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1917, BY STATES.

STATE OR TER'RY.	GOLD.		SILVER.		STATE OR TER'RY.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine ozs.	Value.	Fine ozs.	Value.		Fine ozs.	Value.	Fine ozs.	Value.
Ala.....	201	$4,200	.....	.....	Ore.....	81,144	$1,677,400	215,700	$177.600
Alaska..	733,911	15,171,300	1,351,100	$1,112,600	S. C....	53	1,100	.....	.....
Ariz....	267,700	5,533,800	8,183,200	6,739,900	S. Dak..	357,619	7,392,600	191,100	157,400
Cal.....	1,006,969	20,815,900	1,989,800	1,638,600	Tenn....	258	5,300	99,300	81,800
Col.....	771,828	15,955,100	8,163,600	6,722,700	Texas...	42	900	583,200	480,300
Ga.....	288	6,000	.....	.....	Utah....	175,133	3,620,300	14,315,300	11,789,700
Idaho...	34,419	711,500	11,683,100	9,621,000	Vt.....	.....	.....	400	300
Ill.....	.....	.....	3,300	2,700	Va.....	81	1,700	9,400	7,700
Md.....	6	100	1,100	900	Wash...	21,036	434,900	257,000	211,600
Mich....	.....	.....	686,700	565,500	Wyo....	10	200	4,900	4,000
Mo.....	.....	.....	21,100	17,400	Philip's .	67,921	1,404,000	16,600	13,700
Mont....	181,720	3,756,500	13,711,100	11,291,109	P. Rico..	6	100	.....	.....
Nevada	334,891	6,922,900	11,411,696	9,421,700					
N. M....	49,599	1,025,100	1,313,703	1,081,800	Total .	4,085,589	$84,456,600	74,244,500	$61,139,600
N. C....	759	15,700	2,800	2,300					

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD.

(By the United States Assay Office, New York.)

THE unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure gold. The mint value of gold does not fluctuate, but remains constant at $20.67183462 per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure, but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The troy pound is never used in weighing gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains and the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the pound.

UNITED STATES GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1792-1917.

(The estimate for gold and silver for 1792-1873 is by R. W. Raymond, Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and since by Director of the Mint.)

CAL'DAR YEARS.	GOLD.		SILVER.		CAL'DAR YEARS.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Fine ozs.	Value.	Fine ozs.	Com. val.		Fine ozs.	Value.	Fine ozs.	Com. val.
1792 to 31 July, 1834	677,250	$14,000,000	Insign'ant	.....	1884.....	1,489,950	$30,800,000	37,743,800	$41,921,300
					1885.....	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
July 31, 1834, to 21					1886.....	1,686,788	34,869,000	39,694,000	39,482,405
					1887.....	1 603,049	33,136,000	41,721,600	40,887,200
Dec., 1844	362,812	7,500,000	193,400	$253,400	1888.....	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045,100
1845.....	48,762	1,008,000	38,700	50,200	1889.....	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094 500	46,838,400
1846.....	55,341	1,140,000	38,700	50.300	1890.....	1,588,877	32,815,000	54,516,300	57,242,100
1847.....	43,005	889,000	38,700	50,600	1891.....	1,604,810	33,175,000	58,330,000	57,630,000
					1892.....	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55,662,500
Total..	1,187,170	24,537,000	309,500	404,500	1893.....	1,739,323	35,955,000	60.000.000	46,800,000
					1894.....	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422,100
1848.....	483,750	10,000,000	38,700	50,500	1895.....	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36,445,500
1849.....	1,935,000	40,000,000	38.700	50,700	1896.....	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1850.....	2,418,750	50,000,000	38,700	50,900	1897.....	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32,316,000
1851-1855.	14,270,625	295,000,000	193,500	259,400	1898.....	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1856-1860.	12,384,000	256,000,000	309,400	418,300	1899.....	3,137,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1861-1865.	10,716,271	221,525,000	28,810,600	38,674,300	1900.....	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1866-1870.	12,225,570	252,725,000	49,113,200	65,261,100	1901.....	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33,128,400
1871.....	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23,588,300	1902.....	3,870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1872.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,296,400	1903.....	3,560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29,322,000
					1904.....	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33,456,000
Total..	58,279,778	1,204,750,000	118,568,200	157,749,900	1905.....	4,178,592	86,337,700	58.938.355	35,952,397
					1906.....	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1873.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	27,650,400	35,881,600	1907.....	4,374,287	90.435,700	56,514,700	37.299,700
1874.....	1,620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500	1908.....	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1875.....	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539,300	30,485,900	1909.....	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1876.....	1,931,575	39,929,200	29,996,200	34,919,800	1910.....	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1877.....	2,268,662	46,897,400	30,777,800	36,991,500	1911.....	4,687,953	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1878.....	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022,300	40,401,000	1912.....	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1879.....	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100	1913.....	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100
1880.....	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,336,700	34,717,000	1914.....	4,572,976	94.531,800	72,455,100	40,067,700
1881.....	1,678,612	34,700,900	33,257,800	37,657,500	1915.....	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,397,300
1882.....	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41,105,900	1916.....	4,479,056	92,599,300	78,875,176	51,899,866
1883.....	1,451,250	30,000,000	35 732,800	39,618,400	1917.....	4,035,589	84,456,600	74,244,500	61,139,600

MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by the Director of the Mint.)

GOLD COIN—Weight, 25.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000, unlimited as to issue; denominations, $2.50, $5, $10, $20; legal tender, unlimited; receivable for all public duties; exchangeable for gold certificates and subsidiary and minor coin.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS—Weight, 412.5 grains; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 15.988 to 1; coinage ceased in 1905; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public duties; exchangeable for silver certificates and smaller coins.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—Weight, 385.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 14.953 to 1. Limit of issue, needs of the people. Denominations 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents; legal tender not to exceed $10; receivable for all dues up to $10; exchangeable for minor coin; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

MINOR COIN—Weight 5 cent piece, 77.16 grains, 75 per cent. copper, 25 per cent. nickel; 1 cent piece, 48 grains, 95 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. tin and zinc; limit of issue, needs of the people; legal tender not to exceed 25 cents; receivable for all dues up to 25 cents; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

GOLD CERTIFICATES—Limit of issue for gold bullion to two-thirds of the amount of gold certificates outstanding; for gold coin, unlimited, unless gold coin reserve against United States notes (greenbacks) falls below $100,000,000; denominations, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; gold certificates are not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury.

SILVER CERTIFICATES—Unlimited as to issue for standard silver dolars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in sliver dollars at the Treasury.

UNITED STATES NOTES—Limit of issue, $346,681,016; denominations, $1, $2 $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender for all debts, public and private, except Customs and interest on the public debt; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890—No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold or silver dollars at the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES—Limit of issue not to exceed capital of banks; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES—Limit of issue unlimited, except by the required security, and by the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—Limit of issue same as Federal Reserve Bank notes; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury, and in gold or "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

State Camp of New York. *State President*—Lee J. Fuller, 213 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon. *State Vice-President*—Henry Swartz, 51 Chambers Street, New York City. *State Secretary*—Dr. A. P. Yelvington, 28 Lewis Street, Binghamton. *National Prestident*—William J. Heaps, Baltimore, Md.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

CALENDAR YEAR 1916.

Country.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Kilos, Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value.	Kilos, Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value, ($0.68647).
North America—United States	139,318	4,479,051	$92,590,300	2,314,613	74,414,809	$51,083,528
Canada	28,942	930,495	19,235,000	791,904	25,459,700	17,477,320
Mexico	11,572	372,040	7,690,700	710,370	22,838,400	15,677,876
Total	179,832	5,781,586	$119,516,000	3,816,887	122,712,900	$84,238,724
Central Amer. States & W. Indies.	5,293	170,164	$3,517,600	80,949	2,602,500	$1,786,538
South America—Argentina	23	740	$15,300	662	21,300	$14,623
Bolivia	6	198	4,100	77,615	2,495,300	1,712,948
Brazil	4,348	139,804	2,890,000	684	22,000	15,102
Chile	447	14,363	296,900	59,310	1,905,800	1,308,961
Colombia	9,290	298,662	6,173,900	9,623	309,400	212,394
Ecuador	843	27,099	560,000	933	30,000	20,594
Peru	1,907	61,310	1,267,400	335,522	10,787,000	7,404,952
Uruguay	18	581	12,000	.....	.....	.....
Guiana—British	994	31,962	660,700	} 264	8,500	5,835
Dutch	659	21,198	438,200			
French	2,407	77,400	1,600,000			
Venezuela	1,911	61,431	1,269,900	.....	.....	.....
Total	22,853	734,739	$15,188,400	484,613	15,580,300	$10,695,409
Europe—Austria-Hungary	1,505	48,375	$1,000,000	46,656	1,500,000	$1,029,705
France	1,505	48,375	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	9	276	5,700	2,691	86,500	59,380
Greece	.....	.....	.....	10,887	350,000	240,264
Italy	3	97	2,000	15,132	486,500	333,968
Norway	.....	.....	.....	13,658	439,100	301,429
Russia	33,854	1,088,437	22,500,000	17,107	550,000	377,558
Serbia	.....	.....	.....	311	10,000	6,865
Spain	.....	.....	.....	149,522	4,517,800	3,101,334
Sweden	18	590	12,200	1,179	37,900	26,017
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	15,552	500,000	343,235
Total	36,894	1,186,150	$24,519,900	263,695	8,477,800	$5,819,755
Australia—New South Wales	3,364	108,147	$2,235,600	87,139	2,801,500	$1,923,146
Northern Territory	19	600	12,400	.....	.....	.....
Queensland	6,692	215,162	4,447,800	.....	243,000	.....
South Australia	242	7,769	160,600	7,558	.....	166,812
Victoria	7,983	256,654	5,305,500	.....	32,300	.....
Western Australia	33,014	1,061,396	21,941,000	1,005	200,000	22,173
New Zealand	8,781	282,317	5,836,000	6,221	786,500	137,294
Tasmania	491	15,789	326,400	24,463	.....	539,909
Papua (North Borneo)	317	10,183	210,500	.....	.....	.....
Total	60,903	1,958,017	$40,475,800	126,386	4,063,300	$2,789,334
Asia—British India	16,862	542,115	$11,206,500	19,555	628,700	$431,584
China	4,665	149,996	3,100,700	933	30,000	20,594
Chosen	6,203	199,421	4,122,400	778	25,000	17,162
East Indies—British and Dutch	4,514	145,125	3,009,000	.....	.....	.....
Federated Malay States	493	15,862	327,900	.....	.....	.....
Formosa (Taiwan)	1,596	48,433	1,001,200	1,484	47,700	32,745
Indo-China	99	3,173	65,600	31	1,000	686
Japan	7,803	250,854	5,185,600	180,581	5,805,700	3,985,439
Total	42,145	1,354,979	$28,009,900	203,362	6,533,100	$4,488,210
Africa—Belgian Congo	3,484	112,012	$2,315,500	342	11,000	$7,551
Egypt	196	6,289	130,000	37	1,200	824
French East Africa	47	1,514	31,300	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar	1,452	46,682	966,000	622	20,000	13,729
Portuguese East Africa	349	11,218	231,900	37	1,200	824
Rhodesia	28,938	930,358	19,232,200	6,243	200,700	137,775
Transvaal, Cape Col'ny & Natal	259,171	9,296,848	192,182,900	30,137	968,900	665,120
West Africa (Gold Coast)	11,827	380,232	7,860,100	.....	.....	.....
Total	335,464	10,785,153	$222,948,900	37,418	1,203,000	$825,823
Total for world	683,384	21,970,788	$454,176,500	5,013,310	161,177,900	$110,643,793

CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

Country.	Gold.			Silver.		
	Kilos, Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value.	Kilos, Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value, ($0.89525).
North America—United States	126,017	4,051,440	$83,750,700	2,231,428	71,740,400	$64,225,593
Canada	22,871	735,300	15,200,000	688,989	22,151,000	19,830,683
Mexico	13,542	435,375	9,000,000	970,886	31,214,000	27,944,333
Total	162,430	5,222,115	$107,950,700	3,891,303	125,105,400	$112,000,609
Central Amer. States & W. Indies.	4,698	151,026	$3,122,000	73,701	2,369,500	$2,121,295

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER—*Continued.*

CALENDAR YEAR, 1917—*Continued.*

COUNTRY.	GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Kilos, Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value.	Kilos, Fine.	Ounces, Fine.	Value, ($0.89525) .*
South America—Argentina	7	222	$4,600	902	29,000	$25,962
Bolivia	8	242	5,000	75,745	2,435,200	2,180,113
Brazil	4,451	143,093	2,958,000	778	25,000	22,381
Chile	466	14,996	310,000	52,012	1,672,200	1,497,037
Colombia	9,329	299,925	6,200,000	10,109	325,000	290,956
Ecuador	1,068	34,346	710,000	1,490	45,000	40,286
Peru	1,956	62,888	1,300,000	342,146	11,000,000	9,847,750
Uruguay	15	484	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Guiana—British	903	29,025	600,000	} 249	8,000	7,162
Dutch	602	19,350	400,000			
French	2,257	72,563	1,500,000			
Venezuela	958	30,815	637,000	102	3,300	2,955
Total	22,020	707,949	$14,634,600	483,443	15,542,700	$13,914,602
Europe—Austria-Hungary	1,504	48,375	$1,000,000	46,656	1,500,000	$1,342,875
France	1,053	33,862	700,000	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	8	242	5,000	2,675	86,000	76,991
Greece	.....	.....	.....	10,886	350,000	313,337
Italy	3	97	2,000	13,997	450,000	402,863
Norway	.....	.....	.....	8,771	282,000	252,461
Russia	27,084	870,750	18,000,000	15,553	500,000	447,625
Serbia	15	.....	.....	622	20,000	17,905
Spain	.....	.....	.....	139,969	4,500,000	4,028,625
Sweden	.....	484	10,000	1,089	35,000	31,334
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	12,441	400,000	358,100
Total	29,667	953,810	$19,717,000	252,659	8,123,000	$7,272,116
Australia—New South Wales	2,555	82,160	$1,698,400	87,092	2,800,000	$2,506,700
Northern Territory	12	387	8,000	.....	.....	.....
Queensland	278	175,277	3,623,300	.....	240,000	.....
South Australia	5,452	4,992	103,200	7,465	.....	214,860
Victoria	155	199,290	4,119,700	.....	29,000	.....
Western Australia	6,199	973,827	20,130,800	903	221,800	25,962
New Zealand	30,290	279,956	5,787,200	6,898	780,000	198,567
Tasmania	8,708	14,029	290,000	24,262	.....	698,295
Papua (North Borneo)	437	8,945	184,900	.....	.....	.....
Total	54,086	1,738,863	$35,945,500	126,620	4,070,800	$3,644,384
Asia—British India	16,185	520,360	$10,756,800	18,662	600,000	$537,150
China	5,417	174,155	3,600,100	1,972	63,400	56,759
Chosen	6,687	214,979	4,444,000	871	28,000	25,067
East Indies—British and Dutch	4,240	136,321	2,818,000	.....	.....	.....
Federated Malay States	515	16,559	342,300	.....	.....	.....
Formosa (Taiwan)	1,554	49,971	1,033,000	1,555	50,000	44,763
Indo-China	75	2,419	50,000	31	1,000	895
Japan	6,865	220,696	4,562,200	212,893	6,844,500	6,127,538
Total	41,538	1,335,460	$27,606,400	235,984	7,586,900	$6,792,172
Africa—Belgian Congo	3,195	102,734	$2,123,700	320	10,300	$9,221
Egypt	99	3,183	65,800	29	900	806
French East Africa	47	1,500	31,000	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar	1,431	46,000	950,900	622	20,000	17,905
Portuguese East Africa	374	12,026	248,600	37	1,200	1,074
Rhodesia	25,948	834,227	17,245,000	6,594	212,000	189,793
Transvaal, Cape Col'ny & Natal	280,625	9,022,102	186,503,400	29,549	950,000	850,488
West Africa (Gold Coast)	11,203	360,181	7,445,600	.....	.....	.....
Total	322,922	10,381,953	$214,614,000	37,151	1,194,400	$1,069,287
Total for world	637,361	20,491,176	$423,590,200	5,100,861	163,992,700	$146,814,465

* Average United States equivalent value of a fine ounce in London, with exchange at par.

NOTE—Official figures for 1917 are lacking in many cases; for 1916 in several cases. Estimates are based on the most reliable information available.

AMERICAN METRIC ASSOCIATION.

156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. *President*—George F. Kunz, 405 Fifth Avenue, New York. *First Vice-President*—William Jay Schieffelin, 107 William Street, New York. *Second Vice-President*—Emil P. Albrecht, The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa. *Third Vice-President*—Henry V. Arny, Columbia University, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur P. Williams, 56 Hudson Street, New York. *Secretary*—Howard Richards, jr., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. *Executive Committee*—John Barrett, Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.; Fred R. Drake, Easton, Pa.; Arthur E. Kennelly, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Samuel W. Stratton, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; William P. Wilson, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE.

President—Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., New York. *European Secretary*—Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M. A., London. *American Secretary*—Rev. R. H. Pitt, D. D., Richmond, Va. *Chairman American Executive*—Rev. L. A. Crandall, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(Revised to December 1, 1918.)

Ex-officio Members—The Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman, and the Comptroller of the Currency; W. P. G. Harding, Governor; Albert S. Strauss, Vice-Governor, Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin; J. A. Broderick, Secretary; L. C. Adelson and W. T. Chapman; Assistant Secretaries; W. M. Imlay, Fiscal Agent; M. C. Elliott, Counsel.

OFFICERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.
(As of September 20, 1918.)

BANK.	Governor.	Deputy Governor.	Chairman & Fed. Reserve Agent.	Deputy Chairman.	Cashier.
Boston	Chas. A. Morss	Chas. E. Spencer, Jr.	F. H. Curtiss	Allen Hollis	C. C. Bullen.
New York	Benj. Strong, Jr.	R. H. Treman, J. H. Case, J. F. Curtis, L. F. Sailer	Pierre Jay	Geo. F. Peabody	L. H. Hendricks.
Philadelphia	E. P. Passmore	Wm. H. Hutt, Jr.	R. L. Austin	H. B. Thompson	W. A. Dyer.
Cleveland	E. R. Fancher		D. C. Wills	L. H. Treadway	Edwin Baxter.
Richmond	Geo. J. Seay	C. A. Peple	Caldwell Hardy	J. A. Moncure	G. H. Keesee.
Atlanta	Jos. A. McCord		M. B. Wellborn	E. T. Brown	J. B. Pike.
Chicago	J. B. McDougal	C. R. McKay	Wm. A. Heath	James Simpson	B. G. McCloud.
St. Louis	Rolla Wells	W. W. Hoxton	Wm. McC. Martin	J. W. Boehne	O. M. Attebery.
Minneapolis	Theodore Wold	R. A. Young	John H. Rich	W. H. Lightner	S. S. Cook.
Kansas City	J. Z. Miller, Jr.	J. L. Cross	Asa E. Ramsay	F. W. Fleming	A. W. Anderson.
Dallas	R. L. Van Zandt	J. W. Hoopes	W. F. Ramsey	W. B. Newsome	L. P. Talley.
San Francisco	J. K. Lynch	J. U. Calkins	John Perrin	W. N. Moore	Ira Clerk.

DIRECTORS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

BANK.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
Boston	T. P. Beal, Boston	P. R. Allen, E. Walpole, Mass.	F. H. Curtiss, Boston.
	T. W. Farnam, New Haven	E. R. Morse, Proctor, Vt	Allen Hollis, Concord, N. H.
	A. M. Heard, Manchester, N.H.	C. G. Washburn, Worcester	J. H. Metcalf, Providence.
New York	Wm. Woodward, New York	H. R. Towne, New York	Pierre Jay, New York.
	R. H. Treman, Ithaca	W. B. Thompson, Yonkers	G. F. Peabody, Lake George.
	F. D. Locke, Buffalo	L. R. Palmer, Croton	W. L. Saunders, New York.
Philadelphia	Jos. Wayne, Jr., Philadelphia	A. B. Johnson, Philadelphia	R. L. Austin, Philadelphia.
	W. H. Peck, Scranton	E. S. Stuart, Philadelphia	H. B. Thompson, Wilmington.
	M. J. Murphy, Clarks Gr'n, Pa.	G. W. F. Gaunt, Mull. Hill, N.J.	C. C. Harrison, Philadelphia.
Cleveland	Robt. Wardrop, Pittsburgh	T. A. Combs, Lexington, Ky.	D. C. Wills, Bellevue, Pa.
	W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati	R. P. Wright, Erie, Pa	L. H. Treadway, Cleveland.
Richmond	S. B. Rankin, S. Charleston, O.	J. Stambaugh, Youngstown, O.	H. P. Wolfe, Columbus, O.
	H. B. Wilcox, Baltimore	Edmund Strudwick, Richmond	J. A. Moncure, Richmond.
	J. F. Bruton, Wilson, N. C.	D. R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.	Caldwell Hardy, Norfolk, Va.
	Edwin Mann, Bluefield, W. Va.	J. F. Oyster, Washington	Howard Bruce, Baltimore.
Atlanta	L. P. Hillyer, Macon, Ga.	J. A. McCrary, Decatur, Ga.	M. B. Wellborn, Anniston, Ala.
	F. W. Foote, Hattiesburg, Miss	W. H. Hartford, Nashville	E. T. Brown, Atlanta.
	P. R. Kittles, Sylvania, Ga.		W. H. Kettig, Birmingham.
Chicago	G. M. Reynolds, Chicago	J. W. Biodgett, Grand Rapids.	Wm. A. Heath, Evanston, Ill.
	J. B. Forgan, Chicago	A. H. Vogel, Milwaukee	James Simpson, Chicago.
	E. L. Johnson, Waterloo, Ia.		E. T. Meredith, Des Moines.
St. Louis	Walker Hill, St. Louis	D. C. Biggs, St. Louis	Wm. McC. Martin, St. Louis.
	F. O. Watts, St. Louis	W. B. Plunkett, Little Rock	J. W. Boehne, Evansville, Ind.
	S. A. Ziegler, Albion, Ill.	Leroy Percy, Greenville, Miss.	C. P. J. Mooney, Memphis.
Minneapolis	E. W. Decker, Minneapolis	F. R. Bigelow, St. Paul	John H. Rich, Red Wing, Minn.
	L. B. Hanna, Fargo, N. D.	F. P. Hixon, La Crosse, Wis.	W. H. Lightner, St. Paul.
	J. C. Bassett, Aberdeen, S. D.	N. B. Holter, Helena, Mont.	J. W. Black, Houghton, Mich.
Kansas City	J. C. Mitchell, Denver	M. L. McClure, Kansas City	Asa E. Ramsay, Kansas City.
	W. J. Bailey, Atchison, Kan.	T. C. Byrne, Omaha, Neb	F. W. Fleming, Kansas City.
	C. E. Burnham, Norfolk, Neb.	H. W. Gibson, Muskogee, Okla	R. H. Malone, Denver.
Dallas	J. T. Scott, Houston, Tex	Marion Sansom, Ft. Worth	Wm. F. Ramsey, Dallas.
	E. K. Smith, Shreveport, La.	Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Tex.	W. B. Newsome, Dallas.
	B. A. McKinney, Durant, Okla	J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex	H. O. Wooten, Abilene, Tex.
S. Francisco	C. K. McIntosh, S. Francisco	A. B. C. Dohrmann, S. Franc'o	John Perrin, Pasadena.
	J. E. Fishburn, Los Angeles	J. A. McGregor, S. Francisco	E. G. Elliott, Berkeley.
	Alden Anderson, Sacramento	C. H. Cox, Madera, Cal	W. N. Moore, San Francisco.

FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

The boundaries, 1917 population, and June 29, 1918, banking resources of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts are as follows, the location of the F. Res. Bank in each district being in parenthesis:

District No. 1 (Boston)—The New England States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut (except Fairfield County).
Pop., 6,963,987. Bank resources, $1,813,836,000.

District No. 2 (New York)—The State of New York, and the New Jersey counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren, and also Fairfield, Ct.
Pop., 13,111,816. Bank resources, $7,887,878,000.

District No. 3 (Philadelphia)—The State of Delaware; the State of New Jersey (including only the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean, and Salem); and all of Pennsylvania lying east of the western boundaries of the counties of McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Cambria and Bedford.
Pop., 6,632,611. Bank resources, $1,659,153,000.

District No. 4 (Cleveland)—The State of Ohio; the State of Pennsylvania west of Dist. No. 3; in West Virginia the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, Hancock, Wetzel, and Tyler; and all of Kentucky lying east of the western boundary of the counties of Boone, Grant, Scott, Woodford, Jessamine, Garrard, Lincoln, Pulaski, and McCreary.
Pop., 9,314,762. Bank resources, $2,239,511,000.

District No. 5 (Richmond)—The District of Columbia; the States of Md., Va., N. C., S. C.; and all of W. Va. not in Dist. No. 4.
Pop., 9,278,461. Bank resources, $978,007,000.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—*Continued.*

District No. 6 (Atlanta)—The States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; all that part of Tennessee located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Stewart, Houston, Wayne, Humphreys, and Perry; all that part of Mississippi located south of the northern boundary of the following counties: Issaquena, Sharkey, Yazoo, Kemper, Madison, Leake, and Neshoba; and all of Louisiana south of the Parish of Avoyelles, and east of the western boundaries of the parishes of Pointe Loupe, Iberville, Assumption, and Terrabonne.
Pop., 10,055,640. Bank resources, $785,005,000.

District No. 7 (Chicago)—The State of Iowa; in Wisconsin the counties of Adams, Brown, Calumet, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Lafayette, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Shawano, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Wood; all of the southern peninsula of Michigan, viz., that part east of Lake Michigan; all of that part of Illinois located north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Hancock, Schuyler, Cass, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark; and all that part of Indiana north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: Vigo, Clay, Owen, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Ripley, and Ohio .
Pop., 14,154,175. Bank resources, $3,212,305,000.

District No. 8 (St. Louis)—The State of Arkansas; all that part of Missouri located east of the western boundary of the following counties: Harrison, Daviess, Caldwell, Ray, Lafayette, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Lawrence, and Barry; all that part of Illinois not included in Dist. No. 7; all that part of Indiana not included in Dist. No. 7; all that part of Kentucky not included in Dist. No. 4; all that part of Tennessee not included in Dist. No. 6; and all that part of Mississippi not included in Dist. No. 6.
Pop., 9, 291,698. Bank resources, $945,401,000.

District No. 9 (Minneapolis)—The States of Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., Minn.; in Wisconsin the counties of Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Iron, La Crosse, Lincoln, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vilas, Washburn; all that part of Michigan not in Dist. No. 7.
Pop., 5,164,426. Bank resources, $864,405,000.

District No. 10 (Kansas City)—The States of Kan., Neb., Col. and Wyo.; all of Missouri not in Dist. No. 8; in Oklahoma all the counties except Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Cool, Johnston, McCurtain, Marshall, and Pushmataha; and all that part of New Mexico north of a line forming the southern boundary of the following counties: McKinley, Sandoval, Santa Fe, San Miguel, and Union.
Pop., 7,404,443. Bank resources, $1,249,684,000.

District No. 11 (Dallas)—The State of Texas; all that part of New Mexico not included in Dist. No. 10; all that part of Oklahoma not included in Dist. No. 10; all that part of Louisiana not included in Dist. No. 6; and the following counties in the State of Arizona: Pima, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise, and Santa Cruz.
Pop., 5,637,290. Bank resources, $674,315,000.

District No. 12 (San Francisco)—The States of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, and all that part of Arizona not included in Dist. No. 11.
Pop., 6,631,164. Bank resources, $1,384,578.
Total pop., 12 districts, 103,640,473. Total bank resources, $23,694,078,000.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANK'S CONDITION.

(As of April 30, 1918, at close of first year's business.)

THE report covers the whole twelve banks.

EARNINGS.	*Dollars.*
Interest accrued on mortgage loans...	1,573,344.26
Interest received on bank balances and bonds and securities and premiums received on farm loan bonds sold...	301,433.62
Fees for appraisal and determination of title and other miscellan's earnings..	297,534.80
Total earnings.....	2,172,312.68
Less deductions (interest charges):	
Int. accr. on farm loan bonds....	2,097,245.76
Less accr. int. coll. on bonds sold	1,064,422.73
Net deduction.....	1,032,823.03
Int. accr. on borrowed money, etc.	40,070.60
Int. accr. on U. S. Gov. deposits .	35,216.78
Total deductions.....	1,108,110.41
Balance.....	1,064,202.27
EXPENSES.	
Administrative.....	563,005.40
Appraisal department.....	479,574.72
Legal department.....	237,589.77
Bond department.....	20,594.16
Extension and publicity department..	18,754.47
General.....	156,637.99
Total expenses.....	1,476,156.51
Excess of expenses and interest charges over earnings.....	411,954.24
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 30, 1918.	
ASSETS.	
Mortgage loans.....	91,865,586.20
Accrued interest.....	994,713.87
Total.....	92,860,300.07
Less amortization payments.....	126,846.79
Net total.....	92,733,453.28

ASSETS—*Continued.*	*Dollars.*
U. S. Gov. bonds and certificates.....	1,350,030.54
Securities pledged as security for deposit of Government funds:	
Farm loan bonds.....	3,820,000.00
U. S. Gov. bonds.....	430,000.00
Total bonds.....	4,250,000.00
Cash on hand and in banks.....	5,657,743.76
Accounts receivable.....	16,260.80
Furniture and fixtures.....	147,823.13
Other assets.....	202,158.35
Total assets.....	104,357,469.86
Exc. of exp. and int. charg. over earn's	411,954.24
Total.....	104,769,424.10
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock: U. S. Government....	8,892,130.00
National farm loan associations..	4,584,655.00
Borrowers through agents.....	10,240.00
Individual subscribers.....	107,870.00
Total.....	13,594,895.00
Farm loan bonds: Total issued.....	83,750,000.00
Less bonds on hand not sold or pledged.....	359,675.00
Tot. farm loan bonds outstand'g	83,390,325.00
Accr. int. on farm loan bonds....	950,444.94
Total.....	84,340,769.94
United States Government deposits..	4,250,000.00
Bills payable (money and bonds bor'd)	580,000.00
Accounts payable (due to bor's, def'd paym's on loans in proc. of closing)	1,597,340.38
Other liabilities.....	406,418.78
Total liabilities.....	104,769,424.10

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM

THE banking and currency law, known as the Federal Reserve Act, was approved December 23, 1913, and amended June 21, 1917.

Under the system known as the National Banking System, which was inaugurated at the latter end of the Civil War, the National banknote currency was based upon Government bonds deposited in the Treasury, and the currency thus issued has been classed by economists as bond-secured currency. This plan was evolved not only to nationalize and unify the currency, which had theretofore consisted of notes issued by State banks, but as well to create a market for United States bonds, and in this way to sustain their value. It was entirely successful for the latter purpose, but has outworn its usefulness as a banking system because of its entire want of elasticity.

The Federal Reserve Act is the result of a long discussion by statesmen, financiers, economists and bankers, and is a constructive measure based upon and growing out of many bills which have been introduced within the past twenty years. Under it twelve cities, known as Federal Reserve cities, are established, and the (continental) United States is divided into twelve geographical districts, each district containing one of the reserve cities. The twelve districts and their respective reserve cities are as follows:

Dist. No. 1...	Boston, Mass.	Dist. No. 5...	Richmond, Va.	Dist. No. 9..	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dist. No. 2...	New York, N. Y.	Dist. No. 6...	Atlanta, Ga.	Dist. No. 10..	Kansas City, Mo.
Dist. No. 3...	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dist. No. 7...	Chicago, Ill.	Dist. No. 11..	Dallas, Tex.
Dist. No. 4...	Cleveland, Ohio.	Dist. No. 8...	St. Louis, Mo.	Dist. No. 12..	San Francisco, Cal.

There are branches of Federal Reserve banks in the following cities: Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, New Orleans, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Detroit, Louisville, Omaha, Denver, El Paso, Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City.

Every National bank is required to become a stockholder in the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which it is situated, and any State bank or trust company which complies with certain specified requirements is permitted to become a member bank. There were (June 29, 1918) 7,732 National Banks in the United States which have thus been required to become member banks, and 523 State institutions had become members.

The largest district, Chicago, has 1,167 member banks. The smallest, Boston, has 415.

Each member bank is required to subscribe to the stock of the Federal Reserve bank of its district in the amount equal to 6 per centum of its paid-up capital stock and surplus. The Federal Reserve bank does not do business with the public in the sense that banks usually do; it may better be described as a bank of banks. It is made a depositary for a certain proportion of the reserve of all the member banks, and in addition may also be a depository for Government funds.

Each Federal Reserve bank has nine directors, three of whom represent the member banks, three represent commercial, agricultural or other industrial pursuit (these six being chosen by the member banks), and finally three Government directors chosen by the Federal Reserve Board. These nine directors are charged with the duty of appointing all necessary officers, including the active manager of the bank, who is designated as its Governor.

The salary of the members of this board is $12,000 per annum each, which salaries, together with all other expenses of operating the system, are assessed against the Federal Reserve banks.

The paid-in capital and surplus of the Reserve banks (June 28, 1918), was:

DISTRICT NO.	Capital.	Surplus.	DISTRICT NO.	Capital.	Surplus.
1 (Boston)	$6,474,000	$75,000	8 (St. Louis)	$3,607,000	.....
2 (New York)	19,846,000	649,000	9 (Minneapolis)	2,802,000	$38,000
3 (Philadelphia)	6,939,000	.....	10 (Kansas City)	3,532,000	.....
4 (Cleveland)	8,561,000	.....	11 (Dallas)	2,991,000	.....
5 (Richmond)	3,824,000	116,000	12 (San Francisco)	4,448,000	.....
6 (Atlanta)	3,045,000	40,000			
7 (Chicago)	9,789,000	216,000	Total	$75,858,000	$1,134,000

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN 1917. (.000 OMITTED.)

DATE OF ISSUE.	Rate of Int.	Maturity Date.	Total Issue.	Subscribed Fed. Bank N. Y.	Allotted Fed. Bank N. Y.
	P. C.				
March 31	2	June 30, 1917	$50,000	$25,000	$20,000
April 25	3	June 30, 1917	268,205	135,650	135,650
May 10	3	July 17, 1917	200,000	98,512	98,512
May 25	3¼	July 30, 1917	200,000	175,231	125,300
June 8	3¼	July 30, 1917	200,000	116,000	100,500
August 9	3½	Nov. 15, 1917	300,000	211,054	175,000
August 28	3½	Nov. 30, 1917	250,000	188,337	152,938
September 17	3½	Dec. 15, 1917	300,000	204,347	204,347
September 26	4	Dec. 15, 1917	400,000	212,100	212,100
October 18	4	Nov. 22, 1917	300,000	179,475	179,475
October 24	4	Dec. 15, 1917	685,296	543,683	543,683
November 30	4	June 25, 1918	690,000	494,070	494,070
Total			3,843,501	2,578,959	2,441,575

The first named was not offered for public subscription, but taken by Fed. Res. Bank of N. Y.

EARNINGS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN 1917.

LOCATION.	Gross Earn's.	Net Earn's.	Amt. of Divid's.	Fully paid to—	LOCATION.	Gross Earn's.	Net Earn's.	Amt. of Divid's.	Fully paid to—
Boston..	$1,198,009	$912,294	$597,829	Dec. 31, 1917	St. Louis	736,774	502,156	284,566	Dec. 31, 1916
N. Y....	4,848,291	3,715,955	1,941,641	Dec. 31, 1917	Minn...	628,338	418,137	363,876	Dec. 31, 1917
Phila....	1,015,958	753,874	622,150	June 30, 1917	Kan. C...	955,950	684,499	360 236	June 30, 1917
Clev....	1,297,244	963,152	715,615	June 30, 1917	Dallas..	569,430	353,475	187,744	June 30, 1917
Rich....	770,009	512,223	240,945	Dec. 31, 1917	San Fran	854,755	547,044	394,490	Dec. 31, 1916
Atlanta.	541,823	327,313	215,972	Dec. 31, 1917					
Chicago.	2,022,278	1,509,871	860,057	Dec. 31, 1917	Total.	15,838,859	11,202,993	6,785,121	

Exclusive of $16,603, representing dividends paid on surrendered stock and miscellaneous adjustments in dividend account.

BANKING STATISTICS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1863-1918.

YEAR.	Deposits in National Banks.	Deposits in Savings Banks.	Deposits in State Banks.	No. of Nat'l Banks.	Paid in Capital of Nat'l. Banks.
1863	.....	$206,235,202	No data	66	$7,188,393
1864	$119,414,239	236,280,401	"	467	75,213,945
1865	398,357,560	242,619,382	"	1,294	325,834,558
1866	533,338,174	282,455,794	"	1,634	414,270,493
1867	539,599,076	337,009,452	"	1,636	418,558,148
1868	575,842,070	392,781,813	"	1,640	420,105,011
1869	574,307,383	457,675,050	"	1,619	422,659,260
1870	542,261,563	549,874,358	"	1,612	427,235,701
1871	602,110,758	650,745,442	"	1,723	450,330,841
1872	618,801,619	735,046,805	"	1,853	470,543,301
1873	641,121,775	802,363,609	$110,754,034	1,968	490,109,801
1874	622,863,154	864,556,902	143,696,383	1,983	491,003,711
1875	686,478,630	924,037,304	165,871,439	2,076	501,568,564
1876	641,432,886	941,350,255	157,928,658	2,091	500,393,796
1877	636,267,529	866,218,306	226,654,538	2,078	481,044,771
1878	621,632,160	879,897,425	142,764,491	2,056	470,393,366
1879	648,934,141	802,490,298	166,958,229	2,048	455,244,415
1880	833,701,034	819,106,973	208,751,611	2,076	455,909,565
1881	1,031,731,043	891,961,142	261,362,303	2,115	460,227,835
1882	1,066,707,249	966,797,081	281,775,496	2,239	477,184,390
1883	1,043,137,763	1,024,856,787	334,995,702	2,417	500,298,312
1884	979,020,350	1,073,294,955	325,365,669	2,625	522,515,996
1885	1,106,376,517	1,095,172,147	344,307,916	2,689	526,273,602
1886	1,146,246,911	1,141,530,578	342,882,767	2,809	539,109,292
1887	1,285,076,979	1,235,247,371	447,995,653	3,014	571,648,811
1888	1,292,342,471	1,364,196,550	410,047,842	3,120	588,384,018
1889	1,442,137,979	1,444,391,325	507,084,481	3,239	605,851,641
1890	1,521,745,665	1,550,023,956	553,054,584	3,484	642,073,676
1891	1,535,058,569	1,654,826,142	556,637,012	3,652	672,903,597
1892	1,753,339,680	1,758,329,618	648,513,809	3,759	684,678,203
1893	1,556,761,230	1,808,800,262	706,865,643	3,807	685,786,719
1894	1,677,801,201	1,777,833,242	658,107,494	3,770	671,091,165
1895	1,736,022,007	1,844,357,798	712,410,423	3,715	658,224,180
1896	1,668,413,508	1,935,466,468	695,659,914	3,680	651,144,855
1897	1,770,480,563	1,983,413,564	723,640,795	3,610	632,153,042
1898	2,023,357,160	2,028,208,409	912,365,406	3,582	622,016,745
1899	2,522,157,509	2,182,006,424	1,164,020,972	3,583	604,865,327
1900	2,458,092,758	2,389,719,954	1,266,735,282	3,732	621,536,461
1901	2,941,837,429	2,518,599,536	1,610,502,246	4,165	645,719,099
1902	3,098,875,722	2,650,104,486	1,698,185,287	4,535	701,990,554
1903	3,200,993,509	2,815,483,106	1,814,570,163	4,939	743,506,048
1904	3,312,439,842	2,918,775,329	2,073,218,049	5,331	767,378,148
1905	3,783,658,494	3,093,077,357	2,365,209,630	5,668	791,567,231
1906	4,055,873,637	3,299,544,601	2,741,464,129	6,053	826,129,785
1907	4,322,880,141	3,495,410,087	3,068,649,860	6,429	833,690,917
1908	4,374,551,208	3,479,192,891	2,937,129,598	6,824	919,100,850
1909	4,898,576,696	3,713,405,710	2,466,958,666	6,926	937,004,036
1910	5,287,216,312	4,070,486,247	2,727,926,986	7,145	989,567,114
1911	5,477,991,156	4,212,583,599	2,777,566,836	7,277	1,019,633,152
1912	5,825,461,163	4,451,555,688	2,919,977,898	7,372	1,033,570,675
1913	5,953,461,551	4,726,472,768	3,081,011,583	7,473	1,056,919,792
1914	6,268,692,430	4,936,591,849	3,226,793,217	7,525	1,058,192,335
1915	6,611,281,822	4,997,706,013	3,277,772,330	7,605	1,068,519,105
1916	8,143,048,000	5,088,587,295	4,300,710,294	7,579	1,066,049,000
1917	9,521,648,000	5,418,022,275	5,390,824,047	7,589	1,081,670,000
1918	10,437,433,000	No data	No data	7,688	1,096,932,000

Total number of depositors in savings banks: (1820) 8,635; (1830) 38,035; (1840) 78,701; (1850) 251,-354; (1860) 693,870; (1870) 1,630,846; (1880) 2,335,582; (1890) 4,258,893; (1900) 6,107,083; (1910) 9,142,908; (1916) 11,148,392; (1917) 11,367,013.

THE MORRIS PLAN.

THE Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments—named for its originator, Arthur J. Morris—has been in operation in Norfolk, Va., since March, 1910, and to-day is operated in 104 cities throughout the country. Loans are usually made in the amount of $50 or multiples thereof. They are based on character and earning capacity, and are secured only by the borrower's note indorsed by two co-makers. If a loan is granted a small fee is charged toward the cost of investigation, and the note is discounted at the legal rate of interest. At the same time the borrower subscribes for one or more of the lending company's certificates of investment for an amount equal to his loan, and in purchase thereof pays $1.00 a week for fifty weeks on each $50 borrowed. At the end of the year he can cash in his certificate, and with the money thus obtained redeem his note. To encourage the habit of saving, Morris Plan companies sell certificates of investment, either for cash or on the instalment plan, to others than borrowers. These certificates begin to bear interest at 4 per cent. when twenty-five payments have been made, and at 5 per cent. when they are full paid. Holders of interest-bearing certificates can borrow on them, without indorsements or other securities, an amount equal to the total payments they have made in purchase of the certificates. At the close of the year 1918 over $88,500,000 had been lent to about 600,000 borrowers on the Morris Plan in sums averaging about $135. The subscribed capital of Morris Plan companies exceeds $12,450,-000. The largest auxiliary institutions are The Morris Plan Co. of New York, 261 Broadway, of which Henry R. Towne is President, and The Chicago Morris Plan Bank, each capitalized at $1,000,000.

These companies are organized throughout the United States by the Industrial Finance Corporation (52 William Street, New York), which has a subscribed capital of $3,700,000. Officers—Clark Williams, President; Arthur J. Morris, Vice-President; Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer; Joseph B. Gilder, Secretary.

From March 23, 1910, to September 30, 1918, Morris Plan loans throughout the country numbered 545,500, and amounted to more than $79,000,000. In New York City alone, in less than four years, ended September 30, the number was 84,286 and the amount $11,773,779. More than 216,000 persons, firms, and corporations of small means are borrowing at the rate of $36,000,000 annually on The Morris Plan.

DEPOSITS IN LEADING ENGLISH BANKS.

Banks.	Jan. 1, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1918.	Banks.	Jan. 1, 1917.	Jan. 1, 1918.
Barclay & Co.....	$521,433,433	$627,270,003	London & Provincial....	$148,292,912	$174,774,722
Capital & Counties.....	254,156,854	285,021,766	London Joint-Stock.....	237,749,241	281,779,300
Lloyds.....	735,649,972	845,970,708	National.....	84,666,686	103,679,940
London County & Westminster.....	569,930,761	651,422,232	National Provincial.....	487,063,197	547,223,694
London City & Midland.	848,656,723	1,071,881,592	Parrs.....	295,004,245	333,548,220
London & South-Western.	144,748,451	187,907,754	Union & Smiths.....	268,426,854	305,297,365
			Williams Deacons.....	118,677,802	138,235,973

GOLD HOLDINGS, BIG FOREIGN BANKS.

Bank of England October 24, 1918—£73,408,960 ($356,767,545), as against £55,539,056 on October 24, 1917; £56,063,466 on October 24, 1916; £38,131,544 on July 30, 1914; £39,234,660 on July 30, 1913; and £40,722,889 on July 30, 1912.

Bank of France October 24, 1918—5,441,871,000 francs ($1,050,281,103), as against 5,326,310,000 francs on October 24, 1917; 4,921,981,000 francs on October 24, 1916; 4,791,657,000 francs on July 30, 1914; 3,039,600,000 francs on July 30, 1913; and 4,088,475,000 francs on July 30, 1912.

Bank of Germany October 15, 1918—2,549,283,000 marks ($606,729,354), as against 2,403,460,000 marks on October 15, 1917; 2,503,461,000 marks on October 15, 1916; 1,722,758,000 marks on July 25, 1914; 1,453,740,000 marks on July 25, 1913; and 1,329,360,000 marks on July 25, 1912.

The Bank of Spain, January 1, 1918, had in its vaults 1,966,815,762 gold pesetas and assets of 4,178,576,832 pesetas, with notes in circulation amounting to 2,782,839,400 pesetas.

The National Bank of Switzerland, March 23, 1918, had in its vaults 370,177,090 francs (gold), with assets of 795,068,801 francs.

The Bank of Netherlands, January 1, 1918, had on hand 698,232,662 florins (gold), with assets of 978,423,491 florins.

The Bank of Sweden, January 1, 1918, had in its vaults 244,457,273 kroners (26.8 cents), gold, with assets of 860,008,394 kroners.

RESOURCES OF STATE, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The following data cover 16,596 State banks, 625 mutual savings banks, 1,194 stock savings banks, 1,669 loan and trust companies, and 1,091 private banks; as of June 29, 1918 reports to the Government.

State Banks—Loans and discounts, $4,773,519,023; investments, $1,258,287,671; banking house, furniture, etc., $177,445,664; other real estate, $46,461,133; due from banks, $1,032,949,081; checks and other cash items, $146,313,967; cash on hand, $278,628,305; all other resources, $102,134,028, total resources, $7,815,738,863. Capital paid in, $640,006,706; surplus fund, $322,747,190; individual deposits, $6,114,198,977.

Mutual Savings Banks—Loans and discounts, $2,314,743,067; investments, $2,173,821,705; banking house, etc., $41,160,918; other real estate, $24,303,145; due from banks, $202,898,003; checks, etc., $1,253,422; cash on hand, $24,132,875; all other resources, $36,217,224; total resources, $4,818,550,359. Surplus, $315,631,491; individual deposits, $4,[illegible]2,096,393.

Stock Savings Banks—Total resources, $1,183,189,667; capital, $68,984,602; individual deposits, $1,049,483,555.

Loan and Trust Companies—Loans and discounts, $4,403,808,598.20; investments, $2,115,622,568.15; banking house, etc., $167,203,610.68; other real estate, $41,005,375.67; due from banks, $980,123,908.81; checks, etc., $116,157,233.40; cash on hand, $171,994,005.38; other resources, $321,526,167.57; total resources, $8,317,441,476.86. Capital, $525,236,576; surplus, $543,046,856; individual deposits, $5,970,906,454.

Private Banks—Total resources, $146,578,818; capital, $518,803,676; individual deposits, $193,419,377.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1850.....	108	251,354	$43,431,130	1915.....	2,159	11,285,755	$4,997,706,013
1860.....	278	693,870	149,277,504	1916.....	(*a*)622	8 592,271	4,186,976,600
1870.....	517	1,630,846	549,874,358		(*b*)1,242	2,556,121	901,610,693
1880.....	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1917.....	(*a*)622	8,935,055	4,422,489,384
1890.....	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506		(*b*) 1,185	2,431,958	995,532,890
1900.....	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	1918.....	(*a*)625	9,011,464	4,422,096,393
1910.....	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246		(*b*)1,194	2.368,089	1,049,483,555

(*a*) Mutual. (*b*) Stock Savings.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, BY STATES.

The figures show, in order: 1, the number of banks; 2, the number of depositors; 3, the deposits.

Maine, 45, 236,820, $94,141,542.57; New Hampshire, 45, 207,082, $104,911,261.60; Vermont, 20, 117,962, $58,868,453.17; Massachusetts, 196, 2,591,162, $1,024,903,937.56; Rhode Island, 15, 161,320, $94,042,240.55; Connecticut, 81, 715,000, $363,186,747.45; New York, 141, 3,446,876, $1,991,720,349.72; New Jersey, 24, 323,202. $138,111,759.64; Pennsylvania, 10, 541,016, $247,976,374.60; Delaware, 2, 39,598, $15,143,944.83; Maryland, 19, 255,824, $101,660,773.78; West Virginia, 1, 7,002, $1,817,801.53; Ohio, 3, 110,794, $63,658,930.52; Indiana, 5, 33,942, $13,998,213.16; Wisconsin, 7, 10,214, $2,737,375.16; Minnesota, 7, 109,856, $30,209,571.34; Washington, 1, 17,534, $7,486,068.52; California, 1, 86,260, $63,021,042.45.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS, BY STATES.

The figures show as in list above.

New Hampshire, 11, 28,211, $10,188,473.55; New Jersey, 1, 39,573, $15,623,812.32; Maryland, 29, 36.135, $16,730,185.73; District of Columbia, 24, 138,620, $21,122,183.55; Georgia, 23, 48,000, $11,874,016.08; Florida, 3, 6,525, $1,398,609.70; Mississippi, 11, 15,000, $4,493,451.97; Louisiana, 14, 100,000, $33,863,885.07; Michigan, 4, 28,600, $6,634,694.58; Minnesota, 2, 19,687, $8,873,293.19; Iowa, 923, 755,000, $326,264,551.96; North Dakota, 4, 11,405, $3,017,223.24; Nebraska, 19, 19,940, $4,357,983.48; Kansas, 2, 1,804, $714,949.11; Wyoming, 2, 1,853, $912,358.78; Oregon, 2, 1,141, $403,218.19; California, 117, 1,109,138, $579,459,793.49; Arizona, 3, 7,457, $3,550,871.48.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS.

44 East Twenty-third Street, New York. *President*—Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Louis Lipsky, New York. *Treasurer*—Louis Robison, New York. *Executive Secretary*—Senior Abel, New York. *Financial Secretary*—Max Goldman, New York.

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, SURPLUS, DIVIDENDS, ETC., SINCE 1879.

Period of Six Months Ending March 1	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Net Earnings.	Divi. to Capt'l.	Divi. to cap. and Surpl's	Earn. to cap. and Surpl's
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Ct.*	*Per Ct.*	*Per Ct.*
1879	2,043	464,413,996	116,744,135	17,541,054	14,678,660	3.78	3.02	2.53
1880	2,046	454,080,090	117,226,501	18,121,273	21,152,784	3.99	3.17	3.70
1881	2,087	456,844,865	122,481,788	18,877,517	24,452,021	4.13	3.26	4.22
1882	2,137	460,354,485	131,291,889	19,915,375	27,083,599	4.33	3.37	4.56
1883	2,267	483,091,342	137,570,105	20,285,103	26,432,934	4.20	3.27	4.25
1884	2,491	507,969,300	145,600,849	21,082,806	27,994,764	4.15	3.23	4.29
1885	2,650	522,899,715	148,771,121	20,437,650	21,601,202	3.91	3.04	3.20
1886	2,708	527,356,195	152,996,992	21,265,661	27,252,667	4.03	3.13	4.00
1887	2,855	548,355,770	163,731,900	22,148,587	31,698,795	4.04	3.11	4.45
1888	3,044	577,136,748	179,397,148	23,088,607	32,601,295	4.00	3.05	4.31
1889	3,147	593,153,850	192,507,500	23,293,473	35,109,889	3.93	2.96	4.47
Sept. 1 1890	3,412	634,773,746	211,869,139	24,909,117	36,807,024	3.92	2.94	4.35
March 1 1891	3,542	652,586,585	219,430,741	25,768,776	40,145,974	3.95	2.96	4.60
1892	3,671	675,356,310	234,676,901	25,546,854	34,363,090	3.78	2.81	3.78
1893	3,759	686,874,375	245,714,438	26,474,210	36,091.708	3.85	2.84	3.87
1894	3,770	680,449,735	247,342,295	23,231,360	19,762,826	3.40	2.50	2.10
1895	3,729	663,971,565	246,552,149	24,150,634	23,367,885	3.64	2.65	2.57
1896	3,694	655,319,145	248,027,226	23,732,644	25,068,123	3.62	2.63	2.78
1897	3,648	644,673,395	250,030,256	21,422,515	23,938,732	3.32	2.39	2.68
1898	3,586	626,097,395	248,166,708	22,843,928	25,233,450	3.65	2.61	2.89
1899	3,568	615,319,195	248,251,704	23,487,081	24,515,918	3.82	2.72	2.84
1900	3,587	604,756,505	253,475,898	24,228,936	40,151,038	4.01	2.82	4.68
1901	3,909	631,979,492	265,470,791	26,414,956	40,454,375	4.18	2.94	4.52
1902	4,232	680,173,259	299,814,593	39,517,620	57,797,747	5.80	4.03	5.90
1903	4,596	710,281,395	343,713,237	41,441,748	53,959,990	4.43	2.98	5.12
1904	5,024	757,416,659	382,605,619	41,516,024	60,553,595	5.48	3.64	5.31
1905	5,429	770,286,133	406,362,709	36,923,456	52,813,322	4.79	3.14	4.49
1906	5,787	777,017,473	420,675,516	44,616,844	60,566,466	5.74	3.73	5.06
Jan. 1 1907	5,780	816,428,634	506,685,707	51,281,258	75,371,556	6.28	3.88	5.70
1908	6,467	886,631,425	538,858,424	43,883,151	65,088,793	4.95	3.08	4.57
1909	6,779	919,150,875	579,904,988	47,086,082	65,100,767	5.12	3.14	4.34
1910	6,925	950,216,335	615,595,925	53,689,980	73,682,950	5.65	3.43	4.71
1911	7,140	1,005,740,915	662,090,882	62,355,256	84,486,933	6.20	3.74	5.07
July 1 1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706	120,300,872	149,056,603	11.66	6.93	8.59
1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182	119,906,051	160,980,084	9.06	6.75	11.40
1914	7,453	1,063,978,175	714,117,131	121,147,096	149,279,170	11.39	6.81	8.39
1915	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202	113,639,415	127,052,973	10.63	6.33	7.08
1916	7,579	1,066,208,375	731,820,365	114,724,595	157,543,547	10.76	6.38	8.76
1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	765,918,000	125,538,000	194,321,000	11.61	6.79	10.52
1918	7,688	1,096,932,000	816,801,000	129,778,000	212,332,000	11.81	6.78	11.09

NATIONAL BANK RESOURCES, AUGUST 31, 1918.

According to the Comptroller of the Currency, the resources of the national banks of the United States August 31, 1918, were $18,043,605,000, as against $16,144,403,000 on May 1, 1917; loans and discounts, $9,493,000,000; total deposits, $13,885,000,000, a reduction of $135,000,000 since June 29, 1918, but an increase of $651,000,000 over September 11, 1917; bills payable and re-discounts, $1,294,000,000; holdings of United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, $2,455,000,000; cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve banks, $1,671,000,000. The cash which the national banks had on hand and with Federal Reserve banks on August 31, 1918, plus their holdings of United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, amounted to $4,127,309,000. This amount, after deducting the United States bonds held as a basis for circulation, is nearly 25 per cent. of the total deposits of all the national banks, but allowance should be made for that portion of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged against bills payable and re-discounts.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

(Prepared for the ALMANAC by Manager W. J. Gilpin.)

Year Ended September 30.	No. of Members.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances.	Balances to Clearings.
1902	60	$100,672,700	$74,753,189,435	$3,377,504,072	$245,898,649	$11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,105,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4.09
1911	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,091	4,388,563,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4.74
1912	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5.22
1913	64	179,900,000	98,121,520,297	5,144,130,384	323,833,400	16,977,328	5.24
1914	62	175,300,000	89,760,344,971	5,128,647,302	296,238,762	16,926,229	5.71
1915	62	178,550,000	90,842,707,724	5,340,846,740	299,810,917	17,626,557	5.87
1916	63	185,550,000	147,180,709,461	8,561,624,447	484,147,071	28,163,238	5.82
1917	62	200,750,000	181,534,031,388	12,147,791,433	601,106,064	40,224,475	6.69
1918	59	205,650,000	174,524,179,029	17,255,062,671	575,987,390	56,947,402	9.88

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

THE Association is now composed of 28 national banks, 13 State banks, and 15 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, also make their exchanges at the Clearing House. The Clearing House Collection Department also exchanges at the Clearing House, making 59 clearing institutions. There are 19 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the Association, which make their exchanges through banks that are members, in accordance with constitutional provisions.

President—Gates W. McGarrah, President Mechanics & Metals National Bank. *Secretary*—Theodore Hetzler, President Fifth Avenue Bank. *Manager*—William J. Gilpin. *Assistant Manager*—Clarence E. Bacon. *Department of Inspection and Examination*—Charles A. Hanna, Examiner. *Conference Committee*—Richard Delafield, President National Park Bank; Charles A. Boody, President Peoples Trust Company; Walter H. Benuett, Vice-President American Exchange National Bank; Harvey D. Gibson, President Liberty National Bank; Charles Elliot Warren, President Lincoln National Bank. *Nominating Committee*—Willard V. King, President Columbia Trust Company; Herbert K. Twitchell, President Chemical National Bank; John McHugh, Vice-President Mechanics & Metals National Bank; Herbert P. Howell, Vice-President National Bank of Commerce; Henry Ollesheimer, President Metropolitan Bank. *Committee on Admissions*—John W. Platten, President United States Mortgage & Trust Co.; Walter M. Bennet, Vice-President Bank of America; Henry H. Powell, President Importers & Traders National Bank; Edward E. Watts, President Fifth National Bank; G. Foster Smith, President Nassau National Bank. *Arbitration Committee*—Ruel W. Poor, President Garfield National Bank; John T. Sproull, President Coal & Iron National Bank; Edwin P. Maynard, President Brooklyn Trust Company; Theodore E. Burton, President Merchants National Bank; Louis G. Kaufman, President Chatham & Phoenix National Bank.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

(For Year Ending September 30, 1918.)

Exchanges	$174,524,179,028.72	Largest exchanges on any one day during the year (July 2, 1918)	$928,176,124.98
Balances	17,255,062,671.27	Largest balances on any one day during the year (Nov. 21, 1917)	143,091,142.68
Total transactions	$191,779,241,699.99	Largest transact'ns on any one day during the year (July 2, 1918)	1,015,850,789.04
The av'age daily transact'ns:		Smallest exchanges on any one day during the year (Jan. 28, 1918)	329,824,441.92
Exchanges	$575,987,389.53	Smallest balances on any one day during the year (Jan. 28, 1918)	28,374,886.35
Balances	56,947,401.55	Smallest transact'ns on any one day during the year (Jan. 28, 1918)	358,199,328.27
Total	$632,934,791.08		
Total transactions since organization of Clearing House (65 years):			
Exchanges	$3,103,115,668,654.89		
Balances	161,102,465,549.29		
Total	$3,264,218,134,204.18		

Largest daily transactions on record, February 6, 1917: Exchanges, $1,218,586,762.17; balances $47,171,287.45; total, $1,265,758,049.62.

Largest balances, November 21, 1917, $143,091,142.68. Transactions of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New York: Debit exchanges, $1,602,603,711.00; credit exchanges, $1,031,520,035.35; debit balances, $661,954,238.12; credit balances, $90,870,562.47; excess of debit balances, $571,083,675.65.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS SINCE 1854.

*Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.	*Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.
1854	50	$5,750,455,987.06	$19,104,504.94	1888	64	$30,863,686,609.21	$101,192,415.11
1855	48	5,362,912,098.38	17,412,052.27	1889	64	34,796,465,528.87	114,839,820 23
1856	50	6,906,213,328.47	22,278,107.51	1890	65	37,660,686,571.76	123,074,139.12
1857	50	8,333,226,718.06	26,968,371.26	1891	64	34,053,698,770.04	111,651,471.39
1858	46	4,756,664,386.09	15,393,735.88	1892	65	36,279,905,235.59	118,561,781.82
1859	47	6,448,005,956.01	20,867,333.19	1893	65	34,421,380,869.50	113,978,082.31
1860	50	7,231 143,056.69	23,401,757.47	1894	66	24,230,145,367.70	79,704,425.55
1861	50	5,915,742,758.05	19,269,520.38	1895	67	28,264,379,126.23	92,670,095.49
1862	50	6,871,443,591.20	22,237,681.53	1896	66	29,350,894,883.87	96,232,442.24
1863	50	14,867,597,848.60	48,428,657.49	1897	66	31,337,760,947.98	103,424,953.62
1864	49	24,097,196,655.92	77,984,455.20	1898	65	39,853,413,947.74	131,529,418.97
1865	55	26,032,384,341.89	84,796,040.20	1899	64	57,368,230,771.33	189 961,029.04
1866	58	28,717,146,914.09	93,541,195.16	1900	64	51,964,588,564.31	170,936,146.61
1867	58	28,675 159,472.20	93,101,167.11	1901	62	77,020,672,493.65	254,193,638.59
1868	59	28,484,288,636.92	92,182,163.87	1902	60	74,753,189,435.86	245,898,649.46
1869	59	37,407,028,986.55	121,451,392.81	1903	57	70,833,655,940.29	233,005,447.17
1870	61	27,804,539,405.75	90,274,478.59	1904	54	59,672,796,804.41	195,648,514.11
1871	62	29,300,986,682.21	95,133,073.64	1905	54	91,879,318,369.00	302,234,599.89
1872	61	33,844,369,568.39	109,884,316.78	1906	55	103,754,100,091.25	342,422,772.57
1873	59	35,461,052,825.70	115,885,793.58	1907	54	95,315,421,237.96	313,537,569.86
1874	59	22,855,927,636.26	74,692,573.97	1908	50	73,630,971,913.18	241,413,022.66
1875	59	25,061,237,902.09	81,899,470.26	1909	51	99,257,662,411.03	326,505,468.45
1876	59	21,597,274,247.04	70,349,427.51	1910	50	102,553,959,069.28	338,461,911.11
1877	58	23,289,243,701.09	76,358,176.06	1911	67	92,420,120,091.67	305,016,897.99
1878	57	22,508,438,441.75	73,785,746.54	1912	65	96,672,300,863.67	319,050,497.89
1879	59	25,178,770,690.50	82,015,539.70	1913	64	98,121,520,297.15	323,833,400.32
1880	59	37,182,128,621.09	121,510,224.25	1914	62	89,760,344,971.31	296,238,762.28
1881	61	48,565,818,212.31	159,232,190.86	1915	63	90,842,707,723.90	299,810,916.58
1882	62	46,552,846,161.34	151,637,935.38	1916	63	147,180,709,461.18	484,147,070.60
1883	64	40,293,165,257.65	132,543,306.76	1917	62	181,534,031,387.84	601,106,064.20
1884	62	34,092,037,337.78	111,048,981.55	1918	59	174,524,179,028.72	575,987,389.53
1885	64	25,250,791,439.90	82,789,480.38				
1886	64	33,374,682,216.48	109,067,588.94	Totals....		$3,103,115,668,654.89	*a* $156,328,245.27
1887	65	34,372,848,785.90	114,337,209.13				

* Fiscal years ending September 30 *a* Average daily clearing.

BALANCES SINCE 1860.

YEAR.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs. P. C.	YEAR.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs. P. C.
1860...	$380,693,438.37	$1,232,017.60	5.26	1890...	$1,753,040,145.23	$5,728,889.36	4.65
1861...	353,383,944.41	1,151,087.77	5.97	1891...	1,584,635,499.88	5,195,526.21	4.65
1862...	415,530,331.46	1,344,758.35	6.04	1892...	1,861,500,574.56	6,083,335.18	5.13
1863...	677,626,482.61	2,207,252.39	4.35	1893...	1,696,207,175.52	5,616,580.05	4.92
1864...	885,719,204.93	2,866,405.19	3.67	1894...	1,585,241,633.52	5,214,610.63	6.54
1865...	1,035,765,107.68	3,373,827.71	3.97	1895...	1,896,574,349.11	6,218,276.55	6.71
1866...	1,066,135,106.35	3,472,752.79	3.71	1896...	1,843,289,238.66	6,043,571.27	6.28
1867...	1,144,963,451.15	3,717,413.80	3.99	1897...	1,908,901,897.67	6,300,006.26	6.01
1868...	1,125,455,236.68	3,642,249.95	3.95	1898...	2,338,529,016.43	7,717,917.54	5.87
1869...	1,120,318,307.87	3,637,397.10	2.99	1899...	3,085,971,370.53	10,218,448.24	5.37
1870...	1,036,484,821.79	3,365,210.46	3.72	1900...	2,730,441,810.27	8,981,716.48	5.25
1871...	1,209,721,029.47	3,927,665.68	4.12	1901...	3,515,037,741.05	11,600,784.62	4.56
1872...	1,428,582,707.53	4,638,255.54	4.22	1902...	3,377,504,072.11	11,110,210.76	4.51
1873...	1,474,508,024.95	4,818,653.67	4.15	1903...	3,315,516,487.48	10,906,304.23	4.68
1874...	1,286,753,176.12	4,205,075.73	5.62	1904...	3,105,858,575.60	10,183,142.87	5.20
1875...	1,408,608,776.68	4,603,296.65	5.62	1905...	3,953,875,974.80	13,006,170.97	4.33
1876...	1,295,042,028.82	4,218,377.94	5.99	1906...	3,832,621,023.87	12,648,914.27	3.69
1877...	1,373,996,301.68	4,504,905.90	5.89	1907...	3,813,926,108.35	12,545,809.56	4.00
1878...	1,307,843,857.24	4,273,999.53	5.81	1908...	3,409,632,271.41	11,179,122.30	4.63
1879...	1,400,111,062.86	4,560,622.35	5.56	1909...	4,194,484,028.37	13,797,644.83	4.22
1880...	1,516,538,631.29	4,956,008.60	4.07	1910...	4,195,293,966.90	13,845,854.67	4.09
1881...	1,776,018,161.58	5,823,010.36	3.66	1911...	4,388,563,113.05	14,483,706.64	4.74
1882...	1,595,000,245.27	5,195,440.54	3.42	1912...	5,051,262,291.57	16,670,832.64	5.22
1883...	1,568,983,196.15	5,161,128.93	3.89	1913...	5,144,130,384.69	16,977,328.00	5.24
1884...	1,524,930,993.93	4,967,201.93	4.47	1914...	5,128,647,302.16	16,926,228.72	5.71
1885...	1,295,355,251.89	4,247,069.39	5.12	1915...	5,340,846,740.16	17,626,556.89	5.87
1886...	1,519,565,385.22	4,965,899.95	4.55	1916...	8,561,624,447.46	28,163,238.31	5.82
1887...	1,569,626,324.77	5,146,315.82	4.49	1917...	12,147,791,432.60	40,224,474.94	6.69
1888...	1,570,198,527.78	5,148,191.89	5.08	1918...	17,255,062,671.27	56,947,401.55	9.88
1889...	1,757,637,473.47	5,800,783.74	5.05				

BANK CLEARINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES, 1914-1918.

(Data compiled by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*)

NOTE—The amounts are in billions, with ,000,000 omitted.

	Clearings Outside New York.	New York Clearings.	Total.		Clearings Outside New York.	New York Clearings.	Total.
1914.				1916.			
July	$6,313	$8,180	$14,493	September	$8,406	$14,356	$22,762
August	5,351	4,681	9,932	October	9,901	15,712	25,613
September	5,400	4,628	10,028	November	10,051	16,654	26,705
October	6,126	5,610	11,736	December	10,259	16,936	27,195
November	5,681	5,400	11,081	1917.			
December	6,114	6,530	12,644	January	10,489	15,127	25,616
1915.				February	8,836	12,794	21,630
January	6,196	7,287	13,483	March	10,566	14,229	24,795
February	5,439	6,482	11,912	April	10,363	14,653	25,016
March	6,283	7,565	13,848	May	10,736	15,584	26,320
April	6,201	8,812	15,013	June	10,635	16,099	26,734
May	5,992	8,635	14,627	July	10,479	15,185	25,666
June	6,097	8,025	14,122	August	10,414	14,679	25,096
July	6,234	8,695	14,929	September	10,145	13,884	24,030
August	5,733	8,537	14,270	October	12,535	15,723	28,259
September	6,139	9,625	15,764	November	12,392	14,834	27,226
October	7,413	12,739	20,152	December	11,917	14,614	26,531
November	7,556	11,829	19,385	1918.			
December	7,979	12,332	20,311	January	11,820	14,719	26,539
1916.				February	9,998	12,259	22,257
January	7,808	12,327	20,135	March	12,245	13,840	26,085
February	7,188	11,107	18,293	April	12,391	14,094	26,485
March	8,196	12,578	20,774	May	12,710	15,560	28,269
April	7,756	11,623	19,379	June	12,457	14,858	27,342
May	8,159	12,561	20,720	July	13,244	15,401	28,645
June	8,100	12,554	20,654	August	13,198	14,958	28,156
July	7,929	11,439	19,368	September	12,709	13,664	26,373
August	7,985	11,767	19,752				

MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

MONTH.	CLEARINGS, TOTAL ALL.			CLEARINGS OUTSIDE NEW YORK.		
	1918.	1917.	P. C.	1918.	1917.	P. C.
January	$26,538,574,018	$25,640,505,506	+ 3.6	$11,819,506,488	$10,513,139,790	+12.6
February	22,257,358,866	21,629,473,389	+ 2.8	9,998,002,811	8,835,386,146	+13.2
March	26,084,799,579	24,792,414,566	+ 4.2	12,244,518,198	10,563,287,306	+15.9
April	26,485,086,036	25,012,249,100	+ 5.9	12,391,579,089	10,360,027,203	+19.6
May	28,269,235,579	26,316,501,561	+ 7.4	12,709,535,909	10,733,053,558	+18.4
June	27,341,671,217	26,734,347,702	+ 2.2	12,457,025,697	10,635,269,435	+17.2
July	28,644,789,823	25,664,326,634	+11.6	13,243,582,672	10,479,033,048	+26.4
August	28,156,158,940	25,093,230,233	+12.2	13,197,733,316	10,413,908,705	+26.7
September	26,372,958,296	24,029,336,466	9.7	12,709,081,177	10,145,435,510	+25.2
9 months	$240,123,632,343	$224,912,394,056	+ 6.8	$110,770,565,357	$92,678,565,357	+19.5

CONDITION OF MEMBERS, N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

(For the week ending November 2, 1918.)

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Disc't Inv'ts, etc., Average.	Gold, Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Net Time Deposits, Average.
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bank of New York, N. B. A..	2,000,000	5,374,800	52,065,000	24,000	32,914,000	1,744,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co...	2,500,000	7,227,700	63,859,000	297,000	48,612,000	.....
Merchants' National Bank...	2,000,000	2,743,500	30,400,000	76,000	21,780,000	299,000
Mech. & Metals Nat. Bank...	6,000,000	11,026,500	163,696,000	8,341,000	145,637,000	12,669,000
Bank of America.....	1,500,000	6,762,800	31,935,000	276,000	23,907,000	.....
National City Bank.....	25,000,000	†52,572,400	560,273,000	8,206,000	601,468,000	12,427,000
Chemical National Bank.....	3,000,000	9,557,600	88,721,000	154,000	57,385,000	4,603,000
Atlantic National Bank.....	1,000,000	905,100	17,630,000	87,000	13,649,000	547,000
Nat. Butchers & Drovers Bnk.	300,000	103,100	3,012,000	12,000	2,593,000	.....
American Exch. Nat. Bank..	5,000,000	5,991,400	118,317,000	589,000	82,800,000	5,890,000
National Bank of Commerce..	25,000,000	23,745,300	421,646,000	182,000	303,439,000	4,886,000
Pacific Bank.....	500,000	1,086,700	15,865,000	38,000	14,013,000	50,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank.	3,500,000	3,033,500	100,268,000	469,000	75,539,000	7,612,000
Hanover National Bank.....	3,000,000	17,479,400	138,021,000	4,137,000	140,220,000	.....
Citizens' National Bank.....	2,550,000	3,034,900	51,452,000	112,000	28,041,000	230,000
Metropolitan Bank.....	2,000,000	2,276,900	30,170,000	541,000	26,593,000	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	3,500,000	8,274,500	104,887,000	931,000	100,629,000	.....
Importers & Traders Nat. Bnk.	1,500,000	7,843,600	39,937,000	70,000	24,250,000	.....
National Park Bank.....	5,000,000	17,923,800	189,518,000	36,000	143,326,000	3,890,000
East River National Bank....	250,000	79,500	3,081,000	2,000	3,417,000	.....
Second National Bank.....	1,000,000	4,011,100	20,884,000	79,000	14,154,000	.....
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	31,189,000	313,779,000	9,000	149,232,000	1,547,000
Irving National Bank.....	4,500,000	5,828,200	110,153,000	1,018,000	95,705,000	692,000
N. C. County Nat. Bank.....	1,000,000	361,900	11,876,000	58,000	10,021,000	163,000
Continental Bank.....	1,000,000	637,400	6,033,000	29,000	5,046,000	.....
Chase National Bank.....	10,000,000	14,591,000	321,636,000	2,601,000	283,089,000	10,901,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	200,000	2,275,300	19,002,000	53,000	16,256,000	.....
Commercial Exchange Bank..	200,000	880,400	5,616,000	53,000	5,433,000	.....
Commonwealth Bank.....	400,000	840,300	7,166,000	40,000	6,830,000	.....
Lincoln National Bank.....	1,000,000	2,000,600	15,962,000	123,000	13,963,000	100,000
Garfield National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,389,000	13,108,000	2,000	10,194,000	31,000
Fifth National Bank.....	250,000	406,800	7,617,000	47,000	6,152,000	161,000
Seaboard National Bank.....	1,000,000	3,724,800	51,519,000	339,000	42,352,000	120,000
Liberty National Bank.....	3,000,000	4,281,700	75,763,000	159,000	64,978,000	1,738,000
Coal and Iron National Bank..	1,000,000	974,700	14,576,000	6,000	12,371,000	424,000
Union Exch. National Bank...	1,000,000	1,292,200	15,026,000	12,000	12,333,000	475,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.....	1,500,000	2,368,200	38,853,000	71,000	22,542,000	4,812,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	11,250,000	15,822,600	263,659,000	129,000	194,591,000	14,475,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co....	2,000,000	4,592,400	70,168,000	55,000	50,075,000	1,966,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	25,000,000	27,084,600	474,147,000	1,776,000	352,152,000	22,050,000
Fidelity Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,291,800	11,785,000	90,000	8,767,000	451,000
Columbia Trust Co.....	5,000,000	6,895,400	86,798,000	23,000	61,710,000	11,109,000
Peoples Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,335,900	27,637,000	49,000	20,641,000	1,616,000
New York Trust Co.....	3,000,000	10,665,300	100,103,000	54,000	50,443,000	3,504,000
Franklin Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,145,900	26,725,000	77,000	13,904,000	1,636,000
Lincoln Trust Co.....	1,000,000	590,600	19,456,000	18,000	11,594,000	1,668,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	2,000,000	4,402,300	54,523,000	69,000	30,281,000	1,180,000
Nassau Nat'l Bank, Brooklyn.	1,000,000	1,174,800	17,027,000	.....	8,866,000	598,000
Irving Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,060,900	48,333,000	97,000	34,515,000	994,000
Farmers Loan & Trust Co....	5,000,000	11,435,800	134,040,000	3,747,000	105,725,000	10,113,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Greenwich Bank.....	500,000	1,474,500	16,548,000	603,000	14,517,000	.....
Bowery Bank.....	250,000	819,300	4,834,000	279,000	4,426,000	5,000
N. Y. Produce Exch. Bank...	1,000,000	1,152,200	22,291,000	609,000	19,863,000	.....
State Bank.....	2,000,000	495,200	34,030,000	1,505,000	32,107,000	47,000
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMB'S OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Title Guarantee & Trust Co..	5,000,000	11,871,000	39,682,000	97,000	21,229,000	440,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co....	4,000,000	5,199,600	24,245,000	454,000	12,084,000	482,000
TOTALS:						
Members Federal Res. Bank..	192,900,000	351,594,900	4,607,723,000	35,463,000	3,604,127,000	147,371,000
State Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank.....	3,750,000	3,941,200	77,703,000	2,996,000	70,913,000	52,000
Trust Companies, not members of Federal Res. Bank..	9,000,000	17,070,600	63,927,000	551,000	33,313,000	922,000
Aggregate, 56 Members.....	205,650,000	372,606,700	4,749,353,000	39,010,000	a3,708,353,000	148,345,000
Comparisons.....	.....	.....	‡26,734,000	§36,000	§119,152,000	‡1,167,000

* As per official reports: 28 National, August 31, 1918; 13 State, September 10, 1918; 15 Trust Co.'s, September 10, 1918. † Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000. ‡ Increase. § Decrease.

Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank, not counted as reserve				$105,494,000
Members Federal Reserve Bank			Reserve in Depository,	524,471,000
State banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	Cash reserve in vault,	$8,408,000	" " "	5,123,000
Trust companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	" " " "	1,835,000	" " "	3,318,000
Totals	" " " "	$10,243,000	" " "	$532,912,000

CONDITION OF MEMBERS, N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION—*Continued.*

Reserve required on net demand deposits			$468,536,510				
" " " time deposits			4,421,130				
" " " demand and time deposits	472,957,640	Exc.,	$51,513,360	Decr.,	$20,952,820
" " " demand deposits	12,764,340	Exc.,	766,660	Decr.,	63,080
" " " demand deposits	4,996,950	Exc.,	156,050	Incr.,	9,400
" " total net deposits	$490,718,930	Exc.,	$52,436,070	Decr.,	$21,006,500

ACTUAL CONDITION, NOVEMBER 2, 1918.

	Loans, Disc't Inv'ts, Etc.	Gold.	Legal Tender.	Silver.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.
TOTALS.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Members Federal Reserve Bank	4,583,744,000	35,502,000	12,561,000	18,698,000	3,593,689,000	149,477,000
State banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	77,152,000	3,009,000	1,146,000	1,068,000	71,913,000	52,000
Trust companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	63,476,000	547,000	300,000	314,000	33,951,000	923,000
Aggregate, 56 Members	4,724,372,000	39,058,000	14,007,000	20,080,000	b3,699,553,000	150,452,000
Comparisons	*45,963,000	*40,000	†155,000	*1,793,000	*96,330,000	†1,673,000

Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank, not counted as reserve			$100,448,000
Members Federal Reserve Bank		Reserve in depository,	$525,944,000
State banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	Cash reserve in vault,	$8,029,000	" " " 4,964,000
Trust companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	" " "	1,858,000	" " " 3,087,000
Totals	" " "	$9,887,000	" " " $533,995,000
Reserve required on net demand deposits		$467,179,570	
" " " time deposits		4,484,310	
" " " demand and time deposits	471,663,880	Exc., $54,280,120	Decr., $78,440,840
" " " demand deposits	12,944,340	Exc., 48,660	Decr., 472,240
" " " demand deposits	5,092,650	Deficit, 146,650	Decr., 683,500
" " total net deposits	$489,700,870	Exc., $54,181,130	Decr., $79,596,580

(a) U. S. deposits deducted, $444,594,000. (b) U. S. deposits deducted, $389,719,000. * Decrease. † Increase.

BANK CLEARINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES, 1915-1917.

(By Calendar Years.)

CITY.	1917.	1916.	1915.	CITY.	1917.	1916.	1915.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
New York	177,404,965,589	159,580,648,390	110,204,392,634	Seattle	1,151,409,201	790,217,950	612,928,879
Chicago	24,974,974,478	20,514,943,195	16,198,985,174	Louisville	1,003,000,000	942,133,127	742,390,281
Philadelphia	17,197,755,288	13,083,317,712	8,863,633,292	Buffalo	982,563,624	797,808,303	611,114,647
Boston	12,663,248,399	10,757,335,866	8,256,935,555	Denver	870,998,188	682,799,556	510,064,556
Kansas City	7,662,014,133	4,953,778,696	3,835,065,739	Portland, Ore	868,331,222	649,775,145	554,446,756
St. Louis	6,967,495,305	5,370,977,392	4,153,529,336	St. Jos'h, Mo.	762,931,107	518,406,417	384,976,735
S. Francisco	4,837,854,596	3,479,862,482	2,693,688,925	St Paul, Minn	758,148,987	784,991,101	661,915,332
Pittsburgh	4,021,732,887	3,402,245,463	2,666,312,569	S. Lake City	710,064,797	513,423,713	349,743,134
Cleveland	3,700,000,000	2,473,916,082	1,545,813,799	Indianapolis	684,058,000	562,632,091	433,193,099
Detroit	2,740,000,000	2,260,574,784	1,484,972,649	Ft. Worth	668,322,418	487,328,982	435,289,425
New Orleans	1,963,923,811	1,381,073,094	972,165,576	Memphis	621,083,000	469,576,000	357,831,463
Omaha	1,895,000,000	1,279,158,595	982,670,880	Washington	565,944,727	477,041,768	410,073,957
Atlanta	1,605,493,790	1,013,996,794	739,294,232	Providence	547,818,800	510,903,000	420,538,300
Los Angeles	1,502,250,000	1,292,961,997	1,048,130,652	Nashville	532,907,289	407,729,496	322,901,654
Richmond	1,371,649,260	930,271,878	537,261,585	Toledo	530,835,815	473,781,075	331,579,324
Milwaukee	1,300,560,926	1,047,716,296	836,384,564	Columbus, O.	525,641,400	487,459,100	349,324,900

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

CLEARING HOUSE AT—	EXCHANGES FOR YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30—				
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
New York	$174,524,179,000	$181,534,031,000	$147,180,709,000	$99,842,708,000	$89,760,345,000
Boston	14,781,325,000	12,188,355,000	10,180,120,000	7,481,341,000	7,866,664,000
Chicago	25,641,871,000	24,452,469,000	19,129,452,000	15,404,167,000	16,139,932,000
Philadelphia	18,928,044,000	16,423,891,000	12,018,127,000	7,968,006,000	8,231,518,000
St. Louis	7,789,456,000	6,546,438,000	4,947,429,000	3,883,252,000	4,050,824,000
San Francisco	5,390,920,000	4,525,154,000	3,186,602,000	2,583,278,000	2,544,227,000
Baltimore	2,905,072,000	2,233,071,000	2,192,008,000	1,727,833,000	1,899,411,000
Pittsburgh	5,025,118,000	3,939,322,000	3,216,124,000	2,527,701,000	2,725,372,000
Cincinnati	2,579,635,000	2,014,284,000	1,658,175,000	1,274,149,000	1,331,589,000
Kansas City	9,874,645,000	6,736,042,000	4,507,986,000	3,615,489,000	2,831,768,000
New Orleans	2,575,655,000	1,799,857,000	1,180,040,000	898,763,000	974,437,000
Minneapolis	1,759,854,000	1,617,563,000	1,465,000,000	1,327,106,000	1,318,336,000
Detroit	2,968,353,000	2,736,099,000	2,020,598,000	1,358,216,000	1,385,575,000
Louisville	1,137,579,000	1,001,822,000	906,755,000	671,018,000	706,840,000
Cleveland	4,128,765,000	2,723,466,000	2,134,768,000	1,368,429,000	1,271,067,000
Other cities	41,481,709,000	33,526,13,000	25,483,648,000	19,846,052,000	20,937,778,000
Total	$321,492,180,000	$303,997,997,000	$241,407,541,000	$162,777,508,000	$163,975,683,000

STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS AT NEW YORK.

Stocks.	Capital Stock Listed.	July 30 1914. High.	1917. High.	1917. Low.	1918 to November 9. High.	1918 to November 9. Date.	1918 to November 9. Low.	1918 to November 9. Date.
Acme Tea 1st pfd	$2,750,000	.....	96½	92	80	May 17	80	May 17
Adams Express	12,000,000	91⅞	140	70	80	Jan. 11	48	Sept. 17
Advance Rumely	12,119,400	.....	18½	7½	23½	Nov. 7	11	Jan. 7
Advance Rumely pfd	11,528,600	.....	37½	19	59	Nov. 7	25⅞	Jan. 15
Ajax Rubber ($50)	7,100,000	.....	80	45⅛	66¼	Nov. 8	49	Jan. 2
Alaska Gold M. ($10)	7,500,000	22½	11½	1	5⅜	Nov. 6	1¼	April 27
Alaska Jun. Gold M. ($10)	13,967,440	.....	8⅛	1¾	3½	Jan. 11	1½	April 1
Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	.....	*180	*180	*184½	May 4	*180	July 13
Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22,843,700	7¼	32⅜	15	37	May 24	17¾	Jan. 15
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pfd	14,692,000	34¾	86⅞	65	86½	May 24	72½	Jan. 3
American Agricultural Chemical	18,465,900	15⅛	95½	72	106	Oct. 17	89½	Jan. 17
American Agricultural Chemical pfd	27,648,200	.....	103⅛	91	96½	Nov. 7	89½	Jan. 17
American Bank Note ($50)	4,495,700	.....	43¼	29	35½	May 22	31½	Mar. 2
American Bank Note pfd. ($50)	4,495,650	.....	53½	42	42½	Aug. 16	41¾	June 26
American Beet Sugar Co	15,000,000	21¼	102½	63	84	Feb. 27	58	Nov. 2
American Beet Sugar Co. pfd	5,000,000	.....	98	78½	91¼	May 8	82	Sept. 13
American B. Shoe & Foundry	4,600,000	.....	103	100	90	July 1	90	July 1
American B. Shoe & Foundry pfd	5,000,000	.....	200	150	175	Jan. 3	163	April 9
American Can Co	41,233,300	22⅞	53	29¼	50¾	May 17	34⅝	Jan. 15
American Can Co. pfd	41,233,300	85	111½	87	97	April 30	89¼	Jan. 23
American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	46¼	80⅜	57	88⅝	Sept. 27	68¼	Jan. 15
American Car & Foundry pfd	30,000,000	113	118¾	100	111½	Sept. 30	106	Jan. 3
American Cities pfd	20,553,500	59½	.....	.....	10½	May 13	10½	May 13
American Cotton Oil Co	20,237,100	35⅛	50½	21	44¾	Oct. 18	25	Jan. 16
American Cotton Oil Co. pfd	10,198,000	.....	101½	80	85	Nov. 6	78	May 16
American Express	18,000,000	100	128⅛	78½	95½	Nov. 6	77½	Sept. 25
American Hide & Leather Co	11,274,100	3½	17¼	10	22⅜	Sept. 3	12	Jan. 5
American Hide & Leather Co. pfd	12,548,300	17	75	43¼	94⅞	Aug. 24	50	Jan. 2
American Ice	7,161,400	23⅜	16⅞	8⅞	49	Oct. 28	11½	Jan. 2
American Ice pfd	14,920,200	.....	55	37⅞	61	Oct. 21	38¾	Jan. 16
American Inter. (60% pd.)	49,000,000	.....	62¾	46	60½	Oct. 14	51½	Sept. 13
American Linseed Co	16,750,000	8	29⅛	15¾	43	Aug. 10	27	Jan. 2
American Linseed Co. pfd	16,750,000	25½	75	48	81½	June 13	69½	Jan. 7
American Locomotive Co	25,000,000	23	82¾	46⅜	71¾	May 16	53½	Jan. 15
American Locomotive Co. pfd	25,000,000	.....	106⅞	93	101½	Oct. 18	95	Jan. 2
American Malting	5,761,700	34½	19⅜	8½	13½	Feb. 6	2⅜	Sept. 28
American Malting 1st pfd	8,433,800	.....	71½	50	58¼	Feb. 6	39	Sept. 25
American Shipbuilding	5,272,700	.....	93	88	144	May 14	90	Feb. 21
American Smelting & Refining Co	60,998,000	.....	112¾	67⅝	94¾	Oct. 18	73	May 28
American Smelting & Refining Co. pfd	50,000,000	.....	117⅛	99½	110	Nov. 4	103	Sept. 25
American Smelters pfd. A	16,031,700	100½	102¼	90½	94½	Mar. 8	89	May 25
American Snuff	11,001,000	155	142	80	100	May 9	85	Oct. 1
American Steel Foundries	17,184,000	27½	75½	50⅛	94	Oct. 28	58	Jan. 15
American Sugar Refinery Co	45,000,000	102½	126⅜	89⅛	116	May 15	98	Jan. 16
American Sugar Refinery Co. pfd	45,000,000	108	121½	106	113½	May 8	108¼	Mar. 23
American Sumatra Tobacco	6,813,900	.....	62¼	30	145⅞	June 12	60¾	Jan. 5
American Tel. & Cable Co	14,000,000	.....	66	57¾	60	Feb. 25	51	Jan. 15
American Tel. & Tel. Co	441,895,300	116¾	128½	95¾	109¼	Feb. 1	90⅝	Aug. 5
American Tobacco Co	40,242,400	221	220	123	195	Oct. 21	140½	Jan. 5
American Tobacco Co. pfd., new	51,978,700	104½	109¾	89	99	Feb. 23	92½	Sept. 14
American Woolen Co	20,000,000	12	58¾	37⅛	60⅞	May 24	44⅝	Jan. 15
American Woolen Co. pfd	40,000,000	.....	100	87	96	Nov. 9	92	Jan. 4
American Writing Paper pfd	12,500,000	.....	54½	17	39⅜	Aug. 28	20¼	April 11
American Zinc, Lead & Steel ($25)	4,828,000	.....	41⅜	10¼	21⅜	July 3	12½	Jan. 8
Anaconda C. M. Co. ($50)	116,562,500	25¾	87	51½	73¾	Oct. 17	59½	Jan. 18
Assets Realization	9,990,000	.....	4	⅝	1½	July 24	1	Mar. 20
Associated Dry Goods	13,685,100	.....	21½	10	15	July 8	12	May 7
Associated Dry Goods 1st pfd	13,652,300	.....	60¼	51	54⅛	Feb. 8	51	May 22
Associated Dry Goods 2d pfd	6,681,700	.....	48	35	36⅛	Jan. 30	36⅛	Jan. 30
Associated Oil	40,000,000	.....	78¾	52½	71	Oct. 21	54	April 16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	221,642,000	92⅞	107½	75	98⅛	Nov. 8	81	Mar. 23
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pfd	124,199,470	98¼	100½	75	90½	Nov. 8	80	Jan. 30
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atl	30,000,000	.....	17½	8¼	10½	June 15	8	July 29
Atlantic Coast Line	67,559,400	115	119	79⅞	107	Nov. 7	89⅜	April 22
At., Gulf & W. I. S. S	14,963,400	.....	121½	87⅝	120¼	Feb. 18	97¾	Jan. 5
At., Gulf & W. I. S. S. pfd	14,979,900	.....	66	54	66⅛	Oct. 23	58	Jan. 5
Baldwin Locomotive	20,000,000	42	76½	43	101¾	May 16	56½	Jan. 15
Baldwin Locomotive pfd	20,000,000	105¾	102½	93	104	Oct. 21	93	Jan. 2
Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	74⅜	85	38¼	60¼	Nov. 9	49	Jan. 24
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000	73½	76⅞	48¼	61¾	Nov. 7	53	April 25
Barrett Co	16,139,000	.....	136	82	109	Oct. 18	85	Jan. 4
Barrett Co. pfd	7,696,400	.....	117	98¾	103½	Oct. 30	99½	June 5
Batopilas Min. ($20)	8,931,980	.....	2¼	⅞	2	Nov. 2	1	Jan. 4
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	33¾	515	66¼	96	May 16	60¾	Nov. 8
Bethlehem Steel, Cl. B. C. cfs	44,586,000	.....	155½	66½	94	May 16	60½	Nov. 7
Bethlehem Steel pfd	14,908,000	82½	135	84	94	Sept. 23	89½	Oct. 30
Bethlehem Steel 8% pfd	28,518,700	.....	101½	93	106⅞	April 29	96½	Jan. 15
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	74,520,000	86	82	36	48¼	Jan. 3	36	June 26
Brooklyn Union Gas	18,000,000	.....	129½	89	93	Oct. 11	78	Aug. 14
Brown Shoe	6,000,000	.....	73⅜	61	74	Nov. 6	62	June 6
Bruns. T. & R. R. Sec	7,000,000	.....	14⅞	5	16½	June 6	6½	Jan. 29
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	10,500,000	.....	95⅞	72	*80	Jan. 2	*70	Sept. 9
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh pfd	6,000,000	.....	*115	*115	*110	Jan. 9	*100	Aug. 6
Burns Brothers	7,076,800	.....	125¼	89	161½	Oct. 27	108	Feb. 5

Stocks.	Capital Stock Listed.	July 30 1914. High.	1917. High.	1917. Low.	1918 to November 9. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Bush Terminal	5,384,500	.....	100½	100	80	Jan. 2	80	Jan. 2
Butterick Co.	14,647,200	.....	19⅜	10	16	Nov. 9	7½	May 21
Butte Copper & Zinc ($5)	2,616,850	.....	.....	.....	12⅞	July 10	8¾	April 25
Butte & Superior ($20)	2,902,960	.....	52¼	12¾	33½	May 14	16½	Jan. 2
California Petrol.	11,939,700	18	30½	10¼	24¾	Oct. 18	12	Jan. 7
California Petrol. pfd	12,450,500	52	62¼	29½	68	Oct. 18	36	Jan. 5
Calumet & Arizona ($10)	6,424,620	.....	84½	55½	71	May 15	63½	Jan. 16
Canadian Pacific	259,994,600	163	167⅜	126	174⅞	Oct. 14	135	Mar. 25
Canada Southern	15,000,000	.....	55⅛	55	*49	Aug. 30	*41	May 2
Case (J. I.) Thr. M. pfd	12,150,000	.....	88	75	88½	May 25	73	Jan. 8
Central Foundry	3,136,600	.....	36½	24½	41½	April 22	22	Oct. 24
Central Foundry pfd	3,735,800	.....	53½	35	53	April 8	33	Nov. 9
Central Leather	39,689,100	31	101½	55	73⅜	Feb. 27	60¼	Nov. 8
Central Leather pfd	33,297,500	96¾	115⅞	97	107	Mar. 8	102½	Mar. 14
Central of New Jersey	27,436,800	.....	310	231	220	Oct. 18	202	April 23
Central South American Tel	10,000,000	.....	*155	*100	108	April 4	108	April 4
Certain-Teed Pr. 1st pfd	3,350,000	.....	.....	.....	87	June 13	84¼	July 24
Certain-Teed Pr. 2d pfd	1,825,000	.....	.....	.....	*78¼	July 23	*78¼	July 23
Chandler Motor	7,000,000	.....	104¾	56	104½	Nov. 9	68¼	Jan. 2
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,793,700	43	65¾	41¾	61⅞	Oct. 23	49¾	Jan. 15
Chicago & Alton	19,537,800	.....	21	7½	10	May 14	7	April 17
Chicago Great Western	37,295,000	10¾	14½	6	10	Nov. 9	6	April 9
Chicago Great Western pfd	37,071,700	30⅛	41¾	17½	30¼	Nov. 9	18½	April 9
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	117,411,300	91	92	35	54¾	Sept. 7	37¼	April 22
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd	116,274,900	130¼	125½	62½	86	Nov. 7	66¼	April 11
Chicago & Northwestern	145,165,810	128	124¼	85	107	Nov. 9	89½	Mar. 25
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	22,395,100	.....	72½	137½	137	Jan. 29	125	July 15
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. tem. cfs	73,996,600	.....	88½	16	32	Nov. 7	18⅛	Jan. 15
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. 7% pfd., t. cs	29,338,300	.....	84¼	44	86⅜	Nov. 9	56¾	Jan. 15
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6% pfd., t. cs	24,713,900	.....	71	35¾	74	Nov. 9	46	Jan. 15
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	18,556,700	.....	112¾	70	78	Oct. 19	69	Sept. 25
Chile Copper ($25)	95,000,000	.....	27⅝	11¼	24	Oct. 18	14½	April 4
Chino Copper ($25)	4,349,900	34½	63¾	35½	47¼	May 16	36⅜	June 10
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47,956,300	.....	51	24	40	Nov. 8	26	Feb. 21
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis pfd	10,000,000	.....	80	61¾	67	Aug. 28	58¾	May 7
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	18,000,000	.....	75	45	56	Feb. 20	43¾	Jan. 4
Cluett, Peabody & Co. pfd	7,000,000	.....	115⅞	89½	100	Oct. 29	95	Jan. 5
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	23⅛	58	29¾	54½	May 24	34¾	Jan. 29
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	20	30	18	27⅛	Nov. 9	18	April 22
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500,000	.....	57½	44⅞	55	Nov. 4	47	April 3
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	8,500,000	.....	46	42	47	Oct. 23	40	April 4
Columbia Gas & Electric	50,000,000	.....	47⅞	25⅞	41⅞	Oct. 17	28¾	Mar. 25
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. Co	10,482,700	.....	46	24	39	July 6	30	Jan. 11
Con. G., E. L. & P., Baltimore	14,385,800	.....	126½	86½	98	Jan. 10	95	Jan. 3
Consolidated Gas	99,816,500	122	134⅜	76½	104⅞	Nov. 7	82¾	July 15
Con. Coal Co. of Maryland	40,146,400	.....	113	90	94	Jan. 4	94	Jan. 4
Continental Can Co.	13,500,000	.....	103¼	76	95	Feb. 19	65½	Oct. 7
Continental Can Co. pfd	4,675,000	84	112	97	106	Oct. 28	99	July 19
Continental Insurance Co. ($25)	10,000,000	.....	59¾	38	56	Nov. 7	44	Feb. 5
Corn Products Refining Co.	49,777,300	7½	37¼	18	49⅞	Nov. 4	29⅞	Jan. 15
Corn Products Refining Co. pfd	29,826,900	60½	112⅜	88¼	103	Oct. 3	90½	Jan. 7
Crucible Steel Co.	25,000,000	.....	91⅜	45¾	74⅜	May 16	52	Jan. 12
Crucible Steel Co. pfd	25,000,000	.....	117¾	83	91¾	June 4	86	Jan. 31
Cuban-American Sugar	9,989,500	.....	201	126½	152	Jan. 31	136	Aug. 21
Cuban-American Sugar pfd	7,893,800	.....	107½	93½	95⅞	Feb. 15	90	Mar. 1
Cuba Cane Sugar pfd	50,000,000	.....	94½	74⅞	83	Feb. 18	78⅛	Mar. 25
Deere & Co. pfd	37,828,500	92½	100¼	91½	96	Feb. 14	90	June 6
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	145⅛	151⅛	87	118	Nov. 9	100½	April 11
Delaware, Lackawanna & West. ($50)	42,277,000	392	238	107½	185	Sept. 4	160	April 17
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	17	5	6	Feb. 25	2¼	Jan. 4
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	49,778,400	8⅛	41	9⅞	13⅜	Jan. 2	5	April 23
Detroit Edison	25,693,700	.....	145	112½	109	Oct. 18	98	Jan. 18
Detroit United Railway	15,000,000	.....	120¼	90	90	Jan. 14	80	April 6
Distillers' Securities Corp.	32,298,000	12½	44¼	11¾	64¾	May 24	33	Jan. 2
Dul., South Sh. & At.	12,000,000	.....	5¾	2	4¾	Oct. 23	2½	Feb. 1
Dul., South Sh. & At. pfd	10,000,000	.....	11½	5	8	July 27	4⅜	May 2
Electric Storage Battery	16,129,900	.....	67	47	56¼	Oct. 19	48	April 22
Elkhorn Coal ($50)	12,000,000	.....	38½	18	30¼	Aug. 16	22	Jan. 4
Elkhorn Coal pfd. ($50)	6,600,000	.....	46½	44	37	Mar. 2	37	Mar. 2
Erie	112,481,900	22¾	34¾	13½	21¼	Nov. 7	14	April 17
Erie 1st pfd	47,892,400	34	49¼	18⅜	36⅜	Nov. 8	23⅛	Jan. 16
Erie 2d pfd	16,000,000	26½	39¾	15⅛	26¼	Nov. 7	18½	Jan. 25
Federal Mining & Smelting	6,000,000	10	26½	8¼	15	Oct. 18	9⅛	April 12
Federal Mining & Smelting pfd	12,000,000	31¾	54¾	28	44½	Oct. 18	27	Jan. 10
Fisher Body Corp. pfd	4,714,000	.....	95	73	92½	Nov. 6	70¼	Jan. 4
General Chemical Co.	16,518,200	.....	250	153	185	Aug. 12	165	Jan. 26
General Chemical Co. pfd	15,207,100	.....	113	100	103¾	Jan. 24	99¼	June 24
General Cigar Co.	18,104,000	.....	44½	30⅛	58	June 17	34	Jan. 4
General Cigar Co. pfd	5,000,000	.....	104¾	98¼	105	Oct. 28	96¼	Mar. 7
General Electric	115,759,400	140¾	171¾	118	158½	Oct. 18	127¾	Jan. 7
General Motor Corp.	82,558,800	78	146⅛	74½	164	Aug. 21	106¾	Jan. 15
General Motor Corp. pfd	19,676,800	87	93	72¾	88	Feb. 1	75⅝	Oct. 10
Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	60,000,000	23	61¼	32¼	59⅝	Oct. 18	38	Jan. 2
Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pfd	25,500,000	89	112	91⅝	103	Nov. 6	96	Jan. 10
Granby Consol.	15,001,900	.....	92⅜	65	86	Oct. 23	74	Jan. 25
Great Northern pfd	249,477,850	116½	118¼	79¼	104¼	Nov. 7	86	Jan. 16
Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop. (sh)	1,500,000	25¼	38⅛	22⅝	34⅜	May 16	25⅛	Jan. 15

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Greene-Cananea	48,780,620	.....	47	34	58¼	Nov. 6	38½	Jan. 17
Gulf, Mobile & North	4,268,300	.....	17½	9	10	May 27	8	Mar. 5
Gulf, Mobile & North. pfd	4,476,700	.....	40	28	34⅛	Nov. 9	27	April 15
Gulf States Steel	11,038,500	.....	137	77	111½	April 25	63	Oct. 30
Hartmann Corp	12,000,000	.....	78	31⅞	48	Sept. 10	37	Mar. 30
Havana El. Ry., L. & P	15,000,000	.....	99⅛	99⅛	*95	Mar. 8	*95	Mar. 8
Helme (G. W.) pfd	3,964,300	.....	.....	.....	*100¼	Oct. 4	*100	Oct. 4
Homestake Mining	25,116,000	110	131½	89	90	Nov. 7	68	June 28
Illinois Central	109,296,000	108¾	106¾	86	105	Nov. 8	92	Jan. 7
Ingersoll-Rand	10,900,000	.....	.....	.....	*185	Sept. 20	*185	Sept. 20
Inspir. Con. C. ($20)	23,639,342	.....	66½	38	58½	Oct. 18	42⅝	Jan. 15
Int. Con. Corp. pfd	45,333,400	.....	72¼	39½	47½	Jan. 3	29	Sept. 16
International Agricultural	5,466,600	21	21⅞	7¾	19	June 20	10	Jan. 8
International Agricultural pfd	10,127,100	.....	60½	26¼	65	June 18	38	Jan. 5
International Harvester (new)	65,699,100	100	.....	.....	119½	Nov. 7	104	Oct. 14
International Harvester pfd. (new)	52,457,600	117	.....	.....	109⅛	Oct. 31	107	Oct. 23
International Mercantile Marine	37,644,800	.....	36⅞	17⅛	33	Oct. 17	21	Jan. 15
International Mercantile Marine pfd	46,137,300	.....	106½	62⅜	125½	Nov. 6	83⅜	Jan. 2
International Nickel ($25)	40,381,075	.....	47⅜	24½	35	Nov. 7	27	Jan. 15
International Nickel pfd	8,391,800	.....	108	92	98	Mar. 15	88½	May. 2
International Paper Co	19,872,900	7⅛	49⅝	18½	45½	May 15	24½	Jan. 15
International Paper pfd	2,054,500	32	105	75	99	Mar. 5	99	Mar. 5
International Paper pfd., stamped	22,945,500	.....	77½	50¼	65½	Jan. 3	58	Jan. 22
International Salt	4,735,100	.....	65	54½	61½	Sept. 21	53	May 14
Iowa Central	1,431,300	.....	6¼	3	5½	Nov. 7	2⅛	Jan. 5
Jewel Tea	12,000,000	.....	78	31	40	Feb. 15	28	Oct. 1
Jewel Tea pfd	3,709,000	.....	112	90	97¼	Jan. 30	88	April 30
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. pfd	6,252,700	.....	.....	.....	65	April 17	59	July 10
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	23½	25⅛	13½	24	Nov. 9	15⅛	April 17
Kansas City Southern pfd	21,000,000	55	58½	40	57½	Nov. 8	45	Jan. 5
Kayser (Julius) & Co	6,570,000	.....	135	95	105	Oct. 21	95	Jan. 2
Kelly-Springfield Tire ($25)	4,906,000	.....	64½	36⅞	58	Nov. 6	41	April 2
Kelly-Springfield Tire pfd	5,407,100	.....	93	75	90	Nov. 7	76⅝	Feb. 20
Kelsey Wheel	8,704,900	.....	30	21	35	Oct. 18	24⅝	July 2
Kennecott Copper (sh.)	2,786,870	.....	50⅛	26	41¼	Nov. 9	29	Mar. 25
Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	5	4½	4½	Jan. 24	3	Oct. 22
Kings County E. L. & P	17,162,500	.....	124	95	101	Oct. 31	87	Aug. 14
Kresge (S. S.) Co	9,979,100	.....	.....	.....	105	Nov. 7	83	June 24
Kress (S. H.) Co	11,885,600	.....	55	43	64	Oct. 14	50	Jan. 31
Kress (S. H.) Co. pfd	3,828,500	.....	107½	98	103½	June 13	100	Jan. 25
Lackawanna Steel Co	35,097,500	28½	103⅞	68	91⅝	May 16	71⅜	Nov. 4
Laclede Gas Co	10,700,000	85	103⅞	80	90	Mar. 8	82	July 10
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	25¼	8½	10⅞	Nov. 9	7¼	Oct. 10
Lake Erie & Western pfd	11,840,000	.....	53⅜	17⅝	25	Oct. 22	18	April 23
Lehigh Valley ($50)	60,501,700	129¾	79½	50⅜	64¾	Nov. 7	55	Jan. 12
Liggett & Myers	21,496,400	.....	281	151	195¾	Feb. 20	164¼	Aug. 29
Liggett & Myers pfd	22,512,200	.....	125½	97½	109¾	Oct. 18	101⅛	June 5
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	5,291,000	27½	27½	12¼	42	Oct. 19	17½	Jan. 8
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pfd	4,856,900	.....	93	80½	94	Nov. 1	82½	Jan. 3
Lorillard (P.) Co	24,217,600	.....	232	145¼	200	Mar. 26	144½	Aug. 23
Lorillard (P.) Co. pfd	11,306,700	.....	120¼	100	110	Nov. 6	98	Jan. 15
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	130½	133⅝	103	121¾	Oct. 22	110	Jan. 2
Mackay Companies	41,380,400	70	89¾	70	78½	Feb. 28	71⅝	June 18
Mackay Companies pfd	50,000,000	.....	67½	57¼	65	May 28	57	Jan. 4
Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	2	1	⅝	April 17	⅝	April 17
Manhattan Elevated gtd	57,750,700	128¼	129½	93¼	101⅞	Nov. 9	94	Mar. 26
Manhattan Shirt Co	5,000,000	.....	81	60	78	Nov. 7	65	June 10
Mathieson Alkali	5,885,700	.....	60	50	40	May 7	40	May 7
Maxwell Motors	8,386,600	.....	61¾	19⅛	41⅞	Nov. 8	23½	Jan. 15
Maxwell Motors 1st pfd	12,584,600	.....	74⅞	49	69¼	Nov. 8	51	April 24
Maxwell Motors 2d pfd	5,339,100	.....	40	13	32⅜	Nov. 9	19	May 27
May Department Stores	15,000,000	.....	66¾	43¼	63	Nov. 9	47	Jan. 2
May Department Stores pfd	7,012,500	99½	107½	98	103	Feb. 13	98	Oct. 7
Mexican Petroleum	36,135,200	61	106½	67	194	Oct. 19	79	Jan. 5
Mexican Petroleum pfd	10,795,200	.....	97⅞	84¼	104¼	Nov. 9	87	Jan. 16
Miami Copper ($5)	3,735,570	10½	43¼	25	33⅛	Jan. 31	26¼	June 7
Michigan Central	18,738,000	.....	*120	*80	*95	June 12	*80½	Feb. 14
Midvale Steel & O. ($50)	100,000,000	.....	67½	39½	61	May 16	43¼	Mar. 23
Minn. & St. Louis new	24,526,800	.....	32¼	6⅞	15¾	Nov. 9	7½	April 17
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	25,206,800	112	119	75⅝	97	Nov. 7	80⅛	Jan. 15
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie pfd	12,603,400	.....	127	114	112	Oct. 22	105	April 25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	11	11	3½	6⅝	Nov. 9	4⅜	Jan. 5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000	28½	20½	7	12¼	Nov. 8	6½	Jan. 29
Missouri Pacific tr. cfs	78,154,300	9¼	34	19⅞	31½	Nov. 7	20	Jan. 15
Missouri Pacific pfd. tr. cfs	45,742,500	.....	61	37½	62	Nov. 9	41	Jan. 15
Moline Plow 1st pfd	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	*95	April 17	*95	April 17
Montana Power	29,633,000	44⅜	109¼	58¾	79⅞	Oct. 19	64	June 25
Montana Power pfd	9,700,000	.....	117½	95½	101½	July 26	95	Mar. 19
Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	.....	77	75¾	*75	Mar. 2	*67	July 9
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	16,000,000	.....	130	120	119⅞	May 16	117	Oct. 22
National Acme Co. ($50)	23,963,100	.....	35⅝	25¼	33	May 11	26¾	Jan. 2
National Biscuit Co	29,236,000	125	122½	79⅞	109⅞	Nov. 7	90	Aug. 13
National Biscuit Co. pfd	24,804,500	125¼	127	104	114	Mar. 13	106¼	Sept. 28
National Cloak & Suit	12,000,000	.....	81	56	60	Aug. 20	55	Sept. 13
National Enam. & Stamp. Co	15,591,600	.....	46¾	24	54½	May 20	37¼	Jan. 7
National Enam. & Stamp. Co. pfd	8,546,600	.....	99¾	90½	99½	Feb. 20	91¾	Oct. 25
National Lead Co	20,655,500	41¾	63¼	37⅞	64¾	Oct. 19	43¼	Jan. 7

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National Lead Co. pfd	24,367,600	.....	114	99	105½	May 18	99¾	Mar. 2
National Railroad of Mexico 2d pfd	124,026,500	8	8¼	4⅛	10⅜	Nov. 6	4⅜	May 7
Nevada Consolidated Copper ($5)	9,997,285	12	26⅜	16	21⅞	May 16	17¾	Mar. 25
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico	12,235,900	.....	36½	15¾	35	Nov. 9	17	April 11
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	58	156	98	139	May 22	99¾	Nov. 4
New York Central & Hudson River	247,944,800	82	103⅝	62½	83½	Nov. 7	67½	Jan. 15
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	38½	10	22	Nov. 8	13⅜	Oct. 4
New York, Chic. & St. Louis 1st pfd	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	58	Oct. 30	55	July 24
New York., Chic. & St. Louis 2d pfd	11,000,000	.....	57	40	44	Oct. 22	40	Oct. 8
New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	21	12¼	27	May 18	18½	Jan. 9
New York Dock pfd	10,000,000	.....	40	34	48½	Oct. 5	42	Jan. 2
New York, New Haven & Hartford	157,117,900	52¼	52⅝	21½	45⅞	May 29	27	April 11
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	19⅜	29¼	17	24⅜	Nov. 9	18¼	Jan. 22
Norfolk Southern	16,000,000	.....	28½	20	21	Feb. 5	14	Nov. 8
Norfolk & Western	120,542,000	101	138⅜	92⅜	111¾	Nov. 7	102	Jan. 24
Norfolk & Western pfd	23,000,000	.....	89½	71	79	Mar. 6	69	Sept 17
North American	29,779,700	70¼	72⅜	39	52½	Nov. 7	39	Aug. 7
Northern Central ($50)	27,079,550	.....	76	76	*72¼	April 8	*72¼	April 8
Northern Pacific	247,998,400	102¾	110¼	75	104	Nov. 7	81⅛	Jan. 24
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	12,602,700	.....	125	59	70	Aug. 3	56½	July 11
Ohio Cities Gas ($25)	36,723,325	.....	143⅞	31⅞	48	Oct. 18	35½	Mar. 25
Ohio Fuel Sup. ($25)	19,813,000	.....	54	42¼	46½	June 15	40	Oct. 2
Ontario Silver Mining	15,000,000	.....	7¾	3¾	13	June 17	4¼	Jan. 22
Owens Bottle Machine ($25)	10,556,900	.....	106	51½	70¼	Aug. 27	55	Nov. 2
Owens Bottle Machine pfd	7,530,200	.....	118½	108	109	Aug. 21	107	May 23
Pacific Coast	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	45¼	Feb. 8	45¼	Feb. 8
Pacific Mail ($5)	1,150,000	18	30½	18	35¼	Nov. 6	23½	Jan. 16
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	18,000,000	21	34½	17	27	Oct. 9	18⅝	Feb. 2
Pan-American Petroleum & Trans	30,494,705	.....	.....	.....	72¼	Oct. 28	63¼	Oct. 30
Pan-American Petroleum & Trans. pfd	10,500,000	.....	98¼	87	124½	Oct. 28	86	Jan. 8
Pennsylvania R. R. ($50)	499,265,700	108⅛	57⅜	40¼	50	Nov. 7	43¼	June 27
People's Gas, Chicago	38,495,500	116⅜	106¼	35	61	Nov. 6	39⅝	Jan. 2
Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	12	4½	6⅛	Nov. 8	4⅛	April 17
Pere Marquette	45,046,000	.....	36¾	12	17¾	Nov. 9	9½	April 30
Pete Marquette pr. pfd	12,429,000	.....	73½	45	64	Nov. 8	52½	April 1
Pere Marquette pfd	11,200,000	.....	57	37	42	Oct. 22	30	April 5
Pettibone-Mulliken	6,995,800	.....	35	20	37	May 3	29¼	Jan. 18
Philadelphia Co. ($50)	42,943,000	.....	42	24½	35¼	Oct. 29	21	April 12
Pierce-Arrow Motor pfd	10,000,000	.....	98½	88	102⅞	Nov. 9	89	Jan. 15
Pierce Oil ($25)	18,370,176	.....	.....	.....	19⅛	Oct. 16	15	Sept. 13
Pittsburgh Coal of Pennsylvania	30,857,900	17¾	54½	37½	58¾	Feb. 28	42	Jan. 15
Pittsburgh Coal of Pennsylvania pfd	34,583,000	.....	90	74	84	Feb. 19	79¾	Jan. 2
Pittsburgh, C., C. & St. L	84,516,100	65¼	82	50	58½	Nov. 6	50⅛	July 17
Pittsburgh, Fort Worth & Chicago	19,714,285	.....	160¼	154	*130	Aug. 30	*124⅛	Oct. 17
Pittsburgh Steel pfd	10,500,000	.....	102	87	98	Jan. 10	90	April 2
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	29,208,200	.....	35¾	18¾	38½	June 21	22⅝	Jan. 2
Pittsburgh & West Virginia pfd	8,762,100	.....	68	53⅝	81	Aug. 13	61	Jan. 10
Pressed Steel Car Co	12,500,000	38½	83¼	49	73	Aug. 13	56⅞	May 28
Pressed Steel Car Co. pfd	12,500,000	.....	107	90	100	Aug. 5	93	April 27
Public Service Corp., New Jersey	29,999,600	.....	131	97	109⅛	Mar. 5	85	Oct. 2
Pullman Co	120,000,000	154	167½	106¼	129	Oct. 15	100⅛	Jan. 7
Railway Steel Spring Co	13,500,000	23¾	58	36¼	71½	Sept. 27	45½	Jan. 7
Railway Steel Spring Co. pfd	13,500,000	.....	101	88½	102½	Aug. 29	95	Jan. 2
Ray Consolidated Copper ($10)	15,771,790	18½	32¼	19½	26¼	May 16	22⅜	Jan. 15
Reading ($50)	70,000,000	152¾	104¼	60¼	96¼	Oct. 23	70⅛	Jan. 15
Reading 1st pfd. ($50)	28,000,000	.....	45	34	39	May 15	34⅝	June 17
Reading 2d pfd. ($50)	42,000,000	83	45½	33⅜	40	July 6	35	Mar. 30
Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	*114	Oct. 15	*100	July 9
Republic Iron & Steel Co	27,352,000	20¼	94½	69	96	May 16	72⅝	Jan. 15
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pfd	25,000,000	80¼	105⅞	89	102½	Sept. 17	92⅝	Jan. 2
St. Louis & San Francisco	46,432,000	2⅜	26⅜	12	16½	Nov. 9	9⅜	April 3
St. Louis & San Francisco pfd	7,500,000	.....	42	24	33	Nov. 9	21	April 12
St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,200	.....	32	32	24	Nov. 9	19	Oct. 2
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	19,893,700	.....	53	34	40½	Jan. 3	28	Oct. 2
Savage Arms	8,490,800	.....	108	53	80½	May 16	53	Jan. 3
Saxon Motor	6,000,000	.....	68	4⅞	12⅝	Nov. 9	4¾	Aug. 22
Seaboard Air Line	20,254,500	16¼	18	7¼	11	Nov. 9	7	April 17
Seaboard Air Line pfd	11,916,400	49¼	39½	16⅞	28½	Sept. 4	15⅛	April 19
Sears, Roebuck & Co	60,000,000	180	238¼	123½	169	Oct. 14	133¾	June 8
Sears, Roebuck & Co. pfd	8,000,000	122	127¾	115	120	Sept. 4	116	Aug. 31
Shattuck Arizona Copper($10)	3,500,000	.....	29⅝	15	18¼	Feb. 19	14⅝	Oct. 9
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	21	74⅜	33½	71¼	May 24	39	Jan. 24
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd	6,700,000	.....	99	98¼	93¼	July 29	81	Feb. 28
South Porto Rico Sugar	4,500,000	.....	209	135	162	Jan. 10	120	Sept. 30
South Porto Rico Sugar pfd	3,995,000	.....	114½	100	105	Feb. 7	102	Jan. 2
Southern Pacific	272,823,400	89	98½	75¾	110	Nov. 7	80½	Jan. 24
Southern Pacific trust certs	1,086,400	.....	119¼	111	*118¼	Aug. 14	*114¾	May 9
Southern Railway	86,820,200	18	33¾	21½	34½	Nov. 7	20⅜	April 30
Southern Railway pfd	57,832,800	72	70½	51⅝	73⅞	Nov. 9	57	Jan. 16
Sotadard Milling	5,381,900	33	100⅜	77½	118½	Oct. 15	85	Jan. 9
Standard Milling pfd	6,488,000	.....	90½	78	86	Nov. 9	79	Jan. 25
Studebaker Co	30,000,000	28	110⅛	33⅝	72⅞	Nov. 8	33⅛	April 24
Studebaker Co. pfd	10,965,000	82¾	108¾	85	100	Nov. 9	80½	July 3
Superior Steel	5,823,700	.....	51¾	30¼	45⅜	May 3	34½	Mar. 25
Superior Steel 1st pfd	2,286,100	.....	102½	96	100	Sept. 27	95	Feb. 16
Texas Co	69,344,600	123	243	144¾	203	Oct. 15	136½	Jan. 7
Texas Pacific	38,760,000	.....	19¾	11⅝	27⅛	Nov. 8	14	May 4

Stocks.	Capital Stock Listed.	July 30 1914. High.	1917. High.	1917. Low.	1918 to November 9. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.
Texas Pacific Land Tr	2,705,700	95	167½	131	150	June 7	130½	June 3
Third Avenue	16,590,000	36	48¾	14	21¾	Jan. 3	15¼	Sept. 20
Tide Water Oil	31,900,000	.....	206½	165	190	Mar. 13	178	Jan. 18
Tobacco Products	16,000,000	.....	80¾	42½	79¼	Nov. 9	48½	Mar. 25
Tobacco Products pfd	8,600,000	.....	105	86	101	Nov. 9	87¼	Mar. 19
T., S. L. & W. c. of d	8,250,900	.....	10¼	4	7¼	Aug. 12	4	June 19
T., S. L. & W. pfd. c. of d	8,694,500	.....	15	8	16	Aug. 12	8½	Mar. 15
Twin City Rapid Transit	22,000,000	97	95	62	65¼	Jan. 31	39⅛	June 13
Underwood Typewriter	8,700,000	.....	109½	83	110¼	Oct. 30	100	April 9
Union Bag & Paper	9,839,800	4¼	112	59½	80	May 13	65	Jan. 24
Union Pacific	222,291,600	118⅞	149⅛	101¼	137½	Oct. 19	109¾	Jan. 15
Union Pacific pfd	99,543,500	80	85¼	69¼	76	Nov. 9	69	Jan. 3
United Cigar Stores	27,162,000	.....	127⅞	81½	105⅝	Oct. 22	83¾	Mar. 28
United Drug	19,992,000	.....	80	64	76	Oct. 19	69	June 26
United Drug 1st pfd. ($50)	7,500,000	.....	54	48	50	Mar. 9	46	Jan. 24
United Drug 2d pfd	9,105,200	.....	91	74	82	Nov. 8	77	June 27
United Dyewood	10,295,500	.....	68¾	59	61	May 18	58	Sept. 24
United Fruit Co	50,320,900	.....	154⅜	105	148	Oct. 19	116¼	Jan. 16
United Paperboard	6,732,100	.....	33⅛	15¼	22	May 7	21½	May 25
United Railways Inv. Co	20,400,000	.....	11¾	4¼	11	Oct. 21	4¾	Jan. 15
United Railways Inv. Co. pfd	15,000,000	24	23¾	11¼	20	May 7	10¼	April 9
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co	12 106,300	9	24½	10	16⅞	May 16	11⅛	April 6
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co. pfd	12,106,300	.....	63	42	47¾	Feb. 1	40	Sept. 10
U. S. Express	10,000,000	72½	21¼	16	16½	Nov. 7	14½	April 19
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	12,000,000	78¼	171⅛	98½	137	May 24	97	Nov. 7
U. S. Indus. Alcohol pfd	6,000,000	.....	106	88	99	Mar. 21	94¼	Sept. 17
U. S. Realty & Imp	16,162,500	.....	22¾	10	26	Oct. 28	8	Mar. 6
U. S. Rubber Co	36,000,000	52¾	67	45	75¼	Nov. 7	51	Jan. 15
U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pfd	61,725,800	99½	114¾	91	106⅛	Nov. 8	95	Jan. 16
U. S. Smelting, R. & M. ($50)	17,555,700	.....	67¾	40	50¾	Oct. 19	36	April 13
U. S. Smelting, R. & M. pfd. ($50)	24,317,550	.....	52¼	43⅜	46¼	Oct. 28	42¾	April 12
U. S. Steel Corp	508,495,200	55½	136⅝	79½	116½	Aug. 28	86½	Mar. 25
U. S. Steel Corp. pfd	360,314,100	107⅝	121¼	102¾	112¾	Oct. 23	108	Mar. 25
Utah Copper ($10)	16,244,900	51½	118¾	70¼	93	Oct. 19	76¾	Mar. 25
Utah Securities Corp	15,707,500	.....	24¾	9⅛	16	Nov. 9	11	Sept. 16
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	27,984,400	24⅛	46	26	60¼	Nov. 7	33¾	Jan. 2
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd	20,012,200	98	112¼	97	111	Nov. 9	98	Jan. 16
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,600	37	77	46	73½	July 27	59	Jan. 5
Wabash	54,383,200	.....	15⅝	7	12	June 27	7	April 26
Wabash pfd., A	56,939,100	.....	58	36¼	44½	Jan. 2	37	Aug. 2
Wabash pfd., B	27,249,600	.....	30½	18	26½	June 26	20¼	Jan. 15
Wells Fargo Express	23,967,300	85	144	70¼	83¾	Jan. 15	63¾	Sept. 17
Western Maryland	46,181,600	14¾	23	12	17¾	Feb. 15	12¾	Oct. 8
Western Maryland 2d pfd	9,434,200	.....	48	35½	32	June 22	20	Jan. 29
Western Pacific Railway	43.728,800	.....	18½	10¼	24½	June 20	13	Jan. 2
Western Pacific Railway pfd	25,064,200	.....	52	35½	64	June 27	46	Jan. 3
Western Union Tel	99,817,100	56¼	90¾	76	95⅝	April 15	77¼	Aug. 2
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. ($50)	70,813,900	73⅝	56	33¾	47½	May 16	38½	Jan. 17
Weyman-Bruton pfd	4,600,000	.....	115¾	112½	*100	Oct. 4	*100	Oct. 4
Wheeling & Lake Erie	33,531,400	2½	22⅞	7½	11¾	Nov. 9	8	April 22
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd	10,281,900	.....	50⅝	16⅝	24	Nov. 8	17½	April 17
White Motor ($50)	16,000,000	.....	52½	33¾	49	Nov. 9	36¾	Jan. 2
Willys-Overland ($25)	41,606,875	.....	38½	15	28⅛	Nov. 7	15½	Jan. 15
Willys-Overland pfd	14,529,850	.....	100	69	85¾	Nov. 6	75	Jan. 3
Wilson & Co	20,000,000	.....	84¼	42	70¼	Nov. 9	45¼	Jan. 2
Wilson & Co. pfd	110,476,400	.....	107	96	98⅝	Mar. 22	90½	Sept. 9
Wisconsin Central	16,147,900	34	54¼	33	39¾	Oct. 22	34	May 2
Woolworth (F. W.) Co	50,000,000	92½	151	99⅞	128¼	Oct. 21	110	Mar. 25
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pfd	12,500,000	116	126½	113	115	Sept. 9	111	Oct. 2
Worthington Pump	10,210,000	.....	37¾	23½	69	Aug. 28	34	Jan. 4

It was on July 30, 1914, that the New York Stock Exchange closed. It reopened on December 12, 1914. Prices based on a sale of less than 100 shares are marked with an *.

LAST SALES OF INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stock.	Sold.	Date.	Stock.	Sold.	Date.
American Smelters pfd., B	91½	Aug., 1917	Hocking Valley	112	April, 1915
Booth Fisheries 1st pfd	80	Aug., 1915	Keokuk & Des Moines pfd	29	Mar., 1916
Car., Clinch. & Ohio	22½	Aug., 1917	Manhattan Shirt pfd	102	Nov., 1917
Car., Clinch. & Ohio pfd	50	Oct., 1917	M., St. Paul & S. S. M. I'sd I	75½	Nov., 1916
Chicago & Alton pfd	22	Aug., 1917	Mobile & Birmingham pfd	81¼	Nov., 1916
Chic. & E. Ill. tr. certs	4½	Oct., 1917	Montgomery Ward pfd	111	April, 1914
Chic. & E. Ill. pfd	7½	April, 1917	Monong. Val. Trac. ($25)	16¼	Oct., 1917
Chic., St. Paul, M. & O. pfd	130	April, 1917	Nat. Ry. of Mexico 1st pfd	15	Mar., 1917
Cleveland & Pittsburgh ($50)	80½	April, 1917	New York, Lack. & Western	104½	June, 1917
Cleve. & Pitts. ($50) spec. grntd	*50	April, 1917	Northwestern Tel	51	Nov., 1915
Colorado Fuel & Iron pfd	112	Mar., 1917	Old Dominion ($25)	70½	April, 1916
Cripple Creek Central	33	Aug., 1917	Pabst Brewing pfd	92¼	Dec., 1916
Dayton Pr. & Light pfd	97	Nov., 1916	Pacific Coast 2d pfd	72	Sept., 1916
Detroit & Mackinac	*70	July, 1915	Pacific Tel. & Tel. pfd	95½	Aug., 1917
Diamond Match	130	Jan., 1917	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. col	*60	Nov., 1917
Du Pont Powder pfd	104¼	Dec., 1916	Virginia Ry. & Power	47⅛	Sept., 1916
Eastman Kodak	*605	Aug., 1915	Weyman-Bruton	281	Sept., 1916
Hav. El. Rys., L. & P. pfd	105	May, 1917	Westinghouse Air Brake	111	Aug., 1917
Heine (G. W.) Co	190	Jan., 1917			

*Odd lot.

BOND SALES ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Week ended Nov. 9, 1918)

1918 Low.	Stock.	High.	Low.
18	Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, Series A..	39	39
18	Alaska G. M. cv. 5s, B.....	36	34
95¾	Ala. Midland 5s.....	98½	98½
71	Alb. & Susq. 3½s.....	76	76
97	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.....	104	100¼
91	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.....	96½	96½
80	Am. Cotton Oil 5s.....	85	85
97⅜	Am. D. & Imp. 5s.....	98⅛	98⅛
83¾	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s.....	92	91
77	Am. T. & T. col. 4s.....	88	84¼
93	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s, sub. rcts., full pd.....	105	102½
81¾	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s.....	86	86
86	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s.....	97	94
82	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.....	89¾	89¾
117	Am. Tobacco 6s.....	117	117
79	Am. Wrapping Paper 5s.....	88½	88
51½	Ann Arbor 4s.....	54⅝	54⅝
81½	Armour & Co. 4½s.....	88⅛	86
79	At., T. & S. Fe g. 4s.....	90	86
71¾	At., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s.....	81	81
70	A., T. & S. Fe. a. 4s, sta.....	82½	78⅝
95	A., K. & N. 5s.....	95	95
74	A. C. L. unified 4½s.....	81	81
69¼	A. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s.....	81	78⅝
93	Austin & N. W. 5s.....	93	93
73½	Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s.....	85	79½
75⅞	Baltimore & Ohio ref. 5s.....	91	84¼
85⅝	Balt. & Ohio pr. lien 3½s.....	90½	89
75¾	Balt. & Ohio conv. 4½s.....	87	84
72	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s.	83	76
80	B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s.....	87½	86¾
92	Bethlehem Steel ext. 5s.....	95¼	95
78½	Bethlehem Steel pr. mtg. 5s..	83	81⅜
86	Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s.....	90	89
89½	Braden Copper 6s.....	95	95
94¾	B. R. T. 7s, 1921.....	95½	95
85	Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.....	91	91
79	Bush Terminal 4s.....	82⅛	82⅛
74	Bush Terminal 5s.....	85½	82
74	Bush Terminal Buildings 5s..	83¼	81
86⅜	Cal. Gas & E. 5s.....	92¾	91
85	Canada So. 5s.....	98	95½
60	Cent. N. E. 4s.....	67	67
93	Central Leather 5s.....	96	95½
72¾	C. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s.....	72¾	72¾
100	Central of N. J. gen. 5s.....	106½	106½
85	Central Pacific 3½s.....	86⅜	86⅜
75	Central Pacific 4s.....	84	84
94	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.....	97	96½
76	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s.....	90	86⅛
67½	Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s.....	85	80
72	Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s.....	84½	80
35¼	Chicago & Alton 3½s.....	44¾	43
78	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.....	87⅛	84⅝
92	C., B. & Q. joint 4s.....	96½	94¾
89⅞	C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s.....	95¾	94
25	C. & E. I. ref. 4s, tr. r.....	29	29
54	Chic. Gt. Western 1st 4s.....	68	62
76½	C., M. & St. Paul 4s, 1925...	84¾	84
75	C., M. & St. Paul cv. 5s, B...	94	93
77½	C., M. & St. Paul gen. 4½s...	87½	87½
70¾	C., M. & St. Paul gen. 4s....	82⅝	82⅝
64¾	C., M. & St. Paul ref. 4½s...	81	74
71¾	C., M. & St. Paul cv. 4½s...	89	83
95	C., M. & St. Paul, W. & M. 5s.	98	98
74⅛	C., M. & Puget Sound 4s....	80	80
82½	C. & N. W. gen. 4s.....	85	85
80½	Chicago Railways 5s.....	87	87
62½	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.....	80¼	74
72	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.....	82	81
85¼	C., St. Paul, M. & O. deb. 5s.	93	93
85	Chicago Union Station 4½s..	90	88
62¾	Chicago & W. Ind. 4s.....	70	62
102½	Chile Copper 7s.....	116½	115
77	Chile Copper col. tr. 6s.....	89	87
73	Chile Copper cv. 6s.....	89⅛	87½
63	C., C., C.& St.L., St.L. Div. 4s.	72	72
73	Col. Industrial 5s.....	76	76
82¾	Col. & South. 1st 4s.....	87	87
63	Col. & South. ref. 4½s.....	82½	78¾
78½	Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s.....	83	83
99	Consolidated Gas cv. 6s.....	108	106
79	Dayton & M. 4½s.....	79	79
86	Delaware & Hudson cv. 5s...	97	92¾
79	Del. & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s..	86⅛	86⅛
70	D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.....	82	82
63	D. & R. G. con. 4s.....	77	70⅛
48	D. & R. G. ref. 5s.....	62½	62½
73	Detroit Tunnel 4½s.....	83	80⅞
62	Detroit United 4½s.....	76½	73¾
75	Dist. Secur. 5s.....	86	85½
90	Dul. & I. R. 1st 5s.....	100¾	100¾
86	E. Tenn. reorg. 5s.....	92⅛	92⅛
100	Erie 1st con. 7s.....	100	100
65	Erie 1st con. 4s.....	78½	76
49½	Erie gen. 4s.....	62¼	58⅛
42	Erie cv. 4s, Series A.....	56¾	52
42½	Erie cv. 4s, Series B.....	58	51½
48½	Erie cv. 4s, Series D.....	60	56
75¼	Erie Penn. col. 4s.....	79½	79½
98	Erie & Jersey 6s.....	100	99½
97	Evans & T. H. 6s.....	97	97
75	Gen. Baking 6s.....	80	80
94¾	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.....	97⅝	97½
66¼	Gen. Elec. 3½s.....	72	72
85	Great Northern ref. 4½s.....	92	89
48⅞	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s.....	68	64½
14¼	Hud. & M. n. adj. 5s.....	20⅝	19
87	Illinois Central 4s, 1951.....	98⅜	93
71⅛	Illinois Central 4s, 1953.....	82	77
77⅜	Illinois Central ref. 4s.....	86½	82
64⅛	Illinois Central, L. Div. 3½s	73½	73½
81	Illinois Steel 4½s.....	86	85⅛
92	Indiana Steel 5s.....	95	95
48	Inter-Met. 4½s.....	58	54½
77⅜	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s.....	84¼	81½
90	Int. & Gt. Northern 6s.....	94	94
63½	Int. Agricultural 5s.....	75⅝	75
96	Int. Mercantile Marine 6s....	104⅝	102¾
40½	Iowa Central ref. 4s.....	51	46
62	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s.....	74½	73
73¾	Kansas City So. 5s.....	91½	84
58	Kansas City So. 3s.....	64	62
71½	Kansas City Ter. 4s.....	81½	78
73	Kentucky Central 4s.....	78	78
57	Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s.....	70	67½
66	Kings County Elevated 4s....	70	70
88	Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950...	90	88
81¾	Lake Shore 4s, 1931.....	92⅛	87½
82	Lake Shore 4s, 1928.....	92¼	88¾
70	Lake Shore 3½s.....	73	73
78	Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s.....	86	86
85	Lehigh Valley con. 4½s.....	91	91
81½	Lehigh Val. of N. Y. g. 4½s..	89¼	89¼
97¾	Lehigh Val. col. 6s, t. ctfs....	103	100⅛
96¾	Lehigh Valley Coal 5s.....	100	100
74	Lehigh Val. of Pa. con. 4s....	81⅝	81⅝
90	Lex. & East. 5s.....	95½	93
86	Liggett & Myers 5s.....	93	91
108	Liggett & Myers 7s.....	112	111
71⅝	Long Island gen. 4s.....	75	75
70	Long Island deb. 5s, 1937....	76½	76½
72½	Long Island ref. 4s.....	82½	80
83	Lorillard 5s.....	93	91½
107	Lorillard 7s.....	112	111½
81	Louisville & Nash. unif. 4s...	87½	86¾
74⅝	Man. Con. 4s, t. ex.....	84½	80
72¾	Michigan Central deb. 4s....	84½	83½
85¾	Michigan State Tel. 5s.....	89¼	89¼
86¾	Midvale Steel 5s.....	91	88¼
40	M. & St. Louis 1st & r. 4s...	53	49
80	M. St. Paul & S. S. M. c. 4s..	86	86
94½	M. St. Paul & S. S. M. c. 5s..	102	101
60½	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.....	71½	68
28	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s.....	37	36¼
40	Mo., K. & T. 1st & r. 4s.....	44	44
55⅜	Missouri Pacific gen. 4s.....	67¼	62¼
89⅞	Missouri Pacific 5s, 1923...	92¾	92¾
70	Missouri Pacific c. 5s, 1965..	88	86½
85¼	Missouri Pacific 5s, 1926....	93¼	92½
85½	Montana Power 5s.....	89	88⅛
55	Nassau Electric 4s.....	65	65
92	N. O., T. & M. 6s.....	94½	94½
40	N. O., T. & M. inc. 6s.....	57½	56
97	New York Airbrake Co. 6s...	99¼	99½
91½	New York Central deb. 6s....	103¼	98¾
77	New York Central ref. 4½s...	7½	8
75½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s.....	82	81
74¾	N. Y. Central deb. 4s, 1934..	88	86
61	N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s....	74½	74¼
86	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s...	90½	90½

1918 Low.	Stock.	High.	Low.
68	N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s...	76¼	76
55	N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, 1956.....	59	59
82	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb 6s.....	94⅛	93
51	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s...	55¼	55¼
63½	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.....	71	68
46	N. Y. Railways ref. 4s.....	50	49½
17	N. Y. Railways adj. 5s.....	21	20
63	N. Y. State Railways 4½s...	65⅛	64¾
74	N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s.....	78	78
84	N. Y. Telephone 4½s.....	92	89⅛
45	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s.....	64⅝	62⅞
90⅛	Niagara Falls Power 1st 5s...	99½	99½
79⅜	Northern Pacific 4s.....	88⅜	84
56⅝	Northern Pacific 3s.....	64	60⅛
82½	Northern Pacific ref. 4½s....	83½	83½
106¾	Northern Pacific Term. 6s....	107	107
83	Nor. States Pow. 5s.....	89½	87⅞
78¾	Ore. R. & N. c. 4s.....	84⅛	84⅛
80⅞	Ore. Sh. L. gtd. 4s.....	88⅛	87½
70	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s.....	80½	77
77	Pacific Gas & Electric 5s....	85½	85¼
87	Pacific T. & T. 5s.....	92⅜	92⅜
82	Pacific Coast 5s.....	84	84
85⅞	Penn. gen. 4½s.....	95½	91¾
92⅞	Penn. con. 4½s.....	97⅛	97
79	Pere Marquette 1st 5s.....	90	85¼
78	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, 1922.....	91	89¾
95¾	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1920.....	100½	99½
83	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924.....	89	86¾
73½	Public Service 5s.....	80	79
80¾	Reading gen. 4s.....	90¼	84⅝
92¼	Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940.....	93½	92⅞
63	Rio Grande W. 1st 4s.....	71	70
50	Rio Grande W. col. 4s.....	61½	61
62	R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s.....	69⅛	69⅛
90½	St. Louis, I. M. & S. g. 5s....	96	96
72½	St. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s.....	81¼	81⅛
91	St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s....	97	97
55½	St. L. & S. F. p. l. 4s.....	67½	64
66	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 5s, Ser. B..	81	76½
60	St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s.....	76	72½
44	St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s.....	54¼	48½
63⅞	St. L. S. W. 1st 4s.....	73	72⅝

Range, 1918. High.	Range, 1918. Low.	Stock.	High.	Low.
67	57	St. L. S. W. con. 4s...	67	65
65	52	St. L. S. W. 1st Ter. 5s.	65	62
70½	59	St. P., K. C. S. L. 4½s.	70½	70½
100¼	99½	St. P. & S. C. 6s.....	99½	99½
95	91¼	St. P., M. & M. 4½s..	91½	91½
80	80	St.P.,M.& M.,E.M. 4s.	80	80
66	54½	San. An. & A. P. 4s...	66	65
64½	52	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s....	64	62
60	46½	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s....	60	58
72½	68¼	Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta..	72	72
79⅛	72	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	76⅝	76⅝
95	81½	Sinclair Oil 7s.....	95	94⅜
98½	80	Sinel. Oil 7s, with war..	98¼	97¾
109½	81½	So. Pac. conv. 5s.....	109¼	102¾
87⅝	75½	So. Pac. conv. 4s.....	87⅝	84¾
80	70	So. Pac. col. 4s.....	80	77½
86	75⅝	So. Pac. ref. 4s.....	86	82½
100	86⅞	Southern Railway 5s..	100	95½
73	59	Southern Rwy. gen. 4s.	73	67
97½	92½	Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s..	96	95
95½	88	Tenn. Coal cv. 6s.....	94¾	94¾
101½	96¼	Texas Co. deb. 6s....	100	99½
95	90	T. St. L. con. 5s.....	94	94
102	79¾	Texas & Pac. 1st 5s...	92	88
59	52¼	Third Ave. ref. 4s....	58½	56½
38½	27¼	Third Ave. adj. 5s....	37¼	34
84	77	T.,St.L.& W. p. l. 3½s.	84	83
67	65	Union Pacific 6s.....	104½	103
89	82¾	Union Pacific cv. 4s...	89	87
90½	84	Union Pacific 1st 4s...	90½	87¼
87½	75⅝	Un. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s..	87½	83½
67	45	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s....	67	65½
101	100	U. S. Rubber 6s.....	100	100
87½	76	U. S. R. 1st & ref. 5s..	87½	84
98	93¾	U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s....	97⅞	97¾
100¼	84	U. S. Steel 5s.....	100¼	98
99⅞	96	U. S. Steel 5s, reg....	98	98
85½	80	Utah P. & L. 5s.....	85¼	85⅛
97¼	90	Va.-C. Ch. 1st 5s.....	96	96
100	94¼	Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s...	100	100
96½	84½	Virginian Ry. 1st 5s..	96½	91
94½	93	Va. Midland gen. 5s..	94⅛	94½
72½	67¼	Va. S. W. con. 5s.....	70⅛	70⅛
96	90	Wabash 1st 5s.....	96	96
100¼	96	Wabash Eq. 5s.....	98	98
98	91⅞	Western Electric 5s...	97½	97
70½	57⅛	Western Maryland 4s.	70½	62
86	79¼	Western Pacific 5s....	86	83½
88½	80	W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s..	88¼	88½
80	71½	West Shore 4s.....	80	80
63	56	Wh. & L. E. con. 4s..	63	63
98	90⅞	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s...	98	96¼
81	69¼	Wis. Cent. gen. 4s....	81	79
72	67¼	Winston-S. Sbd. 4s...	72	72

GOVERNMENT, STATE AND NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Range, 1918. High.	Range, 1918. Low.	Stock.	High.	Low.
		GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
102.50	97.20	U. S. L'y 3½s, 1931-47	100.00	99.86
98.60	93.00	U.S.L'y cv. 4s, 1932-47	98.30	98.10
98.00	93.00	U.S. L'y 2d 4s, 1927-42	98.00	97.80
99.00	93.80	U. S. Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947....	98.70	98.20
98.60	93.10	U. S. Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-1942....	98.10	97.70
99.10	94.74	U. S L'y 3d 4¼s, 1928	98.34	97.76
98.00	98.00	U. S. Liberty 4th 4¼s, 1933-38.....	98.00	98.00
107	105	U. S. 4s, coupon.....	106⅝	106⅝
99⅛	94½	Am. For Secur. 5s....	99⅛	98⅜
96½	88¼	Anglo-French 5s.....	96½	95
89	78	Argentine 5s.....	89	88⅛
102	84	City of Bordeaux 6s..	102	100
102½	84	City of Lyons 6s.....	102½	99¾
102	84	City of Marseilles 6s.	102	100
99	81⅝	City of Paris 6s.....	99	98¼
82½	68	City of Tokio 5s.....	81	81
97¼	88⅞	Dom. of C. 5s, 1931..	97¼	96¼
96	90¾	Dom. of C. 5s, 1926..	96½	95½
96¾	93¼	Dom. of C. 5s, 1921..	96⅝	96
104½	94	GOV'T BONDS—*Cont.* French Govt. 5½s....	104½	102⅞
92½	80½	Japanese 4½s.....	92	90
92⅞	83¾	Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, German stamp.....	86¼	85¼
99½	95¾	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919.....	99¼	98¾
104	97½	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new....	104	1003-16
98¼	91⅝	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921.....	98¼	97½
50	40	U. S. of Mexico 4s....	50	50
		STATE BONDS.		
106	106	N. Y. State 4½s, reg..	106	106
		NEW YORK CITY BONDS.		
82½	76	3½s, May, 1954.....	82	82
90¼	85¾	4s, 1955, reg.....	90¼	90¼
91½	85	4s, 1957.....	91⅜	91⅜
91⅜	85	4s, 1958.....	91⅜	91⅜
91½	85	4s, 1959.....	91⅜	90¾
90¼	90	4s, 1959, reg.....	90¼	90¼
96¾	87¾	4½s, 1960.....	96¾	96¾
96¼	96¼	4½s, 1960, reg.....	96¼	96¼

NATIONAL WEALTH.

ESTIMATES of National wealth depend upon the theory behind the estimate. They vary considerably for that reason. In some countries, where the income of the nation is the basis of calculation, it is multiplied sometimes by 5, sometimes by as much as 7, to produce a total expressive of national wealth. Most countries found their calculation on the total valuation of all forms of property without regard to income therefrom. This is the custom in the United States. In Germany, France, and other European countries, foreign investments by the inhabitants are included in the total of property valuations. The argument against basing estimates of National wealth on income is that when crops, for example, are scarce, they rise in price out of proportion to their scarcity and give, for that and other fundamental reasons, a false notion of actual permanent national wealth. In 1900, 1904, and 1912 the Census Bureau at Washington estimated the national wealth of the United States on the following basis:

FORM OF WEALTH.	1904.	1912.	FORM OF WEALTH.	1904.	1912.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Real property taxed	55,510,247,564	98,362,813,569	Priv. owned waterw'ks.	275,000,000	290,000,000
Real property exempt	6,831,244,570	12,313,519,502	Priv. owned central electric lt and pwr. stat's.	562,851,105	2,098,613,122
Live stock	4,073,791,736	6,238,388,985			
Farm imp. and mach	844,989,863	1,368,224,548	Total	4,840,546,909	10,265,207,321
Gold and sil. coin and bul.	1,998,603,303	2,616,642,734			
Mfg. mach., tools, &c.	3,297,754,180	6,091,451,274	All other:		
Railroads and equipment.	11,244,752,000	16,148,532,502	Agricultural products	1,899,379,652	5,240,019,651
			Manufacturing products	7,409,291,668	14,693,861,489
Total	83,801,383,216	143,139,573,114	Imported merchandise	495,543,685	826,632,467
			Mining products	408,066,787	815,552,233
Street railways, &c.:			Cloth'g and per. orn'ts.	2,500,000,000	4,295,008,593
Street railways	2,219,966,000	4,596,563,292	Furniture, carriages, &c.	5,750,000,000	8,463,216,222
Telegraph systems	227,400,000	223,252,516			
Telephone systems	585,840,000	1,081,433,227	Total	18,462,281,792	34,334,290,655
Pull. and private cars	123,000,000	123,362,701			
Shipping and canals	846,489,804	1,491,117,193	Grand total	107,104,211,917	187,739,071,090
Irrigation enterprises		360,865,270			

Including live stock on farms and ranges and in cities and towns.

United States National wealth in previous years: (1850), $7,135,780,000; (1860), $16,159,616,000; (1870), $30,068,518,000; (1880), $43,642,000,000; (1890), $65,037,091,000; (1895), $77,000,000,000; (1900), $88,517,306,775.

An unofficial estimate of the National wealth of the United States, as of December 31, 1917, was $220,000,000,000.

There has been no official Census appraisal of United States National wealth since 1912, but the Department of Commerce's estimate for 1916 was $228,000,000,000. In 1918 the Research Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, made the following statement:

UNITED STATES.

POPULATION.		NAT'L WEALTH.		PUBLIC DEBT.		GOVERNMENT FINANCE.			
Year.	Number	Year.	Dollars.	Date.	Amount.	Year.	Revenue.	Expend'ure.	D'bt chgs.
1917	103,500,473	1904	107,104,000,000	1917, June 30	$1,908,635,224	1916-17	$3,882,068,711	$3,083,476,791	$24,742,129
		1912	187,739,000,000	1917, Nov. 30	5,615,845,918				

FRANCE.

1911	39,601,509	1908	$43,425,000,000	1917, May 31	$17,870,449,000	1916	$837,620,000	$6,298,735,000	$579,968,474
1913	39,700,000	1908	55,391,000,000	.....	.....	1917	.....	8,655,471,000	938,559,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1918	1,262,606,000	1,507,098,755	945,515,253

UNITED KINGDOM.

1914	36,960,684	1905	$55,478,100,000	1916, Mar. 31	$10,693,838,086	1915-16	$1,638,875,754	$7,587,644,242	$293,203,272
1915	35,358,896	1903	72,997,500,000	1917, Mar. 31	19,011,687,800	1916-17	2,790,585,328	10,697,115,503	619,264,529
.....	.....	1908	67,012,000,000	1917, Dec. 31	26,886,439,200	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES: United States—Estimates of the national wealth are by the United States Bureau of the Census. No estimate of income has been made. Figure of debt for June 30, 1917, includes $85,000,000 of loans to the Allies; the figure for November 30, 1917, includes $3,164,129,750 of such loans. The revenue includes $2,428,017,300 raised by borrowing; expenditure includes $677,544,782 of redemptions of public debt and $885,000,000 of loans to Allies. Debt charges represent interest on public debt.

France—Census figures of population are given for 1911, and an official estimate for 1913; later estimates not available. The two estimates of wealth are unofficial. The first is by A. de Lavergne et Paul Henry, in *La Richesse de la France*, Paris, 1908, who estimated the wealth of France at 225,000,000,000 francs, and the national income at 22,500,000,000 to 27,500,000,000 francs. The figure of income here given is a mean of the two amounts. The other estimate of wealth is quoted from an Argentine publication (287,000,000,000 francs). The figure of debt for May 31, 1917, is an estimate by the *Economiste Europeen* of September 7, 1917. The expenditure for 1916 is "authorized expenditure." The figures for 1917 are given as cabled here on February 18, 1918: official figures are not available. The data of revenue, expenditure, and debt charges for 1918 are budget figures, the expenditure representing civil expenditure only, as the war expenditure cannot be forecasted. The franc has been converted at the rate of 19.3 cents. The deficit in revenues for 1918 is to be made good by new taxation and increase of existing rates.

United Kingdom—The figure of population for 1915 is an estimate of the number of civilians on June 30, 1915. Later estimates not available. The estimate of wealth and income for 1905 is by L. G. Chiozza Money; that for 1903 is by Sir Robert Giffen in "The Wealth of the Empire and How It Should Be Used." The estimate for 1908, giving 13,770,000,000 pounds sterling, is quoted in an Argentine publication by Dr. Alejandro E. Bunge. The figures of public debt and expenditure include advances to Allies and British Dominions which amounted to 1,260,000,000 pounds sterling or $6,131,790,000, on September 29, 1917. Actual revenue and expenditure are shown. The pound sterling has been converted at the rate of $4.8665.

National wealth of other nations—Argentina (1916), $13,865,000,000; Denmark (1900), $2,000,000,000; Germany (1908), $83,000,000,000; Russia in Europe, $60,000,000,000; Italy, $20,000,000,000; Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, $15,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $55,000,000,000; Turkey, Bulgaria, $4,000,000,000. The figures for Russia and countries following that in the list were compiled by Prof. E. L. Bogart for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

MOTOR LAWS AS NOW WRITTEN

Compiled and issued, October 1, 1918, by the A. A. A. Touring Board, Riggs Building, Washington, D. C. Carl G. Fisher, Chairman, A. G. Sciler, Secretary.

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
ALA....	Annually according to insurable horse-power. Payable to Probate Judge of county of residence. State registration record kept by State Board of Equalization, Montgomery, October 1st. To 24 H. P. $7.50; to 29 H. P. $12.50; to 39 H. P. $17.50; to 40 H. P. and over $20. Electrics $12.50. Half fee after April 1st. 40 per cent. to incorporated cities, otherwise to county. 60 per cent. to State.	Registration in lieu of all taxes but does not prevent the collection of an advalorem tax.	Chauffeur — Driving cars for hire—$5 annually; renewal $2.50. Badge provided. Local Ordinances prohibited.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof	Light Gray with Dark Blue letters. 1919 D. Green with white letters and figures, beginning October 1st, 1918. One license plate furnished for rear of car.	Reasonable and proper, not exceeding 30. Slow down, sound horn at cross roads. No State law covering non-glare lights. When approaching or passing horse or animal which appears badly frightened such persons shall cause the motor to cease running so long as shall be reasonably necessary to prevent accident and insure the safety of others. If necessary for the public safety a motor vehicle shall be brought to full stop when approaching a street car which has been stopped for passengers.
ARIZ...	Annually Secretary of State, Phoenix. 25 H. P. and less $5; to 40 H. P. $10; over 40 H. P. $15. Half fee after July 1. N. A. C. C. rating. $25 for administration, balance to State road fund.	Personal property.	None required for private individuals. $5 perpetual — for hire cars and employees only.	Exempt six months with home State tag.	Gray background — Blue letters and figures.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 10, elsewhere in cities and towns 15, outside municipalities 30. Local ordinances prohibited unless signs are placed. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse-drawn vehicles.
ARK...	Annually, Com. State Lands, Highways and improvements. Little Rock. $10. All funds to State Treasurer.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1. annually. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 15; outside municipalities 20. No State law covering non-glare lights on horse-drawn vehicles.
CAL....	Annually, Motor Vehicle Dept., Sacramento. 40c per H. P. Trailers $2. Electrics $5. April 1 to June 30, three-fourths fee; July 1 to Sept. 30, one-half; Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, one-fourth. N. A. C. C. rating. To Motor Vehicle fund; construction and maintenance of County and State roads. Fines to municipal improvements.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually; renewal $1. Badge provided. Operators $2 perpetual. Operators and chauffeurs must carry license certificates.	Exempt three months with home tags but must register with Motor Vehicle Dept. 24 hours after operating vehicle in State. No charge for permit.	Front and rear. White - Blue. New seal to be attached to plates each year.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 30. Built-up sections 20; business districts 15. Crossings and curves, etc., 15. Headlight rays shall not rise more than 42 inches above level surface at 75 feet ahead. Light required on horse-drawn vehicles. Local ordinances prohibited.
COL....	Annually, Sec. of State, Denver. Up to 20 H. P. $2.50; up to 40 H. P. $5; over 40 H. P. $10. Manufacturer's rating. Half to State road fund and half to County road fund.	Personal property	Chauffeur $1 annually. Badge furnished.	Exempt 90 days with home State tags. No fee.	Rear Black—White.	Reasonable and proper, no specified rate. State law requires non-glare lights, also lights on horse-drawn vehicles. City and county ordinances prohibited.

CONN..	Annually, Com. Motor Vehicles, Hartford. 50c per H. P., N. A. C. C. rating. Registration fees are chargeable from 1st day of month on which application is received. All fees to Highway Com. for use on State highways.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2, for each year or fraction thereof. All driving licenses expire on the last day of February of each year. Examination for operator's license $2 (does not apply to renewal.)	Exempt entire year or fraction thereof. Operators must be over 18 years.	Front and rear. White—Green. No more than one set shall be displayed.	Reasonable and proper. Maximum 30. 20 through thickly settled. Curves, etc., 10. Passing cars, 5. Mirrors required when view of highway to rear is obstructed. State law requires that headlights shall not cast beams higher than 42 inches above ground at 85 feet in front of car. Spot lights must not shine beyond 30 feet in front and must cast rays to right of center of road. No local ordinances permitted.
DEL....	Annually, Sec. of State, Dover. $2 for every 500 lbs. or fraction thereof, gross weight. This includes weight of passengers, 125 lbs. Half fee after Sept. 1. All fees from registration paid into State Treasury for use of State Highway Dept.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Owners and chauffeurs $3; family $8 annually.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Special license to foreigners upon recommendation of A. A. A.	Front and rear. Brown—White.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 15; curves, etc., 7½; in thinly settled section 12; elsewhere 25. State law requires non-glare lights on motor vehicles; must be properly coated, dimmed or deflected so as not to blind or dazzle.
DIST. OF COL....	District of Columbia Automobile Board, Washington, D. C. $3 for 24 H. P. or less; $5 for every 24 H. P. and not over 30 H. P.; $10 for over 30 H. P. N. A. C. C. rating. Registration year begins Jan. 1. Deposited in the U. S. Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2 perpetual.	Exempt for same period granted by visitor's State, entire year or fraction thereof (except Maryland).	Yellow with black letters and figures. Rear.	Outside fire limits 20; fire limits 12, except 8 at crossings; 6 around corners; 4 at certain street car intersections. Must stop if within 15 feet of street cars loading or discharging passengers. District law requires non-glare lights, also lights on horse vehicles.
FLA....	Annually, Comptroller of the State, Tallahassee. Seating capacity of 5 or less, $5; 25 to 40 H. P., $12; 40 to 60 H. P., $15; over 60 H. P., $30. Any type seating 10 or more $100. N. A. C. C. rating. One-half fee after June 30. Fees to State Treasury; 15 per cent. for maintenance of State road dept., 85 per cent. to maintenance of State and State aid roads and bridges.	Personal property.	Chauffeur, annually $2. Half after July 1. Badge furnished.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. For 1918. Black—White. For 1919, Orange—Black.	Reasonable and proper. Maximum 25, Excess of 25 for one-eighth mile prima facie evidence of speed greater than reasonable and proper. Curves, crossings, etc., 10. Passing cars 3. Headlight rays must not shine above 48 inches at 200 ft. in front of car. Dimmers where used must be applied when within 200 feet of approaching vehicle.
GA.....	Annually, on or before March 1, Sec. of State, Atlanta. To 25 H. P. $3; to 40 H. P. $4; over 40 H. P. $5. Half fee after July 31. N. A. C. C. rating. Deduction for administration; balance apportioned among the counties on the basis of proportioned road mileage. 15 per cent. max. allowed for admin.; balance to State road fund, county apportionment.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually, March 1. After July 31, $1. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days with home State tags.	Rear. 1918 Green—Black; 1919 White—D. Blue.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 30; curves, bridges, etc., 10. Stop for standing street cars. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
IDAHO.	Annually, Sec. of State, Highway Commissioner, Boise. Through county assessors, 2,000 lbs. or less, $15; to 3,000 lbs. $20; to 4,000 lbs. $30; over 4,000 lbs. $40. One-third off for machines owned or used for 5 years. One-half fee after Aug. 1; one-fourth after Nov. 1. 25 per cent. to State highway fund; 75 per cent. to County highway fund.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $2, annually. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear, both for 1918, Brown—White. For 1919 D. Green—Yellow.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ILL....	Annually, Sec. of State, Springfield. To 10 H. P. $4.50; to 25 H. P. $6; to 35 H. P. $9; to 50 H. P. $16; over 50 H. P. $20. Electrics up to 2 tons $10, reduced 25 per cent. quarterly. Increase in fees after Jan. 1, 1920. All fees to special road fund for use in improvement of State highways.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5, renewal $3. Badge provided. Examination required. Owner's certificate free.	Exempt 60 days with home State tags, and reciprocity.	Front and rear. Gray with Blue figures.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 10; residential 15. Elsewhere in cities 20; outside cities 25; curves, etc., 6. No local ordinances permitted. Headlights must be dimmed when within 250 feet from approaching vehicle.
IND....	Annually, Sec. of State, Indianapolis. To 25 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $8; to 50 H. P. $15; over 50 H. P. $20. One-half fee after August 1. All fees to State Treasury for road fund, less admin.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2, annually. Photograph required. Badge provided to be worn conspicuously.	Exempt 60 days with home State tags.	Front and rear. Green—Black.	Reasonable and prudent. Built-up sections 10; towns and villages, residential sections 15; where view is obstructed 6; elsewhere 25. Local ordinances prohibited. Headlight rays must be diffused so as not to dazzle. Spotlight must not shine on passing vehicles.
IOWA..	Annually, Jan. 1, Sec. of State, Des Moines. To 20 H. P. $8; above 20 H. P. at rate of 40c per H. P. Penalty of 10 per cent. added if not paid by April 1 and 5 per cent. each month thereafter. Machines used for four years registered at half fee. 90 per cent. to counties; 10 per cent. to cities and towns for street connecting with country roads less 5 per cent. for admin. All remaining funds to county motor vehicle road fund.	Registration is in lieu of all taxes.	None required.	Exempt with home tags, provided home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear, plates assigned for 3 years but fees payable annually. Dark Green—Cream.	Careful and prudent. Over 25 presumptive evidence of carelessness. No lighting device over 4 c. p. unless designed so that beams shall not rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car. Spot lights not to shine in face of driver of approaching vehicle.
KAN...	Annually, July 1, County Treas., who forwards copy to Sec. of State, Topeka, $5. Less than 6 months, half rate. 50c each application to admin.; balance to counties and townships for road maintenance.	Personal property.	None.	Exempt 30 days with home State tag.	Rear Cream—Green.	Reasonable and proper, not over 40. Excess of 40 presumptive evidence in case of accident. Municipalities 12, curves, etc., 8; street intersections 6. Cities may regulate speed. State law requires non-glare lights. No State law for lights on horse vehicles. Spot lights must not shine on approaching vehicle.
KY.....	Annually, Com. Motor Vehicles, Frankfort. To 24 H. P. $6; to 49 H. P. $11; 50 H. P. and over $20. Proportionate reduction when cars are purchased after Jan. 1. All fees go to State road fund.	Personal property. Some cities charge registration fee.	Chauffeur $2, renewal annually $1. Badge for chauffeurs and demonstrators. Owners not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Black—Yellow.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 20. Built-up sections 10; residential 15, curves, etc., 8. Stop for street cars. No headlights required on horse vehicles. Headlights must be arranged so that direct beams shall not rise at greater height than 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car.

LA.....	Annually, Secretary of State, Baton Rouge. 25 cents per H. P. minimum of $5, after August 1, one-half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. All fees paid pro rata to Parishes for construction and maintenance, less admin.	Personal property.	No State fee, local regulation.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof, if home State tag is displayed.	Front and rear. No vehicle shall display plates of more than one State at any time.	Reasonable and prudent. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ME.....	Annually, Sec. of State, Augusta. To 15 H. P. $5; to 35 H. P. $10; over 35 H. P. $15. N. A. C. C. rating. After Oct. 1, one-half fee. All fees to Treas. of State for repair, maintenance and construction of highways under direction of State highway commissioner.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2, annually.	Exempt 30 days with home State tag.	Front and rear. White—Green. For 1919, Maroon-White.	Reasonable and proper. Not over 25 in open country. 15 for municipalities. Reduce speed at warning signs. State law requires that no bulb in any headlight shall be greater c. p. than 24. The glass shall be frosted or so arranged that no direct ray shall be higher than 42 inches at 75 feet ahead of vehicle. Spot lights must be turned off when vehicle is in motion and shall not be turned toward any approaching vehicle.
MD....	Annually, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore. 60c per H. P. deducted at the rate of one-fourth for each quarter year. N. A. C. C. rating. Transfer of ownership, etc., fee of $1 plus additional H. P. on quarterly basis. Fees go to State highway maintenance and repair, less 20 per cent. to Baltimore City, less admin. costs.	Personal property.	Operators $2 perpetual; chauffeurs $3 annually; instruction $1. Examination to all applicants.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof—(except District of Columbia.)	Front and rear. D. Gray—White.	Reasonable and proper; not to exceed 35, but above 25 is prima facie evidence of unsafe driving. Built-up sections 15, outlying sections 20. Reduce for curves. Regulations rigidly enforced. Do not pass cars at crest of hills. Do not pass standing street cars. No headlight shall be over 4 c. p. unless arranged so that light shall not rise over 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car. Rear lights must illuminate rear license tag for a distance of 25 feet. Regulations rigidly enforced. Lights required on horse-drawn vehicles.
MASS...	Annually, Highway Commission, Boston. To 19 H. P. $5; to 29 H. P. $10; to 39 H. P. $15; to 49 H. P. $20; 50 H. P. and over $25. On and after Sept. 1, one-half fee. Fees to highway fund for maintenance and not to exceed 20 per cent. to town or country roads connecting with State highways; less admin. costs.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2; examination required $2. Renewal $1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Where visitor's State does not grant reciprocity then a half fee rate can be had for July, August and September.	Front and rear. White—Blue. Must not be over 48 inches above ground.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 20. Built-up sections 15; curves, etc., 8. State law requires that lights shall be so arranged that no dazzling rays shall be more than 42 inches above ground at 50 ft. or more in front of vehicle. Lights on horse vehicles and sleighs.
MINN..	Triennially, Sec. of State, St. Paul, $5.00 for first 3 years 1918-1919-1920. First 2 years $3.50 and for last year $2.00. Fees to State highway commission for road and bridge construction and maintenance.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $1.50 renewal $1. Badge provided. Owners not required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Black and White for three year period. Not more one State license plate shall be displayed at same time.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 25. Residential sections 15, congested sections 10; curves, etc., 6. Local regulations prohibited. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
MICH..	Annually, Sec. of State, Lansing. 25c per H. P. plus 25c for each 100 lbs. Half rate after Sept. 1. Electrics $1 per H. P. plus 25c for each 100 lbs. Half of fees to State highway fund for building and improvement and half to counties for maintenance.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. Badge provided. Half fee after Aug. 1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State but not exceed 90 days.	Front and rear. Brown — White.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 25. Business sections 10; elsewhere in municipalities 15. Reduce for curves, etc. State law requires dimming of lights. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
MISS...	Annually, Tax Collector of County to Auditor of Public Accounts, Jackson. 36c per H. P. After third year payment reduced one-half. N. A. C. C. rating. Electric vehicles $4.80. Proportionate reduction for remainder of calendar year. $2 for expenses of registration, balance to general fund of State Treasury. Privilege tax goes to county road fund.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days with home State tags.	Front and rear $2.	Reasonable and proper. Not over 30. Built-up sections 15. Passing vehicles, or pedestrians, schools, churches, etc., 8. Bridges, curves, etc., 10. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
MO.....	Annually, Feb. 1, Sec. of State, Jefferson City. Fees as follows; less than 12 H. P. $4; 12 and less than 24 $6; 24 and less than 36 $10; 36 and less than 48 $14; 48 and less than 60 $16; 60 and less than 72 $20; 72 and up $24. Electric vehicles assume as between 12 and 24 H. P. Fees prorated; one-half after Aug. 1; one-quarter after Nov. 1 of any year. Fees paid to State Treasury for benefit of State road fund, after deducting admin. costs.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $1.50 annually. Badge provided. No certificate under age of eighteen issued.	Exempt for 60 days with home State tag.	Front and rear. White — Blue. Plates of more than one State shall not be displayed on any car.	Careful and prudent, not over 25. Excess of 25 evidence of reckless driving. Cities may regulate speed. State law requires non-glare headlights. Headlights must project light so that no portion shall shine above 42 inches. Lights must be diffused and free from brilliant lustre. Search lights must not be used unless light is directed downward or the same as the headlights. No State law covering lights on horse vehicle.
MONT..	Annually, Sec. of State, Helena. To 23 H. P. $5; to 50 H. P. $10; over 50 H. P. $15. One-half fee after August 1. Fees to County road and State highway funds less admin. Changes may be made after Jan. 1, 1919, when Legislature meets.	Personal property	Chauffeurs $2 annually. Badge provided. Owner not required.	Exempt with home State tag temporarily.	Front and rear. No other State tag shall be displayed at same time. Blue — White. For 1919 Green —Black.	Reasonable and proper taking into account traffic and condition of vehicle. Cities and towns may regulate speed and traffic within incorporated limits. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
NEB....	Annually, Sec. of State, Lincoln, $3. One-half after July 1. Fees paid to counties for dragging, paving and repairs, less admin. Remaining funds to State Treasurer for "Special Motor Vehicle Registration Fund."	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home State tags.	Rear. Yellow—Black. For 1919 Pea Green —Black.	Reasonable and proper, not over 25. Municipalities 12; crossings 6; curves, etc., 8. Full stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers. State law requires headlights shall not be over 4 c. p. unless the light is arranged so that no portion of beam when measured 75 feet ahead shall rise over 42 inches. Spot lights shall not shine beyond 30 ft. on ground in front of car.

NEV....	Annually, Sec. of State, Carson City. To 20 H. P. $3; to 40 H. P. $5.50; over 40 H. P. $8. After 1st, half fee. Fees to State highway fund. Fees from owners in counties not included in State highway system go to automobile road repair fund.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home State tags.	Rear. Yellow—Black.	Reasonable and proper. Speed regulated by municipalities; must not be less than 12 mi. per hour. Use care in passing horses. State law requires non-glare lights or that gleam not cast over 42 inches above roads, or that dimmers be used so as not to interfere with vision of driver of approaching vehicles.
N. H....	Annually, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, Concord. To 15 H. P. $10; to 30 H. P. $15; to 40 H. P. $20; to 50 H. P. $25; to 60 H. P. $30; over 60 H. P. $40; after Sept. 30, half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. Fees used for maintenance, less admin.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5, renewal $1. Operator $3, renewal $1.	Exempt 20 days with home tags for the months of July, August and September, half rate. Operators and chauffeurs $1, if holding home State license; otherwise $2 and examination.	Front and rear. Green—White. Plates must be at least 15 and not more than 48 inches from ground.	Built-up sections 16; reduce for curves, etc., elsewhere 25. State law requires non-glare lights; not required on horse vehicles. All motor vehicles shall be equipped with some device to dim glare or scatter rays, to be approved by Com. of Motor Vehicles.
N. J....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles, Trenton. To 10 H. P. $4.50; to 29 H. P. $7.50; 30 and over $15. One-half fee after Sept. 1. Fees used for repairing improved roads, less admin.	Personal property.	License will be uniform in character and fee $3 annually.	Exempt for period of 15 days, if home State grants reciprocity. Same for chauffeur.	Front and rear. White—Blue. Not less than 15 inches or more than 30 inches above ground.	Reasonable. Built-up districts 12; curves, etc., 8½; country crossings or within 200 feet of horses on highways 15; elsewhere 30. State law requires non-glare lights or that headlights shall not project rays at a greater height than a parallel of 4½ feet. Use of spot lights is confined to reading signs and house numbers. Mirrors are required in order to view traffic to rear.
N. M...	Annually, Sec. of State, Santa Fe. To 11 H. P. $2; 12 to 19 H. P. $4; 20 to 29 H. P. $6; 30 to 39 H. P. $8; 40 to 49 H. P. $10; 50 H. P. and over $12. Fees to State highway fund with preference to auto routes, less admin.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days with home tags.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper. No State law covering non-glare lights and lights on horse vehicles. Local ordinances may be made.
N. Y....	Annually, Feb. 1, Sec. of State, Albany, Buffalo and New York City. 25 H. P. or less $5; 25 H. P. to 34 H. P. $10; 35 H. P. to 49 H. P. $15; 50 H. P. or more $25. Extra fees for trailers. After August 1, half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. Fund divided, half to State road maintenance and repair and half to County Treasurers for construction and improvement.	No additional tax for passenger cars.	Chauffeurs $5; renewal $2. Badge furnished. For persons operating in New York City, fee $1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Wine—White.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30. Cities of first class; N. Y., Buffalo and Rochester, permitted to adopt local speeds. Other municipalities can make minimum speed of 15, but must erect signs. State law requires that front lights shall be so arranged that no portion of light shall rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps. Auxiliary lights are subject to this restriction also.
N. C....	Annually, July 1, Sec. of State, Raleigh. 26 H. P. or less $5; more than 26 H. P. and not more than 40 H. P. $7.50; over 40 H. P. $10. N. A. C. C. rating. One-half fee after March 1. Fees paid to highway maintenance of roads and bridges, less administration. Changes may be made in Jan. 1919, when Legislature meets.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days if home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. Lower edge of plates must be at least 15 inches from ground. Black—Yellow.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25; residential sections 18; business districts 10; curves, cross roads, etc., 10. State law requires that a lighting device over 4 c. p. shall be arranged so that light shall not rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
N. D....	Annually, Sec. of State, Bismarck, $3. To 20 H. P. $6; 50c for each additional H. P. above 20. After 3 years, continued registration one-half fee. Fees to counties. One-third to account of special road maintenance fund for repairs and dragging; two-thirds to account of State highway fund. Administration expenses are first deducted.	Registration fee in lieu of all taxes.	None required.	Temporarily, if home State tag is displayed.	Front and rear. No other number shall be displayed at same time.	Reasonable and proper. Outside city limits 30. City limits 10; curves, crossings, etc., 7½. State law requires that no light shall be over 4 c. p. unless arranged so that no portion of beam shall rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps. Spot lights must not shine beyond 30 ft. on ground in front of car. No law covering lights on horse vehicles.
OHIO...	Annually, Sec. of State, Columbus. $5. Electrics $3. One-half fee after Sept. 1. Transfer of license $1. Fees to State highway for repairs and maintenance, less administration expenses.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Very lenient in this privilege.	Front and rear. Green—White.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25. Municipalities 15; built-up sections 8. Where danger signs are placed 12. State law requires lights must be dimmed or controlled as to protect eyes of a driver 200 feet ahead whose eyes are 5 feet above road surface. Spot lights must project rays directly on highway at a distance not exceeding 60 ft. in front of vehicle. Horse vehicles should display light.
OKLA..	Annually, Dept. of Highways, Oklahoma City. 50c per H. P. first year; 40c per H. P. second year; 30c per H. P. third year. Each year thereafter 20c per H. P. For new motor vehicle purchased before April 1 of any year, full fee 50c per H. P.; April 1 to July 1, three-fourths fee; July 1 to October 1, one-half fee. 90 per cent. to counties of source of dragging. Unexpended balance for construction or improvement; 10 per cent. to State.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2. After Aug. 1, one-half fee. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State; generally 30 days.	Rear.	Reasonable and proper. Cities and towns may regulate speed. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ORE....	Annually, Sec. of State, Salem. Up to 26 H. P. $6; over 27 to 36 H. P. $10; 37 to 40 H. P. $15; over 40 H. P. $20. Electrics $6. One-half fee after Aug. 1. All fees applied to "Motor Vehicle Fund," to be used in construction or rural post roads and other purposes if benefits of Federal Aid act are accepted.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. After Aug. 1, one-half fee. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days with home State tags.	Front and rear, unlawful to display more than one number on front or rear. Light Blue—Black.	Reasonable. Not over 25. When within 100 feet of horse vehicle 8. Front lamps must be visible at 200 feet, shall be dimmed or arranged so that centre rays shall strike ground at distance not over 75 feet from front of vehicle. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
PA.....	Annually, State Highway Department, Harrisburg. To 19 H. P. $5; to 34 H. P. $10; to 49 H. P. $15; 50 H. P. and over $20. Formula—diam. of cylinders in inches times number of cylinders, times four-tenths. Fees one-half after July 1. Paid into State highway fund for construction, maintenance and repair.	No added tax.	Chauffeur, annually $2. Badge provided. Owners not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Navy Blue—White. For 1919, Black—Red. No more than one number plate shall be displayed on front or rear.	Reasonable and proper. 24 unless otherwise sign-posted, when speed must be reduced to 15. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.

R. I....	Annually, State Board of Public Roads, Providence. To 15 H. P. $5; to 30 H. P. $10; to 40 H. P. $15; over 40 H. P. $25. One-fourth less each quarter. Fees to be used for repair and maintenance of roads, less administration expenses.	Personal property, by cities and towns.	Operator $1.	Exempt 10 days with home State tags.	Rear. Green—White.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 15. Elsewhere 25. No headlights regulation. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
S. C....	Annually, State Highway Engineer, Columbia. 25c per H. P. one-fourth less each quarter. N. A. C. C. rating. 20 per cent. retained for operating expenses of State Highway Dept. which issues all automobile licenses and does all engineering and supervision of Federal Aid Road Construction in the counties. The remaining 80 per cent. is to be used by local authorities for road and bridge construction and maintenance.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for 30 days provided license of home State is displayed.	Rear. Green—White.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 15. Curves, etc., 6. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
S. D....	Annually, through County Treasurers to Sec. of State, Pierre. $3. Transfer of license 50c. 85 per cent. stays in the counties to be used for improving the highways; 15 per cent. for maintaining the automobile department.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State, entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Light Cream—Brown. Extra plates $1 per pair.	Careful and prudent, not over 25. State law requires headlight lenses or dimmers which diffuse lights so as not to be thrown in eyes of persons approaching. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
TENN..	Annually, County Court Clerks to Department of Highways, Nashville. 30c per H. P. Half fee after Sept. 1. All fees to State and County highway fund. 90 per cent. to maintenance of State highways. 10 per cent. for administration expenses.	None.	None required.	Exempt 30 days. This applies to any State or territory in the United States, Canada or Mexico.	Front and rear, furnished by State. Blue—White.	Twenty miles per hour, liberally construed, according to conditions of traffic. Must stop 10 feet from R. R. crossing. No State law covering non-glare lights.
TEX....	Annually to Tax Collector of county in which owner resides. 35c per H. P. for motor vehicles other than commercial, not intended to carry more than 1,000 lbs. per wheel. Minimum charge of $7.50. Reduction quarterly. N. A. C. C. rating. One-half of fees retained by counties for road maintenance and one-half to State Highway Department for expenses and road construction.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $3 annually, reduced quarterly. Badge provided, to be conspicuously displayed. Owners not required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags. After 30 days seal must be obtained from State Highway Commission. Fee $1, which permits 60 days longer.	Front and rear. Dark Blue—White. Seal furnished each year.	Reasonable and proper. 25 miles per hour open country; built-up districts 18; business districts of cities under 40,000 pop. 15; over 40,000 pop. 10. When passing other 15. 6 miles before R. R. crossings. State law requires non-glare lights and lights which do not project rays at greater height than 4 feet from road.
UTAH..	Annually, March 1, to Sec. of State, Salt Lake City. $10 for electric pleasure vehicles. $5 for steam not exceeding 15 H. P. and $10 for steam over 15 H. P. $10 for all commercial cars; $5 for other vehicles not exceeding 25 H. P.; 25 H. P. and not exceeding 40 H. P. $10; over 40 H. P. $15. One-half fee after Sept. 1. After deducting cost of plates, badges, printing and clerical expenses, balance of fees go to credit of motor vehicle registration fund.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. Badge furnished. Must be pinned in conspicuous place. After July 1, $1.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Royal Blue—White.	Reasonable and safe, reducing for curves, etc. Stop for standing street cars or frightened animals. State law requires that any lighting device over 4 c. p. shall be arranged so that beam when measured 75 ft. ahead shall not rise above 42 inches.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
VT.....	Annually, Sec. of State, Morrisville. $1 per H. P. Half fee after July 31. Second registration 75 per cent. of first fee; succeeding registrations 50 per cent. N. A. C. C. rating. Repair and maintenance of main roads, less admin.	Registration fee in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeurs $2 annually. After Aug. 1, $1. Examination fee $3.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Where visitor's State does not grant similar reciprocity then one-fourth fee rate can be had for three months.	Owners' and dealers' plates—Green background and Yellow figures. Temporary plates—Cream background and Red figures.	Built-up sections 10; elsewhere 25. Prima facie evidence of careless or negligent driving sufficient to convict. State law requires non-glare lights or lights which do not reflect beam over 42 in. above road at 75 ft. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
VA.....	Annually, Feb. 1, Sec. of Commonwealth, Richmond. 40c per H. P. Half fee after Sept. 1. N. A. C. C. rating. All fees to State Highway Commission for building of State roads under the highway system.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2.50 annually. Badge provided. Must be worn on lapel or cap.	Exempt two periods — seven consecutive days each, liberally construed.	Front and rear. White—Black.	Municipalities 15; curves and passing other vehicles or in closely built-up sections of cities, etc., 10; elsewhere 20. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
WASH..	Annually, Sec. of State through County Auditors, Olympia. To 25 H. P. $5; to 39 H. P. $7.50; 40 H. P. and over $10. After Sept. 1, half fee. After deducting expenses of department, balance to permanent highway maintenance.	Personal property	None required.	Exempt 90 days with home State tags.	Front and rear. Yellow—Black.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 12; curves, etc., 4; elsewhere 30, slow down for schools. State law requires non-glare lights or that head lights do not cast gleam over 42 inches above road at 75 ft. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
W. VA..	Annually, July 1, State Road Commission, Charleston. 1-2,000 lbs. $10. 25c for each 100 lbs. or fraction in excess of 2,000. Fees applied as State aid on building and maintaining intercounty system of roads known as Class A. Federal Aid supplements this fund. In other words the two become one fund in hands of State Road Commission and distributed to counties based on number of miles of Class A roads. Some changes possible at meeting of Legislature in January, 1919.	Personal property also special privilege tax for vehicles carrying freight or passengers for hire.	Chauffeur $3, badge furnished. Owner not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof provided home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. 1918 — 1919. White—Black.	Not over 35 miles per hour. Vehicles must be under control at all times. Stop for street cars receiving or discharging passengers. No State law covering non-glare lights.
WIS....	Annually, Sec. of State, Madison. $10 for all passenger cars. Changes contemplated at next session of Legislature.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Cream—Black.	Reasonable and proper. Within corporate limits 15; curves, etc., 8; elsewhere 25. No State law covering non-glare lights on horse vehicles.

WYO...	Annually, Sec. of State, Cheyenne. $5. $1 less after each quarter. 80 per cent. of fees to county of source. 20 per cent. for admin. Possible changes at next session of Legislature, January, 1919.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 90 days with home State tags.	Front and rear. Dark Red—White.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 20. Reduce for curves, bridge and danger points. Efficient and adequate dimmers required. Spot lights may be used only in emergencies or when rounding curves or turning corner.
PAN. CANAL ZONE..	Annually, Division of Civil Affairs, Executive Dept., Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, Administration Bldg. For each passenger automobile for personal use only, $5. Proportionate reduction if any part of calendar year shall have expired. Fees as part of revenue of Panama Canal.	None.	All operators must be examined by Board of Local Inspectors. Fee $1 perpetual. Applicants present themselves at office of Capt. of Port at Balboa or Cristobal. 30 day permit to tourists, no fee.	30 day license will be issued for a fee of 50c. to a bona fide tourist, providing machine carries current plate of some State in the United States. No additional Canal Zone tag necessary.		Not over 25 on straight roads. Curves, crossroads, towns, 12. Flare lights must be extinguished at least 150 feet from approaching vehicle, with use of dimmer lights only.

CANADA.

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Light
N. BK..	Dept. of Public Works. Fredericton, N. B. 60c per hundred lbs. Minimum charge shall be $10.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2 annually, also $2 for certificate of competency given after examination.	Owners exempt 21 days. Chauffeurs must take out license.	Front — rear. Black—White. For 1919 White—Black.	Reasonable and proper. Closely built-up sections 15; cities and towns 12; where clear view of road cannot be seen for at least 200 yards 20; bridges, curves, descents 6. Care for frightened horses. Lights must be dimmed or equipped with special lenses for non-glare.
N. SC...	Annually, Provincial Sec. To 20 H. P. $10; to 30 H. P. $20; to 40 H. P. $30; to 50 H. P. $40; over 50 H. P. $50. Fees to improvement of highways.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $2 annually. Badge provided.	Exempt 90 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Green—White. For 1919 Black—Yellow.	Reasonable and proper. Where view is obstructed, bridges, descents, curves, etc., 15. Open country 20. Cities and towns 15. Lights must not dazzle or blind any other person.
ONT....	Annually, Department of Public Highways, Toronto. To 25 H. P. $10; to 35 H. P. $15; to 50 H. P. $25; over 50 H. P. $30; trucks $5 per ton or fraction. After Sept. 1, half fee.	No added tax.	Professional driver $2, annual renewal $1. Non-professional driver $1; optional and permanent.	Passenger cars and drivers exempt 30 days with home tags; subject to special arrangements with each State.	Front and rear. White — Blue.	Reasonable and proper. Villages and cities 15; elsewhere 20. Stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers. Movable searchlights prohibited. At intersections vehicles approaching on right have right of way.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

CANADA—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees for Passenger Cars and How Applied.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate (1st col. b'kgr'd, 2d color figures.)	Speed and Lights.
QUE....	Anuually, Director of Auto Bureau, Quebec. 70 cts. per H. P. or fraction thereof. The horsepower is calculated according to the following formula: $\frac{D \times N \times C}{10}$ in which D—Bore N—No. of cylinders C—Stroke Additional plates $1. Fees to road improvements, less administration.	None.	$5 for chauffeur's or operator's license. Chauffeur's Badge supplied free of charge.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State, except taxicabs, etc.	Front and rear. $1. Light Buff —Red.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 16; intersections of streets and roads 8; elsewhere 25. Headlights must be dimmed in business sections.
MAN...	Annually, April 1, Municipal Commission, $10. After October 1 and until April 1, one-half fee. All fees to Consolidated Revenue fund of the Province.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days.	Front and rear. Plates replaced $1.	Reasonable and proper, with due regard for traffic. Municipalities 15; street intersections, etc., 10. Bridges, curves, etc., 12. In certain rural municipalities 20. Stop for standing street cars. Approved non-glare lights shall be used. No searchlight must be attached to vehicle.
SASK...	Annually. Provincial Sec. To 25 H. P. $10; over 25 H. P. $15. Manufacturer's rating. Change anticipated for 1919.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5 Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days with home tags. Permit to be displayed on windshield.	For 1918 rear. Green — White. For 1919 both front and rear.	Reasonable and proper so as not to be dangerous to public. Stop for stationary cars. Front lights shall be permanently dimmed so as to prevent any glare.
BRIT. Col.....	Annually. Supt. Provincial Police. $10 registration fee and $10 license fee. In cases of new registration, license fee is reduced $1 per month from April, i. e. a car registered in the month of April is charged $10 for registration fee and $9 for license for the remainder of the year; in May $10 registration and $8 license. In June $10 registration and $7 license, etc. Once registered the annual license fee is $10. Should license plates become defaced or lost a charge of $2 is made for new ones. No charge made for transferring license from one party to another	Personal property.	Chauffeur's license is $5, annually. Badge provided.	Touring permit granted for sixty days free. Automobiles must be registered with Supt. Provincial Police upon entering province. No fee.	Black background with Yellow figures.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25 miles per hour. Wooded country 15. Municipalities 15. Stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers. No searchlight or intermittent flashlight to be carried on automobiles.

N. A. C. C. Horse-power Rating—The standard rating (formerly A.L.A.M.) has been adopted by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc. The formula adopted is $D^2xN—2.5$. *D* is the cylinder bore in inches, *N* the number of cylinders, and 2.5 a constant based on the average view of eminent engineers as a fair conservative rating for a four-cycle motor at 1,000 feet per minute piston speed.

ENGLISH DERBY WINNERS—1780-1918.

YR.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.
1780	Diomed	Sir E. Bunbury	S. Arnull.
1781	Y. Eclipse	Mr. O'Kelly	Hindley.
1782	Assassin	Lord Egremont	S. Arnull.
1783	Saltram	Mr. Parker	Hindley.
1784	Sergeant	Mr. O'Kelly	J. Arnull.
1785	Almwell	Lord Clermont	Hindley.
1786	Noble	Mr. Panton	J. White.
1787	Sir Peter Teazle	Lord Derby	S. Arnull.
1788	Sir Thomas	Prince of Wales	W. Smith.
1789	Sky Scraper	Duke of Bedford	Chifney, Sr.
1790	Rhadamanthus	Lord Grosvenor	J. Arnull.
1791	Eager	Duke of Bedford	Stephenson.
1792	John Bull	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.
1793	Waxy	Sir F. Poole	Clift.
1794	Daidalus	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.
1795	Spread Eagle	Sir F. Standish	A. Wheatley.
1796	Didelot	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.
1797	Sis. to Pharam'd	Duke of Bedford	J. Singleton.
1798	Sir Harry	Mr. Cookson	S. Arnull.
1799	Archduke	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.
1800	Champion	Mr. Wilson	Clift.
1801	Eleanor	Sir C. Bunbury	Sanders.
1802	Tyrant	Duke of Grafton	Buckle.
1803	Ditto	Sir H. Williams'n	Clift.
1804	Hannibal	Lord Egremont	W. Arnull.
1805	Card'l Beaufort	Lord Egremont	Fitzpatrick.
1806	Paris	Lord Foley	Shepherd.
1807	Election	Lord Egremont	J. Arnull.
1808	Pan	Sir H. Williams'n	Collinson.
1809	Pope	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.
1810	Whalebone	Duke of Grafton	Clift.
1811	Phantom	Sir J. Shelly	Buckle.
1812	Octavius	Mr. Ladbrooke	W. Arnull.
1813	Smolensko	Sir C. Bunbury	Goodison.
1814	Blucher	Lord Stawell	W. Arnull.
1815	Whisker	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.
1816	Prince Leopold	Duke of York	Wheatley.
1817	Azar	Mr. Payne	Robinson.
1818	Sam	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.
1819	Tiresias	Duke of Portland	Clift.
1820	Sailor	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.
1821	Gustavus	Mr. Hunter	S. Day.
1822	Moses	Duke of York	Goodison.
1823	Emilius	Mr. Udney	Buckle.
1824	Cedric	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.
1825	Middleton	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.
1826	Lapdog	Lord Egremont	Dockeray.
1827	Mameluke	Lord Jersey	Robinson.
1828	Cadland	Duke of Rutland	Robinson.
1829	Frederick	Mr. Gratwicke	Forth.
1830	Priam	Mr. Chifney	S. Day.
1831	Spaniel	Lord Lowther	Wheatley.
1832	St. Giles	Mr. Ridsdale	Scott.
1833	Dangerous	Mr. Saddler	Chapple.
1834	Plenipotentiary	Mr. Batson	Conolly.
1835	Mundig	Mr. Bowes	Scott.
1836	Bay Middleton	Lord Jersey	Robinson.
1837	Phosphorus	Lord Berner	G. Edwards.
1838	Amato	Sir G. Heathcote	Chapple.
1839	Bloomsbury	Mr. W. Ridsdale	Templeman.
1840	Little Wonder	Mr. Robertson	Macdonald.
1841	Coronation	Mr. Rawlinson	Conolly.
1842	Attila	Colonel Anson	Scott.
1843	Cotherstone	Mr. Bowes	Scott.
1844	Orlando	Colonel Peel	Flatman.
1845	Merry Monarch	Mr. Gratwicke	F. Bell.
1846	Pyrrhus	Mr. Gully	S. Day.
1847	Cossack	Mr. Pedley	Templeman.
1848	Surplice	Lord Clifden	Templeman.
1849	The Flying Dutchman	Lord Eglinton	Marlow.
1850	Voltigeur	Lord Zetland	J. Marson.
1851	Teddington's	Sir J. Hawley	J. Marson.
1852	Daniel O'Rourke	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1853	West Australian	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1854	Andover	Mr. Gully	A. Day.
1855	Wild Dayrell	Mr. Popham	R. Sherwood
1856	Ellington	Adm. Harcourt	Aldcroft.
1857	Blink Bonny	Mr. W. I. Anson	Charlton.
1858	Bladsman	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1859	Misjid	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1860	Thormanby	Mr. Merry	Custance.
1861	Kettledrum	Col. Towneley	Bullock.
1862	Caractus	Mr. C. Snewny	J. Parsens.
1863	Macaroni	Mr. R. C. Naylor	T. Chaloner.
1864	Blair Athol	Mr. W. I. Anson	J. Snowden.
1865	Gladiateur	Co't de Lagrange	H. Grimsh'w
1866	Lord Lyon	Mr. Sutton	Custance.
1867	Hermit	Mr. H. Chaplin	J. Daley.
1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1869	Pretender	Mr. J. Johnstone	J. Osborne.
1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	T. French.
1871	Favonuis	BaronRothschild	T. French.
1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Savile	Maidment.
1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	F. Webb.
1874	George Frederich	Mr. Cartwright	Custance.
1875	Galopin	Co't Balthyany	Morris.
1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	Maidment.
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	F. Archer.
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawford	Constable.
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	G. Fordham
1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	F. Archer.
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westm'r	T. Cannon.
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	C. Wood.
1884	*Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	C. Wood.
	*St. Gatien	Mr. Hammond	S. Loates.
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	F. Archer.
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	J. Watts.
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	F. Barrett.
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	T. Loates.
1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Watts.
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	G. Barrett.
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Allsop.
1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCaimont	T. Loates.
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	J. Watts.
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	S. Loates.
1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	J. Watts.
1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	C. Wood.
1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	O. Madden.
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westm'r	M. Cannon.
1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	H. Jones.
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	L. Reiff.
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	J. H. Martin
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Maher.
1904	St. Amant	L. de Rothschild	K. Cannon.
1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	Maher.
1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Maher.
1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	J. Reiff.
1908	Signorinetta	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock.
1909	Minoru	King Edward	H. Jones.
1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	B. Dillon.
1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	G. Stern.
1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	J. Reiff.
1913	Aboyeur	Mr. Cunliffe	Piper.
1914	Durbar II	H. B. Duryea	M. MacGee.
1915	Pommern	Mr. S. Joel	S. Donoghue
1916	Fifinella	Mr. E. Hulton	J. Childs.
1917	Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairie	S. Donoghue
1918	Gainsborough	Lady J. Douglass	

* Dead heat, stakes divided.

The 1918 race (June 4) was the Derby Stakes, 6,500 sovereigns; for colts and fillies. Distance 1½ miles. Blink, owned by Maj. Waldorf Astor, was second; Treclare, third, owned by Sir W. J. Tatem.

COMPARATIVE SPEEDWAY TIMES.

Miles.	Brooklands (Concrete.)	Indi'ap'lis (Brick) 2½ Miles.	Chicago (Board) 2 Miles.	Sheepsh'd B. (Board) 2 Miles.	Miles.	Brooklands (Concrete.)	Indi'ap'lis (Brick) 2½ Miles.	Chicago (Board) 2 Miles.	Sheepsh'd B. (Board) 2 Miles.
10....	None.	6:43.70	5:55.70	5:45.92	150....	1:28:35.67	1:40:38.15	1:31:18.00	1:27:10.93
20....	None.	13:25.76	11:40.92	11:24.67	200....	2:05:06.28	2:14:29.58	2:02:17.70	1:56:21.40
25....	*13:24.88	16:45.88	None.	None.	250....	*2:33:24.93	2:47:06.54	2:03:31.16	2:26:24.70
50....	28:18.65	33:21.80	29:17.57	28:04.63	300....	3:07:45.46	3:19:32.87	3:03:49.18	2:55:32.23
75....	*41:32 27	50:02.77	None.	None.	350....	*3:36:04.11	3:54:41.15	3:34:11.37	3:24:42.00
100....	56:29.93	1:07:30.45	58:54.20	56:57.72					

* Unofficial.

SPEED TABLE.

(Equivalent M. P. H. Chart for Sheepshead Bay Speedway.)

Miles per Hour.	1 Lap, 2 Miles.		5 Laps, 10 Miles.		25 Laps, 50 Miles.		50 Laps, 100 Miles.			100 Laps, 200 Miles.			150 Laps, 300 Miles.			175 Laps, 350 Miles.		
	Min	*Sec.*	*Min*	*Sec.*	*Min*	*Sec.*	*Hr.*	*Min*	*Sec.*	*Hr.*	*Min*	*Sec.*	*Hr.*	*Min*	*Sec.*	*Hr.*	*Min*	*Sec.*
75	1	36.0	8	00.0	40	00	1	20	00	2	40	00	4	00	00	4	40	00
76	1	34.7	7	53.7	39	28	1	18	57	2	37	54	3	56	51	4	37	18
77	1	33.5	7	47.5	38	58	1	17	55	2	35	51	3	53	46	4	32	43
78	1	32.3	7	41.5	38	28	1	16	55	2	33	51	3	50	46	4	29	13
79	1	31.1	7	35.7	37	58	1	15	57	2	31	54	3	47	51	4	25	49
80	1	30.0	7	30.0	37	30	1	15	00	2	30	00	3	45	00	4	22	30
81	1	28.8	7	24.4	37	02	1	14	04	2	28	09	3	42	13	4	19	15
82	1	27.8	7	19.0	36	35	1	13	10	2	26	20	3	39	31	4	16	05
83	1	26.8	7	13.7	36	09	1	12	17	2	24	35	3	36	52	4	13	00
84	1	25.7	7	08.6	35	43	1	11	26	2	22	51	3	34	17	4	10	35
85	1	24.7	7	03.5	35	18	1	10	35	2	21	11	3	31	46	4	07	07
86	1	23.7	6	58.6	34	53	1	09	46	2	19	52	3	29	18	4	04	08
87	1	22.8	6	53.8	34	29	1	08	58	2	17	56	3	26	54	4	01	22
88	1	21.8	6	49.1	34	05	1	08	11	2	16	22	3	24	33	3	58	38
89	1	20.9	6	44.5	33	42	1	07	25	2	14	50	3	22	15	3	55	57
90	1	20.0	6	40.0	33	20	1	06	40	2	13	20	3	20	00	3	53	20
91	1	19.1	6	35.6	32	58	1	05	56	2	11	52	3	17	48	3	50	46
92	1	18.3	6	31.3	32	37	1	05	13	2	10	26	3	15	39	3	48	15
93	1	17.4	6	27.1	32	15	1	04	31	2	09	02	3	13	33	3	45	48
94	1	16.6	6	23.0	31	55	1	03	50	2	07	40	3	11	29	3	43	24
95	1	15.8	6	18.94	31	35	1	03	09	2	06	19	3	09	28	3	41	03
96	1	15.0	6	15.0	31	15	1	02	30	2	05	00	3	07	30	3	38	40
97	1	14.2	6	11.1	30	56	1	01	51	2	03	43	3	05	34	3	36	29
98	1	13.5	6	07.3	30	37	1	01	13	2	02	27	3	03	20	3	34	29
99	1	12.7	6	03.6	30	18	1	00	36	2	01	13	3	01	49	3	32	13
100	1	12.0	6	00.0	30	00	1	00	00	2	00	00	3	00	00	3	30	00
101	1	11.2	5	56.5	29	42	0	59	24	1	58	48	2	58	13	3	27	55
102	1	10.4	5	52.9	29	24	0	58	49	1	57	03	2	56	28	3	25	52
103	1	09.6	5	49.5	29	12	0	57	57	1	56	30	2	54	39	3	23	53
104	1	09.2	5	46.1	28	50	0	57	42	1	55	11	2	53	08	3	21	55
105	1	08.4	5	42.8	28	34	0	57	08	1	54	17	2	51	25	3	20	00
106	1	08.0	5	39.6	28	18	0	56	36	1	53	12	2	49	47	3	18	00
107	1	07.2	5	36.4	28	02	0	56	04	1	52	09	2	48	13	3	16	13
108	1	06.8	5	33.3	27	46	0	55	33	1	51	07	2	46	40	3	14	26
109	1	06.0	5	30.2	27	31	0	55	02	1	50	05	2	45	08	3	12	35
110	1	05.4	5	27.2	27	16	0	54	32	1	49	05	2	43	38	3	10	54

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS WINNERS—1863-1918.

Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Yr.	Horse.	Owner.
1863	The Ranger.	Mr. Savile.	1882	Bruce.	Mr. Rymiel.	1901	Cheri.	M. Caillant.
1864	Vermont.	H. Delamarre.	1883	Frontin.	Duke Castrie.	1902	Kizil Kourgan.	M. E. de St. Alary.
1865	Gladiateur.	Count F. de Lagrange.	1884	Little Duck.	Duke Castrie.	1903	Quo Vadis.	M. E. Blanc.
1866	Ceylon.	Duke of Beauf't.	1885	Paradox.	Mr. Bro-Cloete.	1904	Ajax.	M. E. Blanc.
1867	Fervacques.	D. de Montg'y.	1886	Minting.	R. Vyner.	1905	Finasseur.	M. E. Ephrussi.
1868	Earl.	Mar. of Hastings.	1887	Tennbreuse.	M. P. Aumart.	1906	Spearmint.	Maj. E. Loder.
1869	Glaneur.	M. Lupin.	1888	Stuart.	M. P. Donon.	1907	San Souse II	Baron Rothsc'ld
1870	Sornette.	Maj. Fridolin.	1889	Vaslstas.	M. H. Delam're.	1908	North East.	W. K. Vand'bilt
1871	No race on account of war.		1890	Fitz Roye.	Baron A. de Schickler.	1909	Verdun II.	Baron Rothsc'ld
1872	Cremorne.	Mr. Savile.	1891	Clamart.	M. E. Blanc.	1910	Nuage.	Mme. Cheremeteff.
1873	Boiard.	M. Delamarre.	1892	Rueil.	M. E. Blanc.			
1874	Trent.	W. R. Marshall.	1893	Ragotsky.	M. Webb.	1911	As d'Atout.	Mar. de Ganay.
1875	Salvatur.	M. Lupin.	1894	Doima-Baghtche.	Baron A. de Schickler.	1912	Houli.	M. A. Fould.
1876	Kisber.	A. Baltazzi.	1895	Andree.	M. E. Blanc.	1913	Bruleur.	M. E. de St. Alary.
1877	St. Christophe.	Count Lagrange	1896	Arreau.	M. E. Blanc.	1914	Sardanap'ls.	Baron Rothsc'ld
1878	Thurio.	Pr. Soltykoff.	1897	Doge.	M. J. Armand.	1915	No race—war.	
1879	Nubienne.	M. Blanc.	1898	Le Roi Soleil	Baron de Rothschild.	1916	No race—war.	
1880	Robert the Devil.	O. Brewer.	1899	Perth.	M. Caillant.	1917	No race—war.	
1881	Foxhall.	Mr. Keene.	1900	Semendria.	Baron Schickler.	1918	No race—war.	

FENCING.

Amateur Fencers' League of America Championships were not held in 1918 owing to the war. The Intercollegiate Championships, a few dual meets and some open competitions composed the season's schedule. Result:

Intercollegiate Championships held at New York, March 23. Team scores—Columbia won 13, lost 5 bouts; Yale won 9, lost 9; Pennsylvania won 5, lost 13. Individual Championship—won by Javier Horcasitan, of Chihuahua, Mexico, representing Columbia, who won all six bouts.

DUAL MEETS.

February 20—New York, N. Y. Columbia, 7; New York Turn Verein, 2.

February 24—New York, N. Y. Columbia, 5; Yale, 4.

March 1—Philadelphia, Pa. Columbia, 5; Pennsylvania, 0.

March 2—Annapolis, Md. Navy, 5; Columbia, 4.

March 9—Annapolis, Md. Navy, 6; Pennsylvania, 3.

March 16—Annapolis, Md. Navy, 7; Yale, 2.

DOG RACING.

The important Alaska dog races scheduled for 1918 were declared off owing to the war, many of the leading teams and drivers being engaged in special war service abroad. The various stake purses will be allowed to accumulate and added to the money put up when the events are resumed.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS.

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 23, 1911...	Daytona.....	Blitzen Benz.....	Burman.....	1 mile.....	25.40
April 23, 1911...	Daytona.....	Blitzen Benz.....	Burman.....	2 miles.....	51.28
Jan. 24, 1906...	Daytona.....	Darracq.....	Hemery.....	5 miles.. .. .	2 34.00
Mar. 24, 1909...	Daytona.....	Benz.....	Bruce-Brown....	10 miles..	5 14.40
Jan. 29, 1906...	Daytona.....	Flat.....	Lancia.....	15 miles.....	10 .00
Mar. 30, 1911...	Jacksonville...	Buick Bug.....	Burman.....	20 miles.....	13 11.92
Mar. 28, 1911...	Jacksonville...	Buick Bug.....	Burman.....	50 miles.....	35 52.31
Mar. 6, 1908...	Daytona.....	Renault.....	Bernin.....	100 miles.....	1 12 45.20
Mar. 31, 1911...	Jacksonville...	Special.....	Disbrow.....	150 miles.....	1 55 18.00
Mar. 31, 1911...	Jacksonville...	Special.....	Disbrow.....	200 miles.....	2 34 12.00
Mar. 31, 1911...	Jacksonville...	Special...	Disbrow.....	250 miles.....	3 14 55.00
Mar. 31, 1911...	Jacksonville...	Special.....	Disbrow.....	300 miles.....	3 53 33.50
Mar. 28, 1911...	Jacksonville...	Special.....	Disbrow.....	81.65 miles.....	One Hour.

(STANDING START.)

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Mar. 16, 1910..	Daytona...	Benz.....	Oldfield.....	1 mile..	40.53

COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
June 24, 1916...	Des Moines, Ia.	Mercedes.....	De Palma.....	1 mile.....	40.23
Sept. 3, 1917...	Chicago.....	Frontenac.....	Chevrolet.....	2 miles.....	1 09.57
June 24, 1916...	Des Moines.....	Mercedes.....	De Palma.....	3 miles.....	1 54.81
Sept. 3, 1917...	Chicago.....	Frontenac.....	Chevrolet.....	4 miles.....	2 14.22
July 15, 1916...	Omaha.....	Peugeot.....	Resta.....	5 miles.....	2 56.35
July 28, 1918...	Chicago.....	Packard.....	De Palma.....	20 miles.....	10 50.20
Sept. 3, 1917...	Chicago.....	Packard.....	De Palma.....	25 miles.....	14 12.72
Sept. 22, 1917...	Brooklyn, N. Y...	Frontenac.....	Chevrolet.....	50 miles.....	26 57.03
Sept. 3, 1917...	Chicago.....	Frontenac.....	Chevrolet.....	75 miles.....	42 40.28
Sept. 22, 1917...	Brooklyn, N. Y...	Frontenac.....	Chevrolet.....	100 miles.....	54 20.98
Oct. 28, 1916...	Sheepshead Bay..	Peugeot.....	Aitken.....	100 miles.....	56 37.65
June 16, 1917...	Chicago.....	Hudson Special..	Mulford.....	150 miles.....	1 26 14.90
June 16, 1917...	Chicago.....	Hudson Special..	Mulford.....	200 miles.....	1 55 11.05
Sept. 30, 1916...	Sheepshead Bay..	Peugeot.....	Aitken.....	250 miles.....	2 23 04.03
Oct. 9, 1915...	Sheepshead Bay..	Stutz.....	Anderson.....	300 miles.....	2 55 32.23
Oct. 9, 1915...	Sheepshead Bay..	Stutz.....	Anderson.....	350 miles.....	3 24 42.99
June 26, 1915...	Chicago.....	Peugeot.....	Resta.....	450 miles.....	4 35 05.78
June 26, 1915...	Chicago.....	Peugeot.....	Resta.....	500 miles.....	5 07 26.00

(HOUR COMPETITIVE RECORDS.)

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 16, 1910...	Los Angeles.....	Marmon.....	Harroun.....	74 miles.....	1
April 16, 1910...	Los Angeles.....	Marmon.....	Harroun.....	143 miles.....	2

ONE-MILE COMPETITIVE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Aug. 8, 1914...	St. Louis, Mo....	Simplex.....	Disbrow.....	1 mile.....	46.20
Aug. 8, 1914...	St. Louis, Mo....	Simplex.....	Disbrow.....	2 miles.....	1 32.60
Sept. 14, 1912...	Cleveland, O.....	Simplex.....	Disbrow.....	3 miles.....	2 27.81
Sept. 14, 1912...	Cleveland, O.....	Simplex.....	Disbrow.....	4 miles.....	3 17.02
Sept. 14, 1912...	Cleveland, O.....	Simplex.....	Disbrow.....	5 miles.....	4 06.58
Jan. 3, 1915...	Bakersfield, Cal..	Peugeot.....	Burman.....	10 miles.....	8 16.40
Jan. 3, 1915...	Bakersfield, Cal..	Peugeot.....	Burman.....	15 miles.....	12 23.20
Jan. 3, 1915...	Bakersfield, Cal..	Peugeot.....	Burman.....	20 miles.....	16 25.60
Jan. 3, 1915...	Bakersfield, Cal..	Peugeot.....	Burman.....	25 miles.....	20 28.80
Jan. 3, 1915...	Bakersfield, Cal..	Peugeot.....	Burman.....	50 miles.....	40 57.80
Oct. 22, 1914...	Galesburg, Ill....	Peugeot.....	Burman.....	75 miles.....	1 08 56.00
Oct. 24, 1914...	Hamline, Minn...	Dusenberg.....	Alley.....	100 miles.....	1 31 30.00
Aug. 25, 1912...	Columbus, O.....	Mercer.....	Wishart.....	150 miles.....	2 30 51.00
July 4, 1913...	Columbus, O.....	Mason Special...	Mulford.....	200 miles.....	3 21 48.00

24-HOUR COMPETITIVE TRACK RACES.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.
October 15, 1909..	Brighton B'ch.	Stock Chassis Lozier..	Patschke & Mulford..	1,196 miles.
October 19, 1910..	Brighton B'ch.	Class "C" Stearns . . .	Poole & Patschke....	1,253 miles.
April 8, 1911. ..	Los Angeles...	Class "C" Sp'dway, Flat	Verbeck & Hirsh....	1,491 miles.

NON-COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

DATE.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
July 28, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	¼ mile.....	6.91
July 28, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	½ mile.....	13.94
July 28, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	1 kilo.....	17.35
July 27, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	1 mile.....	28.76
July 27, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	2 miles.....	57.81
July 27, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	3 miles.....	1 26.61
July 27, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	4 miles.....	1 55.74
July 27, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	5 miles.....	2 24.65
July 27, 1917....	Sheepshead Bay..	Packard Special..	Rader.....	10 miles.....	4 50.88

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—*Continued.*

NON-COMPETITIVE-HOUR RECORDS.
(Speedway, Class "B" Stock Chassis.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Aug. 1-2, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	*Chalmers	Dawson	83 miles	1 hour
Aug. 1-2, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	*Chalmers	Dawson	957 miles	12 hours
Aug. 1-2, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	*Chalmers	Dawson	1,898 miles	24 hours
May 1-2, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	†Hudson	Mulford	924 miles	12 hours
May 1-2, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	†Hudson	Mulford	1,819 miles	24 hours

* Piston displacement, 161 to 230 cubic inches. † Piston displacement, 231 to 300 cubic inches.

BIG AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE RACES.

VANDERBILT CUP.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1904	18	Panhard	Heath	Long Island	284.4	52.2
1905	19	Darracq	Hemery	Long Island	283.3	61.4
1906	17	Darracq	Wagner	Long Island	297.1	60.8
1908	18	Locomobile	Robertson	Long Island	258.6	64.3
1909	16	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.08	62.8
1910	30	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.08	65.18
1911	14	Lozier	Mulford	Savannah	291.38	74.07
1912	9	Mercedes	De Palma	Milwaukee	299.54	68.97
1914	15	Mercedes	De Palma	Santa Monica	294.035	75.60
1915*	31	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	300.78	66.29
1916	19	Peugeot Special	Resta	Santa Monica, Cal.	294.035	†

* Decided over specially constructed road inside Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds measuring 3.905 miles or 77 laps, and built of dirt and wood.
† Time 3h. 22m. 48s.

GRAND PRIZE.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1908	20	Flat	Wagner	Savannah	402.08	65.1
1910	15	Benz	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	415.2	70.55
1911	16	Flat	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	411.36	74.45
1912	14	Flat	Bragg	Milwaukee	409.9	68.4
1914	19	Mercer	Pullen	Santa Monica	403.24	77.22
1915*	30	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	402.75	56.78
1916	..	Peugeot Special	Wilcox†	Santa Monica, Cal.	403.238	‡

* Decided over specially constructed road inside San Francisco Fair Grounds.
† Relieved by Aitken 21st lap. ‡ Time 4h. 42m. 47s.

ELGIN NATIONAL.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910	9	Lozier	Mulford	Chicago	305	62.05
1911	10	National	Zengel	Chicago	302.5	66.38
1912	11	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	302.5	68.9
1913	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.16	71.05
1914	28	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	401.18	73.05
1915	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.44	77.256

LOS ANGELES-PHŒNIX DESERT.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910	15	Kissel	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phœnix	418	26.41
1911	16	National	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phœnix	551	27.03
1912	19	Franklin	Hamlin	Los Angeles—Phœnix	511	28.02
1913	23	Locomobile	Davis	Los Angeles—Phœnix	574	30.47
1914	20	Stutz	Oldfield	Los Angeles—Phœnix	671	29.02

SANTA MONICA.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910	11	Lozier	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	202	71.31
1911	12	National	Herrick	Santa Monica	202	74.62
1912	11	Fiat	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	303	78.7
1913	13	Stutz	Cooper	Santa Monica	445.2	73.77

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES 1918.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Winner.	Place.	Miles.	Time.
May 30	17	Packard	De Palma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	100	58.21
June 22	14	Frontenac	Chevrolet	Chicago, Ill.	100	55.25
July 4	16	Packard	De Palma	Cincinnati, Ohio	100	57.02
July 29*	11	Packard	De Palma	Chicago, Ill.	62	.....
Aug. 17†	5	Packard	De Palma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	112	.....
Sept. 2	9	Frontenac	Mulford	Uniontown, Pa.	112½	1 10.11

* De Palma won 10 miles in 5.24 4-5; 20 miles, 10.50 2-5; 30 miles, 16.54 4-5. Resta, 2 miles, 1.18.
† De Palma won all six races at 2, 10, 20, 30, and 50 miles, his time, by races, being respectively: 1.05 6-10, 5.23 8-10, 10.51 6-10, 16.31 2-10, 27.29 2-10.

POLO.

THE Polo Association cancelled all championship tournaments scheduled for 1917, following the declaration of a state of war, and there was no official play activity in this department of sport during 1918.

MOTORCYCLE RACING.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS (AMERICAN AND FOREIGN).

1 KILO.—25 3-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905. *1 Kilo.—33 1-5s., by J. Olieslagers at Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1909. *1 Mile—50 1-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905.

1 Mile, 36s.; 2 miles, 1m. 12 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 50 3-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 28 3-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 6 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 45s.; 7 miles, 4m. 23 1-5s.; 8 miles, 5m. 1 3-5s.; 9 miles, 5m. 39 4-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 6 1-5s.; 11 miles, 6m. 56 4-5s.; 12 miles, 7m. 37 3-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 17 2-5s.; 14 miles, 8m. 56 4-5s.; 15 miles, 9m. 35 1-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 14 3-5s.; 17 miles, 10m. 53 1-5s.; 18 miles, 11m. 32 4-5s.; 19 miles, 12m. 12 4-5s.; 20 miles, 12m. 52 4-5s.; 21 miles, 13m. 32 2-5s.; 22 miles, 14m. 27 1-5s.; 23 miles, 15m. 7 1-5s.; 24 miles, 15m. 47s.; 25 miles, 16m. 27s.; all by Ray Seymour at Los Angeles, Cal., May 24, 1912. 30 miles, 20m. 18 1-5s.; 35 miles, 23m. 42s.; 40 miles, 27m. 6s.; 45 miles, 30m. 32 1-5s.; 50 miles, 33m. 55 1-5s.; 55 miles, 37m. 19 2-5s.; 60 miles, 40m. 42 2-5s.; 65 miles, 44m. 6 2-5s.; 70 miles, 47m. 31 1-5s.; 75 miles, 50m. 55 2-5s.; 80 miles, 54m. 19 3-5s.; 85 miles, 57m. 46 3-5s.; 90 miles, 1h. 1m. 12 2-5s.; 95 miles, 1h. 4m. 36 3-5s.; 100 miles, 1h. 8m. 1 4-5s.; all by W. Humiston. 200 miles, 4h. 5m. 54 2-5s.; by H. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 300 miles, 3h. 30m. 20s.; by Carl Goudy, Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1915. 400 miles, 9h. 6m. 25 4-5s.; by H. A. Collier at Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909. 1 Hour—88 miles 350 yards; by W. Humiston, 2 Hours—118 miles 719 yards; by H.V. Colver at Brooklands, England, December 9, 1903. 3 Hours—165 miles 936 yards; by H. V. Martin at Brooklands, England, November 22, 1909. 4 Hours—194 miles 1,320 yards, H. V. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 5 Hours—245 miles 640 yards. 6 Hours—294 miles 800 yards. 7 Hours—326 miles 640 yards. 8 Hours—364 miles, 1,480 yards. 9 Hours—396 miles 80 yards. 10 Hours—411 miles. 11 Hours—445 miles 1,462 yards. 12 Hours—471 miles 784 yards.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—28 2-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Kilo.—39s.; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Mile—55 4-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. 1 Mile, 38 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 18 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 38 4-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 18 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 59 1-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 40s.; 8 miles, 5m. 20 4-5s.; 9 miles, 6m. 1 1-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 42s.; 11 miles, 7m. 23s.; 12 miles, 8m. 3 2-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 43 4-5s.; 14 miles, 9m. 23 4-5s.; 15 miles, 10m. 3 4-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 44 2-5s.; 17 miles, 11m. 24 3-5s.; all by Lon Claflin at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912. 18 miles, 12m. 57s.; 19 miles, 13m. 40 1-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 23 3-5s.; all by Don Johns at Los Angeles, Cal., April 4, 1911. 21 miles, 16m. 17 1-5s.; 22 miles, 17m. 4 3-5s.; 23 miles, 19m. 3s.; 24 miles, 19m. 53s.; 25 miles, 20m. 54s.; 30 miles, 25m. 14 2-5s.; 35 miles, 29m. 20 2-5s.; 40 miles, 33m. 22 3-5s.; 45 miles, 37m. 39s.; 50 miles, 41m. 49 3-5s.; 55 miles, 46m. 10 1-5s.; 60 miles, 50m. 24 3-5s.; 65 miles, 54m. 32 1-5s.; 70 miles, 58m. 48 2-5s.; all by Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 75 miles, 1h. 20m. 1-5s.; 80 miles, 1h. 25m. 19 2-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 30m. 37s.; 90 miles, 1h. 36m. 3s.; 95 miles, 1h. 42m. 3 1-5s.; all by Robert Stubbs at Birmingham, Ala., November 24, 1908. 100 miles, 1h. 24m. 41s.; M. J. Graves at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19, 1915. 200 miles, 3h. 55m. 20s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 300 miles, 5h. 48m. 55s.; 400 miles, 8h. 12m. 36s.; both by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 500 miles, 10h. 22m. 36s.; 600 miles, 13h. 15m. 16s.; 700 miles, 15h. 25m. 26s.; 800 miles, 17h. 37m. 31s.; 900 miles, 19h. 46m.; 1,000 miles, 22h. 20m. 59s.; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 1 Hour—71 miles 620 yards, Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 2 Hours—134 miles 880 yards, M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 3 Hours—145 miles 587 yards. 4 Hours—204 miles 587 yards; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 5 Hours—246 miles 1,174 yards. 6 Hours—300 miles 1,174 yards. 7 Hours—333 miles, 1,174 yards; all by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 8 Hours—388 miles 1,174 yards. 9 Hours—441 miles; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 10 Hours—482 miles. 11 Hours—512 miles. 12 Hours—559 miles 587 yards.

Straightaway Records—1 Kilo.—27 4-5s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 1 Mile—43 2-5s.; Robert Stubbs at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 5 Miles—3m. 30s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909.

Transcontinental Record—3,362 miles, 11 days 11h. 10m., by Erwin Baker, San Francisco-New York, May, 1914.

* Made with standing start.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

NATIONAL Power Boat Association championship Gold Cup Races, held at Detroit, Mich., August 30-September 2. Results:

Gold Cup, 30 mile race, three heats; total distance, 90 miles. Final point scores:

Miss Detroit III., Detroit Y. C.	14
Whip-po-Will, Jr., Lake George Y. C.	12
Miss Minneapolis, Minneapolis P. B. C.	10
Miss Detroit II., Detroit Y. C.	—

One-Mile championship of North America won by Whip-po-Will, Jr., with an average of 63.498 miles per hour in six one-mile trials. In one trial an average of 65.017 miles per hour was shown.

Gold Cup race, by heats:

First Heat.	Driver.	Time.
Miss Detroit III.	G. A. Wood	34.10
Miss Minneapolis	W. Wood	34.16
*Whip-po-Will, Jr.	G. Reis	2.16.12

* Ran off course.

Second Heat.	Driver.	Time.
Miss Detroit	G. A. Wood	35.19
Whip-po-Will, Jr.	G. Reis	55.40
Miss Minneapolis	W. Wood	57.20

Third Heat.	Driver.	Time.
Whip-po-Will, Jr.	G. Reis	34.02
Miss Detroit III.	G. Wood	35.56
Miss Minneapolis	W. Wood	36.18

Previous winners of Gold Cup, owner and average speed:

*1904—Standard	C. C. Riotte	23.6
*1904—Ving-et-Un II.	W. Sharpe Kilmer	25.3
†1905—Chip II.	J Wainwright	15.9
†1906—Chip II.	J. Wainwright	20.6
†1907—Chip II.	J. Wainwright	20.8
1908—Dixie II.	E. J. Schroeder	30.9
1909—Dixie II.	E. J. Schroeder	32.9
1910—Dixie III.	F. K. Burnham	33.6
1911—Mit II.	J. H. Hayden	36.1
1912—P. D. Q. II.	Alfred G. Miles	36.8
1913—Ankle Deep	Count Mankowski	44.5
1914—Baby Sp'd Dem. II.	Paula Blackton	50.49
1915—Miss Detroit	D. P. B. A.	48.49
1916—Miss Minneapolis	M. P. B. A.	49.27
1917—Miss Detroit II.	D. P. B. A.	54.36

* Two races were run in 1904 when Riotte waived the conditions of the deed of gift. † Handicap events.

Toronto, September 6—Whip-po-Will, Jr., won Canadian International Gold Challenge Trophy, defeating Miss Detroit III. and Miss Minneapolis on points.

New York, July 13-15—New York to Poughkeepsie and return race. Result:

YACHT AND OWNER.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Bedouin, L. H Straus	17.22.00	12.38.39
Adelew, F. L. Solomon	19.19.00	12.47.49
Fannie U. II., S. O. A. Ullmann	21.11.42	13.07.37
Ruthie II., F. Dobell	23.21.23	15.17.18
Wanderer, Commodore E. Steiner	16.15.00	15.31.00
Iliad, S. F. Miller	21.45.20	16.06.14

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed fifty races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnepesaukee at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. The records:

DATE.	Won By.	TIME.	
		Winner.	Loser.
July 21, 1855...	Harvard...	.....	.....
July 26, 1859...	Harvard...	19.18	20.18
July 27, 1859*..	Yale.....	19.14	19.16
July 24, 1860...	Harvard...	18.53	19.05
July 29, 1864...	Yale.....	19.01	19.43½
July 28, 1865...	Yale.....	17.42½	18.09
July 27, 1866...	Harvard...	18.43	19.10
July 19, 1867...	Harvard...	18.13	19.25½
July 24, 1868...	Harvard...	17.48½	18.38½
July 23, 1869...	Harvard...	18.02	18.11
July 22, 1870...	Harvard...	Foul.	Disq.
July 30, 1876...	Yale.....	22.02	22.33
June 30, 1877...	Harvard...	24.36	24.44
June 28, 1878...	Harvard...	20.44¾	21.29
June 27, 1879...	Harvard...	22.15	23.58
July 1, 1880...	Yale.....	24.27	25.09
July 1, 1881...	Yale.....	22.13	22.19
June 30, 1882...	Harvard...	20.47	20.50½
June 28, 1883...	Harvard...	24.26	25.59
June 26, 1884...	Yale.....	20.31	20.46
June 26, 1885...	Harvard...	25.15½	26.30
July 2, 1886...	Yale.....	20.41¼	21.05
July 1, 1887...	Yale.....	22.56	23.10¾
June 29, 1888...	Yale.....	20.10	21.24½
June 29, 1889...	Yale.....	21.30	21.55
June 27, 1890...	Yale.....	21.29	21.40
June 26, 1891...	Harvard...	21.23	21.57
July 1, 1892...	Yale.....	20.48	21.42½
June 3, 1893...	Yale.....	25.01½	25.15
June 28, 1894...	Yale.....	22.47	24.40
June 28, 1895...	Yale.....	21.30	22.05
June 29, 1899...	Harvard...	20.52½	21.13
June 28, 1900...	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5
June 27, 1901...	Yale.....	23.37	23.45
June 26, 1902...	Yale.....	20.20	20.33
June 25, 1903...	Yale.....	20.19 4-5	20.29 3-5
June 30, 1904...	Yale.....	21.40½	22.10
June 29, 1905...	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
June 28, 1906...	Harvard...	23.02	23.11
June 27 1907...	Yale.....	21.10	21.13
June 25, 1908...	Harvard...	24.10	27.45
July 1, 1909...	Harvard...	21.50	22.10
June 30, 1910...	Harvard...	20.46½	21.04
June 30, 1911...	Harvard...	22.44	23.41½
June 21, 1912...	Harvard...	21.43½	22.04
June 20, 1913...	Harvard...	21.42½	22.20
June 10, 1914...	Yale.....	21.16	21.16 1-5
June 25, 1915...	Yale.....	20.52	21.13½
June 23, 1916...	Harvard...	‡20.02	21.17
.....1917...	No race on account of war.		
June 1, 1918†..	Harvard...	10.58	11.04

* Citizens' Regatta. † Record for Thames River course. ‡ Two-mile race rowed on Housatonic River, Derby, Ct.

RECORD OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—4¼ MILES.

(Oxford won 39, Cambridge 31; dead heat 1.)

YEAR.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.
1841..	April 14	Cambridge...	W. to P....	32.30
1842..	June 11	Oxford.....	W. to P....	30.46
1845..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	P. to M....	23.30
1846..	April 3	Cambridge...	M. to P....	21.05
1849..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M....	22.00
1849..	Dec. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M....	.....
1852..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.36
1854..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M....	25.29
1856..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	B. R. to P.	25.50
1857..	April 4	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.35
1858..	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M....	21.23
1859..	April 15	Oxford.....	P. to M....	24.40
1860..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M....	26.05
1861..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M....	23.30
1862..	April 12	Oxford.....	P. to M....	24.41
1863..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	M. to P....	23.06
1864..	Mar. 19	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.40
1865..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.24
1866..	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	P. to M....	25.35
1867..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.40
1868..	April...	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.56
1869..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.05
1870..	April 6	Cambridge...	P. to M....	22.04
1871..	April 1	Cambridge...	P. to M....	23.05
1872..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M....	21.15
1873..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M....	19.35
1874..	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M....	22.35
1875..	Mar. 20	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.02
1876..	April 8	Cambridge...	P. to M....	20.20
1877..	Mar. 24	Dead heat...	P. to M....	24.06½
1878..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.15
1879..	April 5	Cambridge...	P. to M....	21.18
1880..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.23½
1881..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.52
1882..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.12
1883..	Mar. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.22
1884..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M....	21.39
1885..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.47
1886..	April 3	Cambridge...	P. to M....	22.29½
1887..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M....	20.52
1888..	Mar. 24	Cambridge...	P. to M....	20.48
1889..	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M....	20.14
1890..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.03
1891..	Mar. 21	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.48
1892..	April 9	Oxford.....	P. to M....	19.21
1893..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M....	18.47
1894..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M....	21.39
1895..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.50
1896..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.02
1897..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M....	19.12
1898..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.15
1899..	Mar. 25	Cambridge...	P. to M....	21.04
1900..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M....	18.47
1901..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.31
1902..	Mar. 22	Cambridge...	P. to M....	19.09
1903..	April 2	Cambridge...	P. to M....	19.35
1904..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M....	21.37
1905..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.35
1906..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M....	19.24
1907..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M....	20.26
1908..	April 4	Cambridge...	P. to M....	19.20
1909..	Mar. 27	Oxford.....	P. to M....	19.50
1910..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.14
1911..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M....	18.29
1912..	*April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M....	22.05
1913..	Mar. 13	Oxford.....	P. to M....	20.53
1914..	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M....	20.23

1915-16-17-18, no races held. 1906, September 8, Cambridge beat Harvard University, U. S. A. (P. to M.), 19 minutes 18 seconds. * On March 30, 1912, in attempting the race, both boats were swamped, and the race was declared void.

Many of the best college oarsmen in Great Britain were killed in the progress of the war or else were so severely wounded as to be put permanently out of commission.

ROWING—*Continued.*

PACIFIC COAST INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Dist., Miles.	Win'rs Time.	Year.	Winner.	Second.	Dist., Miles.	Win'rs Time.
1903....	Washington..	California...	1½	9.33	1911....	Stanford....	California...	3	14.05
1904....	California...	Stanford....	1½	9.58	1912....	Stanford....	Washington..	3	16.43
1905....	California...	Washington..	.....	.....	1913....	Washington..	Stanford....	3	17.54
1906....	No race.....	.....	.....	.....	1914....	Washington..	Stanford....	3	19.58
1907....	Stanford....	California...	2½	13.05	1915....	Stanford....	Washington..	3	15.37
1908....	California...	Stanford....	2½	13.18	1916....	Stanford....	California...	3	16.37
1909....	Stanford....	California...	3	17.40	1917....	Washington..	Stanford....	3	16.32
1910....	Stanford....	California...	2	9.00	1918....	No race.....	.....	.....	.....

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1900:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 4 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 8 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 6 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 5 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 1 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 6 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 2 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 4s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 2s.; Columbia, 19m. 4 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.

June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.

June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 3 2-5s.

June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s.

June 21, 1913—Syracuse, 19m. 28 3-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 31s.; Washington, 19m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 36s.; Columbia, 19m. 38 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 11 1-5s.

June 26, 1914—Columbia, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 41s.; Cornell, 19m. 44 1-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 59 2-5s.; Washington, 20m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 20s.

June 28, 1915—Cornell, 19m. 36 3-5s.; Leland Stanford, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 43 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 10 1-5s.

June 17, 1916—Syracuse, 20m. 15s.; Cornell, 20m. 22 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 41 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 52 4-5s.

1917-18, no races on account of war.

For previous results in varsity four-oared, junior eight-oared and freshman eight-oared races see 1917 ALMANAC.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June 28, 1915, 10m. 1-5s. Freshman eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

DUAL AND TRIANGULAR REGATTAS.

April 20—Annapolis, Md. 1 5-16 miles—Pennsylvania (2 lengths), 7m. 56½s.; Navy, ——; Pennsylvania Freshmen (2 lengths), 8m. 16½s.; Navy First Year Crew, ——.

April 20—Princeton, N. J. 1 5-16 miles—Princeton Freshmen (2 lengths); Philadelphia Central High School, second; Princeton Freshmen Second Crew, third.

April 27—Princeton, N. J. 1 7-8 miles—Harvard (1 length), 9m. 57s.; Princeton, 10m.; Harvard Freshmen (2 lengths), 10m. 6s.; Princeton Freshmen, 10m. 12s.

May 4—Princeton, N. J. 1 7-8 miles—Child's Cup Race, Pennsylvania (5 lengths); Columbia, second; Princeton, third. No time taken. Freshmen Race, 1 5-16 miles—Pennsylvania, 6m. 54s.; Princeton Freshmen, ——.

May 11—Philadelphia, Pa. 1 5-16 miles—Pennsylvania (4 lengths), 6m. 55s.; Yale, 7m. 12s. Freshmen Race—Pennsylvania (1 length), 7m. 14s.; Yale, 7m. 18 1-5s.

May 18—Princeton, N. J. 1 1-8 mile—Princeton Freshmen (1 length); Asheville, N. C. School. No time taken.

May 18—Annapolis, Md. 2 miles—American Henley, Navy (1 length), 11m. 26s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 30s.; Columbia,——. Freshmen Race—Syracuse (½ length), 11m. 49s.; Navy, 11m. 51s.; Pennsylvania, 12m. 13s.

May 25—Princeton, N. J. 1 7-8 miles—Princeton (¼ length), 9m. 51s.; Cornell, 9m. 52s. Freshmen Race—Cornell (5 lengths), 10m. 7s.; Princeton, 10m. 29s.

May 28—Boston, Mass. 1 7-8 miles—Yale Second Crew (½ length), 10m. 2s.; Harvard Second Crew, 10m. 4s. Freshmen Race—Harvard (1½ lengths), 10m. 7s.; Yale, 10m. 15s.

June 1—Derby, Ct. 2 miles—Harvard (2 lengths), 10m. 58s.; Yale, 11m. 4s. Rowed in place of usual four-mile varsity race, held at New London, Ct.

June 1—Ithaca, N. Y. 1 5-16 miles—Cascadilla School defeated Stone School (Boston), by four lengths.

July 4—Boston, Mass. Thirty-second Annual Regatta New England Amateur Rowing Association. Results: Junior singles—Won by Stanley Dunham, West Lynn Boat Club; J. Shea, Riverside B. C., second; F. M. Curran, Rockrimmon B. C., third; John E. Geough, Metropolitan B. C. of New York, fourth. Time—10m. 2½s. Senior singles—Won by John J. Sullivan, St. Alphonsus B. C.; Carey Faulkner, Riverside B. C., second; Peter Scanlon, West Lynn B. C., third; G. H. Cumming, Lakeside B. C., fourth; Archie Mosher, Crescent C. C., fifth. Time—10m. 37s. Junior doubles—Won by West Lynn B. C. (T. O'Malley

ROWING—*Continued.*

and Stanley Dunham); M. I. T. (J. Falkenberg and E. Murdough), second. Time—10m. 20s. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by West Lynn B. C. (James Walsh, Joseph Cremer, Joseph Furrier, T. Grace, J. O'Connor, J. McBride, D. O'Leary, J. Walsh, Henry Wall, coxswain); Farraguts of Lynn, second. Time—9m. 19s. Race for cutters—Won by Radio First Crew (port stroke, Everett; starboard stroke, Younberg; Oady, Bell, Moyer, Maransey, Watson, Marlin, Beaney, Cavacau, with Chief Yeoman Southland, coxwain); Second Radio Crew, second; Third Radio Crew, third. Time—8m. 30s.

NEW YORK ROWING ASSOCIATION REGATTA.

Held at New York City (Harlem River), May 30. Summaries: Single shells—Won by George Froelich, Metropolitan Rowing Club; Albert Kalbac, First Bohemian B. C., second; D. Andras, Active B. C., reported to starter too late. Froelich's time—6m. 41 1-5s.; Kalbac's time—6m. 42 2-5s. Quadruple sculls—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club; Nonpareil Rowing Club, second. Time—5m. 43 2-5s. Nonpareil's time—5m. 43 4-5s. High School double gigs—Won by Morris H. S. (H. Bruckner, 1; Dennis Mulligan, 2); Stuyvesant H. S. (Irving Kolansky, 1; Elmer Rubinstein, 2), second. Time not taken. High School eights—Won by New Rochelle H. S. (J. Schoop, 1; H. Octavet, 2; A. Benton, 3; G. Gray, 4; L. Green, 5; A. Aimone, 6; M. Le Count, 7; A. Hall, stroke; G. Valentine, coxswain); Stuyvesant H. S. (James F. Nilan, Jr., 1; W. Schoenfeidt, 2; William Coleman, 3; Paul Steinborn, 4; Matthew McKeon, 5; Hugh Rubinstein, 6; Hugo Tuter, 7; Ernest Wacher, stroke; Roy Brown, coxswain). Time—5m. 12 1-5s. Stuyvesant's time—5m. 15 2-5s. Naval cutters—Won by Pelham Bay Naval Training Station (J. Robinson, port stroke; D. DeNike, 4; J. Belasco, 3; J. Jorgrimsen, 2; H. Jete, bow; A. Holm, starboard stroke; C. Leidhimer, 4; W. Urbanski, 3; N. Bach, 2; S. Rando, bow; J. Montrose, coxswain); Granite State (Maloney, port stroke; Moore, 4; Blue, 3; Collins, 2; Beckley, bow; Atkins, starboard stroke; Berger, 4; Elsworth, 3; Klein, 2; Sposato, bow; Carey, coxswain), second; Pelham Bay No. 4 Crew, third; Granite State No. 1 Crew, fourth. Time—7m. 6 1-5s. Four-oared barge—Won by Woodcliffe Boat Club (G. Birrell, stroke; R. Warner, 3; E. Linholm, 2; L. Palmer, bow; E. Ford, coxswain); Active Boat Club (D. Andras, stroke; R. Pearsall, 3; N. Reiners, 2; E. Nickelsen, bow; J. Gunther, coxswain). Time—6m. 47 3-5. Actives' time—6m. 51 4-5.

YACHTING.

THE continuation of the European war prevented any effort toward holding the race for the America's Cup, originally scheduled for the Autumn of 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht, Shamrock IV., remained in drydock at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., and neither the Resolute nor Vanitie, defending candidates, have been in commission since 1915. There was considerable activity in yachting circles along the Atlantic Coast and on the Great Lakes, races between the smaller type of craft being the feature of the Atlantic season. A record of the trial races between the Resolute and Vanitie during the season of 1915 is appended for reference purposes: Fifteen trials between the Resolute and the Vanitie were sailed, and the Resolute won on July 3 by 1m. 8s.; on July 7 by 1m. 6s.; on July 9 the Vanitie discontinued owing to the breaking of a gaff; on July 10 by 3m. 31s.; on July 13 by 4m. 16s.; on July 15 by 13s.; on July 17 by 26m. 12s.; on July 27 by 3m. 57s.; on August 5 by 1m. 36s. (corrected time, the Vanitie making 28s. faster actual time); on August 7 by 20m. 18s.; on August 10 by 4m. 15s., and on August 11 by 3m. 59s. The Vanitie defeated the Resolute on July 5 by 4m. 11s.; on August 3, the Resolute meeting with an accident, and on August 6 by 10m. 55s.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

DATE.	American Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	Result. M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851	Aucrica.....	10 37.00	Aurora.....	10.55.00	American boat first home by 18.00.
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic.....	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria.....	4.37.38 9-10	American boat won by 39.12.
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia....	6 19.41	Livonia.....	6.46.45	American boat won by 27.04.
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia....	3.07.42	Livonia.....	3.18.15	American boat won by 10.33.
Oct. 19, 1871	*Columbia...	4 17.35	Livonia.....	4.02.25	*English boat won by 15.10.
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho.....	5 39.02	Livonia.....	6.09.23	American boat won by 30.21.
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho.....	4.46.17	Livonia.....	5.11.44	American boat won by 25.27.
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine...	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5.34.53	American boat won by 10.59.
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine...	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by 27.14.
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief.....	4 17.09	Atalanta.....	4.45.39¼	American boat won by. 28.30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief.....	4.54.53	Atalanta.....	5.33.47	American boat won by 38.54.
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan.....	6.06.05	Genesta.....	6.22.24	American boat won by 16.19.
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan.....	5.03.14	Genesta.....	5.04.52	American boat won by 1.38.
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower...	5.26.41	Galatea.....	5.38.43	American boat won by 12.02.
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower...	6.49.00	Galatea.....	7.18.09	American boat won by 29.09.
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer....	4.53.18	Thistle.....	5.12.41¾	American boat won by 19.23¾.
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer....	5 42.56¼	Thistle.....	5.54.45	American boat won by 11.48¾.
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant.....	4.05.47	Valkyrie II...	4.11.35	American boat won by 5.48.
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant.....	3.25.01	Valkyrie II...	3.35.36	American boat won by 10.35.
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant.....	3.24 39	Valkyrie II...	3.25.19	American boat won by .40.
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender....	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III..	5.08.44	American boat won by 8.49 1-10.
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender....	3.55.56	Valkyrie III..	†disqualified	American boat won on foul.
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender....	4.43.43	Valkyrie III..	withdrew	American boat had walk over.
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia....	4.53.53	Shamrock I...	5.04.01	American boat won by 10.08.
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia....	3.27.00	Shamrock I...	disabled	American boat had walk over.
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia....	3.38.09	Shamrock I...	3.44.43	American boat won by 6.34.
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia....	4.30.24	Shamrock II..	4.31.44	American boat won by 1.20.
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia....	3.12.35	Shamrock II..	3.16.10	American boat won by 3.35.
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia....	4.32.57	Shamrock II..	4.33.38	†American boat won by .41.
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance.....	3.32.17	Shamrock III.	3.39.20	American boat won by 7.03.
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance.....	3.14.54	Shamrock III.	3.16.13	American boat won by 1.19.
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance.....	4.28.06	Shamrock III.	.....	English boat lost in fog.

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. †Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47s. ahead in 3.55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43s. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution and Columbia the Constitution won three races, although Reliance was selected as the Cup defender.

HOCKEY.

STANLEY CUP PLAY.

Stanley Cup Match for World's Professional Hockey Championship, played at Toronto, Can., ending, March 31. Result:

First game—Toronto, 5; Vancouver, 3. Second game—Vancouver, 6; Toronto, 4. Third game—Toronto, 6; Vancouver, 3. Fourth game—Vancouver, 8; Toronto, 1. Fifth game—Toronto, 2; Vancouver, 1.

Complete score:

	P.	W.	L.	P. C.	G.	O. G.
Toronto	5	3	2	.600	18	21
Vancouver	5	2	3	.400	21	18

Past Winners of Stanley Cup—1900, Shamrocks of Montreal; 1901, Victorias of Winnipeg; 1902, Montreal; 1903, Ottawa; 1904, Ottawa; 1905, Ottawa; 1906, Wanderers; 1907, Wanderers; 1908, Wanderers; 1909, Ottawa; 1910, Wanderers; 1911, Ottawa; 1912, Quebec; 1913, Quebec; 1914, Toronto; 1915, Vancouver; 1916, Les Canadiens; 1917, Metropolitans of Seattle, Wash.

HOCKEY LEAGUES; FINAL STANDING.

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	10	2	.833
Boston Navy	6	5	.545
N. Y. Wanderers	4	7	.364
Boston Arena	2	8	.200

NEW YORK AMATEUR LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Hockey Club	3	0	1000
Crescent A. C.	1	2	.333
St. Nichoias S. C.	1	3	.250

NEW YORK BANKERS' LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Farmers L. & T. Co.	6	2	.750
Equitable Trust	5	3	.625
National City Bank	5	4	.556
Guaranty Trust	0	7	.000

LONG ISLAND INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Erasmus Hall	6	0	1
Poly Prep	4	1	2
Flushing	4	1	2
Jamaica	4	2	1
New Utrecht	3	4	0
Manual Training	2	3	1
Commercial	1	5	1
Boys' High	0	7	0

BOSTON INTERSCHOLASTIC LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Newton	6	0	1
Cambridge	4	2	1
Brookline	3	2	2
Medford	3	2	3
Arlington	2	3	1
Melrose	1	4	2
Rindge	0	6	0

PITTSBURGH A. A. SEVEN RECORD.

December 14—P. A. A., 2; Royal Canadians, 2. December 15—P. A. A., 1; Royal Canadians, 0. December 29—P. A. A., 2; Loyola College, 1. December 29—P. A. A., 5; Loyola College, 0. January 4—P. A. A., 4; Aberdeens, 3. January 5—P. A. A., 6; Aberdeens, 2. January 11—P. A. A., 5; Munitions, 1. January 12—P. A. A., 3; Munitions, 2. January 25—P. A. A., 6; Royal F. Corps, 1. January 26—P. A. A., 8; Royal F. Corps, 5. February 1—P. A. A., 8; Dartmouth Col., 0. February 2—P. A. A., 7; Dartmouth Col., 5. February 9—P. A. A., 5; N. Y. Wanderers, 3. February 10—P. A. A., 6; N. Y. Wanderers, 4. February 15—P. A. A., 2; Boston Arena, 0. February 16—P. A. A., 8; Boston Arena, 2. February 22—P. A. A., 2; Boston Arena, 0. February 23—P. A. A., 4; Boston Arena, 0. February 25—P. A. A., 4; N. Y. Wanderers, 2. February 27—P. A. A., 6; N. Y. Wanderers, 3. March 1—P. A. A., 11; G. Lakes N. T. S., 1. March 8—P. A. A., 4; Boston Navy, 1. March 9—P. A. A., 3; Boston Navy, 2. March 15—P. A. A., 1; Boston Navy, 5. March 16—P. A. A., 3; Boston Navy, 4. March 18—P. A. A., 5; N. Y. Wanderers, 7. March 23—P. A. A., 6; Hochelaga Club, 1. March 25—P. A. A., 3; Hochelaga Club, 3. March 26—P. A. A., 7; Hochelaga Club, 3.

INDIVIDUAL SCORING.

(Goals.)

L. McCormick, 38; Herbert Drury, 38; Capt. Joe McCormick, 31; Eddie Nagle, 15; F. C. Madden, 8; R. McCrimmon, 6; A. J. Baker, 1. Total, 137.

SCORES OF COLLEGE, LEAGUE AND EXHIBITION GAMES.

January 19—Army, 1; Princeton, 0; at West Point, N. Y. Mass. Aggies, 2; Williams, 1; at North Adams, Mass. Wanderers, 4; Munitions, 1; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 22—Newport Naval Reserve, 5; Boston College, 2; at Boston, Mass.

January 26—Williams, 3; Army, 2; at West Point, N. Y. Boston Arenas, 2; Wanderers, 0; at Boston, Mass.

January 28—Wanderers, 1; Boston Arenas, 0; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 30—Wanderers, 2; Boston Arenas, 1; at Boston, Mass. Harvard, 1; Newport Naval Reserve, 0; at Cambridge, Mass.

February 1—Army, 2; Erasmus Hall, 0; at West Point, N. Y. Pittsburgh A. A., 8; Dartmouth, 0; at Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 2—Army, 2; Mass. Aggies, 1; at West Point, N. Y. Boston Arenas, 4; Sons of Ireland, 3; at Boston, Mass. Pittsburgh A. A., 7; Dartmouth, 5; at Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 4—Wanderers, 4; Sons of Ireland, 0; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 5—Naval District, 5; Boston Arenas, 0; at Boston, Mass.

February 6—Harvard, 1; Wanderers, 1; at Boston, Mass. Boston College, 3; Boston University, 1; at Boston, Mass.

February 9—Dartmouth, 3; Mass. Aggies, 0; at Amherst, Mass. Charlestown Navy, 3; Boston All-Star, 1; at Boston, Mass.

February 11—Pittsburgh A. A., 6; Wanderers, 4; at Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 12—Boston Arenas, 4; Charlestown Navy, 1; at Boston, Mass.

February 14—All Brooklyn, 3; All New York, 2; at New York, N. Y.

February 15—Pittsburgh A. A., 2; Boston Arenas, 0; at Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 16—Mass. Aggies, 5; Dartmouth, 3; at Hanover, N. H. Harvard Freshmen, 7; Yale Freshmen, 0; at Boston, Mass. Pittsburgh A. A., 8; Boston Arenas, 2; at Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 18—Wanderers, 3; Boston Navy, 2; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 22—Pittsburgh A. A., 2; Boston Arenas, 0; at Boston, Mass.

February 23—Pittsburgh A. A., 4; Boston Arenas, 0; at Boston, Mass.

February 25—Pittsburgh A. A., 4; Wanderers, 2; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 27—Pittsburgh A. A., 6; Wanderers, 3; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 2—Boston Navy, 7; Wanderers, 0; at Boston, Mass.

March 8—Pittsburgh A. A., 4; Boston Navy, 1; at Pittsburgh, Pa.

March 9—Boston Arenas, 6; McGill University, 1; at Boston, Mass.

March 12—Boston Navy, 4; Wanderers, 3; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 15—Ypres (Winnipeg), 6; Kitchener (Toronto), 4; (2 games); won Allen Cup; at Toronto, Can. Boston Navy, 5; Pittsburgh A. A., 1; at Boston, Mass.

March 16—Wanderers, 9; Boston Arenas, 6; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 18—Wanderers, 7; Pittsburgh, 5; at Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 19—De la Salle (Toronto), 10; Barrie Colts, 8; O. H. A. Junior Championship, at Barrie, Canada.

March 20—Boston Navy, 6; Boston Arenas, 0; at Boston, Mass.

March 23—Newton High School, 8; Erasmus Hall, 0; at Boston, Mass.

March 25—Pittsburgh A. A., 16; Hochelaga (Montreal), 7; Total for three games for Fellows Cup, Emblematic International Hockey Championship.

SKATING.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Titular races held at New York, N. Y., at various dates during winter. Results: Indoor, one-mile, Metropolitan Championship—Won by Walter Kuehne, unattached; William F. Taylor, unattached, second; Joe Moore, St. Nicholas, third. Time—3m. 8s. Quarter-mile, Metropolitan Championship—Won by Walter Kuehne, unattached; William F. Taylor, unattached, second; Warren Beebe, Long Branch, third. Time—45s. Outdoor, Quarter-mile Championship—Won by Walter Kuehne, unattached; W. Stuphin, Tremont Skating Rink, second; William Taylor, unattached, third. Time—42s. Half-mile Championship—Won by Joseph Miller, unattached; William Taylor, unattached, second; W. Stuphin, Tremont Skating Club, third. Time—1m. 28 2-5s. Mile Championship—Won by Charles Schmidt, Tremont Skating Club; Walter Kuehne, unattached, second; Joseph Miller, unattached, third. Time—2m. 57 2-5s.

PROFESSIONAL RACES.

January 6, Chicago, Ill.—Bobby McLean defeated Oscar Mathiesen at 220 yards, one mile, and two miles in match races, the winner's time being 20 1-5s., 2m. 36 2-5s., and 5m. 54 3-5s., respectively.

January 7, Chicago, Ill.—Bobby McLean defeated Oscar Mathiesen at 440 yards and three miles in match races, the winner's time being 37 2-5s. and 9m. 1s., respectively.

January 27, St. Paul, Minn.—Bobby McLean defeated Oscar Mathiesen at 220 yards and two miles in match races, the winner's time being 20s. and 5m. 38 1-5s., respectively. Mathiesen won the one-mile race in 2m. 40s.

February 7, Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Bobby McLean defeated Edmund Lamy at 220 yards and one mile (pursuit), the winner's time being 20s. and 2m. 52 3-5s., respectively. Lamy won the two-mile (pursuit) race in 6m. 15s.

February 8, Saranac Lake, N. Y.—Bobby McLean defeated Edmund Lamy at 440 yards, 880 yards, and three miles in match races, the winner's time being 36 4-5s., 1m. 20 1-5s., and 9m. 1 2-5s., respectively.

February 16, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Bobby McLean defeated Oscar Mathiesen and Edmund Lamy at 880 yards in a match race, the winner's time being 1m. 15s.

March 17, Chicago, Ill.—Norval Baptie defeated Edmund Lamy at 440 yards, 500 meters, and one mile in match races, the winner's time being 38 4-5s., 52 1-5s., and 2m. 55 4-5s., respectively.

OTHER RACES.

February 10, Troy, N. Y.—K. W. Bjork won the Cohoes Marathon Skating Race (26 miles) in 1h. 46m. 2 2-5s. February 10, Pittsfield, Mass.—Joseph Miller won the two-mile and five-mile New England Championship Events in 6m. 15s. and 16m. 2s., respectively.

FIGURE SKATING.

March 7, New York, N. Y.—International Figure Skating Championships. Results: Free Skating (open to men not starting in championship)—Won by Sherwin C. Badger, Boston, Mass.; second, Emil Fuchs, New York, N. Y. Free Skating (open for women not starting in championship)—Won by Mrs. Channing Frothingham, Boston, Mass.; second, Miss Rosalie Dunn, New York, N. Y.; third, Mrs. Lillian Cramer, New York, N. Y. Free Skating (men's championship)—Won by Nathaniel W. Niles, Boston, Mass.; second, Karl Engel, New York, N. Y.; third, Edward M. Howland, Boston, Mass.; fourth, Joel B. Liberman, New York, N. Y. Women's Championship (five minutes' free skating)—Won by Mrs. Seton R. Beresford, London, England; second, Miss Theresa Weld, Boston, Mass. Pair Skating Championship (five minutes' skating)—Won by Miss Weld and Mr. Niles; second, Mrs. Frothingham and Mr. Badger.

OTHER COMPETITIONS.

February 6, New York, N. Y.—Miss T. Weld won first prize in Women's Figure Skating Competition with Mrs. R. S. Beresford second, and Miss R. Dunn, third.

February 8, New York, N. Y.—N. W. Niles won Hippodrome Figure Skating Challenge Cup, defeating Miss T. Weld.

February 9, New York, N. Y.—D. Hodgson won Novice Figure Skating Competition with F. M. Meline second. Miss S. Seligman won the Girls' Competition with Miss M. Stokes, second.

RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., February 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred. J. Robson, Boston, January 13, 1911. 220 yards hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, February 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben O'Sicky, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m 41 1-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 13, 1904. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. 1-2s., A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 55s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. Tandem skating (440 yards)—52 3-5s., Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. MacMillan, Newburgh, N. Y., February 12, 1916.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10s. flat, O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 36 3-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 17, 1914. 10,000 metres—17m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, February 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—9 4-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., S. D. See, New York, February 21, 1896. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., December 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., January 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 15s., Bobby McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., February 16, 1918. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill., February 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. One and two-third miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., January 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., February 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Can., February 5, 1897. Four

SKATING—*Continued.*

and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 24s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., February 20, 1896. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Ten miles—John S. Johnson, Montreal, Can., February 26, 1894. Made in 20-mile race by A. D. Smith, St. Paul, Minn., January 26, 1894: Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s., twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s., thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s., fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s., fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s., sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s., seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s., eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s. nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s., twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles—1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapolis, Minn., February 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m. 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m. 57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., January 26, 1893.

BOWLING.

THE eighteenth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress was held at Cincinnati, O., ending on March 10. The first ten teams or competitors in each event, with scores, follow: Five-Men Teams—Aquilas Cigars, St. Paul, 3,022; Page Dairys, Toledo, 2,961; Champion Spark Plugs, Toledo, 2,908; Athearns, Oshkosh, Wis., 2,892; Claudius, Chicago, 2,891; Elm, Rochester, N. Y., 2,885; P. J. Schmidt, Detroit, 2,874; Marott Shoe Shops, Indianapolis, 2,873; Shymanski & Son, Louisville, 2,861; Mineralites, Chicago, 2,853. Doubles—H. Steers-Fred Thoma, Chicago, 1,335; S. Goodman-A. Jenks, Canton, O., 1,287; J. Porte-M. Lindsey, New Haven, 1,282; G. Stewart-C. Moses, Toledo, O., 1,267; W. Doehrman-F. Farnan, Fort Wayne, 1,259; A. Planer-G. Inden, Milwaukee, 1,254; G. Fritz-J. McCormack, Toledo, O., 1,249; M. McDowell-C. T. Hies, Cleveland, 1,247; E. Anderson-D. Anderson, Chicago, 1,247; L. Pflum-W. Ott, Chicago, 1,246. Singles—C. Styles, Detroit, 702; F. Reichman, Milwaukee, 685; C. Wagner, Newark, N. J., 680; H. Steers, Chicago, 675; Eddie Herrmann, Cleveland, 673; G. Leonard, Detroit, 672; J. Haytas, Cleveland, 669; William Ready, Chicago, 668; C. Shank, Louisville, 666; J. Selmer, Eau Claire, Wis., 663; J. Klipatrick, Detroit, 663. All Events—H. Steers, Chicago, 1,953; J. Neuman, Peoria, 1,941. M. Lindsey, New Haven, 1,921; C. Moses, Toledo; 1,883; F. Farnan, Fort Wayne, 1,871; G. Thies. Cleveland, 1,861; E. Herrmann, Cleveland, 1,861; W. Otto, Chicago, 1,850.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score, One Game—O. Kallusch, 288, Buffalo. 1911. Individual Total, Three Games—G. Kumpf, Buffalo (Rochester, 1913), 712. Two-men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three-Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson, New Haven, Ct. (Buffalo, 1911), 1,355. Five-Men, Single Game—Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1917), 1,102. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1917), 3,061. High Individual Average, All Events—M. Lindsey, New Haven Club (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 225 6-9.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300; total, 870; average, 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269; total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys. New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537. February 18, 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts, Chicago, 1,290, 1917. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, January 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins, average, 1,165.2. Four Games, same team and place, average, 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S BOWLING LEAGUE.

Annual tournament held at Cincinnati, O., ending March 12. First five teams or competitors in each event, with scores, follow: Individuals—Mrs. F. Steid, Detroit, 537; Mrs. O. Kissner, Milwaukee, 535; Mrs. A. Jager, Toledo, 529; Mrs. G. Greenwald, Cleveland, 525; Mrs. N. Schroeder, Chicago, 520. Two-Woman Event—Mrs. R. Acker and Mrs. J. Reilley, Chicago, 1,012; Mrs. T. Jonas and Mrs. R. Abraham, Milwaukee, 1,006; Mrs. Stertz, St. Louis, and Mrs. Garwood, Cleveland, 1,000; Mrs. A. Gray and Mrs. A. Jager, Toledo, 995; Mrs. Z. Quin and Mrs. G. Dornblaser, Chicago, 985. Five-Woman Teams—Leffingwell Ladies, Chicago, 2,479, Eastern Market, Detroit, 2,318; M. Butler, Toledo, 2,310; Moerle, No. 2, Cincinnati, 2,293; Bensinger, Wabash Ladies, Chicago, 2,263.

OTHER EVENTS.

Ohio State championship tournament held at Cleveland, O., ending February 9. First five competitors or teams in each event, with scores, follow: Five-Man Teams—Paige Dairies, Toledo, 2,939; Midland Tires, Cleveland, 2,797; Overlands, Toledo, 2,788; Jantz Bandels, Cleveland, 2,757; United Alleys, Canton, 2,748; Threms, Toledo, 2,748. Doubles — Martin-Davis, Youngstown, 1,236; Gazzolo-Ziebert, Toledo, 1,215; Robishaw-Nitschke, Cleveland, 1,204; Baker-Kramer, Cleveland, 1,193; Sauers-Kleinert, Akron, 1,190. Singles—Paul, Cleveland, 655; Stiegelmeier, Cleveland, 644; Bluck, Cleveland, 643; Higgins, Toledo, 636; Elwell, Cleveland, 630. All Events—John Bluck, Cleveland, 1,811; H. Stiegelmeier, Cleveland, 1,810.

World's championship candle pin tournament, held at Worcester, Mass., ending May 28, won by John Tagg, of Athol, with a score of 1,061 for ten strings.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Acknowledged by International Amateur Athletic Federation.
(Owing to the war there have been no meetings of the I. A. A. F. since 1914 and no records applied for.)

RUNNING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 yards	9 3-5s	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A	June 23, 1906
220 yards	21 1-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	May 30, 1896
		R. C. Craig	U. S. A	May 28, 1910
		D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	May 31, 1913
300 yards	30 3-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	Sept. 26, 1896
440 yards	47 4-5s	M. W. Long	U. S. A	Sept. 29, 1900
600 yards	1m. 10 4-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	Aug. 14, 1910
880 yards	1m. 52 1-2s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	July 8, 1912
1,000 yards	2m. 12 2-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	July 17, 1910
1,320 yards	3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1895
1 mile	4m. 12 3-5s	N. S. Taber	U. S. A	July 16, 1915
2 miles	9m. 9 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 11, 1904
3 miles	14m. 17 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 21, 1903
4 miles	19m. 23 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 13, 1904
5 miles	24m. 33 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 12, 1904
6 miles	29m. 59 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
7 miles	35m. 4 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
8 miles	40m. 16s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
9 miles	45m. 27 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
10 miles	50m. 40 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4 2-5s	F. Appleby	England	July 21, 1902
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s	G. Grossland	England	Sept. 22, 1894
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29 2-5s	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913
One hour	11 miles 1,442 yards	J. Boulin	France	July 6, 1913
Two hours	20 miles 952 yards	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	10.6s	D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	1912
200 metres	21.6s	A. Hahn	U. S. A	1904
300 metres	36.4s	F. Mezei	Hungary	1913
300 metres	36.4s	Falliot	France	1908
400 metres	48.2s	C. Reidpath	U. S. A	1912
500 metres	1m. 7.6s	F. Rajz	Hungary	1913
800 metres	1m. 51.9s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	1912
1,000 metres	2m. 32.3s	Mickler	Germany	1913
*1,500 metres	3m. 55.8s	A. R. Kiviat	U. S. A	1912
*3,000 metres	8m. 36.8s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
5,000 metres	14m. 36.6s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
10,000 metres	30m. 58.8s	J. Boulin	France	1913
10,000 metres	31m. 20.8s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
15 kilometres	47m. 18.6s	J. Boulin	France	1913
20 kilometres	1h. 7m. 57.4s	A. Ahlgren	Sweden	1913
One hour	19,021m., 90cm	J. Boulin	France	1913

*During 1916 J. Zander ran 1,500 and 3,000 metres in 3m. 54.7s. and 8m. 35s. respectively.

WALKING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
1 mile	6m. 25 4-5s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1910
2 miles	13m. 11 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 13, 1904
3 miles	20m. 25 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
4 miles	27m. 14s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
5 miles	36m. 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
6 miles	43m. 26 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
7 miles	50m. 50 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
8 miles	58m. 18 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17 1908
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12 3-5s	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s	T. Griffith	England	Dec. 30, 1870
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6 4-5s	S. C. A. Schofield	England	May 20, 1911
One hour	8 miles 438 yards	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
Two hours	15 miles 128 yards	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911

JUMPING.

Event.	Height or Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Standing high	5 ft. 5 3-4 in	L. Goehring	U. S. A	June 14, 1913
Running high	6 ft. 7 in	G. L. Horine	U. S. A	May 18, 1912
Standing broad	11 ft. 4 7-8 in	R. C. Ewry	U. S. A	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad	24 ft. 11 3-4 in	P. O'Connor	England	Aug. 5, 1901
Hop, St'p & J'mp	50 ft. 11 in	D. F. Ahearne	U. S. A	July 31, 1909
Pole vault	13 ft. 2 1-4 in	M. S. Wright	U. S. A	June 8, 1912

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft	R. Rose	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6 1-2 in	P. Ryan	U. S. A	Aug. 17, 1913
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in	M. J. McGrath	U. S. A	Sept. 23, 1911
Throwing discus (8 1-2-ft. circle)	Committee will decide.			
Throwing javelin (held in middle)	204 ft. 5 5-8 in	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	Sept. 29, 1912

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
5,000 metres	24m. 35.8s.	T. Bildt	Sweden	1911
10 kilometres	46m. 28.4s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	1912

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
120 yards (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high)	15s.	F. C. Smithson	U. S. A.	July 25, 1908
220 yards (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high)	23 3-5s.	A. Kraenzlein	U. S. A.	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell	U. S. A.	May 31, 1913
440 yards (hurdles 3 ft. high)	56 4-5s.	G. R. L. Anderson	England	July 16, 1910

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	15s.	F. Smithson	U. S. A.	1908
200 metres	24.6s.	H. Hillman	U. S. A.	1904
400 metres	55s.	C. Bacon	U. S. A.	1908

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.
One mile	3m. 18 1-5s.	Schaaf, Gissing, Sheppard, Rosenberger	U. S. A.	Sept. 4, 1911
Two miles	7m. 53s.	Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Klviat	U. S. A.	Sept. 5, 1910
Four miles	17m. 51 1-5s.	Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund	U. S. A.	June 17, 1913

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Country—Holders.	Date.
400 metres	42.3s.	Team of Germany (Röhr, Kern, Hermann, Rau)	1912
800 metres	1m. 36s.	A. F. K., Stockholm (Ljung, Petterson, Almqist, Hakansson)	1908
1,600 metres	3m. 16.6s.	Team of U. S. A. (Sheppard, Reidpath, Meredith, Lindberg)	1912

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL WORLD RECORDS.

The amateur records are also best American records, except as noted.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

Event.	Record.	Amateur.	Date.
100-yard run	9 3-5s.	Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
		H. P. Drew, Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 28, 1914
130-yard run	12 4-5s.	Robert Cloughen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1909
		H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 22, 1913
220-yard run	21 1-5s.	B. J. Wefers (straightaway), New York	May 30, 1896
		D. J. Kelly (slight curve), Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
		R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
		R. C. Craig, Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1911
		D. F. Lippincott, Cambridge, Mass.	May 31, 1913
		H. P. Drew, Claremont, Cal.	Feb. 28, 1914
		G. Parker, Fresno, Cal.	Oct. 2, 1914
300-yard run	30 3-5s.	B. J. Wefers, New York	Sept. 26, 1896
440-yard run	47s.	M. W. Long (straight), Guttenberg, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1900
	47 2-5s.	J. E. Meredith (1 turn), Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1916
600-yard run	1m. 10 4-5s.	M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York	Aug. 14, 1910
880-yard run	1m. 52 1-5s.	J. E. Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 13, 1916
¾-mile run	3m. 2 4-5s.	T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1895
1-mile run	4m. 12 3-5s.	N. S. Taber, Cambridge, Mass.	July 16, 1915
2-mile run	9m. 9 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 11, 1904
*2-mile run	9m. 14 1-5s†	G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1910
3-mile run	14m. 17 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 21, 1903
*3-mile run	14m. 18 1-5s†	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Feb. 12, 1913
4-mile run	19m. 23 2-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 13, 1904
*4-mile run	19m. 39 4-5s†	G. V. Bonhag, New York	Feb. 5, 1910
5-mile run	24m. 33 2-5s.	A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 12, 1904
*5-mile run	24m. 29 1-5s†	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Feb. 12, 1913
10-mile run	50m. 40 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	Nov. 5, 1904
*10-mile run	51m. 3 2-5s.	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Nov. 1, 1913
120-yard high hurdles	14 3-5s.	R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1916
		R. Simpson, Evanston, Ill.	June 3, 1916
220-yard low hurdles	23 3-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein, New York	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass.	May 31, 1913
		R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1916
Running high jump	6 ft. 7 5-16 in.	E. Beeson, Berkeley, Cal.	May 2, 1914
Running broad jump	24 ft. 11 3-4 in.	P. O'Connor, Dublin, Ireland	Aug. 5, 1901
Run. hop, step and jump	50 ft. 11 in.	D. F. Ahearn, Celtic Park, N. Y.	May 30, 1911
Putting 16-lb. shot	51 ft.	Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6 1-2 in.	P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York	Aug. 17, 1913
Pole vault	13 ft. 2 1-4 in.	M. S. Wright, Cambridge, Mass.	June 8, 1912
Standing broad jump	11 ft. 4 7-8 in.	R. C. Ewry, St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 24, 1904
Standing high jump	5 ft. 5 3-4 in.	L. Gochring, Travers Island, N. Y.	June 14, 1913
Three standing jumps	35 ft. 8 3-4 in.	R. C. Ewry, Celtic Park, N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1903

* American amateur records. † Made indoors.
For other American amateur records see 1917 ALMANAC.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

Event.	Record.	Amateur.	Date.
100-yard run	9 1-2s.	A. B. Postle (downhill), Kalgoorlie, Australia.	Dec. 28, 1906
100-yard run	9 3-5s.	E. Donovan, Boston, Mass.	Sept. 2, 1895
		R. Walker, Johannesburg, South Africa.	Dec. 17, 1913
130-yard run	12s.	J. Donaldson, Sydney, N. S. W.	Sept. 23, 1911
220-yard run	21 1-4s.	J. Donaldson, Shawfield Park, Scotland	July 26, 1913
300-yard run	30s.	H. Hutchins, Scotland	Jan. 2, 1884
440-yard run	47 4-5s.	B. R. Day, Perth, West Australia	Apr. 1, 1907
500-yard run	1m. 13s.	J. Nuttall, England	Feb. 20, 1864
		E. C. Bredin, England	July 31, 1897
880-yard run	1m. 53 1-2s.	F. S. Hewitt, Lyttleton, New Zealand	Sept. 21, 1871
¼-mile run	3m. 7s.	W. Richards, England	June 30, 1866
1-mile run	4m. 12 3-4s.	W. G. George, Lillieburge, England	Aug. 23, 1886
2-mile run	9m. 11 1-2s.	W. Lang, Manchester, England	Aug. 1, 1863
3-mile run	14m. 19 1-2s.	P. Cannon, Govan, Scotland	May 14, 1888
4-mile run	19m. 25 2-5s.	P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland	Nov. 8, 1888
5-mile run	24m. 40s.	J. White, Hackney, Wicks	May 11, 1863
10-mile run	51m. 5 1-2s.	H. Watkins, Rochdale	Sept. 16, 1899
Running high jump	6 ft. 1-2 in.	E. W. Johnston, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 1, 1881
Running broad jump	23 ft. 1 in.	L. A. Carpenter, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 16, 1896
Run, hop, step and jump	48 ft. 8 in.	T. Burrows, Worcester, Mass.	Oct. 18, 1884
Pole vault	11 ft. 9 in.	R. B. Dickerson, Ireland	July 11, 1892
Standing broad jump	12 ft. 1 1-2 in.	J. Darby, England	May 28, 1890
Standing high jump	4 ft. 11 in.	H. Andrews, Scotland	1875
Three standing jumps	36 ft. 3 in.	T. Colquitt, England	May 1907

OLYMPIC GAME WINNERS, 1896-1908.

Event.	Athens, 1896.	Paris, 1900.	St. Louis, 1904.
60 metre run		Kraenzlein (America)	Hahn (America).
100 meter run	Burke (America)	Jarvis (America)	Hahn (America).
200 metre run		Tewkesbury (America)	Hahn (America).
400 metre run	Burke (America)	Long (America)	Hillman (America).
800 metre run	Flack (England)	Tysoe (England)	Lightbody (America).
1,500 metre run	Flack (England)	Bennett (England)	Lightbody (America).
110 metre hurdles	Curtis (America)	Kraenzlein (America)	Schule (America).
200 metre hurdles		Kraenzlein (America)	Hillman (America).
400 metre hurdles		Tewkesbury (America)	Hillman (America).
2,500 metre steeplechase		Orton (America)	Lightbody (America).
4,000 metre steeplechase		Rimmer (England)	
Running long jump	Clark (America)	Kraenzlein (America)	Prinstein (America).
Running high jump	Clark (America)	Baxter (America)	Jones (America).
Running triple jump	Connolly (America)	Prinstein (America)	Prinstein (America).
Standing broad jump		Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).
Standing high jump		Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).
Standing triple jump		Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).
Pole vault	Hoyt (America)	Baxter (America)	Dvorak (America).
Shot put	Garrett (America)	Sheldon (America)	Rose (America).
Discus	Garrett (America)	Bauer (Hungary)	Sheridan (America).
Throwing 16-lb. hammer		Flanagan (America)	Flanagan (America).
Throwing 56-lb. weight			Desmarteau (Canada).
Marathon race	Loues (Greece)	Teato (France)	Hicks (America).
Weight lifting (1 hand)	Elliott (England)		
Weight lifting (2 hands)	Jensen (Denmark)		Kakousis (Greece).
Dumbbell competition			Osthoff (America).
Tug-of-war			Milwaukee A. C. (America)
Team race		England	New York A. C. (America)

Event.	Athens, 1906.	London, 1908.	Event.	Athens, 1906.	London, 1908.
50 metre run			Marathon race	Sherring (Can.)	Hayes (Amer.).
100 metre run	Hahn (Amer.)	Walker (So. Af.).	Wgt. lift., 1 hand	Steinbach (Aust)	
200 metre run		Kerr (Canada).	Wgt. lift., 2 hands	Tofalos (Greece)	
400 metre run	Pilgrim (Amer.)	Halswelle (Eng.).	Dumbbell comp.		
800 metre run	Pilgrim (Amer.)	Sheppard (Amer)	Tug-of-war	Germany	England.
1,500 metre run	Lightbody (Am.)	Sheppard (Amer)	Team race, 3 mls.		England.
110 metre hurdles	Leavitt (Amer.)	Smithson (Amer)	5 mile run	Hawtrey (Eng.)	Voigt (England).
400 metre hurdles		Bacon (Amer.)	Throwing stone	Georgantus (Greece)	
3,200 m. st'chase		Russell (Eng.).			
Run. long jump	Prinstein (Amer)	Irons (America).	Throwing javelin	Lemming	Lemming
Run. high jump	Leahy (Ireland)	Porter (Amer.).	(free style)	(Sweden)	(Sweden).
Run. triple jump	O'Connor (Irel'd)	Ahearne (Eng.).	Throwing javelin		Lemming
Stand. br'd jump	Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).	(held in middle)		(Sweden).
Stand. high jump	Ewry (America)	Ewry (America).	Pentathlon	Mell'der (Swed.)	
Stand. trip. jump			1,500 meter walk	Bonhag (Amer.)	
Pole vault	Gouder (France)	Gilbert and Cook (America).	3,500 meter walk		Larner (Eng.).
			10 mile walk		Larner (Eng.).
Shot put	Sheridan (Amer)	Rose (America).	Throwing discus	Jaervinen (Finland)	Sheridan (Amer.)
Discus	Sheridan (Amer.)	Sheridan (Amer.)	(Greek style)		
Thr'g 16-lb. ham.		Flanagan (Amer)	Relay race (1,600 metres)		America.
Thr'g 56-lb. ham.					

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

COMPLETE RECORD 1912 OLYMPIC GAMES AT STOCKHOLM.

EVENTS.	First.	Second.	Third.
100 metres run	R. C. Craig (America)	A. Meyer (America)	D. F. Lippincott (America)
200 metres run	R. C. Craig (America)	D. F. Lippincott (Amer.)	W. R. Applegarth (G. Brit.)
400 metres run	C. D. Reidpath (Amer.)	H. Braun (Germany)	E. F. J. Lindberg (Amer.).
800 metres run	J. E. Meredith (America)	M. W. Sheppard (Amer.)	I. N. Davenport (America).
1,500 metres run	A. N. S. Jackson (Engl'd)	A. R. Kiviat (America)	N. S. Taber (America).
Running broad jump	A. L. Gutterson (Amer.)	C. D. Bricker (Canada)	G. Aberg (Sweden).
Standing broad jump	C. Tsicilitiras (Greece)	Platt Adams (America)	B. Adams (America).
Run. hop, step, and jump	G. Lindblom (Sweden)	G. Aberg (Sweden)	E. Almlof (Sweden).
Pole vault	H. S. Babcock (America)	F. T. Nelson (America). M. S. Wright (America)	F. D. Murphy (America). B. Uggia (Sweden). W. Happenny (Canada).
Throw. javelin: Best hand	E. Lemming (Sweden)	J. J. Saaristo (Finland)	M. Kovacs (Hungary).
Right and left hand	J. J. Saaristo (Finland)	W. S. Silkaniemi (Finland)	U. Peltonen (Finland).
Throw. discus: Best hand	A. R. Talpale (Finland)	R. L. Byrd (America)	J. H. Duncan (America).
Right and left hand	A. R. Talpale (Finland)	E. Niklander (Finland)	E. Magnusson (Sweden).
Put'g the wgt.: best hand	P. McDonald (America)	R. W. Rose (America)	L. A. Whitney, (America).
Right and left hand	R. W. Rose (America)	P. McDonald (America)	E. Niklander (Finland).
Throwing the hammer	M. J. McGrath (America)	D. Gillis (Canada)	C. C. Childs (America).
Pentathlon	F. R. Bie (Norway)	J. J. Donahue (America)	F. L. Lukeman (Canada).
Decathlon	H. Wieslander (Sweden)	G. Lomberg (Sweden)	G. Holman (Sweden).
400 metres relay race	England	Sweden	*
1,600 metres relay race	America	France	Great Britain.
3,000 metres team race	America	Sweden	Great Britain.
Tug-of-war	Sweden	Great Britain	
Cross-country race: Individual	H. Kolehmainen (Finland)	H. J. Andersson (Sweden)	J. Eke (Sweden).
Team	Sweden	Finland	Great Britain.
5,000 metres run	H. Kolehmainen (Finland)	J. Bouin (France)	G. W. Hutson (Gt. Britain)
10,000 metres run	H. Kolehmainen (Finland)	L. Tewanima (America)	A. Stenroos (Finland).
Marathon race	K. K. McArthur (So. Af.)	C. W. Gitsham (So. Af.)	G. Strobino (America).
110 metres hurdle race	F. W. Kelly (America)	J. Wendell (America)	W. M. Hawkins (America).
10,000 metres walk	G. H. Goulding (Canada)	E. J. Webb (Gt. Britain)	F. L. Altimani (Italy).
Running high jump	A. W. Richards (America)	H. Liesche (Germany)	G. L. Horine (America).
Standing high jump	Platt Adams (America)	B. Adams (America)	C. Tsicilitiras (Greece).

* Germany finished second, but was disqualified for passing the baton out of bounds.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1898	The Huguenot	Spencer	122	Previous	117	Latson	117	7,750	2.37 1-4
1899	Ahom	H. Martin	119	The Bouncer	119	M'leod of Dare	119	7,750	2.36
1900	Petruchio	Spencer	108	Kilmarnock	126	David Garrick	111	8,475	2.34
1901	Bonnibert	Spencer	112	Blues	111	The Parader	126	7,750	2.33 4-5
1902	Maj. Daingerfield	Odom	118	Homestead	118	King Hanover	126	7,750	2.37
1903	Whorler	F. O'Neill	118	Golden Maxim	118	Merry Acrobat	118	7,750	2.39 1-5
1904	Bryn Mawr	Lyne	118	Highball	118	The Southerner	118	10,000	2.35
1905	Cairngorm	W. Davis	118	Migraine	118	Merry Lark	118	5,390	2.34 3-5
1906	Belmere	F. O'Neill	118	The Quail	118	King Henry	115	9,475	2.37
1907	Peter Pan	W. Miller	126	Paumonok	114	Yankee Girl	121	10,475	2.41
1908	Fair Play	E. Dugan	114	King James	122	Chapultepec	126	13,350	2.33
1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan	126	Fayette	122	County Fair	111	9,225	2.37 4-5
1910	Dalmatian	C. H. Shilling	122	Prince Imperial	122	Sweep	126	2,300	2.07
1913	Rock View	T. McTaggart	123	Prince Eugene	101	.....	.....	2,150	2.07 3-5
1914	Roamer	J. Butwell	117	Gainer	120	Charlestonian	123	2,300	2.05 3-5
1915	Norse King	J. Butwell	111	Sharpshooter	118	S. McMeekin	111	2,275	1.54
1916	Chicle	T. McTaggart	116	Star Hawk	116	Churchill	112	2,950	1.51 3-5
1917	Omar Khayyam	A. Collins	125	Rickety	119	Ticket	122	3,850	1.54 1-5
1918	Cudgel	L. Lyke	129	Roamer	120	George Smith	122	4,850	1.50 1-5

Distance, 1 1-2 miles in 1887, and from 1898 to 1909 inclusive. 1 1-4 miles in 1910, 1913, and 1914. No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Belmont Park in 1913 and at Aqueduct in 1914–18.

SARATOGA HANDICAP.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1901	*Rockton	N. Turner	116	Water Cure	107	Water Color	115	$6,800	1.53 1-5
1902	†Francesco	H. Michaels	97	Herbert	118	Articulate	119	6,800	1.59
1903	‡Waterboy	Odom	127	Hunter Raine	107	Caugh'waga	109	8,800	2.05 3-5
1904	Lord of the Vale	Lyne	112	Bad News	108	Caugh'waga	111	8,800	2.05
1905	Caughnawaga	T. Burns	119	Water Light	108	Beldame	120	8,300	2.07
1906	Dandelion	Sewell	113	Tangle	97	Gallavant	99	8,300	2.04 3-5
1907	McCarter	W. Miller	111	Running Water	115	Dandelion	117	8,300	2.05 3-5
1908	Monfort	McCahey	100	Far West	102	Danoscara	100	1,150	2.05 4-5
1909	Affliction	E. Martin	90	K's Daughter	104	Clambala	116	3,850	2.05
1910	Olambala	Butwell	128	Ballot	133	Stanley Fay	102	5,800	2.08 3-5
1913	Cock o' the Walk	J. Glass	107	Lahore	110	Rolling Stone	95	3,850	2.06
1914	Borrow	J. Notter	123	Hedge	98	Flying Fairy	117	3,875	2.05 2-5
1915	Roamer	J. Butwell	128	Saratoga	102	S. Jasmine	103	2,300	2.04 2-5
1916	Stromboli	J. McTaggart	121	Ed Crump	123	Friar Rock	107	3,850	2.05 1-5
1917	Roamer	J. Butwell	122	Spur	123	Ticket	107	4,850	2.06 1-5
1918	Roamer	F. Robinson	129	Cudgel	133	Bondage	105	5,350	2.02 1-5

* Distance, 1 1-8 miles. † 1 3-16 miles. ‡ Increased to 1 1-4 miles. No racing in 1911 and 1912.

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1884	Gen. Monroe	W. Donohue	124	War Eagle	102	Jack of Hearts	114	$4,945	2.11 3-4
1885	Pontiac	Olney	102	*Richmond	110	Rataplan	116	5,855	2.09 1-2
1886	Troubadour	Fitzpatrick	115	†Richmond	110	Saranac	110	5,697	2.12 1-4
1887	Eurus	Davis	102	Orifiamme	104	Wickham	114	6,065	2.12
1888	Elkwood	Martin	119	Terra Cotta	122	Firenze	117	6,812	2.07 1-2
1889	Raceland	Garrison	120	Terra Cotta	124	Gorgo	110	6,900	2.00 4-5
1890	Salvator	J. Murphy	127	Cassius	107	Tenny	126	6,900	2.06 4-5
1891	Lantaka	Bergen	110	Major Domo	107½	Cassius	115	9,900	2.07
1892	Montana	Garrison	115	Major Domo	115	Lamplighter	104	17,750	2.07 2-5
1893	Lowlander	McDermott	105	Terrifier	95	Lamplighter	129	17,750	2.06 3-5
1894	Ramapo	Taral	120	Banquet	119	Sport	114	12,070	2.06 1-5
1895	Lazzarone	Hamilton	115	Sir Walter	126	Song & Dance	99	4,730	2.07 4-5
1896	Henry of Navarre	Griffin	129	The Commoner	113	Clifford	126	5,850	2.07
1897	Ben Brush	Simms	123	The Winner	115	Havoc	104½	5,850	2.07 1-5
1898	Tillo	Clayton	119	Semper Ego	106	Ogden	109	6,800	2.08 1-5
1899	Imp	Turner	114	Bannockburn	112	Warrenton	114	6,800	2.08 2-5
1900	Kinley Mack	McCue	125	Ethelbert	130	Gulden	100	6,800	2.06 4-5
1901	Alcedo	Spencer	112	Watercure	101½	Toddy	100	7,800	2.05 3-5
1902	Gold Heels	Wonderly	124	Pentecost	99	Blues	124	7,800	2.05 1-5
1903	Africander	Fuller	110	Herbert	118	Hunter Raine	98	16,490	2.10 2-5
1904	Hermis	Redfern	127	The Picket	124	Irish Lad	127	16,800	2.05
1905	Beldame	F. O'Neill	123	Proper	109	First Mason	118	16,800	2.05 2-5
1906	Go Between	Shaw	116	Dandelion	107	Colonial Girl	113	16,800	2.05 1-5
1907	Nealon	W. Dugan	113	Montgomery	104	Beacon Light	100	16,800	2.06 2-5
1908	Ballot	Notter	127	King James	98	Fair Play	111	19,750	2.03
1909	Fitz Herbert	E. Dugan	105	Alfred Noble	104	Fayette	101	3,850	2.03 2-5
1910	Olambala	G. Archibald	115	Prince Imperial	101	Ballot	129	4,800	2.04 2-5
1913	Whisk Broom II	J. Notter	139	Lahore	112	Meridian	119	3,000	2.00
1915	Stromboli	C. Turner	122	Sam Jackson	110	Sharpshooter	106	3,925	2.05 2-5
1916	Friar Rock	M. Garner	101	Short Grass	117	Stromboli	123	3,450	2.05
1917	Boots	J. Loftus	122	Borrow	115	The Finn	129	4,900	2.05 1-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	110	Hollister	118	Batti	107	7,500	2.06

* By Bold Dayrell. † By Virgil. No racing in 1911 and 1912. Run at Sheepshead Bay until and including 1910, and at Belmont Park in 1913, 1915, 1916, and 1917. Not run in 1914.

SARATOGA CUP.

YR.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1865	Kentucky	Gilpatrick	104	Captain Moore	114	Rhinodyne	114	$1,850	4.01 1-2
1866	Kentucky	C. Littlefield	114	Beacon	114	Delaware	104	2,250	4.04
1867	Mugglns	Clark	118	Onward	114	Delaware	114	1,850	4.03
1868	Lancaster	Hayward	114	J. A. Connolly	108	F. Cheatham	105	1,950	4.14
1869	Bayonet	Miller	108	Nell. McDonald	105	Vauxhall	108	2,250	4.10
1870	Helmbold	Robinson	108	Hamburg	90	Glenelg	108	1,850	4.03 3-4
1871	Longfellow	Swim	108	Kingfisher	108			1,550	4.02 3-4
1872	Harry Bassett	Rowe	108	Longfellow	114	Defender	114	1,550	3.59
1873	Joe Daniels	McCabe	108	Harry Bassett	114	True Blue	108	1,700	4.10 3-4
1874	Springbok	Barbee	108	Preakness	114	Katie Pleasc	105	2,450	4.11 3-4
1875	§Springbok	W. Clark	114						
	§Preakness	Hayward	114			Grinstead	108	2,250	3.56 1-4
1876	Tom Ochiltree	Barbee	118	Parole	97	Big Sandy	118	1,850	4.06 1-2
1877	Parole	Barrett	115	Tom Ochiltree	124	Athlene	115	2,150	4.04 1-2
1878	Parole	Barrett	121	Joe	118	Gen. Phillips	118	1,700	4.08 1-2
1879	Bramble	McLaughlin	118	Wilful	100	Lou Lanier	115	1,500	4.11 3-4
1880	Long Taw	Wolfe	125	Franklin	121			1,300	4.08
1881	Checkmate	I. Murphy	126	Monitor	119	Irish King	122	1,800	4.00 3-4
1882	Thora	Brophy	113	Carley B	101	Alta B	96	1,850	4.05 1-2
1883	Gen. Monroe	Fitzpatrick	122	Boatman	115			1,950	4.21 1-2
1884	Gen. Monroe	Blaylock	123	Compensation	120	L. Stanhope	118	1,650	4.05
1885	Bob Miles	Fitzpatrick	118	Boatman	120	Powhattan III	118	2,150	4.02
1886	Volante	I. Murphy	118	Aretino	118			1,700	4.25
1891	*Los Angeles	I. Lewis	121	Vallera	110½	Ind. Rubber	107	2,900	3.43 1-2
1901	†Blues	Shaw	113	Baron Pepper	113	Imp	122	3,350	2.52 2-5
1902	‡Advance Guard	McCue	127	Wyeth	113	A. Williams	113	3,350	3.01 4-5
1903	Africander	Fuller	113	Heno	126	Waterboy	126	3,350	2.58
1904	Beldame	F. O'Neill	108	Africander	126	The Picket	126	8,100	3.03 4-5
1905	Caughnawaga	Redfern	127	Beldame	121	Cairngorm	113	5,800	3.00 4-5
1906	Go Between	Shaw	127	Sir Huon	113	Samson	113	6,050	3.05 2-5
1907	Running Water	W. Miller	121	Nealon	126	Frank Gill	113	6,050	3.06 1-5
1909	Olambala	Buttwell	113	Wintergreen	113	Pins & Needles	122	2,175	2.58
1910	Countless	V. Powers	113	Olambala	126	A. Jenks	108	4,100	2.58 3-5
1913	Sam Jackson	Loftus	124	Ringling	108	Lahore	124	1,650	3.08 2-5
1914	Star Gaze	J. McCahey	126	San Vega	113	Flying Fairy	121	2,175	3.10
1915	Roamer	J. Butwell	113	Virile	124	Star Gaze	127	2,225	3.01 4-5
1916	Friar Rock	J. McTaggart	113	Roamer	127	The Finn	126	3,375	3.03
1917	Omar Khayyam	J. Butwell	113	Spur	126	Fair Mac	127	5,050	3.07 4-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	113	Roamer		Schuger	127	5,250	3.02 1-5

* Distance, 2 miles; previous distance, 2 1-4 miles. † 1 5-8 miles. ‡ Changed to 1 3-4 miles. § Dead heat; stakes divided. No racing in 1911 and 1912. Not run from 1887 to 1890, and from 1892 to 1900, nor in 1908.

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

THE FUTURITY.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1890	Potomac	Hamilton	115	Masher	108	Strathmeath	124	77,000	1.14 1-5
1891	His Highness	McLaughlin	130	Yorkville Belle	115	Dragonet	108	72,000	1.15 1-5
1892	Morello	Hayward	118	Lady Violet	118	St. Leonards	115	41,375	1.12 1-5
1893	Domino	Taral	130	Gallee	115	Dobbins	130	45,000	1.12 4-5
1894	Butterflies	Griffin	112	Brandywine	108	Agitator	110	63,830	1.11
1895	Requital	Griffin	115	Crescendo	114	Silver II	108	69,770	1.11 2-5
1896	Ogden	Tuberville	115	Ornament	116	Rodermond	115	56,970	1.10
1897	L'Alouette	Clawson	115	Lydian	115	Uriel	115	43,300	1.11
1898	Martimas	H. Lewis	118	High Degree	113	Mr. Clay	118	46,840	1.12 2-5
1899	Chacornac	Spencer	114	Brigadier	109	Windmere	112	41,000	1.10 2-5
1900	Ballyhoo Bey	T. Sloan	112	Olympian	112	T. Atkins	129	42,000	1.10
1901	Yankee	O'Connor	119	Lux Casta	109	Barron	112	46,210	1.09 1-5
1902	Savable	Lyne	119	Lord of the Vale	117	Dazzling	116	56,660	1.14
1903	Hamburg Belle	Fuller	114	Leonidas	123	The Min. Man	122	46,550	1.13
1904	Artful	Hildebrand	114	Tradition	127	Sysonby	127	52,900	1.11 4-5
1905	Ormondale	Redfern	117	Timber	119	Belmere	117	43,680	1.11 4-5
1906	Electioneer	Shaw	117	Pope Joan	116	De Mund	123	44,070	1.13 3-5
1907	Colin	Miller	125	Bar None	117	Chapultepec	117	32,930	1.11 1-5
1908	Maskette	J. Notter	118	Sir Martin	127	Helmet	123	33,360	1.11 1-5
1909	Sweep	J. Butwell	126	Candleberry	117	Grasmere	122	33,660	1.11 4-5
1910	Novelty	C. H. Shilling	127	Bashti	118	Love-Not	114	25,360	1.12 1-5
1913	Pennant	C. Borel	119	Southern Maid	119	Addie M	114	15,060	1.15
1914	Trojan	Burlingame	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,110	1.16 4-5
1915	Thunderer	J. Notter	122	Bromo	.....	Achievement	.....	16,590	1.11 4-5
1916	Campfire	J. McTaggart	125	Rickety	.....	Skeptic	.....	22,950	1.13 4-5
1917	Papp	J. Allen	127	Escoba	127	Rosie O'Grady	124	15,450	1.12
1918	Dunboyne	Schuttinger	127	Sir Barton	117	Purchase	119	30,280	1.12 4-5

The distance in 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901 was 170 feet less than six furlongs. Other years the distance was full six furlongs. Previous to 1910 race was run at Sheepshead Bay. In 1910 and 1913 it was run over the Saratoga Course. It was not run for in 1911 and 1912. Beginning in 1915 the race became a fixture at Belmont Park.

SARATOGA SPECIAL.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1904	Sysonby	Redfern	122	Hot Shot	122	Britisher	122	14,000	1.07
1905	Mohawk II	Redfern	122	Voorhees	122	Tangle	119	16,500	1.07
1906	*Salvidere	Sewell	119	McCarter	122	Peter Pan	122	15,000	1.12 2-5
1907	Colin	W. Miller	122	Uncle	122	.....	.....	13,000	1.12
1908	Sir Martin	C. H. Shilling	122	Wedding Bells	119	Mediant	119	9,250	1.18 4-5
1909	Waldo	Nicol	122	Sweep	122	Herkimer	122	4,875	1.15 4-5
1910	Novelty	C. H. Shilling	122	Iron Mask	122	Nausbon	122	12,250	1.14 2-5
1913	Roamer	Byrne	119	Gainer	122	Black Toney	122	6,500	1.13
1914	Regret	J. Notter	119	Pebbles	122	Paris	122	5,125	1.11 3-5
1915	Dominant	T. McTaggart	122	Puss in Boots	119	Friar Rock	122	5,125	1.16
1916	Campfire	J. McTaggart	122	T. McTaggart	122	Hourless	122	5,625	1.13 1-5
1917	Sun Briar	W. Knapp	122	Rosie O'Grady	119	Papp	122	11,750	1.15
1918	Hannibal	L. Ensor	122	Terentia	119	Yurncarl	122	9,000	1.16 1-5

* Distance increased from 5 1-2 furlongs to 3-4 mile. No racing in 1911 and 1912.

LATONIA DERBY.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1892	Newton	Clayton	117	Ronald	117	.....	.....	3,760	3.14
1893	Buck McCann	Thorpe	117	Boundless	128	Midway	112	4,450	2.44
1894	Lazzarone	W. Martin	117	Pearl Song	117	Selika	120	6,555	2.51
1895	Halma	Thorpe	117	Free Advice	117	Basso	117	6,720	2.34 1-2
1896	Ben Brush	Simms	122	Ben Eder	122	Loki	122	12,290	2.40 1-2
1897	Ornament	Clayton	127	F. F. V	114	Endurance	114	8,740	2.35 1-4
1898	Han d'Or	Conley	114	Plaudit	127	.....	.....	7,620	2.32 1-2
1899	Prince McClurg	Beauchamp	122	Deering	114	Ways & Means	115	6,825	2.36 1-2
1900	*Lieut. Gibson	Boland	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,715	.....
1901	Hernando	J. Winkfield	114	Gaheris	110	Judge Redwine	114	4,985	2.35 1-4
1902	Harry New	Otis	114	South Trimble	114	Martin Burke	110	4,390	2.38 3-4
1903	Woodlake	Crowhurst	114	Bad News	111	Tancred	114	7,035	2.36 3-4
1904	Elwood	Prior	127	Ed Eierney	117	Lonsdale	112	5,730	2.42 3-4
1905	The Foreman	Treubel	110	Hambright	110	McClellan	117	5,950	2.38
1906	Sir Huon	Troxler	127	Lady Navarre	122	.....	.....	5,095	2.36 4-5
1907	The Abbot	J. Lee	114	Redgauntlet	114	Beau Brummel	111	4,410	2.46 1-5
1908	Pinkola	Minder	114	Czar	114	Ordono	114	3,655	2.35 2-5
1909	Olambala	T. Rice	114	The Peer	111	Plate Glass	110	3,095	2.39 1-5
1910	Joe Morris	C. Grand	117	Boola Boola	117	Donau	127	2,925	2.33 2-5
1911	Governor Gray	T. Rice	124	Star Charter	125	Messenger Boy	117	3,550	2.30 2-5
1912	Free Lance	C. Peak	114	The Manager	114	Worth	127	4,250	2.31
1913	Gowell	Teahan	117	Great Britain	122	Foundation	122	5,725	2.33 1-5
1914	John Gun	A. Neylon	122	Constant	122	Dr. Samuel	119	6,025	2.30 2-5
1915	Royal II	C. Ganz	122	Tetan	122	Dortch	122	10,125	2.32
1916	Dodge	F. Murphy	122	Georgs Smith	127	Dick Williams	119	9,950	2.37
1917	Liberty Loan	J. Loftus	122	Cudgel	122	Midway	122	9,550	2.30 4-5
1918	Johren	F. Robinson	127	Exterminator	124	Free Cutter	122	9,925	2.33

1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886, was run as the Hindoo Stakes. * Walkover.

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

ALABAMA STAKES.

Yr.	First.	Jockeys.	Wgt.	Second.	Wgt.	Third.	Wgt.	Value.	Time.
1872	Woodbine	Gradwell	107	Nema	107	Sue River	107	$2,650	2.06 1-4
1873	Minnie W.	Ponton	107	Sallie Watson	107	Lizzie Lucas	107	3,050	2.01 3-4
1874	Regardless	Sparling	107	Countess	107	Madge	107	3,100	2.00 1-4
1875	Olitipa	Evans	107	Invoice	107	Planet Filly	107	2,800	2.00 1-2
1876	Merciless	Sparling	107	Patience	107	Athlene	107	2,850	2.00 3-4
1877	Susquehanna	Hayward	107	Zoo Zoo	107	Oriole	107	3,450	1.57 1-4
1878	Belle	Hayward	113	Balance All	113	Invermoor	113	2,800	1.59
1879	Ferida	Hughes	113	Clarissima	113	Scotilla	113	3,300	2.00 3-4
1880	Glidella	W. Donohue	113	Kitty J.	113	Bye and Bye	113	2,600	2.00
1881	Thora	W. Donohue	113	Bonnie Lizzie	113	Brambaletta	113	1,450	1.59 1-4
1882	B. of Runnymede	Stoval	113	Bonella	113	Olivia	113	3,250	2.08 3-4
1883	Miss Woodford	McLaughlin	113	Bessie	113	Vera	113	3,050	1.57 1-2
1884	Tolu	Blaylock	113	Mittle B.	113	Eulogy	113	3,500	2.01
1885	Ida Hope	I. Murphy	113	Elizabeth	113	Banana	113	3,225	1.59
1886	Millie	McLaughlin	113	M. McC's Last	113	Charity	113	3,550	1.59 1-2
1887	Grisette	West	108	Flageolctta	113	Florimore	113	3,000	2.00 1-2
1888	Bella B.	McLaughlin	115	Los Angeles	113	Prose	108	3,675	1.58
1889	Princess Bowling	I. Murphy	114½	Cotillion	108	Retrieve	113	2,650	2.03 1-2
1890	Sinaloa II	Barnes	113	Eminence	109½	Daisy F.	113	3,750	1.56 1-2
1891	Sal. McClelland	Anderson	112	Santa Anna	111			2,075	2.05 3-4
1892	Ignite	Clayton	112	Engarita	117	Miss Dixie	117	2,475	1.57 1-2
1893	Poetess	C. Thorpe	114	Sunny Slope	121	Partridge	114	1,425	2.00 1-4
1901	Morningside	N. Turner	116	Reina	121	Sweet Lavender	116	1,900	1.47 4-5
1902	Par Excellence	Redfern	116	Lux Casta	116	Josepha	116	3,850	1.47 3-5
1903	Stamp, Ground	Fuller	116	Gravina	116	Astarita	124	4,625	1.56 4-5
1904	Beldame	O'Neill	124	Dimple	116	Ishlana	116	3,850	1.53 3-5
1905	Tradition	W. Davis	124	Kiamesha	116	Golden Ten	121	4,850	2.16 2-5
1906	Running Water	W. Miller	116	Brook Nymph	124	Comedienne	121	3,850	1.52 2-5
1907	Kennyetto	Notter	116	Gold Lady	124	Yankee Girl	124	3,850	1.54 1-5
1908	*Mayfield	C. H. Shilling	106	Anonyma	106	Beckon	116	3,850	2.01
1909	Maskette	Scoville	124	Miss Kearney	116	Petticoat	116	3,850	1.59 2-5
1910	Ocean Bound	C. H. Shilling	124	Cherryola	111	Marigot	111	3,850	1.55
1913	Flying Fairy	T. Davies	113	Cadeau	113	Lodona	113	1,455	1.56 1-5
1914	Addie M.	Burlingame	113	Casuarina	117	Early Rose	113	1,740	1.54 2-5
1915	Waterblossom	E. Martin	126	Lady Rotha	126	Lady Teresa	109	1,160	1.57 3-5
1916	Malachite	L. Lyke	109	Sprint	109	Jacoba	117	1,720	1.54 3-5
1917	Sunbonnet	J. Loftus	124	Wistful	124	Fairy Wand	114	3,850	2.07
1918	Eyelid	L. Ensor	117	Enfilade	124	Ballymooney	114	6,575	2.04 1-5

Discontinued from 1893 to 1901. * Stamina finished first, but was disqualified for foul. Until 1901 the distance was 1 1-8 miles. In 1901, 1902, and 1903 it was 1 1-16 miles; in 1905, 1 5-6 miles; in 1904 and from 1906 to 1916 inclusive, 1 1-8 miles. No racing in 1911 and 1912.

RESULTS OF OTHER PROMINENT 1918 STAKES.

Kentucky Derby, Louisville, Ky.—W. S. Keimer's Exterminator, Escoba, Viva America. Time, 2.10 4-5.
Kentucky Handicap, Louisville, Ky.—J. K. L. Ross's Cudgel, Pif, Jr., Hollister. Time, 2.03.
Kentucky Oaks, Louisville, Ky.—C. T. Worthington's Viva America, Fern Handley, Mistress Polly.
Excelsior Handicap, Jamaica, L. I.—John Sanford's George Smith, Roamer, Westy Hogan. Time, 1.45 2-5.
Empire City Handicap, Yonkers, N. Y.—Andrew Miller's Roamer, Hollister, Spur. Time, 1.51.
Lawrence Realization, Belmont Park, L. I.—H. P. Whitney's Johren, Whippoorwill (only two starters, Time, 2.55 1-5.
Metropolitan Handicap, Belmont Park, L. I.—T. E. Widener's Trompe La Morte, Old Koenig, Priscilla Mullens. Time, 1.38 2-5.

AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS WINNING $100,000 OR MORE.

Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.	Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.
Domino	25	19	2	1	$193,550	Delhi	23	8	2	1	$115,640
Sysonby	15	14	0	1	184,438	Strathmeath	133	59	33	19	114,958
Colin	15	15	0	0	180,912	Salvator	19	16	1	1	113,710
Ballot	37	20	5	6	154,545	Tammany	14	9	1	1	113,290
Kingston	138	89	34	11	138,917	His Highness	22	13	5	0	113,080
Hanover	50	32	13	3	118,872	Firenze	82	48	20	9	112,586
Banquet	166	62	42	23	118,535	Dobbins	42	21	11	6	111,012
Miss Woodford	48	37	7	2	118,270	Tournament	44	12	9	4	107,407
Peter Pan	18	10	3	1	116,450	King James	57	24	14	10	103,405
Raceland	130	70	25	12	116,391	Beldame	31	17	6	4	102,570
Potomac	20	11	4	2	115,885	Africander	59	19	14	10	104,345

LEADING AMERICAN JOCKEYS 1918 SEASON. (TO SEPTEMBER 15.)

Jockey.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P. C.	Jockey.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P. C.
Lyke, L.	591	146	84	74	287	.25	Pitz, J.	292	38	37	32	185	.13
Sande, E.	584	123	84	68	309	.21	Simpson, R.	299	34	33	31	201	.15
Robinson, F.	567	116	87	66	298	.20	Kummer, C.	224	33	31	30	130	.15
Lunsford, H.	593	109	121	82	281	.18	O'Brien, J.	166	31	22	20	93	.18
Howard, J.	482	85	58	52	287	.18	Crump, W.	148	30	25	20	73	.20
Ensor, L.	316	57	55	39	165	.18	Mergler, C.	227	29	25	35	138	.13
Walls, G.	294	51	50	37	156	.17	Byrne, G.	155	25	28	22	80	.16
Pauley, R.	155	48	25	32	50	.31	Garner, M.	166	25	27	28	86	.15
Gentry, L.	348	44	38	39	227	.13	Humphries, W.	106	25	19	22	40	.24
Rodriguez, J.	323	41	39	46	197	.13							

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

BEST AMERICAN RUNNING RECORDS.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-4 mile	Bob Wade	4	122	Butte, Mont	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21 1-4
2 1-2 furlongs	Nash Cash	2	112	Charleston, S. C. (Palmetto Park)	Feb. 5, 1912	0.29 4-5
3-8 mile	Atoka	6	105	Butte, Mont	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33 1-2
3 1-2 furlongs	Joe Blair	5	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 5, 1916	0.39
1-2 mile	Donau	2	115	Los Angeles, Cal. (Santa Anita)	Mar. 13, 1909	0.46 1-5
	Amon	2	115	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 9, 1911	0.46 1-5
4 1-2 furlongs	Joe Morris	2	103	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 8, 1909	0.52 4-5
	Floral Park	2	107	Salt Lake City, Utah (Lagoon)	July 9, 1912	0.52 4-5
5-8 mile	Pan Zareta	5	120	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 10, 1915	0.57 1-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Iron Mask	6	150	Juarez, Mexico	Mar. 8, 1914	1.03 2-5
*Old Futurity C'se.	Kingston	7	139	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	June 22, 1891	1.08
3-4 mile	Iron Mask	6	115	Juarez, Mexico	Jan. 4, 1914	1.09 3-5
6 1-4 furlongs	Montanic	4	109	Chicago (Washington Park)	July 20, 1901	1.15 4-5
6 1-2 furlongs	Brookdale Nymph	4	124	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
7-8 mile	Roseben	5	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
7 1-2 furlongs	Restigouche	3	107	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 29, 1908	1.31 1-5
1 mile	Sunbriar	3	113	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 6, 1918	1.36 1-5
1 mile 20 yards	Froglegs	4	107	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 13, 1913	1.39
	Senator James	8	103	Oriental Park (Havana)	Feb. 15, 1918	1.39
1 mile 40 yards	Preen	4	104	Buffalo, N. Y. (Kenilworth Park)	June 16, 1906	1.42
	Mainchance	3	114	Buffalo, N. Y. (Kenilworth Park)	June 29, 1907	1.42
	Harry Shaw	4	104	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Nov. 9, 1915	1.42
	Chiclet	4	114	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Nov. 8, 1916	1.42
1 mile 50 yards	Vox Populi	4	104	Seattle, Wash. (The Meadows)	Sept. 5, 1908	1.40 4-5
1 mile 55 yards	First Whip	3	101	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 22, 1900	1.43 1-4
1 mile 60 yards	Watervale	3	98	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	May 9, 1911	1.42 2-5
1 mile 70 yards	Pif, Jr.	6	120	Louisville, Ky. (Douglas Park)	May 29, 1918	1.41 3-5
1 mile 100 yards	Rapid Water	6	114	Oakland, Cal.	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Celesta	4	108	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1914	1.42 3-4
1 1-8 miles	Borrow	9	117	Aqueduct, N. Y.	June 25, 1917	1.49 2-5
	Boots	6	127	Aqueduct, N. Y.	July 7, 1917	1.49 2-5
1 3-16 miles	Cudgel	4	130	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 16, 1918	1.56
1 1-4 miles	Whisk Broom II.	6	139	Belmont Park, N. Y.	June 28, 1913	2.00
1 mile 500 yards	Swiftwing	5	100	Latonia, Ky.	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1 5-16 miles	Ballot	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	July 1, 1904	2.09 3-5
1 3-8 miles	Irish Lad	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	June 25, 1904	2.17 3-5
1 1-2 miles	Goodrich	3	102	Chicago (Washington Park)	July 16, 1898	2.30 1-4
1 5-8 miles	Fitz Herbert	3	122	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	July 13, 1909	2.45
1 3-4 miles	Maj. Daingerfield	4	120	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 3, 1903	2.57
1 7-8 miles	Orcagna	4	96	Oakland, Cal.	Mar. 2, 1909	3.17 3-5
2 miles	Everett	3	107	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	Oct. 31, 1910	3.25 3-5
2 miles 70 yards	Grosgrain	4	101	New Orleans (City Park)	Jan. 27, 1906	3.35 1-5
2 1-16 miles	War Whoop	4	106	Toronto, Ont. (Woodbine Park)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34 1-4
2 1-8 miles	Joe Murphy	4	99	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2 1-4 miles	Ethelbert	4	124	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	Aug. 4, 1900	3.49 1-5
2 1-2 miles	Kyrat	3	88	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24 1-2
2 5-8 miles	Ten Broeck	4	104	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58 1-2
2 3-4 miles	Hubbard	4	107	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58 3-4
3 miles	Mamie Algol	5	105	New Orleans, (City Park)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 miles	†Lucret. Borgia	4	85	Oakland, Cal.	May 20, 1897	7.11
	Sotomia	5	110	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	Oct. 7, 1912	7.10 4-5

STRAIGHT COURSE.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-2 mile	Geraldine	4	122	Morris Park, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4 1-2 furlongs	Preceptor	2	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 19, 1908	0.51
5-8 mile	Maid Marian	4	111	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56 3-4
5 1-2 furlongs	Plater	2	107	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02 2-5
3-4 mile	Artful	2	130	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1904	1.08
6 1-2 furlongs	Lady Vera	2	90	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1906	1.16 3-5
7-8 mile	Paris	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1914	1.22 2-5
1 mile	†Roamer	4	110	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1918	1.34 4-5
	Kildeer	4	91	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 13, 1892	1.37 1-4
1 1-4 miles	Banquet	3	108	Monmouth Park, N. J.	July 17, 1890	2.03 3-5

*170 feet less than 1-4 mile. †Against time.

WINNING HORSES ON AMERICAN TRACKS. (TO SEPTEMBER 1.)

Horse.	Pedigree.	Owner.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl	Amt.
Johren	Spearmint—Mineola	H. P. Whitney	21	8	5	3	5	$38,431
Eternal	Sweep—Hazel Burke	J. W. McClelland	5	3	1	0	1	32,370
Cudgel	Broomstick—Eugenia Burch	J. K. L. Ross	13	7	2	1	3	30,344
Billy Kelly	Dick Welles—Glena	J. K. L. Ross	10	8	1	0	1	26,581
Jack Hare, Jr.	Marathon—Moon'et	W. E. Applegate	13	8	2	2	1	23,815
War Cloud	Polymelian—Dreamy	A. K. Macomber	7	2	1	1	3	18,850
Hannibal	Olambala—Mexoana	R. T. Wilson	10	3	3	0	4	18,525
Roamer	Knight Errant—Rose Tree II	A. Miller	11	5	4	0	2	18,300
Exterminator	McGee—Fair Empress	W. S. Kilmer	6	1	3	1	1	17,025
*Sweep On	Sweep—Yodler	W. R. Coe	11	4	2	0	5	16,051
Elfin Queen	Disguise—Sprite B	Oneck Stable	7	4	1	0	2	15,936

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

WINNING HORSES ON AMERICAN TRACKS—*Continued.*

Horse.	Pedigree.	Owner.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl	Amt.
Lord Brighton	Ballot—Miss Crittenden	Brighton Stable	11	5	0	2	6	13,209
Motor Cop	Uncle—Xarco	A. K. Macomber	5	3	1	1	0	13,150
Eyelid	Eyebrow—Raiment	A. L. Aste	10	3	4	1	2	10,730
Old Koenig	Golden Maxim—Masthead	Beverwyck Stable	10	3	4	1	2	10,550
Sun Briar	Sundridge—Sweet Briar	W. S. Kilmer	6	2	1	1	2	10,525
Hauberk	Martinet—Druid	J. F. Sweeney	17	6	3	3	5	10,099
Batter Cake	Buckwheat—Macaroon	E. R. Bradley	12	4	2	2	4	9,411
Enfilade	Ramrod—La Rille	M. L. Schwartz	11	4	2	3	2	8,867
Dunboyne	Celt—Workmaid	P. A. Clark	4	2	2	0	0	8,670
Belle of Bryn Mawr	Ort Wells—The Belle of Mayfair	W. A. Prime	4	3	0	1	0	8,510
Compadre	Colin—Playmate	Quincy Stable	12	7	1	1	3	8,069
Passing Shower	Ormondale—Passan	J. H. Rosseter	7	3	1	1	2	7,900
Col. Livingston	Handsel—Axis	B. J. Brannon	15	4	5	4	2	7,706
Leochares	Broomstick—Leayonara	E. B. McLean	9	4	2	0	3	7,545
Rancher	Galveston—Sweet Lavender	G. M. Hendrie	6	7	1	0	1	7,535
Bribed Voter	Ballot—Marie Frances	J. B. Goodman	18	4	7	4	3	7,237
Spur	King James—Auntie Mum	J. Butler	7	2	1	1	3	7,175
J. J. Murdock	Contestor—Grotesque	T. Umensetter	28	9	5	3	11	6,530
Star Hampton	Star Shoot—Dorothy Hampton	W. M. Jeffords	8	2	2	0	4	6,450
Bondage	Ogden—Fair Atalanta	J. Arthur	23	6	4	6	7	6,780

* Formerly ran as Shoeblack.

PURCHASE PRICES EUROPEAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Prince Palatine	209,000	Meddler	75,400	Isonomy	45,000	Rosicrucian	30,000
Flying Fox	189,000	Common	75,000	Florist	45,000	Laella	29,640
Cyllene	157,500	Melton	75,000	Busybody	44,000	Sister to Memoir	27,500
Diamond Jubilee	151,200	Slieve Gallion	75,000	Harvester	43,000	Spinaway	27,400
Jardy	150,000	Woolwinder	75,000	Cupbearer	40,000	Blue Gown	26,000
Craganour	150,000	Doncaster	70,000	Galopin	40,000	Sun Kiss	26,000
Ormonde	150,000	Ormonde	70,000	Petrarch	40,000	Gallinule	25,500
Val d'Or	140,000	St. Gatien	70,000	Robert the Devil	40,000	Julius Caesar	25,000
Cyllene	125,000	The Bard	70,000	Scottish Chief	40,000	West Australian	25,000
Rock Sand	125,000	Carbine	68,250	Verneuil	39,000	Stornoway	25,000
Dark Ronald	125,000	La Fleche	66,150	Flying Lemur	38,500	Wheel of Fortune	25,000
Sceptre	125,000	Aboyeur	65,000	Sceptre	36,400	Cyanin	24,440
Prince Palatine	125,000	Blair Athol	62,500	Macaroni	35,500	Carbine—Sceptre filly	24,000
Your Majesty	112,500	Bronzino	62,400	Beaudesert	35,000		
Ard Patrick	110,000	Bridge of Canny	60,000	Silvio	35,000	Full Cry	23,920
Galtee More	110,000	Kangaroo	60,000	The Palmer	35,000	Cyrene	23,920
Lancaster	110,000	Ormonde	60,000	Dark Legend	35,000	Maid of the Mist	23,400
D. of Westminst'r	109,200	Rosicrucian	60,000	Admiral Hawke	32,760	Salamanca	23,400
Gouvernant	100,000	Adam	58,000	Little Goose	32,200	Rosedrop	22,500
Minoru	100,000	Chittabob	55,000	Hobbie Noble	31,500	Lindal	21,310
Lycaon	93,600	Kendal	52,500	Bachelor's D'ble	30,000	Hampton	21,000
Kendal	90,000	Sceptre	52,500	*Bonnie Scotland	30,000	Janette	21,000
Matchbox	90,000	Friar's Balsam	50,000	Childwick	30,000	Cantiniere	20,500
Polar Star	90,000	St. Maclou	50,000	Gladiateur	30,000	Maximilian	20,500
Adam	80,000	Melton	50,000	Gorgos	30,000	Chamant	20,000
Bona Vista	80,000	Saraband	50,000	King Lud	30,000	Maid of Corinth	20,000
Pietermaritzburg Flair	80,000 78,000	The Prince	50,000	Priam	30,000	The Fly. Dutch'n	20,000

*Lord Rosebery's not imported.

PURCHASE PRICES AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Rock Sand	150,000	Henry of Navarre	35,000	Requital	26,000	Falsetto	21,000
St. Blaise	100,000	W. H. Daniel	35,000	Sir Francis	26,000	Yankee	21,000
Meddler	72,500	Iroquois	34,000	Clifford	25,000	Pr. of Melbourne	20,500
Watercress	71,000	Tournament	33,500	Compute	25,000	Tippity Witchet	20,500
Hamburg	70,000	Rayon d'Or	33,000	David Garrick	25,000	Dobbins	20,200
Hamburg	60,000	Heno	32,500	Halma	25,000	Aloha	20,000
Hermis	60,000	Ornament	31,000	Horace E	25,000	Celt	20,000
Sir Martin	55,000	The Earl	30,500	Iris	25,000	Ban Fox	20,000
Meddler	55,000	Colin	30,000	Lady Languish	25,000	Bat Masterson	20,000
Nasturtium	50,000	Bashti	30,000	Maj. Daingerfield	25,000	Burgomaster	20,000
Friar Rock	50,000	Chacornac	30,000	George Smith	25,000	Duke of Magenta	20,000
Hamburg	49,500	Don Alonzo	30,000	Maxim	25,000	Garry Herrmann	20,000
Meddler	49,000	Galore	30,000	Mortemer	25,000	His Eminence	20,000
De Mund	45,000	Kingston	30,000	Plaudit	25,000	Lamplighter	20,000
Fitz Herbert	45,000	L. Primrose colt	30,000	Potomac	25,000	Louisburg	20,000
The Commoner	41,000	Lamplighter	30,000	Savable	25,000	Luke Blackburn	20,000
Accountant	40,000	Laureate	30,000	Tremont	25,000	Mexican	20,000
Dalmatian	40,000	McChesney	30,000	Silver King	25,000	Mortemer	20,000
Fitz Herbert	40,000	Oaklawn	30,000	Virgil	25,000	Raceland	20,000
Kentucky	40,000	Uncle	30,000	Yorkville Belle	24,000	Timber	20,000
King Thomas	38,000	Cudgel	30,000	Hautesse	23,000	Viola	20,000
Uncle	38,000	Dewdrop	29,500	Water Color	23,000	Yankee	20,000
Peter Pan	38,000	Oiseau	27,500	Handspun	22,000	Yankee Consul	20,000
Hastings	37,000	Omar Khayyam	26,600	Silver Fox	22,000	Westy Hogan	20,000
Bolero	35,000	Kilmarnock	26,000	Consideration	21,000	Liberty Loan	20,000
Endur. by Right	35,000	Order	26,000				

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

WINNING OWNERS OR STABLES TO NOVEMBER 1.

Owner or Stable.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Winnings.	Owner or Stable.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Winnings.
J. K. L. Ross	61	47	55	$93,777	J. Livingston	32	39	36	$30,090
A. K. Macomber	49	39	29	92,977	A. Miller	13	15	8	30,039
H. P. Whitney	33	30	16	70,309	T. Sanford	20	12	21	29,347
J. W. McClelland	11	12	7	60,665	G. W. Loft	20	20	20	27,600
William Bros.	70	40	42	49,770	B. T. Brannon	22	22	15	26,950
W. R. Coe	32	34	30	55,370	W. E. Applegate	12	4	3	26,640
R. T. Wilson	26	33	31	46,660	R. F. Carman	22	24	15	24,250
P. A. Clark	13	10	15	42,111	S. C. Hildreth	24	27	15	23,011
J. E. Widener	29	29	28	42,000	R. Parr	24	18	27	21,446
W. S. Kilmer	10	10	14	40,063	Oneck Stable	0	5	6	20,263
E. R. Bradley	30	41	34	36,650	Tuple Spring Farm	25	12	11	19,676
E. B. McLean	28	27	22	35,049	K. Spence	33	21	25	18,871
W. F. Poison	26	15	20	33,080	R. L. Bresler	24	17	19	18716
Brighton Stables	27	12	16	32,380	J. B. Goodman	22	20	10	18,500
Quincey Stables	28	24	15	30,524	J. F. Sweeney	16	11	11	17,372

LEADING ENGLISH WINNING OWNERS OF 1918.

Owner.	Winning Horses.	Races Won.	Value.	Owner.	Winning Horses.	Races Won.	Value.
Lady James Douglas	1	4	$67,050	Lord d'Abernon	2	4	$8,625
W. M. Cazalet	5	10	40,185	Sir A. Black	4	6	8,410
Sol Joel	8	16	36,722	Lord Londonderry	3	3	8,285
Lord Derby	6	9	30,370	D. Fraser	3	4	8,275
Major W. Astor	3	5	23,670	Lord Rosebery	3	3	8,260
A. W. Cox	2	4	22,635	E. Hulton	4	6	8,245
Lord Glanely	10	13	21,140	Sir W. Gilbey	2	5	8,075
Sir G. Noble	1	4	16,190	Major L. B. Holliday	1	2	8,000
W. DePledge	3	5	13,850	Reid Walker	6	6	7,870
J. Watson	3	4	13,720	F. Hardy	2	4	7,695
C. T. Garland	1	1	12,650	J. A. de Rothschild	2	3	6,240
Lord Anglesey	7	7	10,720	F. J. Benson	4	5	6,100
Duke of Portland	4	4	9,905	Madame Varipati	5	6	6,035
Lord M. Beresford	3	6	9,197	Lord Ellesmere	4	5	5,535
Lord Durham	2	4	9,070	W. H. Dixon	5	5	5,240
R. B. Thorburn	3	5	9,052	R. J. Farquharson	2	3	5,030

LEADING ENGLISH JOCKEYS OF 1918.

Jockey.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P. C.	Jockey.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P. C.
Donoghue, S.	224	54	35	26	109	24.10	Balding, W.	107	10	6	3	88	9.34
Carslake, B.	166	35	23	9	98	21.08	Leader, T.	139	9	10	13	107	6.47
Fox, F.	218	25	17	19	157	11.46	Langford, W.	89	8	5	9	67	8.91
Hulme, G.	171	21	22	12	116	12.22	Childs, J.	78	7	11	8	52	9.10
Whaley, A.	170	19	21	23	107	11.17	McFadden, J.	58	6	3	4	45	10.34
Martin, J. H.	175	15	16	14	130	8.57	Colling, R.	60	6	2	9	43	10.00
Smyth, V.	206	15	26	28	137	7.28	Foy, C.	88	6	7	5	70	6.81
Madden, O.	130	11	12	9	98	8.46	Cooper, R.	149	6	15	11	117	4.02

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 " in a race	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
1 " on half-mile track	Uhlan*	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1911			2.02¾
1 " by a stallion	Lee Axworthy	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept 12, 1916			2.00
1 " " gelding	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 " " mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " (with runn'g mate)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 9, 1913			1.54½
1 " by a yearling	Airdale	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 2, 1912			2.15¾
1 " " two-year-old	The Real Lady	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 7, 1916			2.04¾
1 " " three-year-old	Miss Bertha Dillon	Atlanta Ga.	Oct 18, 1917			2.03¾
1 " " four-year-old	Lee Axworthy	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 4, 1916			1.59½
1 " " five-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " " six-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.	Nov 11, 1904			2.01
1 " to high wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 26, 1904			2.07
1 " " " "	Peter Billiken* ‡	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1914			2.14¾
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909	2.01¼	2.01¾	2.01¾
" 3 "	La Princeton	Atlanta, Ga.	Oct. 16, 1918	2.02	2.04¾	2.02½
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 13, 1910			4.15¼
"	{Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893			6.55½
"	{Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn.	July 1, 1895			7.16½
4 "	{Bertie R	Blackpool, England†	Sept. 11, 1899			9.58
5 "	{Senator L	San José, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894			10.12
	Bishop Hero	Oakland, Cal. (reg.)	Oct. 14, 1893			12.30¾
10 "	{Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1893			26.15
	{Controller	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878			27.23¼
20 "	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865			58.25
30 "	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 21, 1857			1.47.59
50 "	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y.	May 5, 1846			3.55.40½
100 "	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I.	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued.*

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 28, 1903				2.00
1 " " "	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1911				2.00
1 " in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903				2.04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 21, 1903			2.04¾	2.04¾
" 3 "	Hopeful	Chicago, Ill	Oct. 12, 1878	2.16½	2.17		2.17
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Phila	Oct. 20, 1909				4.38
3 "	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila.	Nov. 8, 1905				7.30½
5 "	Ed. Bryan	Philadelphia, Pa	Aug. 22, 1907				13.03
10 "	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal	June 15, 1858				29.04½
20 "	Controller	San Francisco, Cal	April 20, 1878				58.57

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile	Uhlan, Lewis Forrest	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 11, 1912			2.03¼
1 " in a race	Roy Miller, Lucy Van	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1918			2.10¼
1 " road wagon	Maud S.*, Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	June 15, 1885			2.15½
Best 3 heats in a race	Arab, Conde	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 26, 1887	2.29¼	2.23	2.18¾

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter. ‡Half mile track.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27, 1903			.56
1 mile	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn. †	Sept. 8, 1906			1.55¼
1 " by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn. †	Sept. 8, 1906			1.55¼
1 " " "	Directum I	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1915			1.56¾
1 " by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y.†	Sept. 23, 1903			1.57
1 " in the open	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914			1.58
1 " by a mare	Miss Harris M	Toledo, O.	July 23, 1918			1.58¼
1 " (half mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 21, 1905			2.02
1 " in a race	Directum I	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914			1.58
1 " yearling filly	Rose McGee	Lexington, Ky.	Aug. 12, 1914			2.19¼
1 " yearling colt	Frank Perry	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 12, 1911			2.15
1 " two-year-old	Direct, the Work	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 13, 1917			2.06½
1 " three-year-old	Anna Bradford	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1914			2.00¾
1 " four-year-old	William	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914			2.00
1 " high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903			2.04¾
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903			4.17
3 "	Joe Jefferson*, James K. Polk	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 6, 1891			7.33¾
4 "	Joe Jefferson*	Centreville, L. I. (reg.)	Sept 13, 1847			7.44
5 "	Marconi	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 13, 1891			10.10
Best 2 heats	Directum I.	Quebec, Can.	Sept. 10, 1917			12.02¾
" 3 "	William	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914	1.58		2.00
		Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00½	2.00	2.02½

To Wagon.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27, 1903			1.57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 20, 1904			2.04½
2 miles	Young America					4.58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 7, 1869			7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 31, 1869			10.42½
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 11, 1874			12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W.	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 22, 1902		2.05¾	2.05¾
" 3 "	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept. 16, 1887	2.16¼	2.15½	2.15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Minor Heir, Geo. Gano	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912			2.02

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer

RACQUETS, SQUASH, ETC.

Few championships were played for in these departments of sport during 1918. Fillmore Van S. Hyde won the final round of the National Squash Tennis Association Championship Tournament at New York, February 7, defeating J. Victor Onativia, jr., 15—8, 15—4, 15—10. Dr. H. S. Mixsell won the Class B Championship at New York, March 9, defeating F. Jenkins, 5—15, 15—9, 15—9, 15—8, in the final round. Charles C. Peabody won the Massachusetts Patriotic Tournament at Boston, February 16, defeating W. V. Greenough, 15—3, 13—15, 15—10, 15—12.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

I. C. A. A. A. A.

THE annual Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America Championship Track and Field games were resumed in 1918, being held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, May 31 and June 1. Results: won by Cornell with 47 points; second, Pittsburgh, 30; third, Dartmouth, 26; fourth, Princeton, 19; fifth, Pennsylvania, 18; sixth, Massachusetts Tech., 13; seventh, Columbia, 12; eighth, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette and Pennsylvania State tied at 5 each; ninth, Amherst, 3½; tenth, Brown and Yale tied with 3 each; eleventh, Rutgers, 2½; twelfth, Harvard, 2; thirteenth, Swarthmore, 1.

Individual events, finals only: 100-yard dash—Won by W. H. Ganzemuller, Pennsylvania State; second, C. Hammond, Pennsylvania; third, F. Davis, Pennsylvania; fourth, T. W. Bossert, Massachusetts Tech.; fifth, H. E. Shackelton, Cornell. Time—10 1-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by C. Hammond, Pennsylvania; second, F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh; third, Fred Davis, Pennsylvania; fourth, T. W. Bossert, Massachusetts Tech.; fifth, R. E. Brown, Princeton. Time—21 3-5s. 120-yard hurdle—Won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton; second, W. Smith, Cornell; third, G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton; fourth, W. H. Cleminshaw, Cornell; fifth, E. N. Pratt, Cornell. Time—15 2-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton; second, W. Smith, Cornell; third, W. H. Cleminshaw, Cornell; fourth, E. B. Bickford, Cornell; fifth, G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton. Time—24 2-5s. 440-yard run—Won by F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh; second, J. M. Murray, Dartmouth; third, M. Gustafsen, Pennsylvania; fourth, H. Staub, Columbia; fifth, W. J. Carto, Dartmouth. Time—47 3-5s. Two-mile run—Won by I. C. Dresser, Cornell; second, D. F. Peck, Cornell; third, W. K. Macmahon, Massachusetts Tech.; fourth, R. E. Spear, Cornell; fifth, C. S. Seelbach, Cornell. Time—9m. 42 4-5s. Half-mile run—Won by C. Shaw, Columbia; second, K. A. Mayer, Cornell; third, G. W. Albrecht, Pittsburgh; fourth, S. Bowden, Massachusetts Tech.; fifth, F. L. Abreu, Cornell. Time—1m. 56 4-5s. One-mile run—Won by W. G. Kleinspehn, Lafayette; second, G. F. Halfacre, Massachusetts Tech.; third, Perry Addleman, Pittsburgh; fourth, K. D. Maynard, Cornell; fifth, Royal Shephard, Columbia. Time—4m. 24s. Shop put—Won by W. C. Beers, Dartmouth, 45 ft. 1 1-4 in.; second, R. F. Cleveland, Princeton, 41 ft. 5 in.; third, T. Sinclair, Brown, 39 ft. 9 1-2 in.; fourth, J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 39 ft. 9 in.; fifth, Paul Chandler, Swarthmore, 38 ft. 3 1-2 in. Hammer throw—Won by J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh, 152 ft. 7 1-4 in.; second, L. H. Weld, Dartmouth, 135 ft. 3 1-4 in.; third, K. C. Bevan, Dartmouth, 127 ft. 1 in.; fourth, Ames Stevens, Harvard, 124 ft. 10 in.; fifth, J. R. Bangs, Cornell, 112 ft. 5 in. High jump—Won by M. Firor, Johns Hopkins, 5 ft. 11 3-8 in.; J. E. Hugus, Pittsburgh, and M. Anderson, Amherst, tied for second at 5 ft. 10 1-2 in.; fourth J. F. Moriarty, Dartmouth, 5 ft. 9 1-2 in.; fifth, N. C. Beers, Dartmouth, 5 ft. 8 1-2 in. Pole vault—Roy Easterday, Pittsburgh, and J. Z. Jordan, Dartmouth, tied for first place at 12 ft. 3 in.; Joseph Breckley, Rutgers, W. W. Webber, Yale, E. A. Myers, Dartmouth, and D. B. Ford, Yale, tied for third place at 12 ft. Broad jump—Won by R. K. Felter, Cornell, 22 ft. 6 in.; second, H. Schulte, Columbia, 22 ft. 3-4 in.; third, H. E. Shackelton, Cornell, 21 ft. 5 1-4 in.; fourth, W. Smith, Cornell, 21 ft. 4 1-2 in.; fifth, J. M. Summerill, Rutgers, 21 ft. 1-4 in.

The annual indoor meet was not held on account of the war.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., J. F. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. Half-mile run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-mile run—9m. 23 4-5s., J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 1-2 in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale, Philadelphia, May 29, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—48 ft. 10 3-4 in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15s., F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. 220-yard hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1876, Princeton; 1877, Columbia; 1878, Columbia; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Harvard; 1881, Harvard; 1882, Harvard; 1883, Harvard; 1884, Harvard; 1885, Harvard; 1886, Harvard; 1887, Yale; 1888, Harvard; 1889, Yale; 1890, Harvard; 1891, Harvard; 1892, Harvard; 1893, Yale; 1894, Yale; 1895, Yale; 1896, Yale; 1897, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1898, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1899, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1900, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; 1903, Yale; 1904, Yale; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Harvard; 1910, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1913, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Cornell; 1917, no meet; 1918, Cornell.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Eighteenth annual meet, held at Chicago, Ill., June 7-8. Point scores: Michigan 37 1-2, Illinois 26, Missouri 24, Chicago 18, Wisconsin 13 1-2, Minnesota 12 1-2, Drake 12, Notre Dame 11, Purdue 10, Northwestern 5, Depauw 5, Kansas 4 1-2, Indiana 4, Ohio State 2, Ames 1, A. S. Osteopathy 1.

Summaries, finals only: 100-yard dash—Won by Drew, Drake; second, Scholz, Missouri; third, Carroll, Illinois; fourth, Collier, Indiana Time—10s. 220-yard dash—Won by Drew, Drake; second, Collier, Indiana; third, Scholz, Missouri; fourth, Carroll, Illinois. Time—22 2-5s. 440-yard run—Won by Barlow, Missouri; second, Speer, Chicago; third, Weber, Northwestern; fourth, Hamilton, Northwestern. Time—52 2-5s. Half-mile run—Won by I. Houser, Minnesota; second, McCosh, Chicago; third, Roney, Missouri; fourth, Nash, Wisconsin. Time—1m. 59 1-5s. One-mile run—Won by McCosh, Chicago; second, Crump, Wisconsin; third, Connelly, Michigan; fourth, Stone, Ames. Time—4m. 29 2-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Sedgwick, Michigan; second, Atkins, Purdue; third, Moore, Chicago; fourth, Crump, Wisconsin. Time—2m. 51s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by Johnson, Michigan; second, Jones, Depauw; third, Andrews, Wisconsin; fourth, Osborne, Missouri. Time—15 3-5s. Sylvester, Missouri and Gilfillan, Notre Dame, second and third, respectively, disqualified for knocking down three hurdles. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Johnson, Michigan; second, Sylvester, Missouri; third, Jones, Depauw; fourth, Gilfillan, Notre Dame. Time—24 4-5s. One-mile relay—Won by Wisconsin; second, Missouri; third, Chicago; fourth, Northwestern. Time—3m. 29 3-5s. Grenade throw—Illinois and Michigan tied for first and second with 61 hits out of a possible 75; Minnesota and Wisconsin tied for third and fourth with 45 out of 75. Wilson of Illinois, was the highest individual scorer with 25 hits, and Haigh of Michigan, second with 24. Discus throw—Won by Gilfillan, Notre Dame, 135 ft. 6 1-2 in.; Weiss, Illinois, second, 131 ft. 3 in.; Tanhouser, Minnesota, third, 121 ft. 1 in.; Baker, Michigan, fourth, 119 ft. 2 in. Javelin throw, free style—Won by Wilson, Illinois, 177 ft. 2 1-4 in.; Grossman, Chicago, second, 165 ft. 3 3-4 in.; Griffith, Ohio State, third, 164 ft. 11 in.; Weiss, Illinois, fourth, 162 ft. 2 1-4 in. Hammer throw—Won by Jordan, Purdue, 134 ft. 1 in.; Anderson, Illinois, second, 128 ft. 3 in.; Davis, Minnesota, third, 124 ft.; Pike, Illinois, fourth, 121 ft. 11 in. High jump—Won by Osborn, Missouri; Later, Michigan and Rice, Kansas, tied for second and third; Linn, Northwestern, fourth. Height 5 ft. 11 3-4 in. Running broad jump—Won by Johnson, Michigan, 23 ft. 11 1-4 in.; Lang, Illinois, second,

22 ft. 7 1-2 in.; Rice, Kansas, third, 22 ft. 3 in.; Kriedler, Illinois, fourth, 22 ft. 1 1-2 in. Pole vault—Won by Cross, Michigan, height, 12 ft.; Kiefer, Purdue, Lang, Illinois, and Erwin, Drake, tied for second, third and fourth. Height, 11 ft. 6 in. Shot put—Won by Glifillan, Notre Dame, 40 ft. 8 7-8 in.; Baker, Michigan, second, 40 ft. 8 1-4 in.; G. Houser, Minnesota, third, 40 ft. 6 1-2 in.; Bohn, American School of Osteopathy, fourth, 40 ft. 4 5-8 in.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908, and J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 220-yard run around a turn—22s., William Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. Straightaway— 21 3-5s., J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., Binga Dismond, Chicago, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 880-yard run—1m. 53 1-5s., Don Scott, Mississippi A. and A., Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 15 4-5s., E. H. Fall, Oberlin, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1917. Two-mile run—9m. 33 2-5s., A. H. Mason, Illinois, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 120-yard high hurdles—14 3-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 220-yard low hurdles—23 4-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. Pole vault—12 ft. 8 1-4 in., J. K. Gold, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 5-8 in., W. French, Kansas, June 4, 1910. Running broad jump—23 ft. 11 3-4 in., Carl Johnson, Michigan, Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1918. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Throwing the discus—155 ft. 2 in., A. M. Mucks, Wisconsin, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 21 4-5s., Chicago (Campbell, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond), Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Javelin throw—194 ft. 11 in., C. G. Higgins, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1917.

YALE-HARVARD-PRINCETON MEET.

The first triangular track meet ever held between Yale, Harvard and Princeton was staged at New Haven, May 25. Point scores: Princeton 49 1-3, Yale 41 2-3, Harvard 13.

Summaries, finals only: 120-yard hurdles—Won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; G. C. Buzby, Princeton, third. Time—15 3-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by S. A. Stewart, Princeton; R. E. Brown, Princeton, second; F.P.Heffelfinger, Yale, third. Time—10 2-5 s. One-mile run—Won by Capt. E. B. Fisher, Yale; E. E. Lucas, Harvard, second; W. L. Savage, Princeton, third. Time—4m. 36 3-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by J. H. Barrett, Princeton; F. P. Heffelfinger, Yale, second; P. E. Stevenson, Harvard, third. Time—50 4-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by C. R. Erdman, Princeton; G. A. Trowbridge, Princeton, second; G. C. Buzby, Princeton, third. Time—25s. High jump—Won by B. M. Brock, Princeton; T. Y. Lin, Yale, second; third place tie between S. Vanderbilt, Yale, L. S. Hitchcock, Yale, and W. Baird, Princeton. Height—5 ft. 8 1-2 in. Shot put—Won by R. Cleveland, Princeton; A. Stevens, Harvard, second; A. Vorys, Yale, third. Cleveland's throw, 39 ft. 8 1-4 in. Half-mile run—Won by H. W. Cheel, Yale; D. J. Duggan, Harvard, second; H. D. Costigan, Harvard, third. Time—2m. 1 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Krauss, Yale; J. S. Montgomery, Princeton, second; H. G. Waterman, Yale, third. Time—10m. 7s. Hammer throw—Won by A. Stevens, Harvard; A. Vorys, Yale, second; R. Thompson, Yale, third. Distance—110 ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Won by G. F. Sweeny, Yale; W. W. Webber, Yale, second; D. B. Ford, Yale, third. Height—12 ft. 220-yard dash—Won by J. H. Barrett, Princeton; F. G. Thompson, Yale, second; F. P. Heffelfinger, Yale, third. Time—22 2-5s. Broad jump—Won by D. B. Ford, Yale; E. W. Munsell, Princeton, second; H. E. Frey, Princeton, third. Distance—20 ft. 10 in.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. MEET.

Thirty-second annual meet held at Cambridge, Mass., May 17-18. Point scores: Mass. Tech. 74, Brown 25, Holy Cross and Bowdoin 13 each, Amherst 8, Williams and Wesleyan 6 each, Boston College 5, Tufts and Middlebury 2 each.

Summaries, finals only: 120-yard hurdles—Won by O. A. Mills, Mass. Tech.; A. Thompson, Bowdoin, second; M. E. Goodridge, Mass. Tech., third; K. E. Low, Amherst, fourth. Time—16 3-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by T. W. Bossert, Mass. Tech.; R. W. Mullane, Brown, second; R. J. Keeler, Wesleyan, third; J. B. Ormon, Mass. Tech., fourth. Time—10 1-5s. One-mile run—Won by James B. Goodwin, Bowdoin; W. A. Herzog, Mass. Tech., second; F. Jones, Middlebury, third; H. R. Dorr, Mass. Tech., fourth. Time—4m. 33s. 440-yard run—Won by T. H. Mahoney, jr., Holy Cross; G. Bawden, Mass. Tech., second; L. C. Wyman, Bowdoin, third; P. Scott, Mass. Tech., fourth. Time—50 3-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by R. H. Mullane, Brown; T. W. Bossert, Mass. Tech., second; A. Saunders, Tufts, third; C. A. Newton, Mass. Tech., fourth. Time—22 3-5s. 880-yard run—Won by G. G. McCarten, Mass. Tech.; G. Bawden, Mass. Tech., second; G. E. Westland, Mass. Tech., third; E. G. Van Hoesen, Williams, fourth. Time—2m. Two-mile run—Won by S. F. Halfacru, Mass. Tech.; W. K. McApon, Mass. Tech., second; R. C. Stimson, Wesleyan, third; J. F. McKenna, Holy Cross, fourth. Time—9m. 53 4-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by O. A. Mills, Mass. Tech.; R. W. Besser, Brown, second; K. B. Low, Amherst, third; M. E. Goodridge, Mass. Tech., fourth. Time—26 4-5s. Pole vault—Won by M. F. Sheldon, Mass. Tech.; 10 ft. 6 in., A. S. Thoren, Brown, second; K. M. Wooden, Brown, third; A. H. Fletcher, Mass. Tech., fourth. Running broad jump—Won by A. F. Keiser, Williams; 20 ft. 9 1-4 in., H. C. Peters, Brown, second; I. H. Wilson, Mass. Tech., third; G. L. Reinacker, Brown, fourth. Running high jump—Won by M. Anderson, Amherst, 5 ft. 9 1-4 in.; H. Ash, Mass. Tech., second; H. C. Hierse, Mass. Tech., third; L. R. Bliss, Brown, fourth. Sixteen-pound shot put—Won by T. G. Dignan, Holy Cross, 39 ft. 4 1-2 in.; J. Sinclair, Brown, second; R. M. Anderson, Wesleyan, third; J. W. Keller, Mass. Tech., fourth. Sixteen-pound hammer throw—Won by T. McNamara, Boston College, 110 ft. 9 1-2 in.; F. L. Raymond, Mass. Tech., second; J. K. Donaghy, Holy Cross, third; N. D. Stewart, Bowdoin, fourth. Discus throw—Won by C. W. Drew, Mass. Tech., 117 ft. 8 in.; J. W. Keller, Mass. Tech., second; N. D. Stewart, Bowdoin, third; A. T. Hindmarsh, Brown, fourth.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 26-27.

Results, championship events only: South Atlantic Intercollegiate A. A. Championship, one-mile relay—Won by Johns Hopkins; second, Georgetown; third, Virginia Military Institution. Time—3m. 36 2-5s. Middle Atlantic States Conference A. A. Championship. one-mile realy—Won by Lafayette; second, Swarthmore; third, Dickinson; fourth, New York University. Time—3m. 36 4-5s. Two-mile College relay, Championship of America—Won by Mass. Tech. (Herzog, Westlund, Bowden, McCarten); second, Chicago (Feurstein, Green, Spear, McCosh); third, Pennsylvania (Brooks, Stauffer, Zutter, Clayton). Time 8m. 19 2-5s. One-mile, freshman, College Relay Championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania State (Parent, Schollar, Grimes, Denning); second, Pennsylvania; third, Syracuse. Time—3m. 31 3-5s. One-mile Preparatory School Relay Championship of America—Won by Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.; second, Mercersburg, Mercersburg, Pa.; third, Exeter, Exeter, N. H.; fourth, St. Benedict's, Newark, N. J. Time—3m. 31s. One-mile High School Relay Championship of America—Won by Baltimore Poly Institution; second, Washington (D. C.) Central; third, Newark (N. J.) Central. Time—3m. 35 3-5s. One-mile relay, Army and Navy—Won by Camp Dix (Anderson, Finch, Kelley, Berry); second, Pelham Bay Naval Station; third, Charleston, S. C., Naval Station. Time—3m. 31 2-5s. One-mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Pittsburgh (Speck, Peters, Albrecht, Shea); second, Missouri; third, Pennsylvania; fourth, Pennsylvania State. Time—3m. 29 1-5s. Four-mile College Relay Championship of America—Won by Iowa State College (Ried, Cromer, Stone,

COLLEGE ATHLETICS—*Continued*

Hawthorne); second, Columbia; third, Pennsylvania; fourth, Lafayette. Time—18m. 53 4-5s.

PENTATHLON EVENTS.

200-Metre Race—Won by Bechtel, Lafayette; time, 22 3-5s.; second, Haddock, Kansas, 23 1-5s.; third, tie, Shea, Dartmouth, and Demming, Pennsylvania State, 23 4-5s.; fifth, Bartels, Pennsylvania, 24s. Fourteen starters. Discus throw—Won by Bartels, Pennsylvania, 113 ft. 10 1-4 in.; second, Robeson, Rutgers, 112 ft. 4 1-2 in.; third, Shea, Dartmouth, 102 ft. 3 1-2 in.; fourth, Chandler, Swarthmore, 101 ft. 8 3-4 in.; fifth, Hammond, Univ. of South, 96 ft. 7 1-2 in.; sixth, Emery, Pennsylvania State, 96 ft. 1 1-2 in. 1500-metre race—Won by Bechtel, Lafayette; second, Shea, Dartmouth; third, Hammond, Univ. of South; fourth, Haddock, Kansas; fifth, Emery, Pennsylvania State; sixth, Bartels, Pennsylvania. Time, 4m. 56 3-5s. Throwing Javelin—Won by Bartels, Pennsylvania, 142 ft. 3 in.; second, Chandler, Swarthmore, 139 ft. 11 in.; third, Emery, Pennsylvania State, 139 ft.; fourth, Hammond, Univ. of South, 137 ft. 6 in.; fifth, Robeson, Rutgers; sixth, Wilthenn, Rutgers; seventh, Shea, Dartmouth. Fourteen starters. Broad jump—Won by M. B. Haddock, Kansas, 20 ft. 3 1-2 in.; second, J. Bartels, Pennsylvania, 20 ft. 2 1-2 in.; third, T. Farrell, Lafayette, 20 ft. 1-4 in.; fourth, Shea, Dartmouth, 20 ft.; fifth, Bechtel, Lafayette, 19 ft. 11 in.; sixth, Hammond, Univ. of South, 19 ft. 10 1-4 in.; seventh, Gilfillan, Notre Dame, 19 ft. 9 in. Fifteen starters.

Point Score—Bartels, 15; Shea, 19; Haddock, 24; Hammond, 25; Brechtel. 26; Emery, 30.

DUAL AND TRIANGULAR MEETS.

March 16—Michigan defeated Chicago, 52 points to 20 (indoor), at Ann Arbor. Mich.

April 14—Stanford defeated California, 69 points to 53, at Stanford, Cal.

April 20—Georgia Tech., 62 points, Davidson, 32. Sewanee, 16, Mississippi, 5, at Atlanta, Ga.

April 27—Wisconsin defeated Ripon College, 95 1-2 points to 56 1-2, at Ripon, Wis.

May 1—Lafayette defeated Stevens, 81 points to 31, at Easton, Pa.

May 4—Navy defeated Lehigh, 98 1-3 points to 5 2-3, at Annapolis, Md. Illinois defeated Notre Dame, 69 2-3 points to 56 1-3, at Champaign, Ill. Princeton defeated Columbia, 66 1-2 points to 41 1-2, at Princeton, N. J. Holy Cross defeated Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 77 points to 49, at Springfield, Mass. Indiana defeated Depauw, 85 to 55, at Bloomington, Ind. Harvard freshmen defeated Andover Academy, 60 to 48, at Andover, Mass. Cornell defeated Massachusetts, 82 to 44, at Ithaca, N. Y.

May 8—Swarthmore defeated Haverford, 68 to 36, at Swarthmore, Pa. Holy Cross defeated Tufts, 79 to 47, at Worcester, Mass. Massachusetts defeated Harvard, 67 to 50, at Cambridge, Mass. Lafayette defeated Muhlenberg, 79 to 33, at Easton, Pa.

May 11—Georgetown defeated Johns Hopkins, 102 to 85, at Baltimore, Md. Pittsburgh defeated Navy, 73 1-3 to 43 2-3, at Annapolis, Md. Columbia defeated Brown, 64 to 53, at Providence, R. I. Minnesota defeated Wisconsin, 72 to 71, at Minneapolis, Minn. Dartmouth won the Connecticut Valley Intercollegiate Meet with 88 points; Holy Cross 29; Springfield Y. M. C. A. College 6, and Rensselaer Polytechnic 3, at Springfield, Mass. Georgetown Univ. won the South Atlantic track and field meet with 102 points, Johns Hopkins 85, at Baltimore, Md. Columbia defeated Brown, 64 to 53, at Providence, R. I. Wabash defeated Franklin, 74 to 39, at Crawfordsville, Ind. Notre Dame defeated Michigan Agri. College, 84 1-2 to 35 1-5, at South Bend, Ind. Stevens defeated New York Univ., 62 to 50, at New York, N. Y. Yale freshmen defeated Princeton freshmen, 52 1-2 to 51 1-2, at Princeton, N. J. Williams defeated Union, 71 1-3 to 45 2-3, at Schenectady, N. Y. Lafayette defeated Lehigh, 74 to 36, at Easton, Pa. Mercersburg won the Princeton meet with 48 5-6 points; Hill 48 1-3; Bethlehem Prep. 14 1-4; Lawrenceville 7 1-4; St. Benedict's 7; Blair 4 1-3; Pedle 4; Allentown Prep. 3; at Princeton, N. J. Cornell defeated Pennsylvania freshmen, 75 to 42, at Philadelphia, Pa. Stevens defeated New York Univ., 62 to 50, at New York, N. Y. Illinois defeated Chicago, 70 1-2 to 64 1-2, at Champaign, Ill.

May 18—Ohio State Univ. won the Ohio S. A. A. meet with 45 points; Ohio Wesleyan 28; Oberlin 27; Miami 24; Cincinnati 15 1-2; Denison 14 1-2; Case 11, at Columbus, Ohio. Phillips-Exeter won the Yale Interscholastic meet with 46 1-2 points; Hill 42 1-2; St. Benedict's 11; Hotchkiss 9, at New Haven, Ct. Navy defeated Pennsylvania, 68 to 48, at Annapolis, Md. Michigan defeated Notre Dame, 86 1-2 to 48 1-2, at Ann Arbor, Mich. Lafayette won the Middle States Intercollegiate meet with 45 points; Swarthmore 30 1-2; Delaware State 17; Rutgers 16; Stevens 15; New York Univ. 11.

May 25—Michigan defeated Chicago, 87 to 48, at Chicago, Ill. Princeton won Freshmen triangular meet with 49 1-3 points; Yale 41 2-3; Harvard 13, at New Haven, Ct. Williams and Amherst tied in their dual track meet with 63 points each, at Williamstown, Mass. Rochester defeated Hamilton, 60 to 57 points, at Utica, N. Y. Andover Academy won Harvard Interscholastic meet with 39 points; Worcester 38 1-2; High School of Commerce 19, at Cambridge, Mass. Yale freshmen defeated Harvard freshmen, 81 1-2 to 35 1-2, at New Haven, Ct. Union defeated Rensselaer, 71 to 55, at Troy, N. Y.

May 30—Phillips-Exeter defeated Phillips-Andover in annual dual meet, 72 1-2 to 23 1-2, at Exeter, N. H.

June 1—Wisconsin defeated Chicago, 100 to 44, at Madison, Wis. Rensselaer defeated Rochester, 66 to 50, at Troy, N. Y.

GOLF.

War activities and restrictions curtailed tournament golf play throughout the country in 1918. There was no national championship play and few State or sectional titular tournaments. Of those played the results in the more important events follow:

North and South open championship, Pinehurst, N. C., Walter Hagen, 293; Jim Barnes, 295; Emmet French, 295; Fred McLeod, 296. North and South amateur championship, final round, I. S. Robeson defeated R. S. Stranahan 1 up, 36 holes. Women's North and South championship, final round. Mrs. D. C. Hurd defeated R. H. Barlow 5 and 3. Florida West Coast open championship, Jock Hutchinson, 284; J. M. Barnes, 286; Fred McLeod, 292. Florida East Coast open championship, J. M. Barnes, 299; Walter Hagen, 300; P. J. Doyle, 307. South Florida open championship, Jock Hutchinson, 148; Emmet French, 156; Charles Hoffner, 159. Florida amateur championship, final round, L. T. Hopkins defeated General W. N. P. Darrow 3 and 2; women's championship, final round, Ethel Campbell defeated Mrs. C. J. Felber 2 and 1. Southern California open championship, Mike Brady, 299, John Black, 301. Women's Western championship, final round, Elaine Rosenthal defeated Frances Hadfield 4 and 3. Women's Metropolitan (New York and vicinity) championship, final round, Mrs. T. Hucknall defeated Mrs. S. A. Herzog 6 and 4. Trans-Mississippi championship at Kansas City, final round, G. L. Conley defeated Frank Griggs 6 and 4. Rhode Island State championship, at Providence, final round, Danny Fairchild defeated Jesse Linton 9 and 8. Connecticut State championship, New Haven, Conn., final round, H. S. White defeated R. D. Sanford 1 up. Minnesota State championship, St. Paul, final round, R. G. Hopwood defeated F. E. Mahler 2 and 1. Senior Golf Association championship, Apawamis course, won by W. E. Truesdell, 172; second, Edward Hasse, 173.

A feature of the American golf season was an international match for seniors between picked teams of United States and Canadian senior golfers played at Montreal, Canada. The Canadian team won 23 points to 19. The result of the match by points follows:

American—W. E. Truesdell, 0; C. J. Waldo, 1; J. A. Tyng, 2, D. P. Kingsley, 3; W. Clark, 3; Frank Presbrey, 0; J. H. Ottley, 2; G. Wright, 0; Justice Pitney, 0; M. W. Herbert, 0; G. P. Fiske, 0; J. A. Flynn, 2; Dr. C. Macdonald, 0; Dr. S. Elmendorf,

GOLF—*Continued.*

0; T. J. Wessels, 2; L. H. Folsom, 3; W. H. Canterbury, 0; O. Hochmeyer, 1. Total, 19.

Canadian—G. S. Lyon, 3; G. T. Brown, 2; P. D. Ross, 1; Hon. M. Burrell, 0; J. E. Caldwell, 0; E. A. Bernard, 3; W. R. Smyth, 1; A. A. Wilson, 2; D. R. F. Ruttan, 0; J. W. McGregor, 1; C. C. Holland, 3; G. E. Moberly, 0; W. N. Machan, 3; R. M. Greene, 3; T. A. Roiphe, 0; F. Reid, 0; Col. J. B. Miller, 1; Dr. Rons, 0. Total, 23.

College Golf—Team matches—Columbia defeated Pennsylvania, 10 to 6 and 13 to 4 in home and home matches. Georgia Tech defeated Yale 17 to 0 at New Haven, and Columbia, 15 to 0, at Englewood, N. J. Columbia defeated Williams 12 to 5 at Garden City, and Princeton 4 matches to 2 at Princeton. Harvard defeated Dartmouth 4 matches to 1 at Cambridge. Princeton defeated Pennsylvania 11 to 6 at Philadelphia.

PREVIOUS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

United States Open Championship, 1916, at Minikanda Club, Minneapolis, Minn. Final round, June 30. Won by Charles G. Evans, Jr., amateur, 286; J. Hutchinson, 288, second; J. M. Barnes, 290, third. 1915, at Short Hills, N. J., won by Jerome Travers, amateur, 297; second, T. L. McNamara, professional, 298; third, R. G. McDonald, 300. 1914, at Midlothian, Chicago, Ill., won by W. C. Hagen, score 290; Charles Evans, Jr., 291, second; George Sargent, third. 1913, at Brookline, Mass., won by Francis Ouimet, 72, with Harry Vardon, 77, second, and Edward Ray, 78, third, after a triple tie in final round of 304. 1912, at Buffalo, N. Y., won by Jack McDermott, 294, with Tom McNamara, 296, second, and Alex. Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third. 1911, at Wheaton, Ill., after a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307, J. J. McDermott won in the playoff, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., Alex. Smith, 298. 1909, at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket Club, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alex. Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, Harry Vardon, 313.

United States Amateur, 1916, at Merion Club, Philadelphia. Charles G. Evans, Jr., Chicago, defeated Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play. 1915, at Detroit, Mich., Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated John G. Anderson, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play. 1914, at Manchester, Vt., Francis Ouimet defeated Jerome D. Travers, 6 up and 5 to play. 1913, at Garden City, L. I., J. D. Travers defeated J. G. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. 1912, at Wheaton, Ill., J. Travers defeated Charles Evans, Jr., 7 up and 6 to play. 1911, at Rye, N. Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass., W. C. Fownes, Jr., defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, Ill., H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. 1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States Ladies' Championship, 1916, at Waverly, Mass. Miss Alexia Sterling, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 up and 1 to play. 1915, at Lake Forest, Ill. Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, by 3 up and 2 to play. 1914, at Glen Cove, N. Y., Mrs. H. Jackson, Boston, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, 1 up. 1913, played at Wilmington, Del., October 18. Miss G. Ravenscroft of England defeated Miss M. Hollins, 2 up. 1912, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, 3 up and 2 to play. 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell, 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County. Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Ill., Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

UNITED STATES INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS.

50-yard run—5 3-5s., E. C. Jessup, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904.

60-yard run—6 2-5s., S. Butler, Hutchinson (Kan.) High School, Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914.

100-yard run—9 4-5s., Ernest E. Nelson, Volkmann School, Cambridge, May 2, 1908; Charles Hoyt, Greenfield High School, Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1913; W. J. Carter, Chicago University High, Ann Arbor, Mich., March 23, 1914; Evan Pearson, North Central High School, Spokane, Wash., May 20, 1916.

220-yard run—21 2-5s., W. J. Carter, Jr., Chicago University High, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23, 1914.

400-yard run—42 3-5s., Frank Sloman, Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, Cal., October 16, 1915.

440-yard run (around turn)—48 4-5s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1912; 48 1-5s. (straightaway), Frank Sloman, Polytechnic High School, San Francisco, Cal., October 16, 1915.

880-yard run—1m. 55s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Academy, Princeton, N. J., May 4, 1912.

One-mile run—4 m. 23 3-5s., Ed. Shields, Mercersburg Academy, Port Deposit, Md., May 20, 1916.

Two-mile run—9m. 51 3-5s., C. Boughton, Newark Central H. S., Princeton, N. J., May 23, 1914.

120-yard hurdle—15 2-5s., H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1912; H. Whitted, Citrus Union School, Stanford, Cal., April 13, 1912.

220-yard hurdle—24 2-5s., C. Cory, Chicago University High School, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23 and 24, 1913; Frank Loomis, Oregon High School, Minneapolis, Minn., May 27, 1916.

Running high jump—6ft. 3 5-8in., W. M. Oler, Pawling School, Cambridge, Mass., May 25, 1912.

Running broad jump—23ft. 7 1-5in., P. G. Stiles, Culver Military Academy, Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1913.

Pole vault—12ft. 8in., S. Landers, Oregon High School, Minneapolis, Minn., May 27, 1916.

Pole vault, indoor—12ft. 1in., Eugene Schobinger, Harvard School, Chicago, Ill., February 18, 1911.

Putting 8-lb. shot, indoor—59ft. 3-8in., George Bronder, Poly Prep, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16, 1915.

Putting 12-lb. shot—55ft. 9in., A. M. Mucks, Oshkosh High School, Oshkosh, Wis., January 19, 1912.

Putting the 16-lb. shot—45ft. 6 1-4in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903.

Throwing 12-lb. hammer—197ft. 1-2in., L. J. Talbott, Washington, Pa., May 25, 1907.

Throwing discus—139ft. 5 1-2in., B. L. Byrd, Champaign, Ill., May 21, 1910.

Throwing junior discus (7ft. circle)—155ft. 4in., R. G. Walker, Passaic High School, Ohio Field, New York City, April 18, 1914.

Throwing junior discus (8ft. 2 1-2in. circle)—158ft. 2 3-4in., R. G. Walker, Passaic High School, Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., May 1, 1915.

One-quarter mile relay—46 4-5s., University High School, Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910.

One-half mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern University, May 23, 1903.

One-mile relay—3m. 27 1-5s., Los Angeles High School relay team, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910.

Pole vault record for boys under ten years—5ft. 10 1-2in., Robert E. Graves, eight years four months old, Marshfield, Oregon, July 3, 1912.

Throwing javelin—184ft. 9 1-2in., H. B. Liversedge, Stanford, Cal., April 11, 1914.

BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL.

Lack of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. Abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

January 1—Joe Lynch K. O. Andy Burns, three rounds, New York City. Bartley Madden K. O. Tommy McCarthy, five rounds, Pittsfield, Mass. Jack Britton defeated Jimmy Duffy, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Tommy Tuohey defeated Tommy Elm, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Shamus O'Brien defeated Joe Hyland, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Frankie Callahan defeated Eddie Wagond, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Johnny Griffith vs. Bryan Downey, D., twelve rounds, Akron, Ohio.

January 7—"Baltimore" Dundee K. O. Joe Thomas, eleven rounds, Baltimore, Md. Lew Tendler defeated Willie Jackson, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

January 9—Charley Weinert defeated Gunboat Smith, twelve rounds, R. D., Providence, R. I.

January 10—Fred Fulton K. O. Henry "Texas" Tate, two rounds, Joplin, Mo.

January 14—Harry Greb K. O. Battling Kopln, one round, Charlerol, Pa. Johnny Dundee defeated Pal Moran, twenty rounds, R. D., New Orleans, La. Patsy Cline vs. Johnny Tillman, D., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Ted Lewis vs. Soldier Bartfield, D., twelve rounds, Columbus, Ohio

January 15—Battling Levinsky vs. Bill Brennan, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

January 16—Jack Britton defeated Tommy Robson, twelve rounds, R. D., Providence, R. I.

January 18—Joe Welling defeated Shamus O'Brien, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Fred Fulton vs. Billy Miske, D., ten rounds, St. Paul, Minn.

January 21—Harry Greb defeated Augie Ratner, twenty rounds, R. D., New Orleans, La. Lew Tendler defeated Frankie Callahan, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

January 23—Ted Lewis defeated Soldier Bartfield, ten rounds, P. V., Toronto, Can.

January 25—George Chip defeated Jack Dillon, ten rounds, P. V., Duluth, Minn. Jack Dempsey K. O. Homer Smith, one round, Racine, Wis. Jack Wolfe defeated Johnny Ertle, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

January 28—Frankie Burns K. O. Dutch Brandt, ten rounds, New Orleans, La. Joe Lynch K. O. Kid Williams, four rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Sergeant Pat O'Keefe K. O. Bandsman Blake, two rounds, London, Eng. Charlie Weinert defeated Tom Cowler, two rounds, F., Boston, Mass.

January 30—Harry Greb defeated Zulu Kid, thirteen rounds, R. D., Bridgeport, Ct. George Chaney defeated Packey Hommey, nine rounds, stopped, Baltimore, Md.

February 2—John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion of America, died at Boston, Mass.

February 4—Jack Dempsey defeated Carl Morris, six rounds, F., Buffalo, N. Y. Ted Lewis defeated Johnny Tillman, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Tommy Robson defeated Walter Mohr, twelve rounds, R. D., Chelsea, Mass.

February 5—Johnny Ertle defeated Arthur Simons, ten rounds, P. V., New Orleans, La. Tom Gibbons defeated George Chip, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 7—Joe Eagan defeated Bryan Downey, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.

February 11—Jack Britton defeated Marty Cross, twelve rounds, R. D., Providence, R. I. Patsy Cline vs. Johnny Dundee, D., twenty rounds, R. D., New Orleans, La. Fred Fulton K. O. Tom McMahon, four rounds, Denver, Col. Lew Tendler K. O. Tommy Tuohey, four rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Tommy Gibbons defeated Clay Turner, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

February 12—Jabez White defeated Pal Moore, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

February 14—Jack Dempsey K. O. Jim Flynn, one round, Chicago, Ill.

February 15—Frank Moran K. O. Sergeant Jones, two rounds, Greenville, S. C.

February 17—Harry Wills K. O. Sam McVey, six rounds, Panama.

February 18—Pal Moore defeated Jack Sharkey, ten rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md. Ted Lewis K. O. Jimmy Duffy, one round, Toledo, Ohio.

February 18—Harry Greb defeated Bob Moha, ten rounds, R. D., Cincinnati, Ohio. George Chaney defeated Eddie Wallace, ten rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md. Willie Jackson vs. Rocky Kansas, ten rounds, D., P. V., Buffalo, N. Y.

February 25—Mike O'Dowd defeated Harry Greb, ten rounds, P. V., St. Paul, Minn. Fred Fulton defeated Frank Moran, three rounds, stopped, New Orleans, La. Ted Lewis defeated Soldier Bartfield, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Jack Dempsey K. O. Bill Brennan, six rounds, Milwaukee, Wis. Kid Williams defeated Joe Leopold, ten rounds, R. D., Denver, Col.

February 26—Ted Lewis defeated Willie Langford, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Joe Welling K. O. Eddie Dorsey, eight rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

March 1—Fred Fulton K. O. Jim Harper, two rounds, Chattanooga, Tenn.

March 4—Harry Greb defeated Jack Dillon, twelve rounds, P. V., Toledo, Ohio. Lew Tendler defeated Pete Hartley, four rounds, stopped, Philadelphia, Pa. Joseph Lynch defeated Eddie Wimler, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa. Frank Nelson defeated Pal Moran, fifteen rounds, R. D., New Orleans, La.

March 7—Tommy Gibbons defeated George Chip, ten rounds, P. V., St. Paul Minn. Jack Wolfe defeated Willie Devore, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio. Jack Malone K. O. Eddie Moha, ten rounds, Milwaukee, Wis. George Chaney defeated Benny Volger, fifteen rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md. Ted Lewis defeated Jack Britton, ten rounds, R. D., Atlanta, Ga.

March 8—Hugh Walker defeated Gunboat Smith, twelve rounds, P. V., Joplin, Mo. Tom Gibbons defeated George Chip, ten rounds, P. V., Scranton, Pa.

March 9—Ted Lewis defeated Kid Paris, eight rounds, P. V., Chattanooga, Tenn. Johnny Dundee defeated George Chaney, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 11—Fred Fulton K. O. Tom Cowler, five rounds, St. Louis, Mo. Frankie Burns vs. Al. Shubert, D., Cleveland, Ohio. Frankie Callahan defeated Young Terry McGovern, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Jack Thompson K. O. Cleve Hawkins, three rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 12—Johnny Dundee defeated Harry Carlson, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

March 13—Tommy Gibbons K. O. Silent Martin, ten rounds, Baltimore, Md.

March 15—Paul Bloom defeated John Martin, twelve rounds, R. D., New Haven, Ct.

March 17—Jack Dempsey K. O. Jack Smith, one round, Memphis, Tenn.

March 18—Harry Greb defeated Willie Langford, six rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y.

March 19—Matt Brock defeated Willie Jackson, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

March 21—Jack Britton K. O. Vic Moran, six rounds, Chattanooga, Tenn. Pal Moore vs. Roy Moore, D., ten rounds, Peoria, Ill.

March 22—Lew Tendler defeated Frankie Nelson, four rounds, stopped, Buffalo, N. Y. Tommy Gibbons defeated Gus Christie, twelve rounds, P. V., Des Moines, Iowa. Jack Dillon vs. Bill Scott, D., ten rounds, Muncle, Ind.

March 25—Jack Dempsey K. O. Tom Riley, one round, Joplin, Mo. Johnny Dundee vs. Willie Jackson, D., fifteen rounds, New Haven, Ct.

March 26—Tommy Robson defeated Augie Ratner, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

April 1—George Chaney defeated Johnny Ray, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Kid Williams defeated Jack Sharkey, twelve rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md.

April 2—Frankie Britt defeated Jimmy Duffy, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

April 3—Lew Tendler defeated Patsy Cline, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Charley Mitchell, famous British heavyweight, died at Hove, Eng., at the age of 57.

April 4—Richie Mitchell K. O. Clonie Tait, eight rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

BOXING—*Continued.*

April 8—Benny Leonard defeated Joe Borrell six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.. Patsy Cline defeated Phil Bloom, seven rounds, disqualified, Boston, Mass. Billy Miske defeated Tom Cowler, seven rounds, stopped, Minneapolis, Minn. Eddie McGoorty K. O. Frankie Brennan, two rounds, Racine, Wis. Tommy Gibbons defeated Clay Turner, ten rounds, P. V., Scranton, Pa.

April 10—Patsy Cline defeated Rocky Kansas, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Billy Devore defeated Packy Hommey, twelve rounds, R. D., Providence, R. I. Bryan Downey defeated Tommy Robson, twelve rounds P. V., Boston, Mass.

April 12—Hugh Walker vs. Eddie McGoorty, D., twelve rounds, Joplin, Mo. Kid Herman defeated Zulu Kid, ten rounds, P. V., Peoria, Ill.

April 13—Benny Leonard defeated Jack Brazzo, four rounds, stopped, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 15—Joe Jeannette defeated Jack Thompson, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Harry Wills K. O. Sam Langford, six rounds, Panama.

April 16—Ted Lewis defeated Joe Eagan, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis. Soldier Bartfield defeated Jack McCarron, ten rounds, P. V., Toledo, Ohio. Kid Norfolk defeated Porky Flynn, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

April 20—Lew Tendler defeated Terry Brooks, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 23—Lew Tendler K. O. Frankie Britt, three rounds, Boston, Mass.

April 24—Clay Turner defeated George Chip, fifteen rounds, F., Bridgeport, Ct.

April 29—Lew Tendler defeated Willie Jackson, fifteen rounds, P. V., New Haven, Ct.

April 30—Ray Moore vs. Kid Herman, D., ten rounds, Peoria, Ill. Joe Burman defeated Mike Ertle, ten rounds P. V., Milwaukee, Wis.

May 1—Joe Burman defeated Mike Ertle, ten rounds, P. V., Milwaukee, Wis. Marty Cross defeated Joe Eagan, twelve rounds, P. V., Columbus, Ohio.

May 2—Jack Britton vs. Ted Lewis, ten rounds, D., P. V., Scranton, Pa.

May 3—Tommy Gibbons defeated George Chip, twelve rounds, P. V., Des Moines, Iowa. Billy Miske vs. Jack Dempsey, ten rounds, D., P. V., St. Paul, Minn.

May 4—Tom Gibbons defeated George Chip, twelve rounds, P. V., Des Moines, Iowa. Jeff Smith defeated George Robinson, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

May 6—Pal Moore defeated Eddie Wimler, ten rounds, P. V., Baltimore, Md. Joe Burman K. O. Young Mendo, nine rounds, Baltimore, Md. Frankie Callahan defeated Geo. Chaney, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 8—George Chaney defeated Pete Herman, ten rounds, P. V., Baltimore, Md.

May 10—Dick Loadman K. O. Johnny Ertle, three rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

May 11—Benny Leonard defeated Johnny McCarthy, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.

May 13—Lew Tendler defeated Phil Bloom, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 14—Kid Norfolk K. O. George Ashe, three rounds, Boston, Mass. Harry Greb defeated Al McCoy, ten rounds, R. D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

May 16—Jack Britton defeated Tommy Ferguson, ten rounds, P. V., Scranton, Pa. Dick Loadman defeated Willie Devere, ten rounds, P. V., Toledo, Ohio. Frankie Conifrey defeated Charlie Bergen. ten rounds, P. V., Bridgeport, Ct. Harry Greb defeated Clay Turner, ten rounds, P. V., Bridgeport, Ct.

May 17—Ted Lewis defeated Johnny Tillman, twenty rounds, R. D., Denver, Col.

May 19—Harry Wills K. O. Sam Langford, seven rounds, Panama. Harry Greb defeated Soldier Bartfield, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 25—Irish Patsy Cline defeated Harvey Thorpe, twelve rounds, P. V., Joplin, Mo.

May 27—Johnny Dundee defeated Eddie Morgan, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 28—Gunboat Smith defeated Leo Houck, six rounds, P. V., Lancaster, Pa. Battling Levinsky vs. Bartley Madden, fifteen rounds, D., P. V., Bridgeport, Ct.

May 29—Jack Dempsey K. O. Arthur Pelky, one round, Denver, Col.

May 31—Benny Valgar defeated Alvie Miller, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio.

June 1—Kid Williams defeated Geo. Chaney, twelve rounds, R. D., Baltimore, Md. Billy Miske K. O. Henry Henricks, two rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.

June 3—Johnny Dundee defeated Billy DeFoe, twelve rounds, R. D New Haven, Ct.

June 4—Clay Turner K. O. Geo. Robinson, nine rounds, Pittsfield, Mass. Benny Leonard defeated Barney Adair, four rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y. Battling Levinsky defeated Jim Coffey, six rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y.

June 8—Billy Miske vs. Willie Meehan, four rounds, D., R. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

June 12—Jack Britton defeated Bryan Downey, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

June 14—Battling Kopin defeated Walter Mohr, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

June 17—Battling Levinsky defeated Charley Weinert, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

June 18—Johnny Dundee vs. Frankie Britt, twelve rounds, D., R. D., Boston, Mass.

June 20—War Charity Exhibition Bouts: Harry Greb defeated Zulu Kid, six rounds. Frankie Burns vs. Jack Sharkey, six rounds, D. Ted Lewis vs. Jack Britton, six rounds, D. Fred Fulton defeated Oscar Anderson, three rounds and Joe Bonds, three rounds. Joe Welling stopped Kid Meyers, one round. Mike McTigue vs. Frank Carbone, six rounds, P. V., New York City.

June 23—Marty Cross vs. Bryan Downer, fifteen rounds, D., R. D., Dayton, Ohio. Soldier Bartfield vs. Frank Carbone, four rounds, D., P. V., New Haven, Ct. Patsy Cline stopped Knockout Fitzgerald, three rounds, P. V., New Haven, Ct.

June 24—Mickey Donley defeated Johnny Dundee, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

June 25—Ted Lewis defeated Tommy Robson, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass. Benny Leonard defeated Jack Britton, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Harry Greb defeated Frank Carbone, fifteen rounds, R. D., Bridgeport, Ct. Clay Turner defeated Clave Hawkins, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsfield, Mass.

June 26—Eddie McGoorty defeated Geo. Chip, ten rounds, P. V., Racine, Wis.

July 1—Bartley Madden defeated Bill Brennan, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

July 2—Jack Dempsey K. O. Jack McCarty, one round, Tulsa, Okla.

July 3—Frankie Burns defeated Pete Herman, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

July 4—Benny Leonard K. O. Jack Brazzo, eight rounds, Wildwood, N. J. Jack Dempsey K. O. Bob Devere, one round, Joplin, Mo. Ted Lewis defeated Johnny Griffith, twenty rounds, P. V., Akron, Ohio. Harry Greb defeated Bob Moha, ten rounds, P. V., Rock Island, Ill. Jack Dillon defeated Al McCoy, ten rounds, P. V., Charlestown, W. Va. Bartley Madden defeated Clay Turner, ten rounds, P. V., Scranton, Pa.

July 6—Lew Tendler defeated Frankie Callahan, eight rounds, P. V., Atlantic City, N. J. Jack Dempsey K. O. Dan Flynn, one round, Atlanta, Ga.

July 8—Eddie McGoorty defeated Hugh Walker, ten rounds, P. V., Kansas City, Mo.

July 12—Jack Britton defeated K. O. Loughlin, eight rounds, P. V., Atlantic City, N. J. Billy Miske defeated Gunboat Smith, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

July 15—Billy Miske defeated Bartley Madden, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

July 22—Benny Leonard K. O. Young Gradwell, four rounds, Jersey City, N. J.

July 25—Benny Leonard K. O. Johnny Kilbane, three rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 27—Jack Dempsey K. O. Fred Fulton, one round, Jersey City, N. J Harry Greb defeated Eddie McGoorty, ten rounds, R D., Chicago, Ill.

July 29—Frankie Burns defeated Jabez White, eight rounds, P. V., Atlantic City, N. J. Jack Britton K. O. Willie Ryan, four rounds, Jersey City, N. J.

August 2—Frankie Burns vs. Pal Moore, D., eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.

August 6—Jack Britton vs Soldier Bartfield, D., six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOXING—*Continued.*

August 7—Johnny Dundee vs. Frankie Burns, D., twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.
August 9—Harry Greb defeated Clay Turner, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.
August 17—Kid Lewis defeated Walter Mohr, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.
August 20—Johnny Dundee defeated Tommy Tuohey, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.
August 23—Johnny Howard defeated Jeff Smith, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.
August 25—Jack Dempsey K. O. Terry Keilar, five rounds, Dayton, Ohio.
September 6—Pete Herman defeated Zulu Kid, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.
September 9—Clay Turner defeated Joe Bonds, four rounds, stopped, Philadelphia, Pa. Joe Welling defeated Eddie Wallace, eight rounds, P. V. Jersey City, N. J.
September 13—Willie Meehan defeated Jack Dempsey, four rounds, R. D., San Francisco, Cal.
September 14—Jack Dempsey K. O. Jack Moran, one round, Reno, Nev.
September 16—Benny Leonard defeated Harry Pierce, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Jimmy Hanlon defeated Red Dolan, fifteen rounds, R. D., New Orleans, La.
September 17—Jack Britton defeated Tommy Robson, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.
September 18—Lew Tendler defeated George Chaney, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
September 21—Tommy Burns K. O. Tex Foster, four rounds, Prince Rupert, B. C. Billy Miske defeated Harry Greb, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.
September 23—Ted Lewis defeated Benny Leonard, eight rounds, P. V., Newark, N. J.
September 25—Johnny Dundee defeated Frankie Britt, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.
September 30—Soldier Barfield defeated Jack McCarron, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
October 22—Shafer O'Brien defeated Barney Adair, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.
October 28—Johnnie Drummie defeated Mickey Donley, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.
October 29—Johnny Dundee defeated Frankie Callahan, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.
October 31—Sam Langford vs. Jeff Clark, D., twelve rounds, R. D., Lowell, Mass.
November 2—Frankie Callahan defeated Lew Tendler, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.
November 5—Clay Turner defeated Jack Clifford, eight rounds, P. V., Jersey City, N. J.
November 6—Jack Dempsey K. O. Battling Levinsky, three rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
November 9—Frankie Burns K. O. Johnny Ertle, seven rounds, Jersey City, N. J.

AMATEURS.

Amateur Athletic Union National Championships, held at Boston, Mass., April 8-9. Results (semi-final round): 108-pound class—Joe Wiles, Boston, defeated Dave Kamins, New York; Owen McManus, Pittsburgh, defeated Peter Norton, Boston. 115-pound class—James Tomasulo, New York, defeated James Giblin, Boston, two rounds. 125-pound class—James Fruzetti, Brockton, defeated Ray Rodgers, Pittsburgh. 135-pound class—Thomas O'Malley, Philadelphia, defeated Arnold Thornberg, Pittsburgh. 158-pound class—Sam Lagonia, New York, defeated John Newhall, Boston, one round; Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Frank Garyber, Pittsburgh. 175-pound class—Magloire Le Belle, Gardner, defeated James Tully, New York. Heavyweight class—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Magloire Le Belle, Gardner; James Tully, New York, defaulted to P. S. Earle, Camp Devens.

Finals: 108-pound class—Joe Wiles, Boston, defeated Owen McManus, Pittsburgh. 145-pound class—James Sullivan, New York, defeated Val Grunnewald, Pittsburgh. 158-pound class—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated Sam Lagonia, New York, referee's decision. 115-pound class—James Tomasulo, New York, K. O. William Daley, Boston, one round. 175-pound class—John McMinimen, Camp Devens, K. O. Magloire Le Belle, Gardner, two rounds. 125-pound class—James Fruzetti, Brockton, defeated Willy Corbett, Mass. Inst. of Tech. four rounds. 135-pound class—Thomas O'Malley, Philadelphia, defeated Sam Mosberg, New York. Heavyweight class—Martin Burke, New Orleans, defeated P. Searle, Camp Devens.

Metropolitan Association A. A. U. Championships, held at New York, March 25. Results (finals only): 108-pound class—D. Kamins, Clark House A. A., defeated D. Horn, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision. 115-pound class—James Tomasulo, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated M. Schwartz, University Settlement, three rounds, judges' decision. 125-pound class—A. Schick, unattached, defeated H. Garsh, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision. 135-pound class—S. Mosberg, unattached, defeated F. Fauvelt, Union Settlement, three rounds, judges' decision. 145-pound class—J. Sullivan, Union Settlement, defeated L. Algren, Norwegian Turn Verein, three rounds, judges' decision. 158-pound class—S. Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., defeated G. Okum, University Settlement, three rounds, judges' decision. 175-pound class—G. Schalk, unattached, defeated J. Feissner, Newark Y. M. C. A., by default. Heavyweight class—G. Schalk, unattached, defeated C. Duerr, National T. V., two rounds, referee stopped bout.

New England A. A. U. Championships, held at Boston, March 18. Results (finals only): 115-pound class—Bob Josephs, Boston, defeated Danny Kramer, Boston, three rounds. 158-pound class—Billy Rush, Boston Navy Yard, defeated Dan McCormick, Boston, three rounds. 108-pound class—Joe Willis, Chelsea, defeated Gil Starble, Everett, three rounds. 125-pound class—Charles Parker, Boston, defeated Jerry Healy, Boston Navy Yard, one round. 135-pound class—Joe Melanson, Boston, defeated Joe Pangrase, Weymouth, Mass., two rounds. 145-pound class—Al Lacy, Chelsea, defeated Larry Stead, Cambridge, three rounds. 175-pound class—Billy Rush, Boston Navy Yard, defeated Frank Mitchell, Boston, one round.

OTHER AMATEUR MATCHES.

January 8—Boston, Mass., Annual Intercity Tournament between New York and Boston amateur boxers. Won by Boston boxers with victories in three out of five classes.

February 23—Pittsburgh, Pa., Annual Intercity Tournament between New York and Pittsburgh amateur boxers. Won by New York boxers with victories in five out of seven classes.

March 21—Cambridge, Mass., R. M. Sedgewick won Harvard University Boxing Championship, defeating F. C. Fishbeck in three rounds, heavyweight class.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS AND RECEIPTS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions.

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1918, Jess Willard.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1917, Al McCoy; 1917-1918, Mike O'Dowd.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube

BOXING—*Continued.*

Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908, Dixie Kid; 1914-1916, Kid Graves; 1916, Jack Britton; 1917-1918, Ted (Kid) Lewis.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 1912-14, Willie Ritchie; 1914-1917, Freddie Welsh; 1917-1918, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1918, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-15, Kid Williams; 1916-1918, Pete Herman.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF BOXING.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	$270,755
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	151,524
September 3, 1906	Gans	Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	69,715
April 5, 1915	Willard	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	†68,000
December 26, 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sydney, Australia	†67,500
November 3, 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York City	66,300
August 14, 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	63,340
September 11, 1915	‡Gibbons	McFarland	New York City	58,069
August 30, 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York City	56,350
December 20, 1904	Nelson	Britt	Colma, Cal.	48,311
September 7, 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	*45,000
March 8, 1893	Fitzsimmons	Hall	New Orleans, La.	40,000
February 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	37,750
October 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	32,300
March 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	32,245
July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	31,800
November 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	30,800
June 29, 1916	Dillon	Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	28,521
September 9, 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	27,775
March 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	22,000
October 31, 1904	Britt	Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21,761
August 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Francisco, Cal.	21,760
December 2, 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	21,000
March 31, 1903	Corbett	McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	20,880

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. †Estimated. ‡Ten-round, no-decision bout.

WRESTLING.

JANUARY 18, New York City—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Bernhoff Hansen in straight falls. Time—24m. 5s. and 8m. 2s.

January 26, Atlanta, Ga.— Ed Lewis defeated Tommy Draak in straight falls. Time—30m. 6s. and 17m. 35s.

January 29, New York City—Wladek Zbyszko defeated John Olin one fall. Time— 1h. 15m. 25s. Joe Stecher defeated Yussif Hussane, one fall. Time—1h. 3m. 8s.

February 1, Sioux City, Ia.—Joe Stecher defeated Otto Frebery in straight falls. Time—1h. 2m. and 2m. 16s.

February 2, Duluth, Mich.—Wladek Zbyszko vs. Charles Cutler, stopped after 1h. 13m. without fall.

February 26, Chicago, Ill.—Joe Stecher defeated Chris Sorenson one fall. Time—1m. 39s. Wladek Zbyszko vs. Steven Savage stopped after 9m. 11s. without fall.

March 1, New York City—Joe Stecher vs. Wladek Zbyszko draw after 2h. time limit expired without fall.

March 8, Houston, Tex.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Yussif Hussane, one fall. Time—1h. 10m.

March 11—Joe Stecher defeated Joe Malcewiczi in straight falls. Time—32m. 4s. and 18m. 31s.

March 19, New York City— Ed Lewis defeated Wladek Zbyszko on referee's decision of foul after 37m. 25s. of match.

April 12, Des Moines, Ia.—Earl Caddoch defeated John Olin in straight falls. Time—54m. 10s and 18m. 6s.

April 17, Washington, D. C.—Joe Stecher defeated John Dorelli in straight falls. Time—10m. 1s. and 20m. 13s.

April 18, Boston, Mass.—Joe Stecher defeated Yussif Hussane, one fall. Time—1h. 33m. 11s.

April 18, Sioux City, Ia.—Earl Caddock defeated Demetrous Tofalos in straight falls. Time—20m. and 12m. 3s.

April 20, Hartford, Conn.—Joe Stecher defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in straight falls. Time—48m. 17s. and 37m. 49s.

April 26, New York City— Joe Stecher vs Ed Lewis draw, referee's decision after 2h. match without fall.

May 1, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Earl Caddock defeated John Freburg in straight falls. Time—1h. 5m. and 4m. 16s

May 7, Kansas City, Mo.—Earl Caddock defeated Yussif Hussane in straight falls. Time—47m. 30s. and 6m. 25s.

May 9, Chicago, Ill.—Earl Caddock defeated Wladek Zbyszko on referee's decision after 2h. match without fall.

May 11, Louisville, Ky.— Ed Lewis defeated Wladek Zbyszko on referee's decision after each had won fall. Zbyszko won first fall in 1h. 34m and Lewis second in 35m. 21s.

May 14, Knoxville, Tenn.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Yussif Hussane two out of three falls. Hussane won first in 27m.; Zbyszko, second and third in 9m. 7s. and 3m. 19s.

May 23, Boston, Mass.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated John Freburg, one fall. Time—1h. 5m 15s.

May 23, Battle Creek, Mich.—Hanry Irslinger vs. Billy Schober, draw after 2h. match without fall

June 12, Waterloo Ia.—Earl Caddock defeated John Olin in straight falls. Time—36m. 30s and 10m. 9s.

June 12, Omaha, Neb.—Joe Stecher defeated Wladek Zbyszko on referee's decision after one fall. Time—2h. 3m. 13s.

June 17, Sioux City, Ia.— Ed Lewis defeated John Freburg, one fall. Time—37m. 7s.

June 21, Des Moines, Ia.—Earl Caddock defeated Ed Lewis on referee's decision after 2h. 30m. match without fall.

July 4, Casper, Wyo.—Earl Caddock defeated Yussif Hussane in straight falls. Time—1h. 1m. and 23m. 39s.

WRESTLING—*Continued.*

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Columbia University, New York City, March 23. Won by Penn State, 34 points; second, Lehigh, 17, and Cornell, 17; fourth, Pennsylvania, 7; fifth, Columbia, 2. Individual results: 115 pounds—Winner, Horst, Penn State, decision in 21m. over Rofe, Cornell. Second, Rosensweig, Columbia, decision over Rofe, Cornell, 9m.; third, Rofe, Cornell. 125 pounds—Winner, Capt. Bevier, Lehigh, fall over Rose, Pennsylvania, 6:07, bar and chancery; second, Ackerley, Cornell, fall over Rose, Pennsylvania, 8:50, bar and chancery; third, Rose, Pennsylvania, decision over Kwong, Columbia, 9. 135 pounds—Winner, Capt. Long, Penn State, decision over Bullard, Cornell, 9; second, Bullard, Cornell, fall over Lourla, Columbia, 7:07; crotch and body hold; third, Ketterer, Pennsylvania, decision over Werz, Lehigh, 9. 145 pounds—Winner. Shultz, Penn State, fall over Loeser, Lehigh, 6, half Nelson; second, Tuttle, Cornell, fall over Loeser, Lehigh, 8:53, arm and neck hold; third, Hymen, Pennsylvania, decision over Loeser, Lehigh, 9. 158 pounds—Winner, Brown, Penn State, decision over Latimer, Lehigh, 15; second, Latimer, Lehigh, fall over Jensen, Columbia, 5:35, crotch and body hold; third, Webber, Cornell, fall over Jensen, Columbia, 6:23, bar and chancery. 175 pounds—Winner, Nelan, Penn State, fall over Huntington, Cornell, 11:49, arm and neck hold; second, Booth, Lehigh, fall over Huntington, Cornell, 5:08, half Nelson and body hold; third, Huntington, Cornell. Unlimited weight—Winner, Czenarchi, Penn State, fall over Manley, Lehigh, 6:33, crotch and arm hold; second, Manley, Lehigh, decision over Porter, Cornell, 9; third, Porter, Cornell.

DUAL MATCHES.

January 26, Philadelphia—Pennsylvania 4 bouts; Princeton, 3.

February 9, Annapolis—Navy, 26 points; Lehigh, 4 points.

February 16, South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 30 points; Virginia, 0 points.

February 16, New York City—Yale, 22 points; Columbia, 3 points.

February 19, New York City—Boys' Club, 17 points; Princeton, 4 points.

February 23, Andover—Andover, 14 points; Mass. Tech., 5 points.

February 23, State College—Penn State, 24 points; Cornell, 8 points.

March 1, New York City—Pennsylvania, 21 points; Columbia, 6 points.

March 2, New Haven—Yale, 25 points; Princeton, 0 points.

March 2, South Bethlehem—Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., 20 points; Lehigh, 14 points.

March 2, Annapolis—Penn State, 16 points; Navy, 14 points.

March 8, Philadelphia—Cornell, 22 points; Pennsylvania, 10 points.

March 9, State College—Penn State, 26 points; Lehigh, 5 points.

March 9, Annapolis—Navy, 30 points; Cornell, 0 points.

March 16, South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 23 points; Columbia, 9 points.

March 16, Ithaca—Penn State, 25 points; Cornell, 4 points.

AMATEURS.

National Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at Chicago, Ill., April 12. Results, final matches only: 108-pound class—J. F. Meagher, Gary Y. M. C. A., first; Pete Petros, Greek-Olympic A. C., second; D. Harris, Chicago Hebrew Inst., third. 115-pound class—V. V. Vosen, unattached, first; S. Pammow, Chicago Hebrew Inst., second; S. Marion, Seward Park, third. 125-pound class—John Fellos, Greek-Olympic A. C., first; V. V. Vosen, unattached, second; H. E. Hohlsel, Joliet Steel Club, third. 135-pound class—Sypros Vorres, Greek-Olympic A. C., first; L. Frazee, Great Lakes, second. 145-pound class—A. Forst, Great Lakes, first; Geo. Metropoulos, Gary Y. M. C. A., second; Spyros Vorres, Greek-Olympic A. C., third. 158-pound class—Stephenson, Great Lakes, first; W. H. Wicker, Great Lakes, second. 175-pound class—Karl Kunert, Gary Y. M. C. A., first; Fred J. Meyer, Chicago Hebrew Inst., second; A. Minkley, Great Lakes, third. Heavyweight class—Karl Kunert, Gary Y. M. C. A., first; F. Larson, Swedish A. C., second; A. Minkley, Great Lakes, third.

AVIATION.

WHILE there was little or no competition in aviation during 1918, marvelous strides were made in aeronautics. The development of the Liberty Motor in this country and the wonderful improvement and use of the airplane for war purposes abroad marked the beginning of a new era in aviation after the signing of peace.

May 15—First regular airplane mail service in world inaugurated between New York and Washington, the actual flying time being 3h. 20m. By August 1, this time had been reduced to 2h. 30m.

May 28—In an experimental postal service trip, aviators flew from Paris to London and return with several sacks of mail in 3h. 10m.

June 1—Miss Katherine Stinson completed her Chicago to New York mail flight begun on May 24. She flew 783 miles to Binghamton, N. Y., without stop, between 7.37 A. M. and 6.40 P. M., on May 23, but in landing damaged her plane and was unable to continue the trip until June 1.

June 6—First mail flight New York to Boston accomplished, Lieut. T. H. Webb, carrying 4,000 letters, making the trip in 3h. 22m. The return flight was made June 11 without incident.

June 22—Mail airplane carrying three men and five bags of mail made trip from Philadelphia to Belmont Park, L. I., in 56 minutes.

June 24—First Canadian airplane mail service instituted with flight between Montreal and Toronto, a distance of about 300 miles.

June 26—Reports were received from Russia regarding the inauguration of Ukrainian air postal service. The plans called for routes radiating from Kiev to points as far distant as 1,100 miles.

July 4—Lieut. F. M. Bartlett arrived at San Antonio, Tex., after 2,500 mile flight from Belleville, Ill.

September 5—First mail service trip between New York and Chicago, made by Max Miller, who flew from Belmont Park, L. I., to Grant Park, Chicago, in 36h. 56m., including an overnight stop at Cleveland. The return trip was made on September 9, and he arrived in New York on September 10, his actual flying for the 1,000 miles being 8h. 2m.

September 18—Capt. R. W. Schroeder broke world's altitude flight record, rising 28,900 feet, at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. He carried oxygen tanks and landed some 200 miles from his starting point.

September 27—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian aviator, flew from Rome to Paris, crossing the Alps at high altitude.

October 21—Postal authorities took under consideration plans for New York to San Francisco mail service following the signing of peace terms.

October 24—Plans under consideration for airplane express and mail service between London, Cairo and Calcutta.

October 26—Sergt. Coombs won Belmont Park to Statue of Liberty and return race, a distance of 36 miles, in 15m 30s. In 1910, J. B. Moisant won a similar race in 34m. 38s.

October 27—Chauffeur R. W. Bottriell leaped from an airplane at an altitude of 4,800 feet at San Antonio, Tex., and with the aid of a parachute landed safely.

November 13—Lieut. W. T. Campbell looped the loop 151 times at Dallas, Tex., establishing what was considered to be a world's record for this feat.

AVIATION RECORDS.

No aviation records have been accepted by the International Aeronautical Federation since the beginning of the European War in 1914.

BASEBALL.

WAR conditions throughout the country curtailed the baseball season in both major and minor leagues during 1918. Many of the smaller circuits closed during the midsummer months as the result of failing patronage and the "Work-or-Fight" regulations, which placed professional baseball in the non-essential class, hastened the end of the larger leagues. Under this ruling many players were called for service by their draft boards and a test case was made by the Washington Club, of the American League, which appealed from the ruling in the case of catcher Ainsmith. The appeal was laid before Secretary of War Baker, who after careful consideration upheld the decision of the draft board.

As a result of this ruling the National, American and International Leagues closed their seasons on September 2 (Labor Day), and the pennant winning clubs of the National and American Leagues participated in the usual world series after receiving the consent of the proper Government authorities. The outcome of the series is appended.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES 1918.

Played between Boston, winner of the American League pennant, and Chicago, winner of the National League pennant. Boston defeated Chicago 4 games to 2.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First Game, at Chicago, September 5. Boston—1 run, 5 hits, 0 errors. Chicago—0 runs, 6 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Ruth and Agnew; Vaughan and Killifer.

Second game, at Chicago, September 6. Chicago—3 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Boston—1 run, 6 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Tyler and Killifer; Bush and Agnew, Schang.

Third game, at Chicago, September 7. Boston—2 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Chicago—1 run, 7 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Mays and Schang; Vaughan and Killifer.

Fourth game, at Boston, September 9. Boston—3 runs, 4 hits, 0 errors. Chicago—2 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Ruth, Bush and Agnew, Schang; Tyler, Douglas and Killifer.

Fifth game, at Boston, September 10. Chicago—3 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Boston—0 runs, 5 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Vaughan and Killifer; Jones and Agnew, Schang.

Sixth game, at Boston, September 11. Boston—2 runs, 5 hits, 0 errors. Chicago—1 run, 3 hits, 2 errors. Batteries—Mays and Schang; Tyler, Hendrix and Killifer, O'Farrell.

COMPOSITE SCORE OF SIX GAMES.

CHICAGO NATIONALS.

PLAYERS.	BATTING.													FIELDING.			
	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.H.	S.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Flack, rf	6	19	2	5	0	0	0	5	0	2	1	4	.263	15	2	1	.944
Hollocher, ss	6	21	2	4	0	1	0	6	2	1	1	1	.190	12	17	0	1.000
Mann, lf	6	22	0	5	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	.217	7	0	0	1.000
Paskert, cf	6	21	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	2	.190	16	0	0	1.000
Merkle, 1b	6	18	1	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	4	.278	52	9	0	1.000
Pick, 2b	6	18	2	7	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	1	.389	12	11	0	1.000
Deal, 3b	6	17	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	.176	6	9	1	.938
Zeider, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	1	2	0	1.000
Wortman, 2b	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Killifer, c	6	17	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	.118	26	6	0	1.000
(a) O'Farrell, c	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Vaughan, p	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	.000	6	11	0	1.000
Tyler, p	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	.200	2	9	1	.917
Douglas, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	1	.000
(b) Hendrix, p	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
(c) McCabe	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
(d) Barber	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals		176	10	37	5	1	0	44	4	4	14	18	.213	156	76	4	.982

BOSTON AMERICANS.

PLAYERS.	BATTING.													FIELDING.			
	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	T.B.	S.H.	S.B.	S.O.	B.B.	Ave.	P.O.	A.	E.	Ave.
Hooper, rf	6	20	0	4	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	2	.200	10	0	0	1.000
Shean, 2b	6	19	2	4	1	0	0	5	1	1	3	4	.211	16	17	0	1.000
Strunk, cf	6	23	1	4	1	1	0	7	1	0	5	0	.174	8	2	0	1.000
Whiteman, lf	6	20	2	5	0	1	0	7	0	1	1	2	.250	15	2	1	.944
McInnis, 1b	6	20	2	5	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	1	.250	70	2	0	1.000
Scott, ss	6	21	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	.095	11	25	0	1.000
Thomas, 3b	6	16	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	.125	6	10	0	1.000
Agnew, c	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	12	6	0	1.000
Schang, c	5	9	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	3	2	.444	9	5	0	1.000
Ruth, p., lf	3	5	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	.200	1	5	0	1.000
Bush, p	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	3	0	1.000
Mays, p	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.200	0	8	0	1.000
Jones, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	3	0	1.000
(e) Dubuc	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
(f) Miller	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals		172	9	32	2	3	0	40	8	3	21	16	.186	159	88	1	.997

(a) Batted for Pick in ninth inning of first game and for Deal in seventh inning of fourth game.
(b) Batted for Tyler in eighth inning of fourth game.
(c) Ran for Deal in ninth inning of first game; ran for Hendrix in eighth inning of fourth game; batted for Tyler in eighth inning of sixth game.
(d) Batted for Deal in ninth inning of third game; ran for Killifer in ninth inning of fourth game; batted for Deal in eighth inning of sixth game.
(e) Batted for Thomas in ninth inning of second game.
(f) Batted for Jones in ninth inning of fifth game.

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

Chicago....	Runs—	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	4	0—10	Boston.....	Runs—	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	1— 9
	Hits—	5	7	2	3	3	8	1	5	3—37		Hits—	5	3	2	10	1	1	3	3	4—32

Winning pitchers—Ruth (2), Mays (2), Tyler, Vaughan. Losing pitchers—Bush, Jones, Vaughan (2), Douglas, Tyler.

Runs batted in—By McInnis, 1; by Scott, 1; by Whiteman, 1; by Schang, 1; by Ruth, 2; by Hollocher, 1; by Killifer, 2; by Tyler, 2; by Mann, 2; by Paskert, 2; by Merkle, 1. Runs scored on errors—Boston, 2.

Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 13 and 2 in 17 innings (none out and two on bases when replaced by Bush in ninth inning of fourth game); off Bush, 7 and 3 in 9 innings; off Mays, 10 and 2 in 18 innings; off Jones, 7 and 3 in 9 innings; off Vaughan, 17 and 3 in 27 innings; off Tyler, 14 and 3 in 23 innings; off Douglas, 1 and 0 in 1 inning; off Hendrix, 0 and 0 in 1 inning.

Left on bases—Chicago, 31; Boston, 32. First base on errors—Boston, 4; Chicago, 1.

Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 7 (Merkle, 2; Zelder, 2; Tyler, 2; Killifer); off Bush, 3 (Merkle, Pick, Killifer); off Mays, 3 (Flack, 2; Paskert); off Jones, 5 (Flack, 2; Hollocher, Paskert, Merkle); off Vaughan, 5 (Shean, 2; McInnis, Hooper, Jones); off Tyler, 11 (Hooper, Whiteman, 2; Shean, 2; Bush, Scott, Thomas, Mays, Schang, 2).

Struck out—By Ruth, 4 (Flack, Pick, Vaughan, Paskert); by Mays, 5 (Paskert, Vaughan, Merkle, 2; Hollocher); by Jones, 5 (Merkle, Deal, Vaughan, 3); by Vaughan, 17 (Thomas, 2; Ruth, 2; Strunk, 4; Schang, 3; Shean, Whiteman, McInnis, Hooper, 2; Scott); by Tyler, 4 (Strunk, Shean, 2; Dubuc).

Double plays—Killifer and Hollocher; Hollocher, Pick and Merkle (3); Merkle and Hollocher; Whiteman and Shean; Ruth, Scott and McInnis; Scott, Shean and McInnis (2).

Hit by pitcher—By Ruth (Flack); by Vaughan (Whiteman); by Mays (Mann). Passed balls—Schang, Killifer (2). Wild pitch—Ruth.

Umpires—Klem and O'Day (National League); Hildebrand and Owens (American League).

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, ETC.

Games and City.	Paid Admission.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share.	National Commission.
First game, Chicago	$19,274	$30,348	$16,387.93	$10,925.28	$3,034.80
Second game, Chicago	20,040	29,997	16,198.38	10,798.92	2,999.70
Third game, Chicago	27,054	40,188	21,663.72	14,442.48	4,011.80
Fourth game, Boston	22,183	28,292	15,277.68	10,185.12	2,829.20
Fifth game, Boston	24,694	31,069	.....	27,962.10	3,106.90
Sixth game, Boston	15,238	19,795	.....	17,815.50	1,979.50
Totals	$128,483	$179,619	$69,527.70	$74,313.90	$17,961.90

The players of the winning Boston Club were awarded $23,152.72, and the losing Chicago players, $15,435.15. The players of the second, third and fourth clubs in the American and National Leagues divided respectively, $15,469.91; $9,281.95 and $6,187.97, under the new ruling which awarded a portion of the players' pool to the clubs of the two leagues finishing the season in these positions.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1905.

Year.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1905....	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	$68,436.00
1906....	White Sox-Cubs	6	99,845	106,550.00
1907....	Chicago-Detroit	5	78,068	101,728.00
1908....	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,923	94,975.00
1909....	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	183,302.00
1910....	Athletics-Chicago	5	125,222	173,980.00
1911....	Athletics-Giants	6	179,851	342,364.00
1912....	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00
1913....	Athletics-Giants	5	150,992	325,980.00
1914....	Boston, Nationals-Philadelphia, Americans	4	111,009	226,739.00
1915....	Boston, Americans-Philadelphia, Nationals	5	143,351	320,361.50
1916....	Boston, Americans-Brooklyn, Nationals	5	162,859	385,590.50
1917....	Chicago, Americans-New York, Nationals	6	186,654	425,878.00
1918....	Boston, Americans-Chicago, Nationals	6	128,483	179,619.00

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won.
1885.....	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886.....	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887.....	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888.....	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889.....	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890.....	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892.....	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894.....	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895.....	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896.....	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897.....	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903.....	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905.....	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906.....	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907.....	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908.....	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909.....	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910.....	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911.....	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912.....	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie
1913.....	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	1
1914.....	Boston (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	0
1915.....	Boston (A. L.)	4	Philadelphia (N. L.)	1
1916.....	Boston (A. L.)	4	Brooklyn (N. L.)	1
1917.....	Chicago (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1918.....	Boston (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

PENNANT WINNERS—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1878..	Boston.....	41	19	.683	H. Wright...	6	1899..	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682	Hanlon.....	12
1879..	Providence....	55	23	.705	G. Wright...	8	1900..	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603	Hanlon.....	8
1880..	Chicago.....	67	17	.798	Anson.....	8	1901..	Pittsburgh....	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1881..	Chicago.....	56	28	.667	Anson.....	8	1902..	Pittsburgh....	103	36	.741	Clarke.....	8
1882..	Chicago.....	55	29	.655	Anson.....	8	1903..	Pittsburgh....	91	49	.650	Clarke.....	8
1883..	Boston.....	63	35	.643	Morrell.....	8	1904..	New York.....	106	47	.693	McGraw.....	8
1884..	Providence....	84	28	.750	Bancroft.....	8	1905..	New York.....	105	48	.686	McGraw.....	8
1885..	Chicago.....	87	25	.776	Anson.....	8	1906..	Chicago.....	116	36	.763	Chance.....	8
1886..	Chicago.....	90	34	.725	Anson.....	8	1907..	Chicago.....	107	45	.704	Chance.....	8
1887..	Detroit.....	79	45	.637	Watkins.....	8	1908..	Chicago.....	95	55	.643	Chance.....	8
1888..	New York.....	84	47	.641	Mutrie.....	8	1909..	Pittsburgh....	110	42	.724	Clarke.....	8
1889..	New York.....	83	43	.659	Mutrie.....	8	1910..	Chicago.....	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1890..	Brooklyn.....	86	43	.667	McGunnigle .	8	1911..	New York.....	99	54	.647	McGraw.....	8
1891..	Boston.....	87	51	.630	Selee.....	8	1912..	New York.....	103	48	.682	McGraw ...	8
1892..	Boston.....	102	48	.680	Selee.....	12	1913..	New York.....	101	51	.664	McGraw ...	8
1893..	Boston.....	86	44	.662	Selee.....	12	1914..	Boston.....	94	59	.615	Stallings....	8
1894..	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695	Hanlon.....	12	1915..	Philadelphia..	90	62	.592	Moran.....	8
1895..	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669	Hanlon.....	12	1916..	Brooklyn.....	94	60	.610	Robinson....	8
1896..	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698	Hanlon.....	12	1917..	New York.....	98	56	.636	McGraw....	8
1897..	Boston.....	93	39	.705	Selee.....	12	1918..	Chicago.....	84	45	.651	Mitchell....	8
1898..	Boston.....	102	47	.685	Selee.....	12							

PENNANT WINNERS—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1902..	Philadelphia...	83	53	.610	Mack.....	8	1911..	Philadelphia..	101	50	.669	Mack.....	8
1903..	Boston.....	91	47	.659	Collins.....	8	1912..	Boston.....	105	47	.691	Stahl.....	8
1904..	Boston.....	95	59	.617	Collins.....	8	1913..	Philadelphia..	96	57	.627	Mack.....	8
1905..	Philadelphia...	92	56	.622	Mack.....	8	1914..	Philadelphia..	99	53	.651	Mack.....	8
1906..	Chicago.....	93	58	.616	Jones.....	8	1915..	Boston.....	101	50	.669	Carrigan....	8
1907..	Detroit.....	92	58	.613	Jennings.....	8	1916..	Boston.....	91	63	.591	Carrigan....	8
1908..	Detroit.....	90	63	.588	Jennings.....	8	1917..	Chicago.....	100	54	.649	Rowland....	8
1909..	Detroit.....	98	54	.645	Jennings.....	8	1918..	Boston.....	75	51	.595	Barrow.....	8
1910..	Philadelphia..	102	48	.680	Mack.....	8							

AMERICAN LEAGUE AVERAGES.

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.	D.P.	P.B.	Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.	D.P.	P.B.
Boston.....	126	3360	1726	153	.971	91	9	Cleveland.....	131	3479	1728	206	.962	87	11
New York.....	126	3477	1710	162	.970	136	11	Detroit.....	128	3478	1624	213	.960	79	15
Chicago.....	124	3373	1561	165	.967	97	13	Washington.....	130	3682	1691	229	.959	92	18
St. Louis.....	125	3337	1663	191	.963	84	13	Philadelphia.....	130	3460	1846	227	.959	142	7

Triple Play—New York.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING TEN OR MORE GAMES—FIRST TEN EACH POSITION.

First Basemen.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.	First Basemen.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
Hoblitzel, Boston.....	19	209	15	1	.996	Johnston, Cleveland.....	73	738	40	9	.989
Gandil, Chicago.....	114	1123	64	10	.992	Pipp, New York.....	91	918	61	12	.988
McInnis, Boston.....	94	1066	71	9	.992	Dressen, Detroit.....	30	322	11	4	.988
Sisler, St. Louis.....	114	1244	97	13	.990	Heilman, Detroit.....	37	367	19	5	.987
Johns, St. Louis.....	10	86	10	1	.990	Griggs, Detroit.....	25	263	9	4	.986
Second Basemen.	**G.**	**P.O.**	**A.**	**E.**	**Pct.**	**Second Basemen.**	**G.**	**P.O.**	**A.**	**E.**	**Pct.**
Turner, Cleveland.....	26	44	77	1	.992	Morgan, Washington.....	80	172	251	18	.959
Gedeon, St. Louis.....	123	369	409	17	.977	Coffey, Detroit-Boston..	28	63	75	6	.958
E. Collins, Chicago.....	96	231	285	14	.974	Risberg, Chicago.....	12	28	40	3	.958
Pratt, New York.....	126	340	386	23	.969	Wambsganss, Cleveland..	87	204	251	23	.952
Shean, Boston.....	115	241	341	20	.967	Shanks, Washington.....	47	130	136	14	.950
Third Basemen.	**G.**	**P.O.**	**A.**	**E.**	**Pct.**	**Third Basemen.**	**G.**	**P.O.**	**A.**	**E.**	**Pct.**
McInnis, Boston.....	23	34	42	1	.987	F. Thomas, Boston.....	41	54	97	5	.968
Stansbury, Boston.....	18	12	37	1	.980	Weaver, Chicago.....	11	10	18	1	.966
Halt, Cleveland.....	14	11	22	1	.976	Gardner, Philadelphia....	127	158	291	17	.964
Baker, New York.....	126	175	282	13	.972	Cochran, Boston.....	23	13	38	2	.962
Turner, Cleveland.....	46	33	93	4	.969	Coffey, Boston.....	14	11	31	2	.955
Short Stops.	**G.**	**P.O.**	**A.**	**E.**	**Pct.**	**Short Stops.**	**G.**	**P.O.**	**A.**	**E.**	**Pct.**
McBride, Washington....	14	29	45	1	.987	Ward, New York.....	11	12	20	2	.941
Scott, Boston.....	126	270	419	17	.976	Austin, St. Louis.....	57	117	158	18	.939
Pecklupaugh, New York..	122	260	439	28	.961	Chapman, Cleveland.....	128	321	398	49	.936
Risberg, Chicago.....	30	59	76	8	.944	O. Bush, Detroit.....	128	280	364	48	.931
Weaver, Chicago.....	98	191	319	32	.941	Dugan, Philadelphia.....	84	211	281	37	.930

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

OUTFIELDERS, FIRST 25.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
Jackson, Chicago	17	36	1	0	1.000
Hyatt, New York	25	43	3	0	1.000
Ward Miller, Boston	10	10	0	0	1.000
Strunk, Boston	113	230	13	3	.988
Hendryx, St. Louis	65	108	4	2	.982
Good, Chicago	35	103	4	2	.982
Leibold, Chicago	114	259	16	6	.979
Veach, Detroit	127	277	14	7	.977
Cobb, Detroit	93	226	14	6	.976
Graney, Cleveland	45	77	2	2	.975
Oldring, Philadelphia	28	35	2	1	.974
Speaker, Cleveland	127	352	15	10	.973
J. Collins, Chicago	92	230	20	7	.973

OUTFIELDERS, FIRST 25.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
Milan, Washington	124	299	17	9	.972
Kopp, Philadelphia	96	221	20	7	.972
Tobin, St. Louis	122	244	20	8	.971
Bodie, New York	90	181	17	6	.971
Jamieson, Philadelphia	98	182	15	6	.970
Schulte, Washington	75	145	10	5	.969
Bescher, Cleveland	17	28	3	1	.969
Hooper, Boston	126	221	16	9	.963
Wood, Cleveland	95	193	10	8	.962
Gilhooley, New York	111	206	15	9	.961
Hummell, New York	14	24	0	1	.960
Caldwell, New York	19	44	3	2	.959

CATCHERS.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
Perkins, Philadelphia	61	201	103	3	.990
O'Neill, Cleveland	113	409	154	10	.983
Stanage, Detroit	47	188	54	5	.980
Nunamaker, St. Louis	80	315	108	9	.979
Schalk, Chicago	106	422	114	12	.978

CATCHERS.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
Ainsmith, Washington	89	413	131	14	.975
Hannah, New York	88	343	111	12	.974
Spencer, Detroit	48	153	46	7	.966
Agnew, Boston	72	254	104	13	.965
Mayer, Boston	23	63	18	3	.964

PITCHERS.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
Russell, Chicago	19	2	28	0	1.000
Finneran, New York	28	4	35	0	1.000
Keating, New York	15	3	13	0	1.000
Shocker, St. Louis	14	8	25	0	1.000
Thormahlen, New York	16	1	34	0	1.000

PITCHERS.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	Pct.
Geary, Philadelphia	16	1	21	0	1.000
Leifield, St. Louis	15	2	23	0	1.000
Groom, Cleveland	14	0	14	0	1.000
Robinson, New York	11	1	13	0	1.000
Mogridge, New York	45	13	76	1	.989

PITCHING RECORDS.

PITCHER AND CLUB.	No. G.	Ins. P.	A.B. Op.	H. B O.	R. By Op.	E.	Av. E. Per G.	B.B.	S.O.	Hit Btsm.	W. P.	Bk
Faber, Chicago	11	81	286	70	23	11	1.22	23	26	0	2	0
W. Johnson, Washington	39	325	1149	241	71	46	1.28	70	162	8	8	0
Matteson, Washington	14	68	239	57	20	13	1.72	15	17	1	0	0
Shocker, St. Louis	14	95	330	69	26	19	1.80	40	33	1	2	0
S. Coveleskie, Cleveland	38	311	1142	261	90	63	1.83	76	87	4	2	0
Sothoron, St. Louis	29	209	740	152	64	45	1.94	67	71	3	0	0
Perry, Philadelphia	44	332	1196	295	97	73	1.98	111	81	2	4	0
L. J. Bush, Boston	36	273	996	241	88	64	2.11	91	125	3	5	0
H. Harper, Washington	35	244	858	182	77	59	2.18	104	78	8	13	0
Mays, Boston	35	293	1043	230	94	72	2.21	81	114	11	6	0
Ruth, Boston	20	166	584	125	51	41	2.22	49	40	2	3	1
S. Jones, Boston	24	184	657	151	66	46	2.25	70	44	8	6	0
Mogridge, New York	45	230	881	232	78	58	2.27	43	62	8	1	1
Quinn, Chicago	6	51	176	38	13	13	2.30	7	22	0	1	1
Enzmann, Cleveland	30	137	495	130	44	36	2.37	29	38	5	5	0
Houck, St. Louis	27	72	258	58	24	19	2.38	20	29	0	1	0
Shaw, Washington	41	241	881	201	88	65	2.43	90	129	1	10	3
Thormahlen, New York	16	113	391	85	39	31	2.47	52	22	6	4	0
Erickson, Detroit	12	94	337	81	32	26	2.49	29	48	3	0	1
Wright, St. Louis	18	111	405	99	39	31	2.51	18	25	5	0	0
Leifield, St. Louis	15	67	242	61	23	19	2.56	19	22	2	0	0
E. A. Russell, Chicago	19	125	464	117	45	36	2.59	33	38	0	2	0
Benz, Chicago	29	146	553	148	54	42	2.59	28	27	2	1	0
Bagby, Cleveland	46	280	1026	284	108	82	2.64	79	58	2	2	0
Morton, Cleveland	30	215	787	190	87	63	2.64	77	123	3	4	0
Boland, Detroit	29	204	747	176	69	60	2.65	67	63	6	1	0
Shellenback, Chicago	28	183	686	180	77	54	2.66	74	47	4	0	0
Geary, Philadelphia	16	87	325	94	37	26	2.69	31	22	3	1	0
Williams, Chicago	15	106	363	76	32	32	2.72	47	30	5	2	0
Leonard, Boston	16	126	469	119	51	38	2.72	53	47	2	7	0
Cicotte, Chicago	39	259	982	264	98	78	2.75	39	98	2	2	0
Ayers, Washington	39	218	818	215	91	69	2.84	63	65	7	2	0
Dauss, Detroit	33	250	925	243	105	83	2.99	58	73	9	5	0
Robinson, New York	11	48	175	47	21	16	3.00	16	14	3	1	0
Caldwell, New York	24	177	664	173	69	60	3.05	62	59	1	1	0
Love, New York	38	229	817	207	92	78	3.07	116	95	10	4	1
C. Jones, Detroit	21	67	246	60	35	23	3.09	38	15	1	0	0
Gregg, Philadelphia	30	199	716	180	85	69	3.12	67	63	5	1	0
Cunningham, Detroit	27	140	514	131	68	49	3.15	28	39	5	2	0
Lowdermilk, St. Louis	13	80	290	74	44	28	3.15	28	25	3	2	0
Coumbe, Cleveland	29	141	542	154	60	50	3.20	51	40	1	0	0
Davenport, St. Louis	31	180	667	182	84	65	3.25	69	60	7	3	0
A. Russell, New York	27	141	520	139	68	51	3.26	73	54	5	1	0
Rogers, St. Louis	29	154	554	148	66	56	3.28	49	29	3	1	0
Watson, Philadelphia	22	151	512	136	76	55	3.28	51	34	2	3	0
Danforth, Chicago	38	138	511	148	73	53	3.46	40	48	5	1	0
Gallia, St. Louis	19	124	471	126	63	48	3.46	61	48	6	2	0
Kallio, Detroit	30	181	682	178	91	73	3.63	76	70	1	7	0
Roy Johnson, Philadelphia	10	42	158	42	30	17	3.65	27	8	1	1	0
James, Detroit	19	122	455	127	68	51	3.76	68	42	6	2	0
Keating, New York	15	48	164	39	27	21	3.93	30	16	2	0	0
Adams, Philadelphia	32	169	604	164	95	83	4.42	97	39	12	3	0
Finneran, New York	28	128	495	156	69	63	4.43	43	36	3	2	0
Myers, Philadelphia	18	95	357	101	66	49	4.65	42	17	4	6	0
Groom, Cleveland	14	43	184	70	42	34	7.12	18	8	1	0	0

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

CLUB BATTING.

CLUB.	G.	A.B.	R.	Op. R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	S.H.	S.B.	B.B.	S. O.	Pct.
Cleveland	129	4163	504	447	1085	1422	176	67	9	170	171	492	390	.261
St. Louis	123	4016	426	448	1042	1298	153	40	5	176	133	399	334	.259
Washington	130	4470	461	412	1143	1409	156	49	4	134	139	367	361	.256
New York	126	4235	493	475	1085	1395	160	45	20	171	92	372	372	.256
Chicago	124	4129	457	446	1057	1325	136	54	8	164	134	376	349	.256
Detroit	128	4227	481	552	1063	1355	141	56	13	143	125	452	384	.251
Boston	126	3986	474	380	991	1304	159	53	16	193	110	404	322	.249
Philadelphia	130	4276	412	538	1039	1317	124	44	22	130	82	348	489	.243

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—TEN OR MORE GAMES—FIRST FIFTY.

PLAYER AND CLUB.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	S.H.	S.B.	B.B.	S. O.	Pct.
Cobb, Detroit	111	421	83	161	217	19	14	3	9	34	41	21	.382
Griggs, Detroit	28	99	11	36	44	8	0	0	2	2	10	5	.364
Jackson, Chicago	17	65	9	23	32	2	2	1	5	3	8	1	.354
Burns, Philadelphia	130	505	61	178	236	22	9	6	8	8	23	25	.352
Fournier, New York	27	100	9	35	43	6	1	0	3	7	7	7	.350
Sisler, St. Louis	114	452	69	154	199	21	9	2	9	45	40	17	.341
Bescher, Cleveland	25	60	12	20	24	2	1	0	0	3	17	5	.333
Shocker, St. Louis	14	34	1	11	14	3	0	0	0	0	3	9	.324
Speaker, Cleveland	127	471	73	150	205	33	11	0	11	27	64	9	.319
Baker, New York	126	504	65	154	206	24	5	6	12	8	38	13	.306
Pipp, New York	91	349	48	106	145	15	9	2	14	11	22	34	.304
Weaver, Chicago	112	420	37	126	148	12	5	0	19	29	11	24	.300
Ruth, Boston	95	317	50	95	176	26	11	11	3	6	57	58	.300
Acosta, Washington-Philadelphia	52	171	23	51	60	3	3	0	10	4	18	11	.298
Murphy, Chicago	91	286	36	85	100	9	3	0	12	6	22	18	.297
Wood, Cleveland	119	422	41	125	170	22	4	5	20	8	36	38	.296
Wambsganss, Cleveland	87	315	34	93	112	15	2	0	17	16	21	21	.295
Hummell, New York	22	61	9	18	23	1	2	0	1	3	11	8	.295
Walker, Philadelphia	114	414	56	122	175	20	0	11	10	8	41	44	.294
Wright, St. Louis	18	34	5	10	10	0	0	0	2	0	6	5	.294
Caldwell, New York	65	151	14	44	57	10	0	1	4	2	13	23	.291
Milan, Washington	128	503	56	146	174	18	5	0	7	26	36	14	.290
Hooper, Boston	126	474	81	137	192	26	13	1	16	24	75	25	.289
Schulte, Washington	93	267	35	77	97	14	3	0	9	5	47	36	.288
Mays, Boston	38	104	10	30	39	3	3	0	4	1	2	15	.288
Gardner, Philadelphia	127	463	50	132	169	22	6	1	16	9	43	22	.285
Foster, Washington	129	519	70	147	166	13	3	0	12	12	41	20	.283
Roth, Cleveland	106	375	53	106	154	21	12	1	12	35	53	41	.283
Demmitt, St. Louis	116	405	45	114	150	23	5	1	19	10	38	35	.281
Veach, Detroit	127	499	59	139	195	21	13	3	17	21	35	23	.279
Hendryx, St. Louis	88	219	22	61	84	14	3	0	11	5	37	35	.279
Lavan, Washington	117	464	44	129	150	17	2	0	13	12	14	21	.278
Truesdale, Boston	15	36	6	10	11	1	0	0	2	1	4	5	.278
Dyer, Detroit	13	18	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.278
Tobin, St. Louis	122	480	59	133	162	19	5	0	17	13	48	26	.277
Gilhooley, New York	112	427	59	118	144	13	5	1	12	7	53	24	.276
E. Collins, Chicago	97	330	51	91	109	8	2	2	22	22	73	13	.276
Hellman, Detroit	79	286	34	79	116	10	6	5	8	13	35	10	.276
McMullin, Chicago	70	235	32	65	75	7	0	1	14	7	25	26	.276
L. J. Bush, Boston	36	98	8	27	34	3	2	0	1	0	6	11	.276
Miller, Boston	12	29	2	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	.276
Pratt, New York	126	477	65	131	170	19	7	2	23	12	35	26	.275
R. Jones, Detroit	75	287	43	79	101	14	4	0	14	7	17	16	.275
J. Collins, Chicago	103	365	30	100	143	18	11	1	15	7	17	19	.274
Mostil, Chicago	10	33	4	9	15	2	2	0	1	1	1	6	.273
McInnis, Boston	117	423	40	115	137	11	4	1	32	10	19	10	.272
Gandil, Chicago	119	439	49	119	145	18	3	0	10	9	27	19	.271
E. Smith, St. Louis	89	286	28	77	97	10	5	0	19	13	13	16	.269
Chapman, Cleveland	128	446	84	119	157	19	8	1	35	30	84	46	.267
Whiteman, Boston	71	214	24	57	74	14	0	1	12	9	20	9	.267

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.		W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Los Angeles	5	2	0	.714	Vernon	2	5	0	.286

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1918.

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Final Standing September 2.

CLUBS.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburgh.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Chicago		14	10	10	9	12	14	15	84	.651
New York	6		7	8	12	10	15	13	71	.573
Cincinnati	7	12		4	12	12	8	13	68	.531
Pittsburgh	8	11	12		9	7	9	9	65	.520
Brooklyn	10	8	6	10		9	6	8	57	.452
Philadelphia	6	3	7	11	8		12	8	55	.447
Boston	5	1	10	10	8	7		12	53	.427
St. Louis	3	4	8	7	11	11	7		51	.395
Games Lost	45	53	60	60	69	68	71	78		

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Final Standing September 2.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Washington.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Boston		10	7	6	14	12	13	13	75	.595
Cleveland	10		8	11	10	11	10	13	73	.566
Washington	7	11		11	7	13	11	12	72	.562
New York	11	7	8		10	6	10	8	60	.488
St. Louis	5	8	12	10		5	10	12	60	.484
Chicago	7	10	6	12	5		6	11	57	.460
Detroit	5	3	9	9	10	10		9	55	.437
Philadelphia	6	7	6	4	8	10	11		52	.407
Games Lost	51	56	56	63	64	67	71	76		

NOTE—In above are included two games claimed by St. Louis by forfeit from Cleveland.

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

MINOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1918.

American Association.
Final Standing on July 21.

Clubs.	Kansas City.	Columbus.	Indianapolis.	Louisville.	Milwaukee.	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.	Toledo.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Kansas City.		6	4	9	7	7	2	4	44	.595
Columbus.	4		6	4	5	8	3	11	41	.547
Indianapolis.	4	8		8	3	3	6	9	41	.547
Louisville.	1	7	6		6	7	6	10	43	.544
Milwaukee.	4	3	5	4		4	10	8	38	.521
St. Paul.	7	2	6	3	8		8	5	39	.506
Minneapolis.	5	6	3	4	4	5		7	34	.447
Toledo.	5	2	4	4	2	4	2		23	.299
Games Lost.	30	34	34	36	35	38	42	54		

Pacific Coast League.
Final Standing July 14.

Clubs.	Vernon.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco	Salt Lake.	Sacramento.	Oakland.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
*Vernon		14	4	9	13	18	58	.563
*Los Angeles	8		14	14	7	14	57	.548
San Francisco	10	7		9	13	12	51	.500
Salt Lake	11	12	11		8	7	49	.500
Sacramento	6	7	12	11		12	48	.500
Oakland	10	7	10	6	7		40	.388
Games Lost	45	47	51	49	48	63		

*Los Angeles won pennant in play-off 5 games to 2.

International League.
Final Standing September 2.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	88	41	.682	Rochester	59	61	.492
Binghamton	84	40	.677	Buffalo	50	68	.424
Baltimore	75	52	.591	Hamilton	39	74	.345
Newark	65	62	.512	Jersey City	30	32	.246

Eastern League.
Final Standing July 21.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New London	46	12	.793	Hartford	28	24	.538
Bridgeport	44	12	.786	Springfield	21	35	.375
Providence	34	22	.607	Waterbury	12	43	.218
New Haven	30	25	.545	Worcester	7	49	.125

Western League.
Final Standing July 7.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Wichita	41	24	.631	Omaha	33	32	.508
Hutchinson	37	31	.544	Okla. City	33	37	.471
Des Moines	36	31	.537	St. Joseph	30	38	.441
Joplin	34	31	.523	Sioux City	22	42	.344

Pacific Coast International League.
Final Standing July 7.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Seattle	40	28	.590	Aberdeen	31	36	.463
Portland	37	28	.569	Vancouver	26	41	.392

Texas League.
Final Standing July 7.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Dallas	52	37	.584	San Antonio	43	45	.489
Ft. Worth	47	39	.547	Houston	38	46	.452
Waco	45	40	.529	Shreveport	35	53	.398

Southern Association.
Final Standing June 28.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New Orleans	49	21	.700	Chattanooga	35	34	.507
Little Rock	41	28	.594	Memphis	32	38	.457
Mobile	35	32	.522	Nashville	30	40	.429
Birmingham	33	31	.516	Atlanta	18	49	.269

BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES.

TEXAS LEAGUE.

Team Batting.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SB.	Pct.
Waco	88	2837	354	720	979	122	.253
Fort Worth	89	2797	320	698	858	123	.249
San Antonio	89	2759	339	676	852	108	.249
Dallas	91	2867	357	696	941	90	.242
Houston	86	2675	272	649	813	72	.242
Shreveport	87	2749	261	642	851	91	.233

Team Fielding.

	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	DP.	Pct.
Dallas	2353	1178	117	3648	57	.967
Fort Worth	2340	1210	130	3680	62	.964
Houston	2219	1078	127	3424	47	.962
Waco	2306	1017	139	3462	68	.959
Shreveport	2322	1080	146	3548	51	.958
San Antonio	2283	1214	162	3566	45	.956

Individual Batting—First Twenty.

Player—Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SB.	Pct.
Nokes, Dallas	55	192	26	64	84	8	.333
Tullos, Shreveport	35	108	17	35	46	7	.324
Hiett, Houston	16	51	4	16	19	0	.314
Sicking, San Ab.	63	221	36	68	95	12	.308
Kraft, Fort Worth	70	240	60	74	106	9	.308
Jackson, Ft. Worth	69	243	25	74	101	6	.305
Ens, Dallas	91	337	67	102	144	14	.303
McCarty, Houston	80	254	44	77	92	9	.303
Mattick, Dallas	91	318	48	96	121	11	.302
Bittle, Ft. Worth	82	269	31	81	95	26	.301
Mokan, Waco	69	239	59	72	125	15	.301
Kinney, Dallas	61	143	18	43	68	5	.301
James, Waco	88	311	38	92	132	7	.296
Davis, Waco	28	71	4	21	26	2	.296
Wilk'son, Shrev'pt	60	189	26	56	70	6	.296
Sylvester, Waco	18	58	10	17	21	3	.293
Woodall, Ft. Worth	39	113	11	33	40	4	.292
Stellbauer, Houston	76	247	22	72	90	4	.291
Sewell, Shreveport	11	35	2	10	41	0	.286
McLarry, Shrev'pt	29	84	12	24	36	6	.286

Pitching Records—First Fifteen.

Player—Club.	Inn.	H.	ER.	BB.	SO.	ERG.
Ross, San Antonio	93	70	14	31	56	1.40
Wachtel, Ft. Worth	74	54	15	18	36	1.87
Matteson, Dallas	205	140	48	60	102	2.09
Lee, Ft. Worth	166	134	38	49	78	2.11
Jacobus, Ft. Worth	119	92	28	35	35	2.16
Fulton, Waco	56	50	13	7	24	2.17
Napier, Shreveport	153	124	37	41	95	2.17
Smithson, Houston	135	109	33	80	61	2.20
Hoffman, Houston	29	24	7	12	6	2.33
Whittaker, Ft. Worth	108	83	29	26	39	2.41
Mullins, San Antonio	98	102	27	27	27	2.45
Martina, Houston	189	178	54	60	115	2.57
Hardin, Ft. Worth	157	135	44	50	41	2.59
Sims, Waco	110	93	31	39	47	2.60
Lewis, Dallas	159	134	47	60	79	2.61

Individual Fielding—First Five.

First Basemen.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Jackson, Ft. Worth	9	83	2	0	1.000
Schliebner, Dallas	91	948	29	7	.984
Pahlman, Waco-Shreve	87	866	53	5	.990
McLarry, Shreveport	11	73	18	1	.989
Sykes, San Antonio	89	814	46	9	.989

Second Basemen.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Palmer, Dallas	31	75	87	4	.976
Atz, Ft. Worth	9	19	21	1	.976
Perry, San Antonio	77	194	179	12	.969
Wilkerson, Shreveport	26	64	51	5	.958
O'Rourke, Dallas	51	98	124	10	.957

Third Basemen.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Duddy, Waco	54	82	96	8	.957
Ens, Dallas	91	127	225	19	.949
Dodd, Houston	87	102	200	17	.947
Murphy, Shreveport	25	28	52	6	.930
Tullos, Shreveport	35	37	78	9	.922

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

TEXAS LEAGUE—*Continued.*

SHORTSTOPS.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Stow, Ft. Worth	89	195	301	16	.969
J. O'Neil, Shreveport	30	79	99	6	.964
Litschi, Dallas	66	79	222	13	.959
McDonald, Houston	79	110	195	16	.950
Tanner, Waco	39	86	109	16	.924

CATCHERS.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Pratt, Dallas	15	21	3	0	1.000
Woodall, Ft. Worth	37	155	31	2	.989
Manchester, Waco	51	234	61	4	.987
Noyes, Houston	79	359	107	6	.987
Gibson, San Antonio	65	279	76	5	.986

OUTFIELDERS.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Atz, Ft. Worth	24	35	1	0	1.000
Wilkerson, Shreveport	24	51	11	0	1.000
White, Waco	9	22	1	0	1.000
Stellbauer, Houston	66	106	8	1	.991
Hungeling, Shreveport	30	90	12	1	.991

PITCHERS.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Sewell, Shreveport	12	0	30	0	1.000
Pate, Ft. Worth	7	1	18	0	1.000
Compere, Dallas	21	1	33	0	1.000
Fulton, Waco	8	3	14	0	1.000
Glenn, Houston	6	4	10	0	1.000

PACIFIC COAST INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

TEAM BATTING.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SB.	Pct.
Portland	65	2182	330	580	737	152	.266
Seattle	69	2306	349	611	759	111	.265
Vancouver	67	2284	314	584	725	127	.256
Aberdeen	67	2312	328	587	734	81	.254
*Tacoma	22	767	140	204	280	53	.266
*Spokane	25	843	103	205	244	31	.243

*Tacoma and Spokane dropped May 26th.

TEAM FIELDING.

	G.	PO.	A.	E.	DP.	Pct.
Seattle	69	1829	907	163	49	.943
Vancouver	67	1753	850	168	47	.940
Portland	65	1720	798	165	49	.938
Aberdeen	67	1752	778	197	45	.928
*Tacoma	22	600	296	52	16	.945
*Spokane	25	659	318	62	9	.939

*Tacoma and Spokane dropped May 26th.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—FIRST TEN.

Player—Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	SB.	Pct.
Glpe, Vancouver	6	14	4	7	9	0	.500
Stevens, Tacoma	19	68	13	25	30	6	.369
Wolfer, Vancouver	39	155	30	57	65	19	.368
Lee, Portland	49	192	35	69	92	24	.359
Silcott, Aberdeen	49	198	41	70	108	4	.354
Leard, Seattle	44	164	47	58	73	18	.354
Fitchner, Vanc.	5	20	0	7	10	0	.350
Wilson, Tac.-Van.	47	195	32	68	100	23	.349
Lebourv'u, Seattle	55	263	46	91	108	18	.346
Spears, Tacoma	22	84	19	29	36	10	.345

PITCHING RECORDS—FIRST FIVE.

Player—Club.	G.	W.	L.	Pct.
Mitchell, Portland	5	4	0	1.000
Menth, Tacoma	6	3	0	1.000
Young, Seattle	18	13	2	.867
Appleton, Seattle	6	4	1	.800
Eastley, Aberdeen	17	12	5	.706

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—FIRST FIVE.
CATCHER.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Stevens, Tacoma	19	68	13	1	.988
Boelzle, Vancouver-Aberd.	26	147	34	3	.984
Patterson, Vancouver	9	40	15	1	.982
Lee, Portland	32	174	30	4	.981
McNulty, Tacoma-Vanc.	31	152	32	5	.974

PITCHERS.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Eastley, Aberdeen	17	10	30	0	1.000
Leroy, Seattle	14	2	28	0	1.000
J. Clayton, Tacoma	6	2	12	0	1.000
Menth, Tacoma	6	2	6	0	1.000
Mitchell, Portland	5	4	6	0	1.000

FIRST BASEMEN.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Kennedy, Vancouver	5	40	2	0	1.000
Walters, Spokane-Vanc.	20	234	13	3	.988
Stokke, Vancouver	13	114	7	2	.984
Boelzle, Vancouver-Aberd.	32	313	18	6	.982
Hoffman, Tacoma	22	208	13	4	.982

SECOND BASEMEN.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Hollocher, Spokane	11	35	27	2	.969
Haney, Portland	19	37	35	3	.960
Cable, Tacoma-Vancouver	24	76	65	6	.959
Levine, Vancouver	8	24	16	2	.952
Brown, Vancouver	22	56	59	6	.951

SHORTSTOPS.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Pace, Spokane	12	36	35	3	.959
Cook, Vancouver	16	51	42	1	.904
Cable, Tacoma-Vancouver	20	53	64	13	.900
Morse, Aberdeen	55	113	172	35	.891
Leathers, Seattle	63	159	180	43	.884

THIRD BASEMEN.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
French, Vancouver	5	10	6	0	1.000
Murphy, Seattle	66	92	162	17	.937
Hamilton, Vancouver-Seat.	57	93	131	18	.926
Kibble, Portland	16	22	40	6	.912
Peterson, Portland	48	55	103	18	.896

OUTFIELDERS.

Player—Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	Pct.
Carman, Seattle	63	69	13	0	1.000
Wolfer, Vancouver	34	69	4	0	1.000
Speas, Tacoma	22	46	7	1	.981
Silcott, Aberdeen	48	90	4	2	.979
Smith, Portland	60	115	6	3	.976

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Nickname.
New York	Giants.
Philadelphia	Phillies.
St. Louis	Cardinals.
Cincinnati	Reds.
Chicago	Cubs.
Boston	Braves.
Brooklyn	Superbas.
Pittsburgh	Pirates.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Nickname.
Chicago	White Sox.
Boston	Red Sox.
Cleveland	Blues.
Detroit	Tigers.
Washington	Nationals.
New York	Yankees.
St. Louis	Browns.
Philadelphia	Athletics.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

SEVENTEENTH Annual Class A National Amateur 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at Detroit, Mich., ending March 9. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. A.	G. A.	H. R.
Corwin Huston, Detroit	5	1	14.29	9.14	74
D. McAndless, Jr., Chi.	4	2	10.34	8.54	101
C. Heddon, Dow'ac, Mich.	4	2	12.59	9.46	74
E. Milburn, Memphis	5	2	8.57	6.98	49
C. White, Brooklyn	2	4	8.33	6.51	75
T. H. Clarkson, Boston	1	5	8.11	6.97	66
Alex Elmslie, Milwaukee	1	5	7.89	6.43	39

TOURNAMENT TOTALS AND AVERAGES.

Class B 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at New York City, ending February 22. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
Charles E. White	4	0	54	12 8-16
Julian Rice	3	1	41	6 20-30
Geo. T. Moon, Jr.	2	2	34	5
David Weiner	1	3	30	7 11-27
C. P. Mathews	0	4	49	5 13-27

Class C 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at New York City, ending February 9. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	Av.
F. A. Unger	7	0	33	5 15-27
R. McGowan	4	3	30	5
L. A. Servatius	3	4	25	4 1-32
J. Neustadt	4	3	25	5
G. W. Spear	3	4	32	4 14-34
S. Brussell	3	4	23	4 6-36
J. Lange	2	3	26	4 18-23
F. W. Boyd	3	5	23	5 5-29
A. Gardner	3	5	21	4 19-33

Poggenburg Memorial Tournament, played at New York City, ending April 4. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
G. W. Spear	3	0	21	4 15-25
L. A. Servatius	2	1	28	6 7-10
C. R. Lewis	1	2	19	3 22-31
J. Klinger	0	3	54	7 20-30

Sixth Annual Tournament National Amateur Pocket Billiard (Pool) Championship, played at New York City, ending March 22. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.
J. H. Shoemaker	7	0	31
J. J. Maloney	5	2	21
A. Gardner	4	3	15
T. A. Plunkett	4	3	18
C. M. Munoz	2	5	17
C. Shongood	3	4	14
C. R. Fulton	2	5	20
A. Wickers	1	6	17

Class C Metropolitan Championship Tournament, played at New York City, ending March 26. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
George W. Spear	7	1	24	5 10-28
Arthur Macy	6	2	27	4 22-33
L. A. Servatius	5	3	30	5 10-28
Albert Romberg	5	3	28	4 2-32
Walter Jewell	5	3	23	4 10-37
John Low	4	4	23	4 33-39
John Lange	3	5	30	3 15-25
Richard Howe	1	7	21	2 34-38
J. Jaeger	0	8	23	3 35-45

OTHER MATCHES.

January 5, Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank Taberski defeated Ralph Greenleaf, 450 to 355, in a pocket billiard match for world's championship.

January 13, Havana, Cuba—Alfredo De Oro defeated Charles Otis, 150 to 149, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

January 15, New York, N. Y.—Joseph Concannon defeated George Clark, 100 to 91, in a pocket billiard match for New York State professional championship.

January 20, Havana, Cuba—Charles Otis defeated Ralmundo Companioni, 150 to 117, in a three-cushion billiard match for Cuban championship.

March 15, Chicago, Ill.—Augie Kleckhefer defeated Robert Cannefax, 150 to 142, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

April 19, Chicago, Ill.—Augie Kleckhefer defeated Pierre Maupome, 150 to 145, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

May 2, Boston, Mass.—T. H. Clarkson won New England Class A Balkline Billiard Championship, defeating Harry Parker, 300 to 252, in final game of tournament.

June 11, Chicago, Ill.—Augie Kleckhefer won Chicago Three-cushion Championship, defeating Robert Lord, 57 to 35, in final game of tournament.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—135 1-4 at 18.2, Willie Hoppe Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1914; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at champion's game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882; 52 at 14.1, George Sutton, Baltimore, Md., October 28, 1914.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—312 at 18.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1910; 155 at 18.1, Willie Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa., November 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurice Vigeaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 306 at 14.1, Willie Hoppe, New York City, April 23, 1914; 85 at straight cushion-caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, champion's game, Paris, 1882; 2,196 at English billiards, by George Gray, Australia, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1903; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Three Cushion—Best run—18, Pierre Maupome, St. Louis, Mo., September 18, 1914, in exhibition; 18, Charles Morin, at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, in competition.

POOL.

Best run under new rule, one ball always on table—74, Morton Phillips, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1913; in amateur city championship—59, Alfredo De Oro, New York, January 8, 1913, in professional championship match with James Maturo.

Interstate League Championship Tournament, season 1917-1918. Final standing:

PLAYER AND CITY.	P.	W.	L.	T. P.	T. I.	G. A.
Pierre Maupome, Cleve.	56	42	14	2613	3387	771
John Layton, Detroit	56	39	17	2643	3507	754
Otto Reiselt, Phila.	56	38	18	2617	3511	745
R. L. Cannefax, St. Louis	56	35	21	2596	3798	687
Hugh Heel, Toledo	56	35	21	2537	3880	654
A. Kleckhefer, Chicago	56	31	25	2593	3235	802
W. R. Cullen, Buffalo	56	28	28	2571	3871	548
Gus. Copulos, Pitts.	55	27	28	2343	3444	680
Charles Ellis, Milwaukee	55	26	29	2416	3459	698
Charles McCourt, Cleve.	56	26	30	2413	3694	653
Ray Palmer, Detroit	56	26	30	2473	3834	645
George Moore, New York	55	23	32	2367	3933	602
J. W. Capron, Chicago	56	22	34	2497	3536	627

Clarence Jackson, O. C. Morningstar, Charles Ryder, Harry Cooler, Tafall and Whittemore did not complete schedule.

HANDBALL.

JAMES KELLY, of New York, defeated Walter Hess, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in a world's championship match, 9 games to 3, at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 27, 1918.

TRAP SHOOTING.

THE Interstate Association's Nineteenth Grand American Trap Shooting Tournament, Chicago, August 5-9. National Amateur Championship, at Singles—*F. S. Tomlin, Penn's Grove, N. J., 98; *W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla., 98; Charles Hummell, Laporte City, Iowa, 97; W. M. Foord, Wilmington, Del., 96; A. R. Chezin, Portal, N. D., 96; C. H. Newcomb, Philadelphia, Pa., 96; F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 96; G. L. Becker, Ogden, Utah, 95. *Heer won on shoot-off, 20 to 19.

National Amateur Double Championship—F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 90; J. S. Day, Ceurco, Tex., 88; C. C. Collins, Kankakee, Ill., 87; R. A. King, Delta, Col., 87; W. H. Heer, Guthrie, Okla., 86.

Chicago Overture—A. R. Chezin, Portal, N. D., 99; B. F. Elbert, Des Moines, Iowa, 99; D. Fauskee, Worthington, Minn., 99; J. E. McCurdy, Sydney, N. S., 98; J. D. Dodds, Los Angeles, Cal., 98; Marc Arle, Thomasboro, Ill., 98; F. M. Troeh, Vancouver, Wash., 98; G. A. Smith, Marshalltown, Iowa, 98; E. F. Woodward, Houston, Tex., 98.

Women's Championship won by Mrs. H. Almert, Chicago, Ill.; defeated Miss E. Wettleaf, Nicholas, Ia., 19 to 16, in shoot-off of tie.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP—FIRST TEN HIGH SCORES.

	Yards.	Score.		Yards.	Score.
*J. D. Henry, Elkhart, Ind.	16	97	William Wettleaf, Nichols, Iowa	18	95
*H. J. Pendergast, Phoenix, N. Y.	22	97	E. J. Buck, Davenport, Iowa	18	95
M. Arle, Thomasboro, Ill.	22	96	H. H. Otter, Chicago	19	95
J. H. Black, Winnipeg, Canada	18	96	W. Carskaden, Pittsburgh, Pa.	19	95
R. C. Rains, West Frankfort, Ill.	18	96	O. Larson, Waupaca, Wis.	20	95

* Tied for first place. On shoot-off Henry won, 18 to 17.

PREVIOUS GRAND AMERICAN WINNERS.

YR.	Winner.	Where Held.	Yards.	Score.	YR.	Winner.	Where Held.	Yards.	Score.
1900	R. O. Heikes	New York	22	91	1909	Fred Shattuck	Chicago	18	96
1901	E. C. Griffith	New York	19	95	1910	Riley Thompson	Chicago	19	100
1902	C. W. Floyd	New York	18	91	1911	Harve Dixon	Columbus	20	99
1903	M. Diefenderfer	Kansas City	16	94	1912	W. E. Phillips	Springfield	19	96
1904	R. D. Geyteil	Indianapolis	19	96	1913	M. S. Hootman	Dayton	17	97
1905	R. R. Barber	Indianapolis	16	99	1914	W. Henderson	Dayton	22	98
1906	F. E. Rogers	Indianapolis	17	94	1915	L. B. Clark	Chicago	18	96
1907	J. F. Banks	Chicago	17	96	1916	J. F. Wolf	St. Louis	19	99
1908	Fred Harlow	Columbus	16	92	1917	C. H. Larson	Chicago	20	98

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS, 1918.

STATE.	Champion.	Score.	STATE.	Champion.	Score.
Alabama	W. A. Leach	98	Montana	E. W. Penfro	99
Arizona	D. E. Morrell	99	Nebraska	J. A. Nelson	98
Arkansas	J. E. Chatfield	97	New Hampshire	Elmer E. Reed	95
California-Nevada	Fred Blair	100	New Jersey	F. S. Tomlin	98
Colorado-New Mexico	R. A. King	93	New York	H. J. Pendergast	99
Connecticut	Dr. B. F. Bishop	95	North Carolina	C. C. Bates	97
Delaware	W. M. Ford	98	North Dakota	A. R. Chezik	97
Florida	J. A. Hansborough	91	Ohio	J. E. Caln	97
Georgia	J. M. Barrett	99	Oklahoma	W. H. Heer	99
Idaho	Guy Chelsman	99	Oregon	Frank Templeton	97
Illinois	C. M. Powers	98	Pennsylvania	C. H. Newcomb	97
Indiana	G. R. Shuck	98	Rhode Island	W. J. Weaver	93
Iowa	Charles Hummell	99	South Carolina	R. G. McCante	94
Kansas	E. W. Arnold	97	South Dakota	E. T. Myers	98
Kentucky	W. H. Hall	99	Tennessee	B. F. Duncan	95
Louisiana—No State tournament.			Texas	H. E. Woodward	98
Maine	O. P. Weymouth	99	Utah	G. L. Becker	98
Maryland-Dis. of Col.	R. D. Morgan	97	Vermont	D. M. Barclay	95
Massachusetts	George L. Osborne	100	Virginia	R. A. Hall	97
Michigan	J. L. Bryant	93	Washington	F. M. Troeh	97
Minnesota	F. A. Allen	97	West Virginia	G. H. Mead	96
Mississippi	G. M. L. Key	94	Wisconsin	C. H. Larson	97
Missouri	George Nicholai	97	Wyoming	W. R. Tarrant	97

WOMEN STATE CHAMPIONS FOR 1918.

STATE.	Champion.	Score.	STATE.	Champion.	Score.
Connecticut	Mrs. C. H. Beere	58	New York	Mrs. H. G. Harrison	84
*Delaware	Miss H. D. Hammond	40	Oregon	Mrs. Ada Schilling	91
Illinois	Mrs. A. H. Winkler	92	Pennsylvania	Mrs. John Atlee	75
Indiana	Miss D. J. Dalton	84	South Dakota	Mrs. C. M. Buchanan	93
Iowa	Miss Emma Wettleaf	89	Tennessee	Mrs. Curtis King	86
Massachusetts	Mrs. Margaret Parks	83	Vermont	Mrs. A. H. Harmon	66
Michigan	Mrs. L. G. Vogel	92	Wisconsin	Mrs. C. D. Moon	87

* The Delaware event was at 50 targets.

WORLD'S RECORD TRAP SHOOTING—STRAIGHT SCORES.

*565 straight by C. G. Spencer, 16 yards, at Viola, Ill., September 18-19, 1909; 419 straight by J. R. Graham 16 yards, at Chicago, Ill., August 30-September 1, 1910; 99 straight by E. C. Carlton, 17 yards, at Omaha, Neb., August 6, 1913; 104 straight by Harvey Dixon, 18 yards, at St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1916; 100 straight by Riley Thompson, 19 yards, at Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1910; 100 straight by C. A. Gunnihg, 19 yards, at Omaha, Neb., August 7, 1913; *138 straight by H. S. Wells, 20 yards, at Betterton, Md., July 26, 1915; 119 straight by Fred Plum, 21 yards, at Maplewood, N. H., July 6, 1916; 108 straight by Mark Arle, 22 yards, at Chicago, Ill., August 25, 1917; *99 straight by Walter Huff, 22 yards, at Atlanta, Ga., July 2, 1917; *100 straight by C. A. Young, 23 yards, at Peru, Ind., July 13, 1916.

* Professional.

TRAP SHOOTING—*Continued.*

LEADING AMATEUR TRAPSHOOTERS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Name.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.	YEAR.	Name.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.
1908..	C. M. Powers	5,690	5,383	.9640	1913..	Bart Lewis	6,080	5,811	.9557
1909..	J. S. Young	4,730	4,498	.9509	1914..	W. Henderson	2,050	1,981	.9663
1910..	J. S. Day	4,280	4,164	.9728	1915..	W. Henderson	2,800	2,731	.9753
1911..	W. S. Spencer	2,100	2,022	.9623	1916..	F. Harlow	2,010	1,964	.9771
1912..	Wm. Ridley	800	767	.9587	1917..	W. H. Heer	2,050	1,997	.9741

LEADING PROFESSIONAL TRAPSHOOTERS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Name.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.	YEAR.	Name.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.
1908..	J. M. Hawkins	5,945	5,745	.9663	1913..	W. H. Heer	5,350	5,206	.9730
1909..	C. G. Spencer	8,325	8,092	.9720	1914..	L. H. Reid	2,225	2,146	.9644
1910..	W. H. Heer	2,060	1,955	.9775	1915..	C. G. Spencer	5,620	5,480	.9750
1911..	Jno. R. Taylor	2,100	2,038	.9704	1916..	H. Clark	2,100	2,058	.9800
1912..	W. R. Crosby	2,000	1,952	.9760	1917..	L. S. German	6,285	6,137	.9764

1918 TRAP SHOOTING AVERAGES.

The following are the averages of the fifty leading amateur and professional trap shooters for the season to October 1.

FORTY AMATEURS.

NAME.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.	NAME.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.
H. Lorenson	2,050	1,991	.9712	L. B. Maytag	1,800	1,717	.9538
Frank N. Troeh	5,895	5,724	.9709	U. E. Campbell	1,910	1,802	.9434
J. M. Willcockson	1,900	1,836	.9663	A. R. Chexik	1,760	1,677	.9528
H. G. Taylor	1,950	1,880	.9641	Forest W. McNeir	1,850	1,759	.9508
H. J. Pendergast	2,300	2,216	.9634	Dr. A. H. Aber	1,800	1,711	.9505
Mark M. P. Arle	1,800	1,734	.9633	F. H. Mellus	2,100	1,996	.9504
F. S. Wright	4,080	3,928	.9627	J. P. White	2,300	2,186	.9504
Geo. N. Fish	4,605	4,433	.9626	E. F. Woodward	5,890	5,596	.9500
C. M. Powers	4,140	3,974	.9599	H. S. Sindle	2,080	1,976	.9500
O. N. Ford	8,520	8,177	.9597	W. N. Boylston	2,785	2,639	.9475
Henry Pfirrmann, Jr	2,300	2,206	.9591	Joe Konvalinka	1,760	1,667	.9471
L. F. Curtis	2,350	2,252	.9582	R. A. King	2,625	2,486	.9470
C. H. Newcomb	4,370	4,184	.9574	A. D. Sperry	1,900	1,798	.9463
F. S. Tomlin	4,325	4,140	.9572	Dave Fauskee	3,600	3,405	.9458
P. H. O'Brien	3,590	3,434	.9565	W. H. Fatterson	1,800	1,701	.9450
C. L. Richards	5,610	5,365	.9563	Wm. Wettleaf	2,300	2,173	.9447
J. T. Downs	2,400	2,295	.9562	C. L. Waggoner	2,425	2,290	.9443
W. H. Heer	1,790	1,711	.9558	J. G. Martin	1,955	1,846	.9442
A. H. Winkler	2,300	2,196	.9547	E. T. Myers	1,980	1,869	.9439
Jay Clark, Jr	2,850	2,719	.9540	Geo. J. Roll	2,650	2,501	.9437

PROFESSIONALS.

NAME.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.	NAME.	Shot At.	Broke.	Average.
Homer Clark	3,310	3,228	.9752	Harrison Kennicott	5,000	4,746	.9492
Rush Razee	2,300	2,231	.9700	A. H. Ammann	2,450	2,325	.9489
P. R. Miller	4,400	4,258	.9677	H. A. Murrelle	1,800	1,703	.9461
L. S. German	3,720	3,596	.9666	Walter Huff	2,935	2,775	.9454
Frank H. Huseman	3,130	3,014	.9629	A. A. Somers	1,825	1,725	.9452
C. G. Spencer	4,900	4,698	.9587	J. E. Dickey	2,660	2,514	.9451
R. O. Helkes	4,010	3,843	.9583	J. R. Graham	6,570	6,200	.9436
Barton Lewis	4,050	3,880	.9580	Ed. O'Brien	2,000	1,885	.9425
C. E. Goodrich	2,900	2,778	.9579	G. H. Ford	3,150	2,964	.9409
John R. Taylor	6,000	5,740	.9566	H. S. Welles	2,430	2,286	.9407
C. C. Mitchell	2,625	2,507	.9550	W. T. Laslie	2,010	1,888	.9393
L. H. Reid	2,010	1,919	.9547	G. H. Chapin	2,525	2,371	.9390
F. C. Riehl	2,090	1,995	.9545	C. T. Stevens	4,410	4,134	.9374
Fred G. Bills	5,800	5,535	.9543	Rowland Ray	1,750	1,640	.9371
N. E. Poston	3,310	3,151	.9519	R. R. Barber	3,040	2,848	.9368
J. H. Stair	3,000	2,855	.9516	W. M. Bowman	3,350	3,136	.9361
Sim Glover	2,430	2,311	.9510	L. W. Cumberland	2,310	2,159	.9346
H. L. Worthington	1,870	1,777	.9502	L. S. Hawhurst	2,500	2,332	.9328
L. D. Willis	1,950	1,853	.9502	W. G. Hill	2,275	2,122	.9327
Geo. W. Maxwell	4,705	4,469	.9498	E. J. Morgan	3,010	2,806	.9322

OTHER TOURNAMENTS.

Thirteenth National Amateur Championship Tournament, held under the auspices of New York A. C., Travers Island, May 4. First ten place winners, with scores:

NAME.	First 100.	Second 100.	Total.	NAME.	First 100.	Second 100.	Total.
F. Plum	99	98	197	A. L. Ivins	95	99	194
L. H. Davis	98	98	196	G. H. Piercy	97	97	194
D. I. Bradley	98	97	195	G. Gray	97	96	193
J. M. McLaughlin	98	96	194	F. S. Tomlin	96	97	193
C. H. Newcomb	97	97	194	B. E. Eldred	97	96	193

CHESS.

(By H. Helms.)

THANKS to the international tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, the Western championship, the intercollegiates and the various State, league and club competitions, the year 1918 was far from being devoid of interest to chess players. The international contest demonstrated that J. R. Capablanca of Havana is without a peer as a chess player in this hemisphere.

Janowski versus Jaffe—finished in New York January 6; score—Janowski, 10; Jaffe, 4; drawn, 4.

Interborough High School League—Won by Boys' High, 8½ matches, 32 games; Commercial, 6½ matches, 25 games; Stuyvesant, 6 matches, 24 games; Richmond Hill, 6 matches, 23 games; Morris, 4 matches, 19½ games.

Brooklyn C. C. Championship—Won by R. T. Black (seventh time); score 7½—½; A. Schroeder, 4½—3½; C. Ruberl, 3—4.

"C. H. Y. P." Tournament—Won by Columbia, 9½—2½; Yale, second, 6—6; Harvard, 5—7; Princeton, 3½—8½.

Triangular College League—Won by Pennsylvania, 5—3; City College, 4½—3½; Cornell, 2½—5½.

Metropolitan League—Rice Progressive C. C. first, 6—0; Staten Island, 4—2; Central Y. M. C. A., City College, Columbia and West Y. M. C. A., each 2½—3½; Ocean Hill, 1—5.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—Won by Oscar Chajes, 6—1; G. Northrup, 5—2; O. W. Field, 4—3.

Empire City C. C. Handicap—First section, C. Ortenblad, 15½; Dr. A. Freundlich, 13½; L. Rosen, 12½. Second section, J. Phillips, 11; J. Morrison, 10; V. E. Selig and L. Wechsler, each 9½.

Intercollegiate Matches—Triangular League, 9; C. H. Y. P. League, 4; Columbia, 6; Pennsylvania, 2.

N. Y. State Association—Winter meet, New York City, February 22—O. Chajes and A. Kupchik each 5—0, tied for first and second; R. T. Black and A. Schroeder each 3½—1½, tied for third and fourth. College Tourney—H. E. Leede of Columbia, 4—0, winner of gold medal; R. Aebli, Columbia, 3—1, silver medal. High School Tourney—Gold medal won by Philip Wolfson, Boys' High, 8½—½; L. Denonn, Boys' High, 7½—1½, silver medal. First class—A Otten, 3—1; second class—Dana Brannan, 5—0; third class, A. L. Haltock, 3½—½. Summer Meeting at Rochester—Championship, K. S. Howard, Rochester, 3—1; class A, J. S. Morrison, Toronto, 7—0; class B, H. B. Reynolds, Rochester, and Frank Benedict, each 6—2; class C, E. Hazzard, Rochester, 6½—1½.

State Championships—New Jersey, W. Rissmiller, Paterson, 8½—1½; Pennsylvania, W. A. Ruth after tie with M. Freed; North Dakota, W. Widmeyer, Rolla, 9½—½.

Simultaneous Exhibitions—J. R. Capablanca at Manhattan C. C. played 38, won 33, drew 5; F. J. Marshall at Marshall's Chess Divan played 24, won 18, lost 2 and drew 4; H. Helms at Empire City C. C. played 18, won 16, lost 2.

Chajes versus Janowski—Manhattan C. C., March 16 to May 7; Chajes, 7; Janowski, 5; drawn, 10.

N. Y. A. C.—Prize winners: F. E. Pierce, George O. Seward, H. M. Prindle, F. S. Krag and Henry S. Schley.

Staten Island Championship—Winner, G. Klingspor, 7—1; W. T. Ryan, 6½—1½.

Black vs. Schroeder—At the Brooklyn C. C.; Black, 5; Schroeder, 3; drawn, 2.

Rye Beach Tournament—Rye Beach, N. Y., July 22-26; A. Kupchik, first, 7½—½; O. Chajes, 6½—1½; J. Bernstein, R. T. Black and C. Jaffe, each 5—3.

Western Championship—Chicago, September 22 to 28; B. Kostich, Gary, Ind., first, 9½—1½; H. Hahlbohm, Chicago, E. Lasker, Chicago, J. S. Morrison, Toronto, and N. T. Whittaker, Washington, D. C., each 7—4.

Correspondence Chess—Fourth national championship; won by E. Lasker of Chicago, 3—0; B. Altman, Brooklyn, 2—1. Simultaneous exhibitions: New York, September 21; J. R. Capablanca played 23, winning all; Philadelphia, September 28, Capablanca played 30, won 28, drew 2.

International Tournament—Manhattan C. C., October 23 to November 9, won by J. R. Capablanca, 10½—1½; B. Kostich, 9—3; F. J. Marshall, 7—5; O. Chajes, 6—6; D. Janowski, 4—8; R. T. Black, 3½—8½; J. S. Morrison, 2—10.

SURF CASTING RECORDS.

LONGEST single cast, any event, 435 ft. 10. in., made by J. Charles Elingshausen, Midland Beach F. C., at Newark, N. J., November 6, 1917.

Average of five casts, open field, 4-oz. lead, 419 ft. 4 3-5 in., made by J. Charles Elingshausen, Midland Beach F. C., at Newark, N. J., November 6, 1917.

Average five casts V-shaped court, 368 ft. 3 2-5 in., made by Howard Kaln, Asbury Park F. C., at Asbury Park, N. J., August 11, 1917.

Average five casts, 30-foot lane, 3-oz. lead, John C. Clayton, Asbury Park F. C., at Belmar, N. J., August 19. 1916.

Average five casts, 30-foot lane, 4-oz. lead, Wm. E. Sylvester, Belmar F. C., at Belmar, N. J., August 28, 1915.

Distance-accuracy, down a straight line, with distance lead falls aside of line deducted from length of cast, average five casts, 4-oz. lead, Howard Kain, Asbury Park F. C., at Ocean City, N. J., August 18, 1917.

Accuracy, nearest cast to stake 140 feet distant, Gus Wollman, Asbury Park F. C., touched stake at Belmar, N. J., August 25, 1917.

Longest cast of five in V-shaped court, 3 or 4 oz. lead, Dr. Carleton Simon, Midland Beach F. C., 341 ft. 8 in., at Ocean City, N. J., August 8, 1914.

Longest cast of five, open field, 3 or 4 oz. lead, J. Charles Elingshausen, Midland Beach F. C., 426 ft. 6 in., at Ocean City, N. J., August 18, 1917.

Women—Best average five casts, open field, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, Belmar F. C., 204 ft. 7 in., at Belmar, N. J., August 28, 1915.

Women—Longest single cast of five, open field, Mrs. C. Y. Cooper, 238 ft. 10 1-2 in., at Belmar, N. J., August 28, 1915.

In 1918, the Ocean City Cup contest, a $1,000 perpetual trophy, known as the classic of the surf-casting world, was won by the Ocean City team of five men, consisting of Charles Maginnis, Dr. J. W. Pinkham, Harry Stelwagon, Dr. W. L. Magee and G. Ed. Cornman, with a team total of 7,759 ft. 7 in.; Asbury Park team was second with 7,558 ft. 2 in., and Midland Beach F. C. team third with 7,155 ft. 2 in.

Compiled by C. B. Holgate, Secretary-Treasurer, Association Surf Angling Clubs.

ROQUE.

RESULTS of the Seventh Annual Tournament of the American Roque League held the week of July 22, 1918, on the courts of the Washington Park Roque Association, 58th St., and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Winner: Champion Division—F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Cal. First Division—H. O. Walker, Chicago, Ill. Second Division—J. P. Shelley, Oxford, Ind. Third Division—H. Sime, Chicago, Ill. (14 years).

Results of the Third Annual Tournament of the Missouri Valley Roque Association held the week of August 24, 1918, on the public courts in Budd Park, Kansas City, Mo.

Winner: First Division—F. H. Selden, Kansas City, Mo. Second Division—E. T. Freeman, Kansas City, Mo. Third Division—J. M. Starling, Whiting, Kan.

Results of the Fifth Annual Tournament of the Interstate Roque Association held the week of September 2, 1918, on the courts of the New Paris Roque Club, at New Paris, Ohio.

Winner: First Division—C. W. Davis, Mahoningtown, Pa. Second Division—William Wisler, Milton, Ind. Third Division—C. W. Bennett, New Paris, Ohio.

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National Junior Championship held at Great Lakes Naval Station, Great Lakes, Ill., September 20: 100-yard run—Won by A. H. Henke, Great Lakes Naval Station; J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., second; I. Mahl, Columbia A. C., third; Lieut. L. Wester, Camp Fremont, Cal., fourth. Time, 10 seconds. 220-yard run—Won by A. Smith, Pelham Bay Naval Station; J. Moore, Pittsburgh S. A. A., second; S. Rosen, Morris A. C., Chicago, third; J. Olsen, Federal Rendezvous, fourth. Time, 22 2-5 seconds. 440-yard run—Won by C. C. Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn; J. J. O'Brien, Pelham Bay Naval Station, second; D. Rogers, Meadowbrook Club., third; H. T. Torkelson, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, 49 seconds. 880-yard run—Won by J. J. McCabe, Pelham Bay Naval Station; G. C. Lewis, University of Chicago, second; G. Allen, Pittsburgh S. A. A., third; E. T. Marchal, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, 2m. 1 1-5s. One mile run—Won by J. Schwartz, Meadowbrook Club; J. J. McCabe, Pelham Bay Naval Station, second; E. Mayo, Fort Slocum, third; W. N. Cummings, Meadowbrook Club, fourth. Time, 4m. 37s. Five mile run—Won by Earl Johnson, Camp Upton; W. B. Powers, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, second; J. Probst, Columbian A. C., St. Louis, third; F. Kochanski, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time, 27m. 22s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by Walker Smith, Chicago A. A.; R. M. Isaacs, Royal Air Force, Toronto, second; C. B. Savage, Jr., Chicago A. A., third; J. K. Norton, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., fourth. Time, 15 2-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by Lieut. M. J. House, Camp Fremont, Cal.; G. Desch, Pelham Bay Naval Station, second; D. C. Leffler, Great Lakes Naval Station, third; C. Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, 25 3-5s. 440 yard hurdles—Won by D. Hause, Great Lakes Naval Station; E. E. Traung, Swedish American A. C., second; A. C. Boeddeker, Great Lakes Naval Station, third; C. Dwyer, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, 58 2-5s. Three mile walk—Won by L. Labowitz, Pastime A. C., New York; C. Mertens, Hillside A. C., Toronto, Ont., second; H. L. Schultz, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, third; V. V. Vosen, Gary Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time, 23m. 57s. Pole vault—Won by K. S. Caldwell, Pelham Bay Naval Station, 11 ft. 6 in.; C. Bean, Los Angeles, 11 ft. 6 in., second; C. Piper, Royal Air Force, Toronto, 11 ft., third; J. E. Wilkin, Great Lakes Naval Station, 11 ft., fourth. 16-lb. shot put—Won by D. I. Allman, Great Lakes Naval Station, 40 ft. 1¾ in.; R. W. Becker, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 39 ft. 9½ in., second; S. S. Windrow, Great Lakes Naval Station, 39 ft. 5 in., third; V. Saranac, Kelly Field, Tex., 38 ft. ¼ in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by Carl Rice, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 6 ft. ¼ in.; R. L. Treweeke, Chicago A. A., 5 ft. 11 in., second; C. C. Krogness, Jr., Chicago A. A., 5 ft. 10½ in., third; P. McGarry, Boston Navy, 5 ft. 10 in., fourth. 10-lb. hammer throw—Won by H. G. Franz, Illinois A. C., 130 ft. 5 in.; J. R. Walsh, Chicago A. A., 119 ft. 2 in., second; H. C. Gillo, Camp Dick, Tex., third; S. S. Windrow, Great Lakes Naval Station, fourth. Running broad jump—Won by D. Politzer, Mohawk A. C., New York, 22 ft. 2 5-8 in.; E. A. Anderson, Pelham Bay Naval Station, 22 ft., second; D. Brown, Pelham Bay Naval Station, 21 ft. 2¼ in., third; C. Way, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 21 ft. 1¼ in., fourth. Discus throw—Won by S. S. Windrow, Great Lakes Naval Station, 116 ft. 4¾ in.; H. C. Gillo, Camp Dick, Tex., 110 ft. 2¾ in., second; W. F. Bartels, Hog Island, Pa., 106 ft. 3½ in., third; C. B. Savage, Jr., Chicago A. A., 95 ft. 9¾ in., fourth. Throwing 56-lb. weight—Won by P. McIntyre, Illinois A. C., 25 ft. 11½ in.; P. Birmingham, 25 ft. 4¾ in., second; J. R. Walsh, Chicago A. A., 24 ft. 4¼ in., third; W. F. Bartels, Chicago A. A., 23 ft. 8 in., fourth. Running hop, step and jump—Won by W. B. Overbee, Chicago A. A., 45 ft. 5¾ in.; T. T. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 43 ft. 5½ in., second; C. P. R. Arbene, Irish American A. A., Boston, 41 ft. 6½ in., third; E. A. Anderson, Pelham Bay Naval Station, 41 ft. 3½ in., fourth. Throwing the javelin—Won by R. Thompson, Illinois A. C., 167 ft. 8¾ in.; J. R. Fritts, unattached, New York, 147 ft. 8½ in., second; W. K. Hancock, Chicago A. A., 145 ft. 7½ in., third; H. C. Gillo, Camp Dick, Tex., 133 ft. 2½ in., fourth.

Point score—Chicago Athletic Association, 34; Pelham Bay Naval Station, 30; Great Lakes Naval Station, 28; Illinois A. C., 22; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 10; Camp Fremont, Cal., 6; Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 6; Camp Dick, Tex., 6; Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, 6; Royal Air Force, Toronto, 5; Pittsburgh S. A. A., 5; Pastime Athletic Club, New York, 5; Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, 5; Mohawk Athletic Club, New York, 5; Camp Upton, 5; Columbian A. C., St. Louis, 4; Hog Island, Philadelphia, 3; Hillside A. C., Toronto, 3; Los Angeles A. C., 3; Swedish American A. C., Brooklyn, 3; unattached, 3; University of Chicago, 3; Fort Slocum, New York, 2; Irish American A. A., Boston, 2; Morris A. C., Chicago, 2; Kelly Field, Tex., 1; Gary Y. M. C. A., 1; Boston Navy Yard, 1.

National junior records—Javelin—Racine Thompson, I. A. C., 167 ft. 8¾ in. Three mile walk—L. Labowitz, Pastime A. C., N. Y., 23m. 57s. 440 yard straightaway—C. C. Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous, 49s. Records tied—100-yard dash—T. T. Hoskins, C. A. A.; Irving Mahl, Columbian A. C., St. Louis; Arthur Henke, Great Lakes, 10s. 120-yard high hurdles—Walter Smith, C. A. A., 15 2-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—G. Desch, Pelham Bay, 25 1-5s.

National senior outdoor track and field, held at the Great Lakes Naval Station, Great Lakes, Ill., September 21. 100-yard run—Won by A. H. Henke, Great Lakes Naval Station; Jo. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., second; T. T. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., third; W. Ganzemueller, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, 10s. 220-yard run—Won by L. Murchison, Great Lakes Naval Station; P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, second; F. Feuerstein, Illinois A. C., third; C. C. Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, fourth; Time, 22 2-5s. 440-yard run—Won by C. C. Shaughnessy, Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn; M. Gustafson, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second; P. Hauser, Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, third; F. Feuerstein, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time, 49 2-5s. 880-yard run—Won by T. S. Campbell, University High School, Chicago; J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., second; Lieut. E. Balestier, Royal Air Force, Toronto, third; J. Sellers, unattached, New York, fourth. Time, 1m. 56 4-5s. One mile run—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; W. F. Gordon, Pelham Bay Naval Station, second; C. J. Stout, Fort Worth, third; N. Brown, Pelham Bay Naval Station, fourth. Time, 4m. 20s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by E. J. Thompson, Royal Air Force, Toronto; F. F. Loomis, Jr., Chicago A. A., second; W. Smith, Chicago A. A., third; E. S. Riedel, Great Lakes Naval Station, fourth. Time, 15 1-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Lieut. M. J. House, Camp Fremont, Cal., second; W. Smith, Chicago A. A., third; Lieut. W. H. Meanix, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., fourth. Time, 24 1-5s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by D. Hause, Great Lakes Naval Station; F. J. Sauer, Chicago A. A., second; C. D. Sutphen, Chicago A. A., third; G. Schmonn, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, fourth. Three mile walk—Won by R. F. Remer, unattached, New York; A. Zeller, Chicago A. A., second; G. Mertens, Hillside Athletic Club, Toronto, third; H. L. Schultz, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, fourth. Time, 22m. 17 4-5s. Pole vault—Won by C. Buck, Chicago A. A., 12 ft. 3 in.; E. E. Knourek, Great Lakes Naval Station, second; C. Bean, Los Angeles A. C., third; Lieut. Harwood, Belleville A. C., fourth. 16-lb. shot put—Won by Lieut. A. Richards, Camp Fremont, Cal., 42 ft. 3¾ in ; A. Brundage, Chicago A. A., 41 ft. 4¼ in., second; George A. Bronder, Jr., N. S. School Mil. A., 40 ft. 7½ in., third; D. I. Allman, Great Lakes Naval Station, 40 ft. 3 in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by Carl Rice, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., 6 ft. 1 in.; Jo. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., second; E. J. Thompson, Royal Air Force, Toronto, third; Lieut. A. Richards, Camp Fremont, Cal., fourth. 16-lb. hammer throw—Won by M. J. McGrath, unattached, New York, 173 ft. 11½ in.; J. P. Hooker, Chicago A. A., 136 ft. 2½ in., second; A. Brundage, Chicago A. A., 132 ft. 5¾ in., third; O. R. Benson, Chicago A. A., 132 ft. 5 in., fourth. Running broad jump—Won by D. Politzer, Mohawk A. C., 22 ft. 4 in.; D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 21 ft. 10¼ in., second; E. A. Anderson, Pelham Bay Naval Station, 21 ft. 4 in., third; T. T. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 21 ft. 1¾ in., fourth. Five

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

mile run—Won by C. Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Station; E. Johnson, Camp Upton, second; F. Gillespie, unattached, third; F. G. Kochanski, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time, 24m. 36 4-5s. Discus throw—Won by E. J. Muller, Great Lakes Naval Station, 136 ft.; E. Gilfillan, Great Lakes Naval Station, 132 ft. 11¾ in., second; Lieut. A. Richards, Camp Fremont, Cal., 129 ft. 8 in., third; A. Brundage, Chicago A. A., 125 ft. 2 in., fourth. 56-lb. weight—Won by M. J. McGrath, unattached, New York, 34 ft. 9 in.; D. I. Altman, Great Lakes Naval Station, second; J. F. Shanahan, Illinois A. C., third; A. Brundage, Chicago A. A., fourth. Running hop, step and jump—Won by D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C., 46 ft. 3¾ in.; W. B. Overbee, Chicago A. A., second; S. Landers, Chicago A. A., third; T. T. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., fourth. Throwing the javelin—George A. Bronder, Jr., N. S. Sch. Mil. A., 169 ft. 10½ in.; R. Thompson, Illinois A. C., 168 ft. 10 in., second; J. B. Fritts, unattached, New York, 148 ft. 9¾ in., third; J. Helium, Pastime A. C., 148 ft 4½ in., fourth.

Point Score—Chicago A. A., 56; Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, 31; Illinois A. C., 25; Camp Fremont, California, 14; Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, New York, 11; Royal Air Force, Toronto, 8½; Federal Reudezvous, Brooklyn, 8; Naval Aeronautics, Princeton, 7; Camp Zachary Taylor, 7; Mohawk A. C., New York, 5; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 5; University High, Chicago, 5; Camp Upton, New York, 3; Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, 3; Los Angeles A. C., Cal., 2; Hillside A. C., Toronto, 2; Carruthers Field, 2; Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, 2; Scott Field, 1; Fegrsuon A. C., Buffalo, 1; Pastime A. C., New York, 1.

National A. A. U. Relay Championship, held at Great Lakes Naval Station, Chicago, Ill., September 23, 1918. 440-yard—Won by Great Lakes (Dover, Erickson, Cass and Murchinson); Chicago A. A., second; Pittsburgh Scholastic A. A., third. (Only three teams.) Time, 44 2-5s. Four mile—Won by Illinois A. C. (Kochanski, Gerald, O'Donnell and Ray); Pelham Bay, second; Great Lakes, third. (Only three teams.) Time, 18m. 26s. One mile—Won by Pelham Bay (Desch, Ferrick, Derneli, O'Brien); Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, secoud; Federal Rendezvous, Brooklyn, third; Pittsburgh Schoiastic A. A., fourth. Time, 3m. 26s. 880-yard—Won by Pelham Bay (Desch, Smith, Derneli and Clark); Federal Rendezvous, second; Chicago A. A., third; Great Lakes, fourth. Time, 1m. 31 3-5s. Two mile—Won by Illinois A. C. (Johnson, Feuerstein, O'Donneli, Ray); Pelham Bay, second; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; Great Lakes, fourth.

National Senior Indoor Championships, held at 22d Regiment Armory, New York City, March 16, 1918. The summaries: five mile run—Won by Charles Pores, Millrose A. A.; Harold E. Weeks, First Naval District, Boston, second; Villar Kyronen, Millrose A. A., third. Time 25m. 28 1-5s. 1,000-yard run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; M. A. Devaney, Boston Navy Yard, second; Edwin H. Fall, Great Lakes Naval T. S., Chicago, third. Time, 2m. 14s. 60-yard dash—Final heat—Won by William Ganzemueller, Penn State College; Loren Murchison, Columbian A. C., St. Louis, second; F. S. Davis, University of Pennsylvania, third; Peter J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, fourth. Time 6 4-5s. 16-lb. shot put—Won by D. C. Sinclair, Princeton University, with 42 ft. 10¾ in.; Ensign Howard G. Cann, U. S. S. New Mexico, New York, 41 ft. 8 in., second; Harry Correli, Pastime A. C., New York, 41 ft. 5¾ in., third; G. A. Bronder, Jr., Aviation Sec. Sig. Corps, U. S. A., 40 ft. 1 in., fourth. Two-mile run—Won by Edward J. Garvey, Jr., Paulist A. C., New York; G. T. Nightingale, New Hampshire State College, second; Louis R. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., New York, third; E. Wienman, Morningside A. C., New York, fourth. Time, 9m. 40s. 300-yard run—Final heat—Won by Sherman G. Landers, University of Pennsylvania; Frank Shea, University of Pittsburgh, second; George W. Derneli, Boys' Club, New York, third; Dorsey Griffith, Georgetown University, fourth. Time, 32 2-5s. Standing high jump—Won by Leo Goebring, Mohawk A. C., New York, with 5 ft.; Sam Kronman, Clark House, New York, 4 ft. 9 in., second; T. S. Clark, Lafayette College, 4 ft. 9 in., third; Charles H. Crippen, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, 4 ft. 8 in., fourth. 70-yard high hurdles—Final heat—Won by Harold Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; Walker Smith, Cornell, second; Arthur L. Engels, O. T. S., Camp Upton, third; W. Savage, Bowdoin, fourth. Time, 9 3-5s. 600-yard run—Won by M. Gustavson, Pennsylvania; Dave Caldwell, Boston A. A., second; John R. Sellers, unattached, third; John J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, New York, fourth. Time, 1m. 17s. Running high jump—Won by Egon Erickson, Bronx Church House, 5 ft. 10 in.; Charles L. Siebert, Chicago Turngemeinde, 5 ft. 8 in., second; Oliver N. Parry, U. S. Medical Reserve Corps, 5 ft. 6 in., third; Clinton Larsen, 35th Squadron, Aviation Section, U. S. A., 5 ft. 6 in., fourth. Two mile walk—Won by Richard F. Remer, unattached; Corp. Joseph B. Pearman, 105th Infantry, Spartanburg, S. C., second; W. Rolker, unattached, third; William J. McFadden, unattached, fourth. Time, 14m. 27 1-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by S. Fronman, Clark House A. A., 10 ft. 2½ in.; Leo Goehring, Mohawk A. C., 10 ft. 1½ in., second; Clinton Larsen, 35th Aviation Squadron, U. S. A., 9 ft. 3¼ in., third; S. Belsky, Morningside A. C., 9 ft. 2½ in., fourth. Medley relay race—Won by Cornell University (W. Smith, W. H. Cleminshaw, K. Mayer and I. Dresser); First Naval District, Boston (T. J. Halpin, C. E. Phillips, T. E. Burke and M. A. Devaney), second; Camp Dix Team A (Lieut. William Kelly, Lieut. O. C. Anderson, Lieut. C. M. Finch and Lieut. William Anderson), third; Millrose A. A. (W. Dickman, R. McComber, F. Safarowic and R. Crawford), fourth. Time, 7m. 43s. Point score—University of Pennsylvania, 12; Boston Navy Yard, 9; Cornell University, 8.

National Junior Indoor Championships—600-yard run—Held in connection with Meadowbrook Club games, Philadelphia, Second Regiment Armory, March 9, 1918—Won by Thomas Campbell, University High School, Chicago; John R. Sellers, unattached, N. Y., second; J. J. O'Brien, Vietrix C. C., Philadelphia, third; W. Albright, University of Pittsburgh, fourth. Time, 1m. 19s. 300 and 1,000-yard runs—Held in connection with John Wanamaker Commercial Institute games at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., March 20, 1918. 300 yards—Won by Loren Murchison, Columbian A. C., St. Louis, Mo.; James J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; Joseph P. Takach, Fordham University, third. Time, 33 3-5s. 1,000 yards—Won by John R. Sellers, unattached, New York; Charles Shaw, Columbia University, N. Y., second; Joseph P. Giorgio, Paulist A. C., third. Time, 2m. 23 1-5s. Two mile walk—Held in connection with Seventh Regiment games, New York City, April, 1918—Won by Kurt Zulch, American Walkers' Association; Frank Kieser, Morningside A. C., second; Louis Labowitz, Pastime A. C., third; G. A. Urlaub, American Walkers' Association, fourth. Time, 15m. 11 2-5s.

National All-round Championships, held at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., September 23—Won by Avery Brundage, Chicago Athletic Association, 6,708.50 points; John Helium, Pastime A. C., New York, 6,419 points, second; Earl J. Thompson, Royal Air Force, Toronto, Can., 6,152 points, third; Earl Gilfillan, Great Lakes Naval Station, 5,133.25 points, fourth; E. Knoureck, 5,073.50 points, fifth; J. R. Fritts, 5,024.25 points, sixth; C. Buck, 4,877.50 points, Seventh; N. P. Bluett, 4,722.25 points, eighth; W. F. Bartels, 4,470.75 points, ninth.

Name.	100-yd Run.	16-lb. Shot.	High Jump.	880-yd Walk.	16-lb. Ham.
E.J.Thompson	832	442	832	600	386
N. P. Bluett..	818	428	448	529	164.25
W. F. Bartels.	811	435	448	531	439.75
J. Helium.....	790	668	544	781	591
E. Gilfillan....	769	684	672	566	636.25
J. R. Fritts...	762	317	544	786	84.25
A. Brundage..	748	688	672	786	599.50
C. Buck.....	741	358	672	536	68.50
E. Knoureck..	727	431	640	449	148.50

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

NAME.	Pole Vault.	120-yd Hurd.	56-lb. Wgt.	Broad Jump.	Mile Run.
E. J. Thompson	648	940	233	746	493
N. P. Bluett..	552	670	...	540	573
W. F. Bartels.	...	505	358	426	517
J. Hellum.....	648	655	449	624	669
E. Gilfillan....	552	...	361	678	215
J. R. Fritts...	648	588	8	512	778
A. Brundage..	648	800	503	694	570
C. Buck.....	1,032	760	...	710	...
E. Knoureck..	1,128	315	15	608	612

National A. A. U. ten-mile run and seven-mile walk, held at New York, October 27. Results: Ten-mile run—Won by Charles Pores, Pelham Bay; time, 54m. 17 3-5s.; V. Kyronen, Mlilrose A. A., second; T. Haipin, Morningside A. C., third; P. Trivoulidis, unattached, fourth; Joe Nulty, Fordham S. A. T. C., fifth; James Plant, Morningside A. C., sixth. Seven-mile walk—Won by R. F. Remer, unattached; time, 55m. 23s.; K. Zuich, American W. A., second, time 57m. 26 4-5s.; K. Hearns, Pastime A. C., third, time 1h. 9s.; M. Greenburg, Pastime A. C., fourth, time 1h. 1m. 22s.; A. Jessup, Morningside A. C., fifth, time 1h. 1m. 39s.; H. Dacks, American W. A., sixth, time 1h. 2m. 32s.; L. Vass, Hungarian-American A. C., seventh, time 1h. 2m. 46s.; P. Anthony, Pastime A. C., eighth, time 1h. 2m. 49s.; M. Lipston, Morningside A. C., ninth; J. Yungbluth, Pastime A. C., tenth; G. Brumlich, Pastime A. C., eleventh.

National A. A. U. junior cross country run, held at New York, November 16. Result, first ten runners: Max Bohland, Paulist A. C., 33m. 26s.; Terry Halpin, 33m. 59s.; Peter Trivoulidis, Morningside A. C., 34m. 4s.; Eugene A. Krause, unattached, 34m. 51s.; Fred Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 34m. 58s.; J. Nulty, Fordham University, 35m. 10s.; Edward Lehman, Morningside A. C., 35m. 19s.; Edward Wienman, Morningside A. C., 35m. 39s.; F. Joyce, Pelham Bay, 35m. 46s.; Leonard Metzer, Morningside A. C., 35m. 49s. Team scores—Morningside A. C., 1, 2, 5, 6, 8—22; Mohawk A. C., 3, 10, 11, 12, 13—49; St. Christopher Club, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18—75; Pelham Bay, 7, 14, 19, 21, 22—83; Fordham, 4, 20, 23, 24, 25—96.

1918 RECORDS.

A. A. U. track records accepted by union at annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 17-18: 1,000-yard run, indoor (2:14)—Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; made at the National A. A. U. indoor track and field championships, held at the 22d Regiment Armory, New York City, March 16, 1918. (Equals record held by Lieut. J. W. Overton, deceased.) 1,320-yard (¾ mile) run, indoor (3:05)—Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; made at John Wanamaker Commercial Institute games, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 20, 1918. Five-mile run (24:36 4-5)—C. Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Station; made at National A. A. U. outdoor track and field championships, Great Lakes, Illinois, September 21, 1918.

MARATHON OR LONG DISTANCE RACES.

Boston A. A. Marathon not held in 1918. A relay team service race was staged April 19 as a substitute with the result as follows: Camp Devens, Divisional Team, 2h. 24m. 53s.; Camp Devens, 302d Infantry, 2h. 28m. 10s.; Boston Navy Yard, 2h. 28m. 45s.; Camp Devens, 301st Field Signal Battalion 2h. 29m. 14s.; Naval Cadet School, 2h. 29m. 33s.; Camp Devens, 304th Infantry, 2h. 32m. 20s.; Bumkin Island, 2h. 32m. 20s.; Naval Radio School, 2h. 44m. 26s. Teams consisted of ten runners, each man to run two and a half miles; total distance 25 miles.

Liberty Loan Marathon, held at Chicago, April 7; distance 15 miles. First five to finish: Mellor, L. S. A. C., 1h. 29m. 26s.; Mendes, I. S. C., 1h. 32m. 37s.; Christensen, D. A. C., 1h. 53 1-5s.; Gillespie, I. S. C., 2h. 30m.; Lapins, Hamlin, 2h. 31m.

Evening Mail Marathon, New York, May 4; distance twelve and a half miles. First five to finish: V. Kyronen, Mlilrose A. A., 1h. 10m. 20s.; C. Pores, Pelham Bay N. T. S., 1h. 10m. 45s.; H. Kolehmainen, Meadowbrook Club, 1h. 11m. 53s.; O. Laakso, Kaleva A. C., 1h. 12m.; P. Trivoulidis, unattached, 1h. 13m. 7s.

Liberty Loan Marathon, held at Chicago, September 29; distance twenty-six miles 385 yards. Won by George Dobler, Chicago, time 3h. 15m. 5s. Frank Gillespie, Chicago, was second and Ted Johnson, Salt Lake City, third.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

U. S. Football Association National Challenge Cup series, final round, played at Pawtucket, R. I., May 4. Result: Bethlehem Steel Co., F. C., 2; Fall River Rovers, F. C., 2. After 30 minutes overtime play. The game was replayed at Harrison, N. J., on May 19, and won by Bethlehem by a score of 3 to 0.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1913-14—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1914; Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, Charles E. Creighton, New York City.

1914-15—At Taylor Stadium, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, George Lambie, Boston, Mass.

1915-16—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 6, 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916-17—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917; Fall River Rovers F. C., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0; referee, William Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.

American Football Association Cup, final round played at Pawtucket, R. I. Result: Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Babcock & Wilcox F. C., 0. Previous winners:

1885—O. N. T., Newark.
1886—O. N. T., Newark.
1887—O. N. T., Newark.
1888—Fall River Rovers.
1889—Fall River Rovers.
1890—Olympics, Fall River.
1891—East Ends, Fall River.
1892—East Ends, Fall River.
1893—Pawtucket, Free Wanderers.
1894—Olympics, Fall River.
1895—Caledonians, Kearny.
1896—True Blues, Paterson.
1897—Manx Eleven, Philadelphia
1898—Arlington A. A., Kearny.
1906—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1907—Clark A. A., East Newark.
1908—West Hudsons, Harrison
1909—True Blues, Paterson.
1910—Tacony F. C., Tacony, Pa.
1911—Howard & Bullough F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.
1912—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1913—True Blues, Paterson.
1914—Bethlehem F. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
1915—Scottish-Americans of Newark.
1916—Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Scottish-American F. C., 0.
1917—Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 7; West Hudson F. C., 0.

Note—From 1899 to 1905, inclusive, there was no competition for the cup.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Paterson F. C.....	12	1	1	25	Diston A. A.....	5	7	2	12
Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C..	11	2	1	23	Babcock & Wilcox F. C...	4	7	3	11
West Hudson A. A.....	7	6	1	15	New York F. C.....	4	7	3	11
Scottish-Americans F. C...	6	6	2	14	Jersey A. C.....	0	13	1	1

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL—*Continued.*

CONNECTICUT STATE LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Bridgeport Rovers	8	1	1	17	Manchester	4	5	1	9
New Haven	5	2	3	13	Ansonia	2	7	1	5
Hartford United	4	2	4	12	True Blues	1	9	0	2

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Clan McDuff F. C.	14	2	0	28	Continentals	3	13	0	6
Bridgeport City F. C.	14	2	0	28	Fulton A. C.	1	14	1	3
I. R. T. F. C.	13	3	0	26	Greenpoint F. C.	0	15	1	1
Overseas Wanderers	7	9	0	14	McDonald F. C.	0	0	0	0
Yonkers Caledonians	5	11	0	10					

SAN FRANCISCO LEAGUE.
(Final Standing.)

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Union Iron Works	11	1	2	24	Burns	4	5	5	13
Thistles	7	3	4	18	Celtics	4	5	5	13
Barbarians	5	3	6	16	Argonauts	3	9	2	8
Olympics	4	3	6	14	Rangers	2	11	0	4

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.
(Final Standing 1917 Season.)

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Haverford	1	0	1	3	Cornell	0	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	1	1	0	2					

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904-05—Haverford.
1905-06—Haverford.
1906-07—Haverford.
1907-08—{ Haverford. / Yale.
1908-09—Columbia.
1909-10—Columbia.
1910-11—Haverford.
1911-12—Yale.
1912-13—Harvard.
1913-14—Harvard.
*1914—Pennsylvania.
1915—Haverford.
1916—Pennsylvania.
1917—Haverford.

* Changed to fall season in 1914.

PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.
(Final Standing 1917 Season.)

TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	TEAM.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Pennsylvania	3	0	0	6	Haverford	1	2	0	2
Lehigh	1	1	0	2	Lafayette	0	2	0	0

Lehigh forfeited game to Pennsylvania. Lehigh-Lafayette game not played.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

An international game for the benefit of the United War Work Fund was played at Harrison, N. J., November 17, between the Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C. and an All-Canadian team. Bethlehem won, 4 to 1. Over $2,000 in gate receipts was realized for the fund.

GYMNASTICS.

NATIONAL Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at New York, April 27. Results: Rope Climb—Won by L. Weissman, 92d Y. M. H. A.; E. Steinmetz, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; J. Kreyling, National Turn Verein, third; T. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn & A. C., fourth. Time—8s. Flying Rings—Won by O. Poll, National Turn Verein, 87 1-4 points; H. Miller, National Turn Verein, 80 1-4 points, second; A. Pfeiffer, National Turn Verein, 79 3-4 points, third; Joseph Oeszy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 73 1-2 points, fourth. Parallel Bars—Won by B. Jorgenson, Norwegian T. & A. C., 84 3-4 points; J. Oeszy, West Side Y. M. C. A., and C. Rottman, Philadelphia, tied for second place with 82 1-4 points each; T. Hansen, Norwegian T. & A. C., 81 points, fourth. Side Horse—Won by J. Oeszy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 87 3-4 points; C. F. Zenker, Jr., New York T. V., 86 3-4 points, second; C. Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 80 1-2 points, third; J. Sadlo, New York Turn Verein, 80 1-4 points, fourth. Tumbling—Won by A. W. Nugent, National Turn Verein, 84 3-4 points; O. Tempenki, National Turn Verein, 68 points, second; F. Berg, Norwegian Turn Verein, 64 points, third; R. C. Parker, unattached, 57 points, fourth. Indian Clubs—Won by R. W. Dutcher, unattached, 26 1-4 points; F. Summervill, West Side Y. M. C. A., 26 points, second; W. W. Summervill, unattached, 25 points, third; J. L. McCloud, unattached, 23 1-2 points, fourth. Horizontal Bars—Won by C. Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 82 points; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 81 1-4 points, second; F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Association, 73 1-4 points, third; J. Oeszy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 72 1-2 points, fourth. Long Horse—Won by F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. Ass'n, 84 1-2 points; F. Berg, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 83 1-2 points, second; V. E. Wenjanssen, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 83 points, third; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 81 points, fourth. All-Around—Won by J. Oeszy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 392 1-2 points; C. Rottman, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 391 1-4 points, second; F. J. Kriz, Bohemian Gym. Ass'n, 385 points, third; B. Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn & A. C., 384 points, fourth. Club Championship—Won by National Turn Verein, 20 points; Norwegian Turn & A. C., 19 points, second; West Side Y. M. C. A., 17 1-2 points, third; Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 17 1-2 points, fourth.

BASKETBALL.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Goals Against	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.	Goals Against
Pennsylvania	9	1	.900	256	62	Yale	4	6	.400	218	72
Princeton	8	2	.800	235	59	Columbia	2	8	.200	203	110
Cornell	7	3	.700	250	87	Dartmouth	0	10	.000	132	122

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Wisconsin	9	3	.750	269	234	Purdue	5	5	.500	276	245
Minnesota	7	3	.700	268	183	Ohio	5	5	.500	284	307
Northwestern	5	3	.625	222	186	Indiana	3	3	.500	125	126
Chicago	6	6	.500	270	248	Iowa	4	6	.400	225	301
Illinois	6	6	.500	291	238	Michigan	0	10	.000	140	273

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
Oregon Agricultural College	10	0	1.000	Washington State	1	3	.250
University of Oregon	3	5	.375	University of Washington	2	8	.200

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
University of Idaho	10	2	.833	University of Montana	3	5	.375
Washington State	6	6	.500	Whitman	1	7	.125

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA LEAGUE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.
St. Mary's	6	0	1.000	St. Ignatius College	2	4	.333
Stanford University	5	1	.833	Pacific College	1	5	.167
University of California	4	2	.667	Dairy Farm	0	6	.000
University of Nevada	3	3	.500				

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

The National A. A. U. Championship Tournament was not held. The Central Association A. A. U. League race resulted as follows:

Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.
Illinois A. C.	3	0	1.000	59	45	Beloit College	0	1	.000	15	30
Fairbanks-Morse	3	1	.744	78	54	Detroit Y. M. O.	0	1	.000	18	21
St. John's Mil. Acad.	2	1	.666	80	47	Whiting Owls	0	1	.000	16	21
Beslys, Beloit	1	1	.500	31	30	Stoughton, Wis.	0	1	.000	20	28
Kent College	1	2	.333	52	84	Dubuque College	0	1	.000	14	23

LAWN TENNIS.

National singles championship. Robert Lindley Murray, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., won the national singles tournament held at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., August 26. He defeated W. T. Tilden, of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1, 7—5.

National doubles championship tournament, held at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass., August 12. Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden defeated Fred B. Alexander and Beals Wright, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 2—6, 6—2.

Women's national championship tournament, held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17. Singles, Final Round—Miss Eleanor Goss d. Miss Helene Pollak, 6—2, 7—5. Challenge Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt d. Miss Eleanor Goss, 6—4, 6—3. Doubles, Final Round—Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein d. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. J. Rogge, 7—5, 8—6. Mixed Doubles, Final Round—Mrs. George W. Wightman and Irving C. Wright d. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Fred B. Alexander, 6—2, 6—4.

Clay court championship, held at the South Side Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill., June 29. Singles—W. T. Tilden d. C. S. Garland, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. Doubles—Chas. S. Garland and S. T. Hardy d. W. T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2, 7—9, 6—2. Women's singles—Miss Carrie B. Neely d. Mrs. Yeager, 6—4, 6—2. Women's doubles—Mrs. Esch and Mrs. Field d. Miss Neely and Mrs. Yeager, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Junior and Boys' championships, U. S. N. L. T A., held at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., August 28. Junior—Harold L. Taylor d. J. Hennessey, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. Boys'—Vincent Richards d. A. Bassford, 3d, 6—2, 9—7, 7—5.

National indoor championship, held at the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, New York City, March 25. Singles—S. H. Voshell d. Fred Alexander, 7—5, 6—2, 8—6. Doubles—G. C. Shafer and K. Smith d. C. Donaldson and W. T. Tilden, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's national indoor championship, held at the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, March 30. Singles—Molla Bjurstedt d. Eleanor Goss, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4. Doubles—Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Miss Eleanor Goss d. Mrs. Homer S. Green and Miss Caroma Winn, 6—3, 11—9

Father and Son national championship, held at the West Side Tennis Club, August 26. A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin, Jr., d. F. G. and F. C. Anderson, 6—4, 8—6.

Veterans' national championship, held at the West Side Tennis Club, August 26. Ross Burchard d. Fred G. Anderson, 6—4, 6—4.

Pacific Northwest championship, held at the Tacoma Tennis Club, July 29. Singles—H. C. Breck d. H. Hahn, 6—0, 0—6, 8—6, 6—4. Women's singles—Miss McDonald d. Miss Livinston, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1. Doubles—Hahn and Richards d. Scott and Wabraushek, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Border States championship, held at the El Paso Country Club, El Paso, Texas, May 30. Singles—Norman Ferguson d. E. Simmons, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2. Women's singles—Miss Chesney d. Mrs. Sutton, 6—3, 6—4.

Southern championship, held at the Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga., July 1. Singles—C. Y. Smith d. E. I. Carter, Jr., 9—7, 6—3, 6—1. Doubles—Grant and Thornton d. Carter and Orr, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

National Girls' championship, held at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Chestnut Hill, Pa., June 17. Miss Katharine Porter d. Miss Dorothy Walker, 6—3, 8—6.

SWIMMING.

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place, and result follow:

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS
(OUTDOOR—MEN.)

100-yard straightaway—Held under the auspices of Birmingham A. C., Birmingham, Ala., at East Lake, August 24; won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes (Ill.) Naval Training Station; Herbert Topp, Chicago A. A., second; Charles J. Shields, Gulfport (Miss.) Naval Training Station, third. Time, 56 1-5s.

440 yards—Held under the auspices of the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill., August 24; won by W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Station; Herman Laubis, St. Louis, second; John Bennett, third. Time, 5m. 57 4-5s.

880 yards—Held by War Work Committee of Metropolitan Association, A. A. U., for entertainment of sailors at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, August 10; won by W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Lieut. Ludy Langer, Camp Hancock, Ga., second; Harold Kruger, Honolulu, third; Leo Giebel, unattached, New York, fourth. Time, 11m. 27 3-5s.

50 yards—Held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 3.

220 yards—Held by Los Angeles A. C., April 25; won by Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco; Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, second; W. H. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, third; Walter C. Earle, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time, 2m. 24 2-5s.

100 yards—Held by Neptune.

150-yard back stroke—Held by Detroit A. C., March 30; won by Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Norman Ross, Olympic Club, second; A. Siegel, Illinois A. C., third. Time, 1m. 49 3-5s.

Plunge for distance—Held by Detroit A. C., March 30; won by Ben H. Princell, Chicago A. A.; Fred Jorn, Detroit Y. M. C. A., second; Cyril Carroll, unattached, New York, third; W. H. Cox, Chicago A. A., fourth. Winner plunged 75 ft. in 41 1-5s.

400-yard relay race—Held by Illinois A. C., April 4; won by Illinois A. C.; Great Lakes Naval Training Station, second; Chicago A. A., third. Time, 3m. 48 2-5s.

One mile—Held by Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, Ill., September 2; won by W. A. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Herman Laubis, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, second. Time, 25m. 8 3-5s.

High dive—Held by Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., at the Naval Reserve Training Station, San Pedro, Cal., on September 14; won by Clyde Swendson, U. S. Naval Reserve, San Pedro; Haig Prieste, U. S. Submarine Base, San Pedro, second; W. T. Winder, U. S. Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal., third.

Long distance (distance about ten miles in Delaware River)—Held by Riverton Yacht Club, Riverton, N. J., August 24. First five to finish: 1. Leo Geibel, New York, 2h. 1m. 20s. 2. James R. Keiser, Reading, Pa., 2h. 7m. 10s. 3. John C. Metzger Detroit, 2h. 8m. 15s. 4. C. W. Kaufman, Whitestone L. I., 2h. 12m. 10s. 5. Oscar Schleif, Philadelphia, 2h. 13m. 25s.

Fancy dive—Held by Illinois A. C., April 6; won by A. W. Hartung, Illinois A. C.; W. P. Heyn, Chicago A. A., second; P. A. Bingham, Illinois A. C., third.

Water polo—Held by Illinois A. C., April 4-5, won by Chicago A. A. first team; Chicago A. A. second team, second.

100 yards—Held by Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12; won by Clark Leach, Hamilton Club, Chicago; Leo Geibel, unattached, New York, second; Leming Jelliffe, unattached, New York, third. Time, 60 2-5s.

500 yards—Held by Los Angeles A. C., April 25; won by Guy Sylvester, Los Angeles A. C.; Kenneth Carreher, Los Angeles A. C., second; W. P. Lyon, Jr., Los Angeles A. C., third; A. E. Summons, Los Angeles A. C., fourth. Time, 7m. 31 4-5s.

100-yard breast stroke—Held by Idora Swimming Club, Oakland, Cal., April 21; won by D. Julian, Olympic Club, San Francisco; I. Messenger, Los Angeles A. C., second; G. Barton, Piedmont A. C., third. Time, 1m. 19s.

100-yard back stroke—Held by Pittsburgh A. A., April 19; won by H. Q. Taylor, University of Pittsburgh; C. Leach, Hamilton Club, Chicago, second; A. Kistler, Civic A. C., Pittsburgh, third; W. J. Foster, University of Pittsburgh, fourth. Time, 1m. 17 2-5s.

WOMEN.

100-yard straightaway—Held by Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, on Schuylkill River, at Lafayette, Pa., August 31; won by Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York; Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., second; Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third; Bessie Ryan, First Regiment Pool, Philadelphia, fourth. Time, 1m. 11 3-5s.

440 yards—Held by Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York, at Brighton Beach, N. Y., August 21; won by Mrs. Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York; Miss Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles, second; Miss Charlotte Boyle, Sea Gate, third. Time, 7m. 20s.

880 yards—Held by Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York, at Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., August 17; won by Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York. Time, 13m. 31 4-5s.

One mile—Held by Neptune Swimming Club, at Neptune Beach, Alameda, Cal., September 22.

High dive—Held by Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York, at Throggs Neck, L. I., September 29; won by Josephine Bartlett, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York.

Long distance (about three miles in Detroit River)—Held by Detroit A. C. and Detroit Boat Club September 7; won by Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York; Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C. second; Grace Stewart, St. Louis, third. Time, 1h. 24m. 3 1-5s.

500 yards—Held by Detroit A. C., March 30; won by Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York; Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York, third; Thelma Darby, Independent A. C., fourth. Time, 7m. 44 3-5s.

220 yards—Held by Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12; won by Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York; Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York, second; Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third. Time, 3m. 3 4-5s.

50 yards—Held by Idora Swimming Club, Oakland, Cal., April 28; won by Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York; Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., second; Claire Galligan, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York, third. Time, 31 1-5s.

150-yard back stroke—Held by Idora Swimming Club, Oakland, Cal., May 5; won by Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C.; Leila Dunkam, Stockton Swimming Club, second; Charlotte Boyle, Women's Swimming Ass'n of New York, third. Time, 2m. 32 1-5s.

200-yard breast stroke—Held by Pittsburgh A. A., April 19; won by Mabel Arklie, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Ruth Smith, A. C. of Columbus, second; Eleanor Smith, A. C. of Columbus, third; Nevol Taylor, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Time, 3m. 27s. 150-yard back stroke, bath (20), 7 turns, 2m. 34s., Ruth Smith, Columbus A. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9, 1913; 100-yard breast stroke, bath (20), 4 turns, 1m. 32 2-5s., Ruth Smith, Columbus A. C., Columbus A. C. Bath, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9, 1918; 200-yard breast stroke, bath (20), 9 turns, 3m. 26s., Eleanor Smith, Columbus A. C., Columbus A. C. Bath, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9, 1918; bath (25), 7 turns, 3m. 27s., Mabel Arklie, Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh A. A. Bath, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 19, 1918; plunge for distance, 54 feet, Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917.

A. A. U. RECORDS.

American records are recognized over the following distances, if made over a course not less than 60 feet and not more than 220 yards in length; 50 yards, 100 yards, 120 yards, 150 yards, 200 yards, 220 yards, 300 yards, 440 and 500 yards, for swimming on the back; 100 yards and 150 yards, for swimming the breast stroke; 100 and 200 yards, for relay racing club teams of 4 or 5 men, each man to swim 50 and 100 yards; and over the following distances if made over a course

not less than 220 feet and not more than 220 yards in length; 880 yards, 1,000 yards and one mile. For plunging, one minute time limit. In addition to distances mentioned above, all records over distances in metres, if made under record conditions of the International Swimming Federation, are acknowledged as American records. Figures in parentheses indicate length of course in yards unless stated otherwise. 50 yards, bath (100 feet), 1 turn, 23 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 50 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 23s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu Bay, Honolulu, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 100 yards, bath (75 yards, salt water), 1 turn, 54 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915; bath (20), 4 turns, 54s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; open tidal salt water, straightaway, 53s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September, 5, 1917 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 120 yards, bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; bath (20), 5 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; 150 yards, bath (25) 5 turns, 1m 29 4-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, January 10, 1916; 200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 7 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; bath (25), 7 turns, 2m. 8s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 27, 1917; bath (75), 2 turns (salt water), 2m. 13 1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, H. T., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; 220 yards, bath (25), 8 turns, 2m. 23 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, April 10, 1916; bath (20), 10 turns, 2m. 21s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; bath (100 ft.), 6 turns, 2m. 21 3-5s., Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club Bath, San Francisco, November 24, 1916; open tidal salt water (100), 2 turns, 2m. 24 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917; 300 yards, bath (25), 11 turns, 3m. 28s., T. H. Cann, New York A. C., New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 14, 1917; bath (20), 14 turns, 3m. 26 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 440 yards, bath (25), 17 turns, 5m. 16 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Detroit A. C., Bath, Detroit, Mich., March 31, 1917; open tidal salt water (100), 4 turns, 5m. 17s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917; 500 yards, bath (25), 19 turns, 6m. 5 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco; Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., March 31, 1917; open salt water (100), 4 turns, 6m. 11 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Honolulu, H. T., September 2, 1916; 880 yards, bath (75, salt water), 11 turns, 11m. 46 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1914; open tidal salt water (100), 8 turns, 11m. 27 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 6, 1917; 1,000 yards, open salt water (100), 9 turns, 13m. 7 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Honolulu, H. T., September 4, 1916; 1 mile, open tidal salt water (110), 15 turns, 24m. 10s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 100 metres bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 2 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, April 15, 1910; 200 metres, bath (100 ft.), 6 turns, 2m. 21 3-5s., Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club Bath, San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1916; 300 metres, bath (25), 13 turns, 3m. 55 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916; 500 metres, bath (25), 21 turns, 6m. 51 3-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916. Swimming on the back—100 yards, bath (25), 3 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911, and Russell Dean, New York City, March 15, 1916; 100 yards, backstroke, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 1m. 8 1-5s., Harold Kruger, H. Y. B. C., Honolulu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917; 400 yards, 4 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 3m. 42 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 58s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 4 men, each 100 yards, bath (25), 3m. 52 4-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 58 3-5s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 59 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, May 4, 1914; 4 men, open still water, 100-yard course, 3m. 57 1-5s., Illinois A. C. team (H. J. Hebner, 1m.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 2s.; A. C. Raithel, 57 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 58s.), Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914; relay racing, 500 yards, 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.; D. L. Jones, 58s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (25), 4m. 53 3-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s.; Walter Ramme, 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 8, 1915; plunging, 1m. time limit, bath, 80 feet, F. B. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912.

LADIES' RECORD.

100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns, 1m. 7 3-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1917; 100 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 1m. 7 4-5s., Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS MADE 1918—MEN.

120-yard open still salt water (100), 1 turn, 1m. 7 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Bronx Exposition Pool, New York City, August 12, 1918; 200-yard bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 6 4-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918; 220-yard bath (20), 10 turns, 2m. 20 1-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918; open still water, straightaway, 2m. 21 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Station, Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1918; 300-yard bath (20), 14 turns, 3m. 16 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1918; 400-yard bath (20), 21 turns, 5m. 8 4-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1918; open still water, straightaway, 5m. 25s., W. L. Wallen, Great Lakes Naval Station, Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1918; 500-yard bath (20), 24 turns, 5m. 53 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1918; 100-metre, open still salt water (100), 1 turn, 1m. 1 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Bronx Exposition Pool, New York City, August 9, 1918; open tidal salt water, 1m. 4-5s., Duke Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., September 2, 1918; 100-yard back stroke, open still salt water, straightaway, 1m. 10 2-5s., Harold Kruger, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Neptune Beach Pool, Alameda, Cal., June 8, 1918; 150-yard back stroke, bath (25), 5 turns, 1m. 48 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Great Lakes Naval Training Station, at Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., March 30, 1918; open tidal salt water (75), 1 turn, 1m. 54 4-5s., Harold Kruger, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., September 2, 1918; 100-metre back stroke, open still water, straightaway, 1m. 17 1-5s., Harold Kruger, Hui Nalu Club, Honolulu, H. T., Lincoln Park Lagoon, Chicago, Ill., July 13, 1918; 200-yard (100), open tidal water, 2m. 11 2-5s., Duke Kahanamoku, Honolulu, H. T., at Inlet Terrace Lagoon, Belmar, N. J., August 17, 1918.

WOMEN'S RECORDS.

100-yard straightaway, open still water, 1m. 6 2-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Gymnasium Soc., at Neptune Beach Pool, Alameda, Cal., July 20, 1918; 200-yard open still water (100), 2 turns, 2m. 56 2-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Gymnasium Soc., at Neptune Beach Pool, Alameda, Cal., July 21, 1918; 880-yard open still water (100), 8 turns, 13m. 46 2-5s., Frances Cowells, at Neptune Beach Pool, Alameda, Cal., August 26, 1918; 400-yard relay, team of 4 each to swim 100 yards, bath (20), 5m. 6s., Philadelphia Turners Team (Olga Dorfner, M. Arkile, Ellz. Becker, Helen Pennypacker), Philadelphia Turners Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1918; 100-yard back stroke bath (20), 4 turns, 1m. 37 1-5s., Ruth Smith, Columbus A. C., Columbus A. C. Bath, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 9, 1918.

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

DISTANCE.	AMATEUR RECORDS. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	PROFESSIONAL RECORDS. Open Water. Others Made in Baths. Holder.	Time.
		M. S.		M. S.		M. S.
50 yards.	D. P. Kahanamoku (A.).	23 2-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)..	23	.....	.....
100 yards.	P. McGillivray (A.).....	54	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)..	53	A. Wickham (Aus)	1.00 4-5
100 metres	Norman Ross (A.).....	1.01	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	1.00 4-5	.....	.....
120 yards.	P. McGillivray (A.).....	1.08 2-5	.....	.....	G. R. Dungan (A.).	1.13
150 yards.	H. E. Vollmer (A.).....	1.29 4-5	C. Healy (Aus.).....	1.34	G. R. Dungan (A.).	1.34 3-5
200 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	2.06 4-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5
200 metres	Norman Ross (A.).....	2.21 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
220 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	2.20 1-5	P. McGillivray (A.)..	2.21 1-5	D. Billington (E.).	2.34 4-5
300 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	3.16 3-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)...	3.31 4-5	D. Billington (E.).	3.32
400 metres	Norman Ross (A.).....	5.16 2-5	L. Langer (A.).....	5.17	.....	.....
440 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	5.08 4-5	L. Langer (A.).....	5.17	D. Billington (E.).	5.26
500 metres	H. E. Vollmer (A.).....	6.51 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
500 yards.	Norman Ross (A.).....	5.53 2-5	L. Langer (A.).....	6.11 2-5	D. Billington (E.).	6.18
880 yards.	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.).....	11.23 2-5	D. Billington (E.).	11.37
1,000 yards.	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	12.52 2-5	L. Langer (A.).....	13.07 2-5	D. Billington (E.).	13.26
1,320 yards.	C. M. Daniels (A.).....	17.45 4-5	W. Longworth (Aus.)	17.42	D. Billington (E.).	17.36 2-5
1 mile...	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	23.16 4-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)..	23.34⅕	D. Billington (E.).	24.11 1-5
2 miles..	Geo. Read (Aus.).....	54.54	W. Longworth (Aus.)	51.32	.....	.....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		M. S.			M. S.
100 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	1.06	440 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	6.03
100 metres...	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	1.17	500 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	7.03 1-5
220 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	2.53	880 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	12.52
300 yards....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	4.12	1 mile.....	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	26.08
300 metres...	Fanny Durack (Aus.).....	4.43			

Swimming on the back—100 yards, Harold Kruger, (A.), 1m. 8 1-5s.; professional, G. Richard Dungan (A.), 1m. 12 1-5s.; 150 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), 1m. 49 3-5s.; breast stroke, 200 yards, M. McDermott (A.), 2m. 38 2-5s.; plunge for distance (1m. time limit), W. Taylor (E.), 82 feet 7 inches; under water swimming, E. P. Swatek (A.), 106 yards 2 feet; relay racing, 5 men, 500 yards, Illinois A. C., Chicago, (A.), †4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C., Chicago, (A. C. Ralthel, 55s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, 55s.; P. McGillivray, 55 1-5s.; D. L. Jones, 58s.). Swimming in English Channel—Captain Matthew Webb (E.), August 24-25, 1875, Dover to Calais, 21h. 45m.; T. W. Burgess, an Englishman living in Paris, September 5-6, 1911, South Foreland, England, to Le Chatelet, France, 22h. 35m.; †Made in 20-yard bath; minimum length of 25 yards required by rules of International Swimming Federation. (A.) American, (Aus.) Australian, (C.) Canadian, (E.) English.

COLLEGE SWIMMING—DUAL MEETS.

January 18, New Haven—Yale, 42; Pennsylvania 11.

February 9, Annapolis—Pittsburgh, 26; Navy, 17.

February 16, Providence—Brown, 26; Andover, 24. Philadelphia—Yale, 35; Pennsylvania, 18. Middletown—Wesleyan, 34; Springfield Y. M. C. A., 16. New York City—Princeton, 30; C. C. N. Y., 21.

February 19, New York City—Columbia, 39; C. C. N. Y., 13.

February 20, New Haven—Yale, 38; Brown, 15.

February 22, Princeton—Princeton, 25; Columbia, 1. New York City—Pennsylvania, 48; C. C. N. Y., 5. New York City—N. Y. A. C., 38; Yale, 15.

February 23, Middletown—Massachusetts Tech., 31; Wesleyan, 22.

February 26, New York City—Princeton, 44; Columbia, 8.

March 1, New York City—Pennsylvania, 48; Columbia, 5. New Haven—Yale, 30; Princeton, 23.

March 2, New Haven—Yale, 43; Harvard, 10.

March 5, New Haven—Yale, 45; Columbia, 8.

March 8, Princeton—Princeton, 38; Pennsylvania, 15.

March 9, New Haven—Yale, 38; Princeton, 15. Middletown—Wesleyan, 27; Amherst, 26.

March 15, Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 42; Columbia, 11.

March 16, Princeton—Yale, 30; Princeton, 23.

AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

40 yards, bath (20), 19s., W. C. Earle, Chicago University, at Annapolis, February 21, 1916; 50 yards, bath (25), 25 1-5s., S. E. Hoadley, Yale, at New Haven, December 11, 1914; 100 yards, bath (25), 56 2-5s., Herbert Vollmer, Columbia, at New York, February 18, 1916; 220 yards, bath (100 feet), 2m. 31s., Eben Cross, Princeton, at Princeton, February 20, 1914; 440 yards, bath (20), 5m. 47 4-5s., R. Simonson, Northwestern, at Evanston, Ill., March 17, 1916. Relay racing—160 yards, bath (20), 1m. 20s., Chicago University (Earle, Meine, O'Connor, Pavlicek), at Annapolis, February 21, 1916; 200 yards, bath (25), 1m. 42 1-5s., Yale (L. A. Ferguson, C. N. Schlaet, R. Mayer and R. Thomas), at New Haven, Ct., February 28, 1917; 800 feet, bath (100 feet), 2m. 30s., Yale (Mayer, Sumners, Marr, Roberts), at Princeton, February 27, 1914; 400 yards, bath (20), 4m. 1 2-5s., Yale (Mayer, Rosener, Schlaet, Ferguson), at Chicago, April 23, 1916. Back stroke—150 yards, bath (20), 1m. 50 2-5s., C. B. Pavlicek, Chicago University, at Chicago, February 22, 1916. Breast stroke—200 yards, bath (20), 2m. 45 2-5s., Herbert Taylor, Wisconsin University, at Madison, Wis., March, 1915. Plunge for distance—One minute time limit, 78 feet. Carl G. Lehman, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, February 7, 1916; for speed—bath (60), 18 4-5s., J. C. Redmond, Chicago University, at Chicago, February 26, 1916.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, January 28; won by Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute with 21 points. Individual events (finals only): 800-foot relay race (selected on times made in trial heats)—Won by Poly Prep of Brooklyn; West Philadelphia High School second team, second; Mercersburg, third. Time, 2m. 40s. 50 yards—Won by Leo Giebel, Berkeley-Irving, New York; Genthner, Poly Prep, Brooklyn, second; Holt, West Philadelphia, third; Davis, Mercersburg, fourth. Time, 26 1-5s. (Equals interscholastic record made by Ted Cann in 1915). 100 yards—Won by Jelliffe, Poly Prep, Brooklyn; Genthner, Poly Prep, second; Chase, Berkeley-Irving, third; tie between Crowell, West Philadelphia High, and Cooper, Lawrenceville, for fourth place. Time, 1m. 2s. 500 yards—Won by Leo Giebel, Berkeley-Irving; Greene, West Philadelphia High School, second; Phillips, Mercersburg, third; Simonds, Lawrenceville, fourth. Time, 6m. 48 2-5s. Fancy diving—Won by Reid, Mercersburg; Mayer, Central High School of New Jersey, second; Luke, Lawrenceville, third; Maxwell, Lawrenceville, fourth. Plunge for distance—Won by Schuredt, Western High School, Detroit; Hahn, Rutgers Prep., second; Monroe, Mercersburg, third; Sherman, Marquand School of Brooklyn, fourth. Distance of winner, 79 feet. (New interscholastic record; former mark, 68 feet, made by Hitchkiss, Lawrenceville.)

Co.

PULITZER FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

By the will of the late Joseph Pulitzer, provision was made for the perpetuation of the plan of scholarship aid to deserving graduates of the Public High Schools of the City of New York, which had been established by Mr. Pulitzer in 1889 and maintained by him until his death. This aid is an allowance, to successful competitors, of $250 for each of the four years of a course in any first-class college in the United States which they may choose. Successful competitors who choose Columbia University will receive in addition to the allowance free tuition in Columbia College, or in the Schools of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry, Architecture or Journalism. Those who enter any other college of the first rank will receive the annual allowance, but must provide their own tuition fees.

The method of selection is as follows: Any boy who is a member of the graduating class of any of the Public High Schools of the City of New York and who desires to compete will be required to obtain from his principal a certificate attesting to his eligibility under the philanthropic phase of the plan, and one from his parents or guardian, stating the facts that make them unable to give him a college education without the help of a scholarship. Blanks for these purposes may be obtained from the principal. The applicant will then be required to take the June examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board at Columbia University in enough subjects to complete the entrance requirements of the college or technical school he purposes to enter. A candidate may present himself for examination as he prefers at one or two series of the examinations of the Board subject to the following conditions: (1) That at each series of examinations at which a candidate presents himself all the subjects must be offered for which certification has been made by the candidate's school on the application to the Board. (2) While a candidate may, for admission to college, take examination on any given subject more than once, the first mark received by him therein shall be the mark used in computing his relative standing in the Pulitzer scholarship contest. (3) A candidate who graduates in the winter must take his final examinations in the next succeeding month of June. If he takes his examinations in two series, the preliminary examinations must be taken in the month of June next preceding graduation. (4) A candidate who graduates in the summer must take his final examinations in the month of June in the year of his graduation. If he takes his examinations in two series, the preliminary examinations must be taken in the month of June next preceding his final examinations.

When the results of the college entrance examinations have been ascertained, the committee will make up a list of the applicants who have passed the best examinations, and from this list, after a close investigation of need for material assistance and probability of future value to the community, will select the requisite number to fill such vacancies as exist in the full quota of forty scholarships. They will not, in any case, be awarded upon scholarship alone.

PULITZER PRIZES AND TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIPS, 1918.

[Awarded at commencement, Columbia University, 1918, upon decision of the juries respectively, as confirmed by the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism, consisting of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University; Solomon B. Griffin, Springfield (Massachusetts), *Republican;* John Langdon Heaton, *The World*, New York; George S. Johns, St. Louis *Post-Despatch;* Victor Fremont Lawson, Chicago *Daily News;* Charles Ransom Miller, New York *Times;* Edward Page Mitchell, New York *Sun;* Ralph Pulitzer, *The World*, New York; Melville Elijah Stone, New York *Associated Press;* Charles H. Taylor, Boston *Globe*, and Samuel Calvin Wells, Philadelphia *Press.*]

A. Prizes in Journalism: Jury—Director Talcott Williams of the School of Journalism; Prof. W. B. Pitkin, Prof. R. C. E. Brown, Prof. J. T. Grady, and R. E. MacAlarney. (1) For the best and most suggestive paper on the future development and improvement of the School of Journalism, or for any one idea that will promise great improvement in the operation of the School, $1,000. No award.

(2) For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any American newspaper during the year, a gold medal costing $500. Awarded to the New York *Times*, for printing, in full, valuable documents affecting the issues of the war.

(3) For the best history of the services rendered to the public by the American press during the preceding year, $1,000. Awarded to Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough, 1918 Journalism.

(4) For the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction, $500. Awarded to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, for the editorial article "Vae Victis!" published April 7, 1918, and the editorial "War Has Its Compensation," published April 10, 1918.

(5) For the best example of a reporter's work during the year; the test being strict accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect, $1,000. Awarded for the series of articles published in the New York *Evening Post* exposing abuses in and leading to reform of the New Jersey State prison by Harold A. Littledale.

B. Prizes in Letters—(1) For the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, $1,000. Jury—Robert Grant, Chairman; W. M. Payne, W. L. Phelps. Awarded to "His Family," by Ernest Poole, published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1917.

(2) For the original American play, performed in New York during the year, which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners, $1,000. Jury—Augustus Thomas, Chairman; Richard Burton, Hamlin Garland. Awarded to "Why Marry," by Jesse Lynch Williams.

(3) For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, $2,000. Jury—Barrett Wendell, Chairman; J. H. Finley, W. C. Ford. Awarded to "A History of the Civil War, 1861-1865," by James Ford Rhodes, published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1917.

(4) For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding, as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, $1,000. Jury—Paul E. More, Chairman; Edward Channing, Ripley Hitchcock. Awarded to "Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed," by William Cabell Bruce, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1917.

C. Travelling Scholarships—(1) Three travelling scholarships to graduates of the School of Journalism, who shall have passed their examinations with the highest honor and are otherwise most deserving, to enable each of them to spend a year in Europe, to study the social, political and moral conditions of the people, and the character and principles of the European press. No awards. (The war making it impossible to carry out the conditions at present.)

(2) An annual scholarship to the student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction, on the nomination of a jury composed of members of the teaching staff of the Department of Music in Columbia University and of the teaching staff of the Institute of Musical Art. Jury—Prof. D. G. Mason, Prof. W. H. Hall, Frank Damrosch, of the Institute of Musical Art. Awarded to Samuel Gardner.

(3) An annual scholarship to an art student in America, who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged. Awarded by the National Academy of Design to Dushan M. Rusitch, a student of the National Academy of Design Schools.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

NAME. U—University. Where No Letter Is Used Inst'n Is a Col'ge.	Yr. Or-gan-ized.	Location.	Name of Governing Official.	Stud. With Col-ors.	No. of Stud. At-tend'g.	No. of Teach-ers.	Tui-tion Per Year.	Living Ex-penses.	Total No. of Grad-uates.	No. of Living Grad-uates.	College Colors.
							Dollars.	*Dollars.*			
Abilene Christian	1906	Abilene, Tex.	J. B. Sewell	120	200	20	60	250	50	.....	Purple-White.
Adelphi	1896	Brooklyn, N. Y.	F. D. Blodgett	.....	596	31	200	.....	1,284	.....	.....
Adrian	1859	Adrian, Mich.	H. L. Feeman	30	125	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	Canary-Black.
Akron Municipal U.	1913	Akron, Ohio	P. R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	48	363	30	100	350	566	515	Old Gold-Navy Blue.
Ala. Poly. Inst.	1872	Auburn, Ala.	C. C. Thach, M. A. LL. D.	150	930	80	.....	300	.....	2,500	Orange-Blue.
Alabama U.	1831	University, Ala.	G. H. Denny, A. M., Ph. D.	700	1,647	82	.....	250	.....	2,500	Crimson-White.
Albany	1866	Albany, Ore.	W. H. Lee	29	33	12	50	225	203	178	Orange-Black.
Albion	1861	Albion, Mich.	Sam. Dickie, LL. D.	157	413	26	50	340	1,272	.....	Cerise-Green.
Albright	1895	Myerstown, Pa.	Rev. L. C. Hunt, D. D.	16	180	20	75	200	550	.....	Red-White.
Alfred, U.	1836	Alfred, N. Y.	B. C. Davis, LL. D.	80	362	40	70	250	1,122	692	Purple-Old Gold.
Allegheny	1815	Meadville, Pa.	W. H. Crawford, LL. D.	75	356	25	125	175-250	2,192	1,675	Navy Blue-Old Gold.
Alma	1886	Alma, Mich.	H. M. Crooks, LL. D.	93	214	21	60	225	313	301	Maroon-Cream.
American U.	1891	Washington, D. C.	Bishop J. W. Hamilton, LL. D.	.....	40	12	100	.....	15	15	Red-White-Blue.
Amherst	1821	Amherst, Mass.	Alex. Meiklejohn	134	372	44	140	.....	.....	.....	Purple-White.
Antioch	1853	Yellow Springs, Ohio.	G. D. Black	25	100	15	42	145	.....	.....	Blue-Pink.
Arizona U.	1885	Tucson, Ariz.	.....	200	755	72	30	300	265	257	Red-Blue.
Arkansas	1872	Batesville, Ark.	.....	100	90	10	60	200	224	201	Red-White.
Arkansas Cumberland	1891	Clarksville, Ark.	Rev. H. S. Lyle, D. D.	45	133	9	50	150	129	120	Orange-Purple.
Armour Inst. of Tech.	1893	Chicago, Ill.	F. W. Gunsaulus, D. D., LL. D.	150	500	60	175	320-360	1,100	1,075	Yellow-Black.
Ashland	1878	Ashland, Ohio	W. D. Furry, A. M., Ph. D.	42	201	16	50	185	.....	.....	Purple-Gold.
Athens, Fem.	1843	Athens, Ala.	B. B. Glasgow, A. B., D. D.	.....	150	25	60	250	1,000	.....	Blue-Gold.
Atlanta Christian	1902	Wilson, N. C.	R. A. Smith	62	145	22	70	200	100	100	White-Blue.
Austin	1849	Sherman, Tex.	Rev. T. S. Clyce, D. D., LL. D.	125	154	1	96	300	300	292	Maroon-Old Gold.
Aurora	1912	Aurora, Ill.	O. R. Jenks	45	73	15	60	200	45	44	Royal Blue-White.
Andrew	1854	Cuthbert, Ga.	J. W. Malone	.....	125	15	60	225	450	350	Gold-Blue.
Baker, Daniel	1889	Brownswood, Tex.	T. P. Junken, LL. D.	105	125	9	85	350	125	123	Blue-White.
Baker U.	1858	Baldwin City, Kan.	S. A. Lough	375	376	30	58	250	1,175	1,128	Orange.
Baldwin-Wallace	1845	Berea, Ohio	A. B. Storms, A. M., D. D.	123	726	88	70	220	1,137	971	Brown-Gold.
Barnard	1889	Manh'n Boro., N. Y.	V. C. Gildersleeve, Ph. D., LL. D.	.....	697	105	200	305-495	1,806	1,767	Light Blue-White.
Bates	1864	Lewiston, Me.	G. C. Chase, D. D.	124	486	40	80	220	2,285	2,067	Garnet.
Baylor, Fem.	1845	Belton, Tex.	J. C. Hardy	1	850	35	75	250	1,050	1,000	Purple-White-Gold.
Baylor U.	1845	Waco, Tex.	S. P. Brooks, LL. D.	.....	1,704	33	75	250	.....	2,500	Green-Gold.
Beaver	1853	Beaver, Pa.	H. B. Haskell	.....	154	22	100	325	.....	.....	Scarlet-Gray.
Bellevue	1880	Bellevue, Neb.	D. R. Kerr, LL. D.	32	143	11	90	235	.....	201	Purple-Gold.
Beloit	1846	Beloit, Wis.	M. A. Brannon, Ph. D.	100	339	32	120	.....	1,552	1,340	Gold.
Benedict	1871	Columbia, S. C.	B. W. Valentine, A. M.	20	741	35	23	150	.....	500	Purple-Gold.
Berea	1855	Berea, Ky.	W. G. Frost	213	1,916	85	None.	98.60	.....	198	White-Blue.
Bethany	1840	Bethany, W. Va.	T. E. Cramblet, A. M., LL. D.	214	440	31	66	150	1,438	1,003	White-Green.
Bethel	1856	Russellville, Ky.	.....	95	156	10	70	180	305	225	Blue-Gold.
Bennett Academy	1892	Mathiston, Miss.	H. A. Wyckoff	33	230	11	19	100	.....	.....	Red-Black.
Bethel	1856	Russellville, Ky.	.....	140	158	10	55	200	220	132	Blue-Gold.
Bethel	1893	Newton, Kan.	I. W. Kliewer	56	271	20	45	200	.....	.....	Maroon-Gray.
Birmingham	1897	Birmingham, Ala.	C. C. Daniel	200	125	12	70	225	120	116	Gold-Black.
Blackburn	1857	Carlinville, Ill.	Rev. W. M. Hudson, Ph. D., D. D.	21	115	10	60	144	300	200	Black-Old Rose.
Bluffton	1900	Bluffton, Ohio.	S. S. Mosiman	57	340	24	70	155	122	121	Purple-White.
Boston	1863	Boston, Mass.	C. W. Lyons, S. J.	380	625	36	100	300	.....	.....	Marine-Gold.
Boston U.	1869	Boston, Mass.	L. H. Murlin, D. D.	497	3,315	227	150	250	.....	.....	Red-White.
Bowdoin	1794	Brunswick, Me.	K. C. M. Sills, LL. D.	101	343	29	100	350	6,425	2,875	White.
Bradley Poly. Inst.	1897	Peoria, Ill.	H. J. Pearce	.....	450	40	100	275	850	.....	.....
Brenau	1878	Gainesville, Ga.	L. C. Burgess	248	890	39	60	None.	963	934	Maroon-White.
Bridgewater	1880	Bridgewater, Va.	J. S. Flory	19	200	21	75	150	651	603	Crimson-Gold.
Brigham Young	1877	Logan, Utah	J. F. Smith	100	762	32	None.	260	1,000	.....	Crimson.

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							Dollars.	*Dollars.*			
Brown U	1764	Providence, R. I	W. H. P. Faunce, LL. D	350	775	80	175	450	7,000	5,000	Brown-White.
Bryn Mawr	1880	Bryn Mawr, Pa	M. C. Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D		489	63	200	450	1,559	1,515	Yellow-White.
Bucknell U	1846	Lewisburg, Pa	J. H. Harris, LL. D	190	589	41	150		2,096	1,800	Orange-Blue.
Buffalo U	1846	Buffalo, N. Y	Charles P. Norton	160	1,022	216	100	400-600	5,825	4,500	White-Blue.
Buford	1900	Nashville, Tenn	E. G. Buford		100	15	135	56	350	330	Gray-Gold.
Burleson	1895	Greenville, Tex	B. E. Masters	65	285	12	75	175	295	289	Blue-White.
Butler	1849	Indianapolis, Ind	T. C. Howe, Ph. D	175	402	22	100		894		Yale Blue-White.
Campbell Junior	1917	Holton, Kan	Supt. City Schools		125	7	45				
Canisius	1870	Buffalo, N. Y	G. J. Krem, S. J	243	156	14	60		350	300	Blue-Gold.
Capital U	1850	Columbus, Ohio	Otto Mees	32	248	19	40	250	468	392	Purple-White.
Carthage	1870	Carthage, Ill	H. D. Dover	67	223	30	75	200	350	300	Crimson.
Carleton	1866	Northfield, Minn	D. J. Cowling, D. D., Ph. D	61	492	39	125	265	1,272	1,141	Maize-Blue.
Carnegie Inst. of Tech.	1900	Pittsburgh, Pa	A. A. Hamerschlag, Ph. D	461	3,149	241	75	350	1,821	1,801	C. Tartan Plaid.
Carroll	1846	Waukesha, Wis	H. P. Houghton, L. H. D	46	220	19	70	250	724		
Case Sch. Ap. Science	1880	Cleveland, Ohio	C. S. Howe	111	455	43	125	500	1,550	1,498	Brown-White.
Catawba	1851	Newton, S. C	Rev. J. D. Andrew, A. M		109	11	60	140	106	103	Blue-White.
Cathedral	1903	Manh'n Boro, N. Y	Very Rev. W. F. Hugh, D. D		386	26	100		360		Maroon-White.
Catholic U. of America	1889	Washington, D. C	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan	310	1,835	87	150	550			
Carson-Newman	1853	Jefferson City, Tenn	J. M. Burnett, A. M., D. D	100	300	17	45	135			Orange-Blue.
Centenary Col'te Inst.	1867	Hackettstown, N. J	Robert J. Trevorrow		117	18	600-750	Included	1,250		Blue-Black.
Central	1853	Pella, Iowa	M. J. Hoffman	21	170	15	40	200	300	200	Red-White.
Central	1892	Conway, Ark	J. W. Conger		165	8	60	250	250		Old Gold-Brown.
Central Normal	1876	Danville, Ind	Jonathan Rigdon, D. D		800	20	80	200			Purple-Lavender.
Centre	1819	Danville, Ky	Rev. W. S. Garfield, LL. D	25	110	10	50	300		1,577	White-Gold.
Central Wesleyan	1864	Warrentown, Mo	O. E. Kriege	95	350	22	50-60	144	783	715	Navy Blue-White.
Charleston	1785	Charleston, S. C	Harrison Randolph	15	61	10	40	200	578	225	Maroon-White.
Carolina	1912	Maxton, N. C	R. B. John		88	12	50	204		15	Purple-Gold.
Chicora	1890	Columbia, S. C	Rev. S. C. Byrd, A. M		300	33	81	219			Royal Blue-White.
Clarendon	1898	Clarendon, Tex	Rev. G. S. Slover, M. A	82	312	17	60	200	200		
Clark	1902	Worcester, Mass	E. C. Sanford	41	100	23	50	300	458	452	Scarlet-White.
Clark, Leander	1856	Toledo, Iowa	H. W. Ward, A. M	28	150	12	50	225	428		Carnival.
Clark U	1889	Worcester, Mass	G. S. Hall		71	26	110	300			Emerald Green-White.
Clarkson Sch. of Tech.	1896	Potsdam, N. Y	J. P. Brooks, Sc. D	24	80	11	100	300	258	249	Old Gold-Green.
Coe	1881	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	J. A. Marquis	120	891	53	60	250	724	709	Crimson-Gold.
Coker	1908	Hartsville, S. C	E. W. Sikes		304	25	60	250		112	Purple-Gold.
Colby	1813	Waterville, Me		125	300	30	90	300	2,500	1,200	Blue-Gray.
Colgate U	1819	Hamilton, N. Y	E. B. Bryan, LL. D., L. H. D	225	475	49	110	400	2,360	1,450	Maroon.
Colorado	1874	Colorado Springs, Col	Clyde Duninay, LL. D	172	495	48	80	300	1,052	1,025	Black-Gold.
Col. Sch. of Mines	1874	Golden, Col	V. C. Alderson, A. B., D. Sc		200	16	150	350		835	Silver-Blue.
Colorado U	1877	Boulder, Col	L. Farrand, A. M., M. D., LL. D		1,953	200	15-100	278-618	2,746	2,631	Silver-Gold.
Columbia	1907	Lake City, Fla	A. P. Montague	38	122	18	60	170	22		Garnet-Gray.
Columbia U		New York, N. Y	N. M. Butler, Ph. D., LL. D	6,000	17,604	1,162	196	525	30,368	22,000	Light Blue-White.
Concordia	1901	Moorhead, Minn	J. A. Aasgard	25	86	10	65	200			
Cooper	1887	Sterling, Kan	R. T. Campbell	30	239	12	50	250	258	253	Red-Blue.
Cornell	1853	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	C. W. Flint, A. M., LL. D	153	799	40	80	250-300	1,914	1,000	Purple-White.
Cornell U	1865	Ithaca, N. Y	J. G. Schurman	4,625	4,082	750	150	200-500	23,450		Carnelian-White.
Cotner	1888	Bethany, Neb	A. D. Harmon	15	300	25	50	250	275	210	Dark Blue-White.
Cottey	1884	Nevada, Mo	Mrs. V. A. C. Stockard		233	18	60	325	181	167	Yellow-White.
Cox	1842	College Park, Ga	W. S. Cox		200	25	400		1,200	400	Red-White.
Crane Junior	1911	Chicago, Ill	W. J. Bartholf	330	418	19					Maroon-Navy Blue.
Creighton U	1879	Omaha, Neb	F. X. McMenamy, S. J	624	1,048	130	80-150	200-350	2,055		Blue-White.
Culver-Stockton	1856	Canton, Mo	J. H. Wood	70	158	22	50	200	400	348	Blue-White.

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Cumberland U	1842	Lebanon, Tenn	Edward P. Childs, A. M		325	23	60	235	4,400	2,500	Maroon-White.
Col. State Teachers	1890	Greeley, Col	J. C. Crabbe	60	1,600	75	18	180	4,500		
Campion	1880	Prairie du Chien, Wis	A. C. Fox, S. J	162	403	26	60	255	90	90	Crimson-Black.
Citadel, The	1842	Charleston, S. C	Col. O. J. Bond		260	14	40	260	1,089		Blue-White.
Dakota Wesleyan U	1884	Mitchell, S. D	W. D. Schermerhorn		451	27	60	300	321	317	
Daleville	1891	Daleville, Va	T. S. Moherman	12	102	11	54	180	175	150	Blue-Gold.
Dana	1886	Blair, Neb	L. A. Laurren	43	150	11	62	160			
Dartmouth	1769	Hanover, N. H	E. M. Hopkins, LL. D	800	1,016	92	140	500	9,680	5,530	Dartmouth Green.
Davenport	1858	Lenoir, N. C	J. B. Craven		150	17	75	200			
Davidson	1837	Davidson, N. C	W. J. Martin	425	322	16	60	300			Crimson-Black.
Davis & Elkins	1904	Elkins, W. Va	Jas. E. Allen	72	155	10	75	175	31	30	Maroon-White.
Defiance	1902	Defiance, Ohio	A. G. Caris		437	26	80	175	252		Purple-Gold.
Delaware	1833	Newark, Del	S. C. Mitchell, Ph. D	35	336	50	50	300	748		Blue-Gold.
Dennison U	1831	Granville, Ohio	C. W. Chamberlain, D. D	200	700	55	90	250	1,450	1,140	Dennison Red.
Denver U	1864	Denver, Col	H. A. Buchtil, LL. D	400	1,334	200	100-150	300	3,351	3,000	Crimson-Gold.
De Paul U	1898	Chicago, Ill	F. X. McCabe	250	1,315	85	115	500	1,301		Red-Blue.
De Pauw U		Greencastle, Ind	G. B. Grose	515	815	49	95	250	3,738		Old Gold.
Des Moines	1865	Des Moines, Iowa		300	1,200	45	60	225	11,000		Purple-Orange.
Detroit U	1877	Detroit, Mich	W. T. Doran, S. J	121	724	69	100	240	501	423	Red-White.
Dickinson	1783	Carlisle, Pa	J. H. Morgan, LL. D	114	317	14					Red-White.
Doane	1872	Crete, Neb	W. O. Allen, Ph. D	95	166	21	60	300	536		Orange-Black.
Drake U	1881	Des Moines, Iowa	H. M. Bell, A. M., LL. D	114	1,418	70	100	350	4,200	4,000	Blue-White.
Drexel Inst	1891	Philadelphia, Pa	H. Godfrey, Sc. D., Eng. D	31	424	48	100				Gold.
Dropsie	1907	Philadelphia, Pa	Cyrus Adler, Ph. D	4	48	7	Free.	838-340	8	8	Blue-Yellow.
Drury	1873	Springfield, Mo	T. W. Nadel	130	309	19	75	275-300		569	Scarlet-Gray.
Dubuque, C. & Sem	1852	Dubuque, Iowa		49	300	31	200		300		Blue-White.
Duquesne U	1882	Pittsburgh, Pa	M. A. Heher, LL. D., C. SS. P	130	1,190	78	75-150	200	2,000	1,800	Red-Blue.
Earlham	1859	Richmond, Ind	D. M. Edwards	37	382	28	100	250	1,263	1,151	Cream-Yellow
Eastern	1900	Manassas, Ind	H. W. Roop, Ph. D., LL. D	31	175	15	75	275	217	201	Red-White.
E. Greenwich Academy	1802	East Greenwich, R. I	S. S. W. Irwin	50	146	17	350	350	607		Red-White.
Elizabeth	1897	Charleston, N. C			96	13	90	270	236	231	Orange-Maroon.
Ellsworth	1890	Iowa Falls, Iowa	I. F. Meyer, Litt. M., A. M	125	412	18	61-84	190-300	85	83	Purple-Old Gold.
Elmhurst	1871	Elmhurst, Ill	D. Irion, D. D	5	147	8	50	150	906	835	
Elmira	1855	Elmira, N. Y			309	31	175	275	1,000	850	Purple-Gold.
Elon	1889	Elon C., N. C	W. A. Harper	304	400	28	50	150	296	289	Maroon-Old Gold.
Emory U	1914	Atlanta, Ga	W. D. Candler, D. D		512	74	60			1,878	
Emory & Henry	1835	Emory, Va	C. C. Wrover	175	240	12	60	200	750	500	Lemon-Blue.
Emporia	1882	Emporia, Kan	J. W. Bean, D. D	27	213	22	60	350	449	431	Crimson-White.
Erskine	1839	Due West, S. C	J. S. Moffatt	75	128	9	50	200	957	568	Garnet-Old Gold.
Eureka	1855	Eureka, Ill	H. O. Pritchard	50	300	25	65	225		500	Maroon-Old Gold.
Fairmount	1895	Wichita, Kan	W. H. Rollins, D. D	30	752	21	50	250		350	Sunfl'er Yellow-Black.
Fargo	1889	Fargo, N. D	R. M. Pollock	54	552	26	75	220	199	195	Blue-Gold.
Findlay	1882	Findlay, Ohio	W. H. Guyer, A. M., D. D	72	435	17	50	250	1,178		Orange-Black.
Fisk U	1866	Nashville, Tenn	F. A. McKenzie	63	465	58	25	160	1,056	933	Gold-Blue.
Florida U	1905	Gainesville, Fla	A. A. Murphree	298	753	63		132	476	450	Orange-Dark Blue.
Fordham	1841	Fordham, N. Y	Rev. J. A. Mulry, S. J	731	2,612	228	110 up.	350		3,140	Maroon.
Forest Park	1861	St. Louis, Mo	A. S. Cairns		100	25	350				Blue-White.
Franklin	1834	Franklin, Ind	C. E. Goodell, A. M	125	300	18	75	325	782	713	Old Gold-Blue.
Franklin & Marshall	1787	Lancaster, Pa	H. H. Apple, D. D., LL. D	97	244	14	125	300		1,961	Blue-White.
Friends U	1898	Wichita, Kan		100	300	18	60	200	214	211	Scarlet-Gray.
Furman U	1851	Greenville, S. C		150	213	13	50	200			Purple-White.
Gallaudet	1864	Washington, D. C	Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D		113	16	400	100-150	402	358	

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Geneva	1848	Beaver Falls, Pa	R. H. Martin	34	450	18	100	300	.....	.....	Gold-White.
George Washington U.	1821	Washington, D. C.	W. M. Collier	550	2,217	259	144-180	250-350	.....	5,000	Buff-Blue.
Georgetown	1829	Georgetown, Ky	M. B. Adams	170	365	27	60	200	975	684	Orange-Black.
Georgia Sch. of Tech.	1888	Atlanta, Ga	K. G. Matheson	.....	945	95	25	200	.....	.....	White-Gold.
Georgetown U	1789	Washington, D. C.	J. B. Creeden	516	1,213	171	150	325	8,212	.....	Blue-Gray.
Gonzaga U	1887	Spokand, Wash	J. M. Brogan, S. J.	500	439	50	50-75	300	189	182	Royal Blue-White.
Goucher	1885	Baltimore, Md	W. W. Guth, Ph. D.	.....	712	55	175	340	1,450	1,410	Old Gold-Blue.
Graceland	1895	Lamoni, Iowa	G. N. Briggs, B. A., B. D.	72	339	24	60	255	350	306	Old Gold-Navy Blue.
Grand Island	1892	Grand Island, Neb	E. F. Jorden, Ph. D.	59	135	14	50	250	115	112	Blue-Orange.
Greenville	1892	Greenville, Ill	E. G. Burritt, A. M.	40	280	20	60	200	192	189	Orange-Black.
Grenada	....	Grenada, Miss	J. R. Countiss	.....	150	16	50	200	175	140	Black-Gold.
Grinnell	1846	Grinnell, Iowa	J. H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D.	100	846	54	125	400	2,000	.....	Scarlet-Black.
Grove City	1876	Grove City, Pa	W. C. Ketler	144	224	26	87	225-250	1,683	1,400	Crimson.
Guilford	1837	Guilford C., N. C.	.....	40	184	17	65	180	366	153	Crimson-Gray.
Gustavus Adolphus	1862	St. Peter, Minn	O. J. Johnson, B. D., D. D.	40	344	26	50	250	1,251	.....	Ebony-Gold.
Hamilton	1813	Clinton, N. Y.	F. C. Ferry	45	198	23	120	.....	3,188	1,518	Buff-Blue.
Hamilton	1869	Lexington, Ky	.....	.....	273	32	350	150-250	857	.....	.....
Hamline U	1854	St. Paul, Minn	S. F. Kerfoot, D. D.	150	418	30	80	300	.....	1,000	Red-Gray.
Hampden-Sidney	1776	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	A. W. McWhorter, A. M., Ph. D.	200	89	8	50	300	.....	.....	Garnet-Gray.
Hanover	1827	Hanover, Ind	W. A. Millis	95	224	14	45	180	1,200	700	Red-Blue.
Hartshorn Memorial	1883	Richmond, Va	G. W. Rigler, D. D.	.....	235	13	16	83	305	.....	Blue-White.
Harvard U	1636	Cambridge, Mass	A. L. Lowell, LL. D.	600	3,684	814	200	.....	38,420	24,779	Arterial Red.
Harvy, Morris	1888	Barboursville, W. Va.	W. V. Darlington, D. D.	100	225	15	36	210	.....	.....	Black-Maroon.
Hastings	1873	Hastings, Neb	R. B. Crone	67	313	21	55	200	200	197	Crimson-White.
Haverford	1833	Haverford, Pa	W. W. Comfort, Litt. D., Ph. D.	60	175	25	150	400	.....	1,060	Scarlet-Black.
Hawaii	1908	Honolulu	A. L. Dean, A. B., Ph. D.	35	161	23	Free.	.....	29	28	Green-White.
Heddling	1855	Abingdon, Ill	W. D. Agnew	57	200	18	42	250	350	.....	Orange-Blue.
Heidelberg U	1850	Tiffin, Ohio	C. E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.	60	484	30	75	250	849	716	Red-Orange-Black.
Henderson-Brown	1890	Arkadelphia, Ark	J. M. Workman	95	253	21	60	200	590	.....	Gray-Red.
Hendrix	1884	Conway, Ark	.....	80	256	12	90	250	254	239	Orange-Black.
Highland	1857	Highland, Kan	W. G. James, Ph. D.	5	64	8	50	125	144	.....	Purple-Gold.
Hillman	1853	Clinton, Miss	Dr. W. T. Lowey	.....	65	10	56	175	600	.....	Blue-White.
Hillsdale	1844	Hillsdale, Mich	.....	57	437	18	40	200	1,500	.....	Marine Blue.
Hiram	1850	Hiram, Ohio	M. L. Bates, A. M.	56	232	22	60	200-75	991	915	Sky Blue-Red.
Huvassee	1849	N. Madisonville, Tenn.	J. E. Lowry, A. M.	10	176	9	22.50	112.50	332	.....	Old Gold-Maroon.
Hobart	1822	Geneva, N. Y.	W. P. Durfee, Ph. D.	37	76	21	100	400-450	1,655	.....	Purple-Orange.
Hollins	1842	Hollins, Va	M. L. Cocke	.....	250	30	100	375	290	250	Green-Gold.
Holy Cross	1843	Worcester, Mass	J. N. Dinant, S. J.	150	621	50	350	.....	1,848	1,530	Purple.
Hood	1893	Frederick, Md	J. H. Apple	.....	284	26	125	300	1,895	.....	Blue-Gray.
Hope	1866	Holland, Mich	A. Venneman, D. D.	60	355	20	24	.....	685	611	Orange-Blue.
Howard	1842	Birmingham, Ala	J. C. Dawson	.....	319	12	60	200	.....	.....	Blue-Crimson.
Hunter	1870	New York, N. Y.	G. S. Davis, LL. D.	.....	1,386	120	Free.	.....	.....	.....	Lavender-White.
Huron	1883	Huron, S. D	H. M. Gage	65	392	24	60	200	138	135	O. Gold-Roy. Purple.
Idaho	1891	Caldwell, Idaho	W. J. Boone	70	272	15	30	200	335	325	O. Gold-Roy. Purple.
Idaho U	1889	Moscow, Idaho	E. H. Lindley, Ph. D.	192	592	88	None.	375	694	670	Silver-Gold.
Illinois	1829	Jacksonville, Ill	C. H. Rammelkamp	57	439	26	80	175-300	906	613	Yale Blue-White.
Illinois State Normal	1857	Normal, Ill	David Felmley	287	2,720	71	36	300	3,176	2,800	Red-White.
Illinois U	1867	Chicago, Ill	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	3,358	5,590	790	30	275	14,847	8,572	Orange-Blue.
Illinois Wesleyan U	1850	Bloomington, Ill	Theodore Kemp	140	590	40	80	450	1,500	1,000	Olive Green-White.
Industrial Arts	1903	Denton, Tex	F. M. Bralley	.....	1,300	76	25	325	701	701	Maroon-White.
Iowa State Teachers	1876	Cedar Falls, Iowa	.....	190	4,171	145	20	250	5,673	5,350	Purple-Gold.
Iowa Wesleyan U	1842	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Edwin A. Schell	207	413	26	90	300	1,347	842	Purple-White.

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Irving	1856	Mechanicsburg, Pa	E. E. Campbell, A. M	.....	130	18	100	300	620	.....	Blue-Gold.
Iowa State U	1847	Iowa City, Iowa	W. A. Jessup	500	3,290	350	.....	250-300	12,005	10,500	Old Gold-Black.
Ind. State Normal Sch.	1918	Muncie, Ind	B. F. Moore	.....	400	25	None.	260	.....	.....	.....
Jamestown	1909	Jamestown, N. D	B. H. Kroeze, A.M., D.D., LL.D.	64	229	21	50	160-200	40	40	Yellow-Black.
Jewell, Wm	1849	Liberty, Mo	Dr. J. P. Greene	400	350	22	70	210	800	.....	Red-Black.
Johns Hopkins U	1876	Baltimore, Md	F. J. Goodnow, LL. D	235	2,381	342	150-250	200	3,500	3,200	Black-Old Gold.
Joliet Junior	1902	Joliet, Ill	Stanley Brown, D. D	39	126	15	90	525	122	.....	Old Gold-Blue.
Judson	1838	Marion, Ala	P. V. Bomar, A. B., D. D	.....	240	25	80	220	1,650	.....	Crimson-Black.
Juniata	1876	Huntingdon, Pa	I. H. Brumbaugh	342	280	22	72	225	1,235	1,163	Gold-Blue.
Kalamazoo	1833	Kalamazoo, Mich	H. L. Stetson	59	227	17	46	180	757	657	Orange-Black.
Kansas City U	1894	Kansas City, Kan	J. H. Lucas	.....	175	15	50	600	.....	.....	.....
Kansas U	1872	Lawrence, Kan	Frank Strong	1,655	2,840	219	.....	500	7,002	6,466	Crimson-Blue.
Kansas Wesleyan	1886	Salina, Kan	J. F. Harmon, D. D	108	1,169	34	50	175	278	268	Old Gold-Purple.
Kendall, Henry	1894	Tulsa, Okla	A. L. Odell, D. D	.....	313	25	60	275	65	.....	.....
Kent'ky Nor. & Ind	1886	Frankfort, Ky	G. P. Russell	5	350	18	.....	120	.....	.....	Green-Gold.
Kentucky U	1866	Lexington, Ky	F. L. McVey	575	780	84	17.50	225	1,730	1,689	Blue-White.
Kentucky Wesleyan	1866	Winchester, Ky	J. L. Clark	.....	115	11	50	180	310	.....	Purple-White.
Kenyon	1824	Gambier, Ohio	W. F. Peirce, D. D., L. H. D	75	115	15	85	200-350	1,800	1,600	Mauve.
King	1867	Bristol, Tenn	J. T. Scherer	76	82	8	60	250	192	170	Red-Blue.
Knox	1837	Galesburg, Ill	W. E. Simonds	180	642	26	100	275-325	2,260	1,865	Roy. Purple-O. Gold.
Knoxville	1875	Knoxville, Tenn	R. W. McGranahan	11	415	28	15	140	570	512	Maroon-Light Blue.
Lake Erie	1859	Painesville, Ohio	V. B. Small, Litt. D., LL. D	.....	139	23	125	325	611	.....	Dark Green-White.
Lake Forest	1876	Lake Forest, Ill	H. W. Wright	53	160	17	80	400	718	675	Ruby Red-Black.
Lafayette	1826	Easton, Pa	J. H. MacCracken, Ph. D., LL. D.	240	350	46	150-200	300	3,215	2,369	Maroon-White.
Lander	1872	Greenwood, S. C	J. O. Willson	.....	297	22	40-50	175	408	385	Old Gold-Dark Blue.
Lane	1882	Jackson, Tenn	J. F. Lane, Ph. D	67	329	17	125	.....	265	218	Blue-Crimson.
La Salle	1863	Philadelphia, Pa	Brother E. Richard	46	225	18	100	.....	390	300	Blue-Gold.
Lawrence	1847	Appleton, Wis	Samuel Plantz	304	489	48	75	180-225	1,330	.....	Yale Blue-White.
Lebanon Valley	1866	Annville, Pa	G. D. Gossard	65	210	16	70	285	651	603	Blue-White.
Lehigh U	1866	S. Bethlehem, Pa	H. S. Drinker, E. M., LL. D	250	717	84	100-200	400	2,908	.....	Brown-White.
Leland Stanf'd, Jr., U.	1891	Stanford U., Cal	Dr. R. L. Wilbur	550	1,718	270	54-150	300-400	6,081	5,855	Cardinal.
Lenoir	1891	Hickory, N. C	R. L. Fritz, A. M., D. D	30	255	17	54	140	325	310	Garnet-Black.
Lincoln	1865	Lincoln, Ill	J. H. McMurray, Ph. D	73	134	18	45	200	500	.....	Royal Purple-White.
Lincoln-Jefferson	1908	Chicago	John F. B. Walker, Ph.D	.....	350	15	36-48	.....	.....	.....	Purple-White.
Lincoln Institute	1867	Jefferson City, Mo	B. F. Allen	38	400	31	6	125	750	.....	Light Blue-White.
Little Rock	1908	Little Rock, Ark	H. A. Heagney	82	162	16	80	220	41	41	Purple-White.
Livingston	1881	Salisbury, N. C	D. C. Suggs	.....	504	25	15	80	752	.....	Black-Blue.
Lombard	1851	Galesburg, Ill	J. M. Tilden, A. M., LL. D	46	145	20	90	225	493	.....	Olive Green-Gold.
Louisiana	1906	Pineville, La	C. Cottingham, M. A	65	174	12	63	200	53	53	Orange-Blue.
Louisburg	1802	Louisburg, N. C	F. S. Love	.....	125	14	40	160	.....	.....	Lavender-White.
Louisville U	1837	Louisville, Ky	J. L. Patterson, A. M., LL. D	50	620	127	100-150	300	20,000	12,000	Scarlet-Black.
Loyola	1865	Los Angeles, Cal	F. A. Ruppert, S. J	.....	210	15	.....	.....	.....	103	Purple-Gold.
Loyola	1852	Baltimore, Md	W. J. Ennis, S. J	250	310	26	60	.....	361	200	Blue-Gold.
Loyola	1912	New Orleans, La	A. E. Otis, S. J	160	375	150	80-160	250	241	.....	Maroon-Old Gold.
McKendree	1828	Lebanon, Ill	E. P. Baker	24	125	15	40	190	1,000	700	Purple-White.
McMinnville	1858	McMinnville, Ore	L. W. Riley, D. D	104	216	16	75	250	190	182	Cardinal-Purple.
McPherson	1888	McPherson, Kan	D. W. Kurtz, M. A., D. D	17	419	32	60	200	.....	1,210	Red-White.
Macalester	1885	St. Paul, Minn	E. A. Bess	75	225	23	75	250	440	419	Royal Blue-Orange.
Maine U	1868	Orono, Me	R. J. Aley	339	913	156	30-130	240	3,000	2,500	Light Blue.
Manhattan	1853	New York, N. Y	Rev. Brother Edward, F. SC	61	252	16	80-110	200	1,022	983	Green-White.
Mansfield Fem	1854	Mansfield, La	R. E. Bobbitt	.....	150	13	54	180	456	.....	Purple-Gold.
Marion	1873	Marion, Va	C. B. Cox	.....	150	16	250-400	50	240	225	Purple-Gold.

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Marquette U	1907	Milwaukee, Wis	H. C. Noonan, S. J	188	1,646	244	60-180	275	2,484	.....	Blue-Gold.
Maryland	1784	Annap. & Balt., Md	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D	.....	1,400	250	75-180	175	.....	.....	Maroon-Black.
Maryville	1819	Maryville, Tenn	S. T. Wilson, D. D	393	748	56		140	886	.....	Orange-Garnet.
Marietta	1835	Marietta, Ohio	J. V. McMillan	205	215	17	50	200	.....	.....	Navy Blue-White.
Martin	1876	Pulaski, Tenn	W. T. Wynn, A. B	.....	220	18	275	200	340	250	Red-White.
Mass. Inst. of Tech	1861	Cambridge, Mass	R. C. Maclaurin, M. A., LL. D	480	1,700	284	250	600	6,751	6,400	Cardinal-Gray.
Memphis C'l. F. Inst.	1842	Jackson, Tenn	H. G. Hawkins	.....	150	12	50	150	1,000	800	Dark Blue-White.
Meredith	1891	Raleigh, N. C	C. E. Brewer	.....	425	29	70	190	350	347	White-Maroon.
Meridian	1903	Meridian, Miss	J. W. Beeson, A. M., LL. D	300	425	35	50	200	650	625	Navy Blue-Gold.
Meridian Junior	1907	Meridian, Tex	G. F. Winfield, A. M	100	260	12	54	30	104	103	Maroon-White.
Meridian	1903	Meridian, Miss	J. W. Beeson, A. M	200	425	30	50	250	500	.....	Navy Blue-Gold.
Miami U	1809	Oxford, Ohio	R. M. Hughes	323	726	62	15-30	250-300	.....	1,732	Red-White.
Michigan C. of Mines	1885	Houghton, Mich	F. W. McNair	.....	108	23	25-50	200-240	822	780	Yellow-White.
Michigan U	1837	Ann Arbor, Mich	H. B. Hutchins	2,096	6,730	610	44-127	340	35,544	30,000	Maize-Blue.
Middlebury	1800	Middlebury, Vt	J. M. Thomas	62	286	30	100	188-248	2,246	.....	Oxford Blue-White.
Midland	1887	Atchinson, Kan	R. B. Peery, Ph. D	18	175	18	50	300	171	167	Orange-Black.
Milliken, James, U	1901	Decatur, Ill		148	1,105	58	75	240	432	426	Blue-White.
Mills	.....	Oakland, Cal	A. H. Reinhardt, Ph. D	.....	300	40	150	400	1,000	885	White-Gold.
Milton	1867	Milton, Wis	Rev. W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.	10	164	16	60-90	325	413	260	Brown-Blue.
Milton U	1847	Baltimore, Md	W. J. Heaps	30	150	10	50-100	280	50	50	Chocolate-Corn.
Milwaukee-Downer	1895	Milwaukee, Wis	Ellen C. Sobin	.....	282	34	150	325	553	466	Yale Blue.
Millsaps	1892	Jackson, Miss	A. F. Watkins, A. B	264	224	13	40	.....	.....	589	Purple-White.
Milligan	1867	Carter Co., Tenn	H. J. Derthick	.....	130	14	60	130	260	.....	Black-Orange.
Minnesota U	1851	Minneapolis, Minn	M. L. Burton	2,500	14,973	616	40-80	480	13,515	11,370	Maroon-Old Gold.
Mission House	1862	Plymouth, Wis	E. A. Hofer, D. D	3	100	9			.....	.....	Blue-Gold.
Mississippi Industrial	1904	Holly Springs, Miss		13	402	15	18	81	38	37	Old Gold-Purple.
Miss. Industrial Inst	1885	Columbus, Miss	H. L. Whitfield	.....	942	67	Free.	.....	1,142	.....	Yellow-White.
Mississippi	1826	Clinton, Miss	J. W. Proome	.....	372	10	45	.....	809	.....	Yellow-Blue.
Mississippi U	1848	N. Oxford, Miss	J. N. Powers	400	396	30	60	130	2,200	1,700	Red-Blue.
Missouri Valley	1889	Marshall, Mo	W. H. Black	97	202	14	57	162	879	.....	Royal Purple-Orange.
Missouri Wesleyan	1883	Cameron, Mo	Cameron Harmon	50	195	20	52-64	175	225	215	Red-Black.
Monmouth	1856	Monmouth, Ill	T. H. McMichael	68	484	26	64	300	1,696	1,400	Red-White.
Montana State	1893	Bozeman, Mont	J. M. Hamilton	127	791	63	10	350	314	309	Blue-Gold.
Montana State U	1895	Missoula, Mont	E. O. Sisson	300	1,061	64	None.	250	486	476	Silver-Copper-Gold.
Mont. State S. of Mines	1893	Butte, Mont		22	52	7	.....	450	131	124	Copper-Green.
Montana Wesleyan	1889	Helena, Mont	L. H. Sweetland, M. A., D. D	17	170	14	80	250	.....	.....	
Morehouse	1867	Atlanta, Ga	John Hope, A. M	82	442	24	12	115	531	381	Maroon.
Morgan	1867	Baltimore, Md	J. O. Spencer	6	326	31	45	90	600	.....	Orange-Navy Blue.
Morningside	1894	Sioux City, Iowa	A. E. Craig, Ph. D., D. D	60	371	18	35	240	625	616	Maroon-White.
Mount Holyoke	1837	S. Hadley, Mass	Mary E. Woolley, Litt. D	.....	858	99	175	325	.....	.....	
Mount Morris	1839	Mt. Morris, Ill	J. S. Noffsinger	73	300	26	70	175	684	.....	Blue-Old Gold.
Mt. Union	1846	Alliance, Ohio	W. H. McMaster	169	316	20	70	216	1,560	1,398	Royal Purple.
Muhlenberg	1867	Allentown, Pa	Rev. J. A. W. Hass, D.D., LL.D.	34	186	15	100	250	932	822	Cardinal-Gray.
Murphy	1892	Sevierville, Tenn	Rev. E. A. Bishop, D. D	100	453	10	23.50	100	110	.....	Navy Blue-Orange.
Muskengum	1837	New Concord, Ohio	J. K. Montgomery	175	325	30	60	200	900	700	Black-Magenta.
Nebraska U	1869	Lincoln, Neb	Samuel Avery, Ph. D	1,000	4,510	294	4-125	250-400	6,768	6,500	Scarlet-Cream.
Nebraska Wesleyan U.	1887	University Pl., Neb	I. B. Schreckengast	160	800	42	60	400	825	808	Yellow-Brown.
Nevada U	1864	Reno, Nev	W. E. Clark, Ph. D	238	324	48	Free.	25	564	500	Silver-Blue.
Newberry	1856	Newberry, S. C		161	193	14	50	125	633	608	Scarlet-Silver Gray.
Newcomb, H. S., Mem.	1887	New Orleans, La	B. B. Dixon	.....	540	57	125	300	843	.....	Brown-Blue.
New Hampshire	1866	Durham, N. H	R. D. Hetzel, A. B., LL. B	205	564	61	80	300	850	800	Blue-White.
New Mexico U	1889	Albuquerque, N. M	D. R. Boyd	.....	100	20	.....	100	.....	.....	Red-Gray.

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New Orleans	1873	New Orleans, La	Chas. M. Melden, D. D., Ph. D.	10	419	20	12	90	380	.....	Tan-Blue.
New Rochelle	1904	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Rt. Rev. J. F. Mooney, D. D.	.....	230	30	150	300	300	.....	Blue-White.
New York U	1831	New York, N. Y.	E. E. Brown, Ph. D., LL. D.	.....	7,778	493	150	225	25,471	.....	Violet.
N.Y.State C. of For'try	1911	Syracuse, N. Y.	F. F. Moon	173	142	26	.....	300	120	118	Orange-Blue.
N.Y.State C.forT'chers	1844	Albany, N. Y.	A. R. Brubacker	56	1,073	72	Free.	300	6,449	3,800	Purple-Gold.
Niagara U	1856	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	W. F. Likly, C. M.	50	300	24	60	250	.....	.....	Purple-White.
North Carolina U	1789	Chapel Hill, N. C.	E. K. Grahan, A. M., D. C. L.	226	1,688	103	65	250	6,769	.....	White-Light Blue.
N. D. Sch. of Science	1903	Walpeton, N. D.	F. E. Smith	168	272	15	15	160	400	.....	Red-Black.
North Dakota U	1883	Grand Forks, N. D.	T. F. Kane, Ph. D., LL. D.	217	1,262	75	Free.	250	1,361	1,331	Green-Pink.
N. Ill. State Nor. Sch.	1899	De Kalb, Ill.	J. W. Cook	69	304	52	Free.	300	1,625	.....	Yellow-White.
Northwestern	1861	Naperville, Ill.	E. E. Rall, Ph. D.	47	369	27	70	250-350	640	581	Red-White.
Northwestern	1865	Watertown, Wis.	A. F. Ernst, Ph. D.	6	193	15	40	150	431	402	Black-Red.
Northwestern U	1851	Chi. & Evanst'n, Ill.	T. F. Holgate	446	4,010	421	150	300-350	16,500	15,000	Purple-White.
Norwich U	1834	Northfield, Vt.	I. L. Reeves, C. E., Litt. D.	90	190	16	100	400	855	490	Maroon-Old Gold.
Notre Dame C. of Md.	1898	Baltimore, Md.	Sister Mary Florentine	.....	35	14	100	500-600	58	58	Dark Blue-White.
Notre Dame U	1842	Notre Dame, Ind.	John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., D. D.	350	1,088	92	120	380	1,500	1,200	Gold-Blue.
Oberlin	1833	Oberlin, Ohio	H. C. King, D. D., LL. D.	196	1,408	164	100	327	6,597	5,136	Crimson-Gold.
Occidental	1887	Los Angeles, Cal.	.....	70	337	24	100	275-400	468	.....	Orange-Black.
Ogden	1877	Bowling Green, Ky.	Board of Trustees	150	100	6	50	300	250	200	Red-Green.
Ohio Northern U	1871	Ada, Ohio	A. E. Smith	522	1,354	47	50-60	175-250	.....	5,125	Black-Orange.
Ohio State U	1870	Columbus, Ohio	W. O. Thompson, D. D.	1,443	5,150	592	68-30	.....	8,675	8,433	Scarlet-Gray.
Ohio U	1804	Athens, Ohio	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	129	4,479	92	.....	240-300	1,346	836	Olive Green-White.
Ohio Wesleyan U	1842	Delaware, Ohio	J. W. Hoffman, D. D., LL. D.	.....	1,008	81	100	.....	6,100	4,400	Red-Black.
Oklahoma U	1892	Norman, Okla.	S. D. Brooks, LL. D.	690	2,567	181	Free.	400	1,518	1,494	Crimson-Cream.
Olivet	1859	Olivet, Mich.	.....	120	150	21	75	200	1,040	900	Crimson-White.
Omaha U	1908	Omaha, Neb.	.....	28	163	13	80	.....	55	54	Red-Black.
Oregon U	1876	Eugene, Ore.	P. L. Campbell, A. B.	200	1,960	104	.....	300-500	2,689	2,000	Lemon Yellow-Green.
Oskaloosa	1856	Oskaloosa, Iowa	H. O. Vance	20	500	7	50	.....	6,000	2,750	White-Royal Blue.
Ottawa U	1860	Ottawa, Kan.	S. E. Price, D. D.	50	402	21	54	250	625	.....	Wheat Yellow.
Otterbein U	1847	Westerville, Ohio	W. G. Clippinger	50	406	27	90	200	1,279	1,100	Tan-Cardinal.
Oriental U	1903	Washington, D. C.	H. P. Holler, S. T. D., Ph. D.	.....	219	74	175	400-600	.....	.....	Azure-Mandarin .
Ouachita Bapt	1886	Arkadelphia, Ark.	C. E. Dicken	300	300	26	70	220	1,100	.....	Royal Purple-Gold.
Pacific	1891	Newberg, Ore.	L. T. Pennington	6	150	12	58	200	150	147	Old Gold-Navy Blue.
Pacific	1851	San Jose, Cal.	J. L. Seaton, Ph. D.	111	465	34	75	250	748	.....	Orange-Black.
Pacific Union	1909	Saint Helena, Cal.	C. W. Irwin	20	285	25	75	175	115	115	Green-Gold.
Pacific U	1849	Forest Grove, Ore.	R. F. Clark	30	150	12	60	250	317	254	Crimson-Black.
Park	1875	Parkville, Mo.	F. W. Hawley	103	450	18	50	125	1,027	.....	Canary-Wine.
Parsons	1875	Fairfield, Iowa	R. A. Montgomery, D. D., LL. D.	35	360	25	40	237	540	.....	Old Rose-Green.
Payne, Howard	1889	Brownwood, Tex.	J. A. Tolman, Ph. D.	100	458	24	80	189	544	.....	Navy Blue-Old Gold.
Payne U	1889	Selma, Ala.	H. E. Archer	50	450	14	8	100	.....	.....	Purple-White.
Pennsylvania	1873	Oskaloosa, Iowa	S. M. Hadley	8	163	15	90	225-325	603	563	Old Gold-Navy Blue.
Pennsylvania	1832	Gettysburg, Pa.	W. A. Granville, Ph. D., LL. D.	124	393	33	100	250	1,262	960	Orange-Blue.
Pennsylvania Military	1821	Chester, Pa.	Col. C. E. Hyatt	250	180	.....	1,000	Incl. Bd.	.....	519	Red-White-Yellow.
Penn State	1855	State C., Pa.	E. E. Sparks, LL. D.	547	3,090	255	None.	300	3,766	3,142	Navy Blue-White.
Pennsylvania U	1740	Philadelphia, Pa.	E. F. Smith	2,500	6,930	667	200	525	60,000	20,000	Red-Blue.
Pennington School	1838	Pennington, N. J.	Dr. Frank MacDaniel	100	135	12	500-700	None.	8,000	3,500	.....
Phillips U	1907	Enid, Okla.	I. N. McCash, A. M., LL. D.	65	814	36	60	156	211	.....	Maroon-White.
Philomat U	1865	Philomath, Ore.	.....	27	105	12	48	150	400	300	Blue-White.
Piedmont	1897	Demorest, Ga.	F. E. Jenkins	60	400	48	36	150	.....	.....	Green-Gold.
Pikeville	1889	Pikeville, Ky.	Rev. J. F. Record, Ph. D.	40	238	10	27	120	63	.....	Orange-Black.
Pittsburgh U	1787	Pittsburgh, Pa.	S. B. McCormick	596	3,549	450	150-250	350	.....	7,000	Blue-Old Gold.
Polytechnic Inst	1855	Brooklyn, N. Y.	F. W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	145	860	54	225	.....	1,250	1,100	Blue-Gray.

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							Dollars.	*Dollars.*			
Pomona	1887	Claremont, Cal.	J. A. Blaisdell, D. D.	110	548	48	100	250	$60	$44	Blue-White.
Port Gibson Fem.	1843	Port Gibson, Miss.	Rev. T. J. O'Neil	7	96	14	40	140	.....	.....	Gray-Gold.
Porto Rico U.	1903	San Juan, P. R.	.....	5	739	141	5-50	180	507	.....	Red-White.
Potomac U.	1904	Washington, D. C.	E. W. Porter, LL. D.	.....	200	15	100	.....	.....	.....	Orange-Navy Blue.
Pratt Inst.	1887	Brooklyn, N. Y.	F. B. Pratt	47	3,799	195	10-100	.....	10,630	.....	Yellow.
Presbyter'n C. of the S.	1880	Clinton, S. C.	Dr. D. M. Douglas	150	127	11	50	250	.....	.....	Blue-Garnet.
Princeton U.	1746	Princeton, N. J.	J. G. Hibben	730	791	189	200	445	12,662	7,653	Orange-Black.
Principia	1898	St. Louis, Mo.	Mrs. M. K. Morgan	.....	300	30	50-175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puget Sound	1903	Tacoma, Wash.	E. H. Todd	18	.....	.....	60	.....	166	162	Maroon-White.
Purdue U.	1869	Lafayette, Ind.	Winthrop E. Stone, LL. D.	613	1,795	186	25	400	5,776	5,514	Old Gold-Black.
Quinn, Paul	1881	Waco, Tex.	J. K. Williams	30	142	15	27	144	153	141	Old Gold-Purple.
Radcliffe	1879	Cambridge, Mass.	L. B. R. Briggs, LL. D., Litt. D.	1	619	147	200	350	.....	1,680	Crimson-White.
Randolph-Macon	1830	Ashland, Va.	R. E. Blackwell	50	141	14	75	300	872	.....	Lemon-Black.
Redlands U.	1909	Redlands, Cal.	V. L. Duke	18	192	19	96	250	87	87	Maroon-Silver Gray.
Reed	1911	Portland, Ore.	W. F. Foster, Ph. D., LL. D.	92	320	30	100	400	138	138	Richmond Rose.
Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	1824	Troy, N. Y.	P. C. Ricketts, E. D., LL. D.	142	623	63	205	.....	2,368	1,727	Cherry-White.
Rice Inst.	1912	Houston, Tex.	E. O. Lovett, Ph. D.	325	651	50	.....	300	121	121	Oxford Blue-Gray
Richmond	1840	Richmond, Va.	F. W. Boatwright	346	230	19	100-254	294	1,200	.....	Navy-Scarlet.
Rio Grande	1876	Rio Grande, Ohio.	S. H. Bing	42	420	12	40	200	108	96	Cardinal-White.
Ripon	1849	Ripon, Wis.	W. H. Barber	93	258	19	20	280	768	713	Crimson-White.
Robert Constantinople	....	Constan'ople, Turkey.	C. F. Gates, D. D., LL. D.	.....	546	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester A. & M. Inst.	1885	Rochester, N. Y.	J. F. Barker	175	1,830	75	90	306	.....	.....	Blue-Gray.
Rochester U.	1850	Rochester, N. Y.	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	97	535	45	130	200	2,572	.....	Dandelion Yellow.
Rockford	1849	Rockford, Ill.	J. H. Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.	.....	252	34	125	350	854	653	Purple-White.
Rock Hill	1854	Elliott City, Md.	Brother E. Pius	5	100	15	300	100	300	200	Royal Blue-White.
Roanoke	1853	Salem, Va.	Dr. J. A. Morehead	81	201	20	75	175	817	656	Blue-Madonlin.
Rollins	1885	Winter Park, Fla.	C. H. French, D. D., LL. D.	31	264	23	60	325	71	69	Royal Blue-Gold.
Rutgers	1766	New Brunswick, N. J.	W. H. S. Demarest, D. D.	184	1,015	85	170	300	2,891	1,782	Scarlet.
St. Ambrose	1883	Davenport, Iowa.	Rev. W. L. Hannon	50	264	22	50	250	500	.....	White-Blue.
St. Anselm's	1889	Manchester, N. H.	Rt. Rev. Ernest Helmstetter.	.....	181	23	250	.....	.....	.....	White-Marine Blue.
St. Ben'd't's Prep. Sch.	1868	Newark, N. J.	Rev. P. Cornelius, P. S. B.	8	240	14	60	.....	.....	.....	Maroon-Gray.
St. Bernard	1892	St. Bernard, Ala.	Rt. Rev. Bernard Menges, O.S.B.	190	135	24	50	215	245	233	Light Blue-White
St. Bon'ventu's C. & S.	1858	Allegany, N. Y.	A. M. Hickey, O. F. M.	40	250	28	80	300	1,600	600	Brown-White.
St. Catherine	1904	St. Paul, Minn.	Sister Antonia	.....	227	30	80	250	278	.....	Purple-Gold.
St. Charles	1848	Catonsville, Md.	Rev. M. F. Denneen, D. D.	.....	200	15	250	.....	2,300	.....	.....
St. Clara	1852	Sinsinawa, Wis.	.....	.....	170	36	100	250	.....	.....	Yale Blue-White.
St. Elizabeth	1889	Convent Station, N. J.	Sister Mary Pauline, LL. D.	10	200	40	400	.....	220	220	Blue-Gold.
St. Francis Xavier	1847	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rev. J. H. Rockwell, S. J.	900	450	24	100	.....	.....	.....	Maroon-Blue.
St. Ignatius U.	1886	Cleveland, Ohio.	Rev. W. Sommerhauser, S. J.	15	100	12	60	.....	.....	.....	Navy Blue-Gold.
St. Ignatius	1855	San Francisco, Cal.	P. J. Foote, S. J.	379	332	22	50-84	.....	334	314	Red-Blue.
St. John's	1696	Annapolis, Md.	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D.	45	210	15	75	250	1,010	700	Black-Old Gold.
St. John's	1898	Toledo, Ohio.	Rev. F. X. Busch, M. A.	151	369	41	60	.....	134	131	Blue-Gold.
St. John's U.	1857	Collegeville, Minn.	Rev. Kikan Held	.....	420	51	300	Incl. Bd.	2	.....	Cardinal-Blue.
St. John's	1866	Washington, D. C.	Rev. Brother D. Edward, LL. D	.....	243	13	100	.....	463	351	Scarlet-Gray.
St. John's U.	1898	Toledo, Ohio.	F. X. Busch	210	340	40	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Sem. & C.	1893	Yonkers, N. Y.	J. P. Chidwick, D. D., LL. D.	.....	727	39	100	.....	712	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Junior	1890	Collegeville, Ind.	I. A. Wagner, Ph. D., C. PP. S.	2	287	24	260	.....	800	.....	Purple-Cardinal.
St. Lawrence U.	1856	Canton, N. Y.	F. A. Gallup, A. B., M. A.	98	533	51	60	210-250	2,541	.....	Scarlet-Brown.
St. Leo	1890	St. Leo, Fla.	Rt. Rev. C. H. Mohr, O. S. B.	65	39	8	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	1893	San Antonio, Tex.	J. P. Canning	100	186	24	300	.....	100	95	Blue-White.
St. Louis U.	1818	St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. B. J. Otting, S. J.	241	155	254	75-160	235	5,567	.....	Blue-White.

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							Dollars.	*Dollars.*			
St. Martin's	....	Lacey, Wash	Rt. Rev. Oswald Baran	.....	200	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's	1821	St. Mary, Ky	Rev. Michael Zaglowiaz, C. R.	.....	90	10	40	260	.....	.....	Olive Green-Cream.
St. Mary's	1863	Oakland, Cal	Brother Gregory, F. S. C	320	340	30	400	200	1,168	.....	Red-Blue.
St. Mary's	1889	Dallas, Tex	F. L. Carrington, LL. D	.....	120	21	500	.....	171	166	Blue-White.
St. Mary's	1850	Dayton, Ohio	B. P. O'Reilly, S. M	30	450	46	60	240	5,000	.....	Red-Blue.
St. Mary's School	1842	Raleigh, N. C	Rev. G. W. Lay, D. C. L	.....	250	25	50-150	350	368	348	Light Blue-White.
St. Mary's	1887	Van Buren, Me	C. J. Barth	4	175	15	50	120	125	.....	Blue-Gold.
St. Michael's	1904	Winooski, Vt	Very Rev. E. M. Lotal	17	100	12	50	250	9	9	Purple-Gold.
St. Olaf	1874	Northfield, Minn	Rev. L. W. Boe	110	549	39	65	300	.....	808	Black-Old Gold.
St. Peter's	1872	Jersey City, N. J	J. F. McDermott, S. J	300	485	20	100	.....	160	150	Maroon-White.
St. Stephen's	1860	An'dale on Hud., N. Y.	Rev. W. C. Rodgers, D. D	20	.....	.....	425	Incl. Bd.	.....	.....	.....
St. Viator's	1868	Bourbonnais, Ill	J. P. O'Mahoney, C. S. V	35	350	25	300	Incl. Bd.	.....	.....	Gold-Purple.
St. Vincent C. & Sem.	1864	Beatty, Pa	Leander Schneer	110	460	44	300	.....	.....	.....	Orange-Green.
St. Xavier	1831	Cincinnati, Ohio	James McCabe, S. J., A. M	12	629	30	60	.....	641	.....	Blue-White.
Salem Academy & C	1772	Winston-Salem, N. C	H. E. Rondthaler	.....	568	54	100	300	1,800	1,100	Yellow-White.
Santa Clara U	1851	Santa Clara, Cal	W. F. Thornton, S. J	380	350	47	400	.....	.....	.....	Red-White.
Sayre	1854	Lexington, Ky	Rev. A. S. Venable	6	115	16	60	300	800	517	Purple-Gold.
Scarrett-Morrisville	1846	Morrisville, Mo	A. M. Norton	20	50	8	50	200	.....	.....	Purple-Gold.
Scott, Agnes	1890	Decatur, Ga	F. H. Gaines, D. D., LL. D	.....	365	29	130	305	280	277	Purple-White.
Seton Hall	1856	S. Orange, N. J	J. F. Mooney	28	268	16	330	.....	.....	.....	Blue-White.
Shaw U	1865	Raleigh, N. C	C. F. Meserve, LL. D	150	432	26	100	.....	1,350	1,000	Red-White.
Shorter	1887	N. Little Rock, Ark	J. N. Campbell	36	586	17	16	85	512	384	Purple-Old Gold.
Shorter	1877	Rome, Ga	A. W. Van Hoose, LL. D	.....	275	24	100	300	400	.....	Orange-White.
Shurtleff	1827	Alton, Ill	G. M. Potter, A. M	83	129	14	60	300	505	.....	Maroon-Old Gold.
Simmons	1891	Abilene, Tex	J. D. Sandefer, LL. D	210	550	23	75	250	221	217	Purple-Gold.
Simmons	1899	Boston, Mass	Henry LeFavour, Ph. D., LL. D	10	1,035	125	125	275-325	1,254	1,237	Blue-Gold.
Smith	1871	Northampton, Mass	W. A. Neilson	.....	1,950	209	200	350	6,942	6,719	White-Gold.
Smith, Philander	1877	Little Rock, Ark	Rev. J. M. Cox	78	511	24	27	115	527	461	Old Gold-Sage Green.
South, U. of	1857	Sewanee, Tenn	Rt. Rev. A. W. Knight	.....	160	28	45	265	973	.....	Purple-Old Gold.
South Carolina U	1801	Columbia, S. C	W. S. Carroll	150	385	43	58	250	3,286	.....	Garnet-Black.
South Dakota U	1883	Vermillion, S. D	R. L. Slagle	250	825	60	12-60	.....	1,000	.....	Vermillion.
Southern	1907	Sutherland, Fla	R. H. Alderman	30	258	20	58	200	.....	.....	Navy Blue-White.
Southern, California U	1880	Los Angeles, Cal	G. F. Bovard	600	4,427	313	100	250	.....	.....	Gold.
Southern, Junior	1863	Petersburg, Va	A. K. Davis, A. M	.....	60	14	500	Incl. Bd.	.....	.....	Light Blue-White.
Southern Fem	1842	La Grange, Ga	M. M. Hatten	.....	121	13	50-70	180	1,000	800	Black-Orange.
Southern U	1856	Queensboro, Ala	C. C. Daniel	115	103	12	40	180	534	453	Purple-White.
Southwestern	1885	Winfield, Kan	F. E. Mossman, A. M	200	300	20	62-72	225	416	400	Purple.
Southwestern U	1913	Los Angeles, Cal	J. J. Ochumacher	50	168	35	Varies.	.....	16	15	Purple-White.
Southwestern U	1872	Georgetown, Tex	C. M. Bishop, A. M., D. D	367	687	23	105	250	.....	.....	Canary Yellow-Black.
Spring Hill	1830	Spring Hill, Ala	E. Cummings, S. J	12	227	36	300	100	1,703	.....	Purple-White.
Spokane	1907	Spokane, Wash	J. J. Thompson	34	64	9	40	225	134	133	Scarlet-White.
Stanley	....	Minneapolis, Minn	O. H. Evers	.....	150	25	75-250	600	.....	.....	Blue-Gold.
State C. of R. I	1892	Kingston, R. I	Howard Edwards	125	253	25	None.	250	341	.....	Blue-White.
State C. of Wash	1891	Pullman, Wash	E. O. Holland, Ph. D	700	1,839	129	.....	300	1,451	1,427	Crimson-Gray.
Stetson, John B., U	1887	De Land, Fla	Lincoln Hulley, Ph. D., Litt. D	200	503	38	75	230	.....	.....	Green-White.
Stephens	1852	Columbia, Mo	J. M. Wood	.....	343	29	100	350	600	534	Old Gold-Maroon.
Stevens Inst. of Tech	....	Hoboken, N. J	A. C. Humphreys	60	518	45	225	400	2,063	1,885	Sil. Gray-Car. Red.
Stillman Inst	1876	Tuscaloosa, Ala	Rev. W. E. Hutchinson	7	60	4	50	120	.....	.....	Orange-Black.
Stonewall Jackson	1877	Abingdon, Va	J. R. Dobyns, A. M., LL. D	.....	84	11	20-60	240	89	.....	.....
Stout Inst	1903	Menomonie, Wis	L. P. Harvey, A. B., Ph. D	10	487	37	100	450	2,015	2,000	Dark Blue-White.
Straight	1869	New Orleans, La	H. A. M. Briggs	26	431	25	15.50	125	.....	.....	Crimson-White.
Susquehanna U	1894	Selinsgrove, Pa	C. T. Aikens, D. D	71	250	21	75	200	500	.....	Orange-Maroon.

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							Dollars.	*Dollars.*			
Swarthmore	....	Swarthmore, Pa	Joseph Swain	315	486	45	175	300	1,693	.....	Garnet.
Sweet Briar	1906	Sweet Briar, Va	E. W. McVea, A. M., Litt. D.	81	304	30	150	350	81	81	Green-Rose.
Synodical	1871	Fulton, Mo	.....	.....	163	18	100	300	500	450	Pink-Black.
Syracuse U	1870	Syracuse, N. Y	J. R. Day	800	3,548	321	80-200	350-400	8,775	.....	Orange.
Taylor U	1893	Upland, Ind	M. Vayhinger	68	293	20	60	165	.....	.....	Purple-Old Gold.
Teachers of Indian'p's.	1882	Indianapolis, Ind	.....	.....	1,035	38	85	205	1,694	.....	Green-White.
Teachers (see N.Y. S.)	....	Albany, N. Y	A. R. Brubacker	56	1,073	72	Free.	300	6,449	3,800	Purple-Gold.
Temple U	1884	Philadelphia, Pa	R. H. Conwell, D. D., LL. D.	306	4,326	321	20-220	200-300	5,677	.....	Cherry-White.
Tennessee U	1794	Knoxville, Tenn	B. Ayres, Ph. D.,LL.D., D.C.L.	2,000	2,192	212	80	360	.....	.....	Orange-White.
Texas	1895	Tyler, Tex	W. R. Banks	21	387	14	25	15	172	170	Purple-Old Gold.
Texas Christian U	1873	Fort Worth, Tex	E. M. Waits	210	735	79	75	325	.....	.....	Purple-White.
Texas Military	1915	Terrell, Tex	Col. L. C. Perry	.....	110	10	550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas U	1881	Austin & Gal. Tex	R. E. Vinson	1,700	2,267	180	Free.	250	1,885	.....	Orange-White.
Thiel	1870	Greenville, Pa	H. W. Elson, Litt. D	40	140	16	50	250	405	368	Blue-Gold.
Throop C. of Tech	1891	Pasadena, Cal	J. A. B. Scherer, Ph. D	52	189	35	150	.....	89	87	Orange-White.
Toledo U	1909	Toledo, Ohio	A. M. Stowe, Ph. D	50	1,600	24	40-60	.....	.....	.....	Gold-Blue.
Trinity	1823	Hartford, Ct	F. L. Luther, LL. D	79	167	20	140	300-1000	1,780	1,200	Blue-Gold.
Trinity	1852	Durham, N. C	Wm. P. Few, A. M., Ph. D	200	684	47	50	250	.....	.....	Navy-Blue.
Trinity U	1869	Waxahachie, Tex	S. L. Hornbeak, Ph. D, LL. D.	40	262	20	82	250	469	406	Maroon-White.
Transylvania	1798	Lexington, Ky	R. H. Crossfield, Ph. D	250	283	29	65	220	3,575	.....	Crimson.
Troy Conf. Academy	1834	Poultney, Vt	.....	12	280	17	300	Incl. Bd.	.....	.....	Gold-Green.
Tulane U	1834	New Orleans, La	A. B. Dinwiddie	135	2,932	329	100-165	250	8,618	.....	Light Blue-Olive
Tufts	1852	Medford, Mass	H. C. Bumpus, Ph. D., Sc. D.	204	1,045	255	125-175	275	4,895	4,452	Brown-Blue.
Tusculum	1794	Greenville, Tenn	Rev. C. O. Gray, D. D.	42	200	12	18	140	388	240	Orange-Black.
Talladega	1867	Talladega, Ala	F. A. Sumner	22	592	41	21	119	535	474	Crimson-Blue.
Tuskegee Inst	....	Alabama	R. R. Moton	225	1,451	191	Free.	109	2,505	2,314	Old Gold-Crimson.
Union Christian	1859	Merom, Ind	C. B. Hershey	136	70	11	44	160	174	136	Purple-Gold.
Union	1795	Schenectady, N. Y	C. A. Richmond	145	657	46	90-150	250-300	5,953	2,727	Garnet.
Union U	1845	Jackson, Tenn	G. M. Savage	97	542	20	70	150	454	333	Cardinal-Cream.
Union	1891	College View, Neb	H. A. Morrison	40	443	25	75	150-200	600	500	Red-Black.
Upsala	1893	Kenilworth, N. J	Peter Froeberg	7	103	11	45	175	.....	74	Sil. Gray-Navy Blue.
Ursinus	1869	Collegeville, Pa	G. L. Onwake	19	185	17	160	230	657	.....	Red-Old Gold-Black.
Union	1891	College View, Neb	H. A. Morrison	.....	443	26	75	150	600	595	Red-Black.
U. S. Indian School	1879	Carlisle, Pa	John Francis	58	787	74	.....	.....	750	646	Red-Old Gold.
U. S. Naval Academy	1843	Annapolis, Md	Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle	.....	1,845	198	.....	.....	5,022	3,870	Blue-Gold.
Utah U	1850	Salt Lake City, Utah	J.A.Widtsoe, M.A.,Ph.D.,LL.D.	120	3,431	129	.....	.....	2,700	.....	Crimson-Silver.
U. S. Military Acad	1802	West Point, N. Y	West Point, N. Y	.....	688	113	.....	.....	5,891	3,400	Black-Gold-Gray.
Valparaiso U	1873	Valparaiso, Ind	H. K. Brown	2,000	3,200	150	75	175	12,000	.....	O. Gold-Bright Brown.
Vanderbilt U	1872	Nashville Tenn	J. H. Kirkland	2	693	.....	100-150	300	7,500	.....	Gold-Black.
Vassar	1861	Poughkeepsie, N. Y	H. N. MacCracken, Ph. D	.....	1,125	144	200	350	5,563	5,225	Rose-Grey.
Vermont U	1791	Burlington, Vt	.....	.....	950	125	120	400	5,200	3,100	Green-Gold.
Villanova	1842	Villanova, Pa	Rev. J. J. Dean, O. S. A	72	310	35	100-150	300-350	1,236	506	White-Blue.
Virginia Christian	1903	Lynchburg, Va	J. T. T. Hudley	30	130	13	70	200	150	150	Crimson-Gray.
Virginia Intermont	1884	Bristol, Va	H. G. Noffsinger	.....	215	18	350	.....	.....	.....	Orange-Black.
Virginia Military Inst.	1839	Lexington, Va	Brig. Gen. E. W. Nichols	1,250	584	30	125	400	2,525	.....	Red-White-Yellow.
Virginia Union U	1865	Richmond, Va	G. R. Hovey	41	300	17	16	100	600	.....	Red-Steel.
Virginia U	1819	Charlottesville, Va	E. A. Alderman	2,400	772	70	.....	300	.....	.....	Orange-Blue.
Wabash	1832	Crawfordsville, Ind	S. L. Mackintosh	440	217	21	60	450-500	1,492	.....	Scarlet.
Wake Forrest	1834	Wake Forrest, N. C	W. L. Poteat	.....	382	28	90	225	.....	.....	Old Gold-Black.
Wartburg	1868	Clinton, Iowa	J. Fritschd	.....	65	7	40	140	200	.....	Black-Orange.
Washburn	1865	Topeka, Kan	P. P. Womer	125	720	48	75	250	1,114	1,064	Yale Blue.
Washington	1795	Tennessee	J. T. Cooter, D. D	16	190	12	35	120	1,000	210	Buff-Blue.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—*Continued.*

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Washington	1782	Chestertown, Md	J. W. Cain	21	114	11	75	279	546	442	Maroon-Black.
Washington U	1861	Seattle, Wash	H. Suzzallo, Ph. D., LL. D	1,183	3,936	193	20	390	3,324	3,298	Purple-Gold.
Washington U	1853	St. Louis, Mo	F. H. Hall	.....	1,936	228	75-200	400	9,598	.....	Red-Green.
Washington & Jeff	1821	Washington, Pa	F. W. Hinitt, D. D., LL. D	70	243	16	124	285	4,718	2,375	Red-Black.
Washington & Lee U	1783	Lexington, Va	H. L. Smith	200	385	34	60	200-275	1,805	800	Blue-White.
Weaver	1872	Weaverville, N. C	Eugene Blake, A. M., D. D	40	115	10	30	110	.....	.....	Old Gold-Black.
Wellesley	1875	Wellesley, Mass	.....	.....	1,612	138	175	325	6,227	5,655	Deep Blue.
Wells	1868	Au'ra-on-Cay'ga, N. Y.	.....	.....	209	33	175	375	692	661	Cardinal-White.
Wesley Junior	1912	Greenville, Tex	S. E. Green	42	324	16	72	196	.....	75	Green-Gold.
Wesleyan	1836	Macon, Ga	C. R. Jenkins	.....	490	31	75	400	2,741	.....	Lavender-Purple.
Wesleyan U	1831	Middleton, Ct	W. A. Thanklin, L.N.D., LL.D.	170	402	45	90	.....	3,454	.....	Cardinal-Black.
West Tennessee U	1900	Memphis, Tenn	M. V. Lynk, M.S., M.D., LL.D.	7	125	24	65	150	200	200	Royal Purple-Pink.
Western Maryland	1867	Westminster, Md	T. H. Lewis, D. D., LL. D	156	214	21	60	215	1,062	.....	Green-Gold.
Western Reserve U	1826	Cleveland, Ohio	C.F.Thwing,D.D.,LL.D.,L.H.D	300	2,077	348	100-200	300	.....	.....	Crimson-White.
W. Va. Col'g'te Inst	1892	Kanawha Co., W. Va	Byrd Prillerman, Litt. D	45	322	25	6	100	516	483	Old Gold-Black.
West Virginia U	1867	Morgantown, W. Va	F. B. Trotter, A. M., LL. D	483	986	117	50	300	1,616	1,585	Old Gold-Blue.
W. Va. Wesleyan	1890	Buckhannon, W. Va	W. B. Fleming, D. D., Ph. D	75	416	28	50	250	580	500	Orange-Black.
Westhampton	1914	Richmond, Va	F. W. Boatwright	.....	168	21	100	260-320	229	.....	Navy-Scarlet.
Westminster	1896	Tehuacana, Tex	J. C. Williams	5	104	20	60	150	150	148	White-Purple.
Westminster	....	New Wilmington, Pa	W. C. Wallace, D. D	48	183	22	60	300-400	1,978	1,601	Blue-White.
Westminster	1849	Fulton, Mo	E. E. Reed, D. D	.....	146	17	50	311	357	295	Blue.
Wheaton C. & Acad	1860	Wheaton, Ill	C. A. Blanchard	50	181	21	50	150	547	400	Orange-Blue.
Whitman	1859	Walla Walla, Wash	S. B. L. Penrose	29	441	27	100	300	.....	.....	Maize-Blue.
Whittier	1901	Whittier, Cal	H. N. Wright	26	150	15	60	400	145	140	Purple-Gold.
Wilberforce	1856	Wilberforce, Ohio	W. S. Scarborough, M. A	50	500	45	52	140	.....	2,000	Green-Yellow.
Willamette U	1844	Salem, Ore	Rev. C. G. Coney, Ph. D., LL. D.	46	283	16	65	200	1,000	.....	Cardinal-Gold.
William & Mary	1693	Williamsburg, Va	L. G. Tyler	250	150	15	40	250	.....	.....	Orange-White.
Wilmington	1875	Wilmington, Ohio	C. D. Jay	50	243	19	75	190	400	.....	Nile Green-White.
Wilson	1870	Chambersburg, Pa	E. D. Warfield, LL. D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1848	Madison, Wis	C. R. Van Hise, Ph. D., LL. D.	1,932	4,286	430	124	500-600	13,729	.....	Cardinal.
Wittenberg	1845	Springfield, Ohio	C. G. Heckert	85	1,075	42	80	300	1,543	.....	Cream-Cardinal.
Wofford	1851	Spartanburg, S. C	H. N. Snyder, M. A	300	385	12	60	300	1,188	.....	Old Gold-Black.
Woman's Alabama	1908	Montgomery, Ala	M. W. Swartz	.....	282	27	75	250	87	.....	.....
Woman's Allentown	1867	Allentown, Pa	Board of Trustees	.....	135	15	125	375	450	418	White-Gold.
Woman's Averett	1859	Danville, Va	C. E. Crosland, B. A	.....	150	16	415	Incl. Bd.	.....	.....	Blue-Gold.
Woman's Bethel	1862	Hopkinsville, Ky	C. B. Thompson	.....	50	10	60	220	.....	.....	Blue-Gold.
Woman's Chicora	1890	Columbia, S. C	Rev. S. C. Byrd	.....	297	33	81	219	.....	.....	Royal Blue-White.
Woman's Colorado	1889	Denver, Col	J. W. Bailey	.....	137	.....	50	280	.....	.....	Green-White.
Woman's Connecticut	1911	New London, Ct	B. T. Marshall	.....	269	33	165	385	.....	.....	Dark Blue-White.
Woman's Florida	1905	Tallahassee, Fla	Edward Conradi	.....	559	45	None.	114	500	.....	Garnet-Gold.
Woman's Harden Jr	1873	Mexico, Mo	Z. J. Edge	1,800	200	32	100	350	2,000	1,500	.....
Woman's Maryland	1853	Lutherville, Md	B. O. Rouse	.....	118	20	150	450	800	500	Orange-Black.
Wom's Mor'v'n C. & S.	1742	Bethlehem, Pa	Rev. J. H. Clewell, Ph. D	.....	210	20	10	325	10,000	.....	Purple-Gold.
Woman's Oklahoma	1908	Chickasha, Okla	.....	.....	367	32	None.	200	17	16	Green-Gold.
Woman's Penn	1869	Pittsburgh, Pa	J. C. Acheson, LL. D	.....	183	24	150	350	405	359	Purple-White.
Woman's Ran. Macon	1893	Lynchburg, Va	W. A. Webb, Litt. D	1	618	60	100	400	809	796	Black-Lemon.
Woman's Tennessee	1907	Murfreesboro, Tenn	G. J. Burnett	.....	335	.....	90	250	56	56	Green-White.
Woman's Western	1853	Oxford, Ohio	W. W. Boyd	.....	230	33	150	250	1,038	821	Tyrian Blue.
Wooster	1866	Wooster, Ohio	J. C. White, LL. D	141	398	41	103	175-300	2,029	.....	Black-Gold.
Wyoming U	1866	Laramie, Wyo	Owen Nelson, Ph. D	.....	603	80	None.	360	.....	.....	Brown-Yellow.
Yale U	1701	New Haven, Ct	A. T. Hadley, LL. D	900	2,006	577	125-180	.....	30,864	18,750	Yale Blue.
Yankton	1881	Yankton, S. D	H. K. Warren, D. D., LL. D	30	476	30	60	200	.....	.....	Yellow-White.
Y. M. C. A. Schools	1865	Cincinnati, Ohio	C. H. Rouster	125	627	38	.....	280-400	.....	.....	Blue-Gold.

CANADIAN COLLEGES.

NAME. U—University. Where No Letter Is Used Inst'n Is a Col'ge.	Yr. Organized.	Location.	Name of Governing Official.	Stud. With Colors.	No. of Stud. Attend'g.	No. of Teachers.	Tuition Per Year.	Living Expenses.	Total No. of Graduates.	No. of Living Graduates.	College Colors.
							Dollars.	*Dollars.*			
Acadia U	1838	Wolfville, N. S	G. B. Cutten, LL. D	330	255	25	60	250		884	Garnet-Dark Blue.
Alberta U	1908	Edmonton, S. Alberta		283					240		
Alma	1881	St. Thomas, Ont	R. I. Warner, M. A., D. D		165	18	50-300	220	620		Orange-Red-Blue.
British Columbia U	1915	Vancouver, B. C	F. F. Wesbrook, M. A., M. D	455	658	48	None.	210	109	108	Blue-Gold.
Dalhousie U	1818	Halifax, N. S	A. S. Mackenzie, Ph. D., D. C. L	550	293	76	65-115	300	2,224		Yellow-Black.
Knox (Theo. Sem.)	1844	Toronto, Ont	Alfred Caudus, D. D	70	35	8		200	1,100		Purple-White.
McGill U	1821	Montreal, Can	Sir Wm. Peterson, K. C., LL.D.	785	1,170	230	77-197	400	7,600	6,700	Red-White.
McMaster U	1887	Toronto, Ont	A. L. McCrimmon, M. A., LL. D.	300	200	22	50	300	750	700	Silver Gray-Maroon.
Macdonald	1907	Ste. A. de Bellevue, Q.	F. C. Harrison, D. Sc	123	350	60	75	240	122	119	Green-Yellow.
Manitoba	1877	Winnipeg, Man	J. A. MacLean, Ph. D., LL. D	567	829	47	36-150	300	2,733	2,690	Brown-Gold.
Mount Allison		Sackville, N. B	B. C. Borden, D. D., D. C. L	480	130	23	60	200			Garnet-Gold.
New Brunswick U	1800	Fredericton, N. B	C. C. Jones	75	75	11	75	300	1,000	500	Red-Black.
Nova Scotia Normal	1854	Truro, N. S	David Soloan	10	300	20	30	240	10,000		
Queen's U	1841	Kingston, Ont	R. B. Taylor, M. A., D. D	682	1,225	125	50-115	240-280	4,500	4,000	Blue-Red-Yellow.
Saskatchewan U	1907	Saskatoon, Sask	N. C. Murray, M. A	250	407	38	36		230		Green-White.
Victoria U	1836	Toronto, Ont	Rev. R. P. Bowles, M. A., D. D.	350	371	27	40	250			Sc'l't edged with Gold.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

NAME. U—University. Where No Letter Is Used Institution Is a College.	Yr. Organized.	Location.	Control.	Name of Governing Official	Stud. With Colors.	No. of Stud. Attend'g.	No. of Teachers.	Tuition Per Year.	Living Expenses.	Total No. of Graduates.	No. of Living Graduates.
								Dollars.	*Dollars.*		
Alfred Theo. Sem	1901	Alfred, N. Y	Bapt	A. E Main, D. D		22	3	None.	250	15	15
Andover Theo. Sem	1807	Cambridge, Mass	Cong		4	18	7	150	300	2,227	
Arkansas Baptist	1884	Little Rock, Ark			25	500	16	25	120	300	
Augsbury Sem	1869	Minneapolis, Minn	Luth	George Sverdrup		26	9	30	300	261	
Auburn Theo. Sem	1818	Auburn, N. Y	Presby	G. B. Stewart, D. D	5	56	12	Free.	216	1,822	972
Bangor Theo. Sem	1816	Bangor, Me	Cong	D. N. Beach, D. D., O. S. B	7	27	7	None.	200	936	556
Belmont Abbey	1878	Belmont, N. C	R. C	Rt. Rev. Leo Haid	149	100	15	250			
*Berkeley Divinity School	1854	Middletown, Ct	Epis	W. P. Lodd	13	23	11	None.	450	542	439
Bethany Bible School	1905	Chicago, Ill	Breth	A. C. Wieand, D. D		255	18		200-240	48	47
Bethel Academy & Theo. Sem	1905	St. Paul, Minn	Bapt	G. A. Hagstrom, D. D	13	168	11			326	272
Bexley Hall	1824	Gambier, Ohio	P. E	W. F. Pierce, D. D	3	16	4	40-80			
Bible Holiness Sem	1909	Owasso, Mich	R. C		8	120	9				
Bible Teachers Training School	1901	New York, N. Y	Christ	W. W. White	24	381	17	72	228	300	
Bishop Payne Divinity School	1878	Petersburg, Va	P. E	C. B. Bryan, D. D		9	4	Free.	200	83	70
Bloomfield Theo. Sem	1865	Bloomfield, N. J	Presby	H. E. Richards, A. M., M. D		74	18	Free.	200	240	
Brite C. of Bible	1913	Fort Worth, Tex	D. of C	E. M. Waits	9	38	3	Free.	180	3	3
Bonebrake Theo. Sem	1871	Dayton, Ohio	Breth	Josiah P. Landes		57	7		250	515	460
Catholic U. of America	1889	Washington, D. C	R. C	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan	250	1,835	86	150	600		
Cazenovia Sem	1824	Cazenovia, N. Y	M. E	Rev. C. E. Hamilton	75	225	15	50	300	1,567	
Central Theo. Sem	1850	Dayton, Ohio	Ref. Ch	H. J. Christman		30	7	None.		636	474
Chicago Theo. Sem	1855	Chicago, Ill		O. S. Davis							
Colgate Theo. Sem	1819	Hamilton, N. Y	Bapt	J. F. Vickert		57	16	Free.	356		
Bible C. of Missouri	1917	Columbia, Mo	D. of C	G. D. Edwards	110	200	3	Free.	260	2	2
*Berkeley Bapt. Divinity School	1904	Berkeley, Cal		C. M. Hill, M. A., D. D	10	16	4	Free.	200	24	23
Columbia Theo. Sem	1828	Columbia, S. C	Presby	Rev. Thornton Whaling, D. D		64	7	None.	200	1,250	750

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								Dollars.	*Dollars.*		
Concordia Theo. Sem	1839	St. Louis, Mo	Luth	Rev. Prof. Francis Preper	5	345	8	None.	200	2,310	.....
Crane Theo. School	1871	Tufts C., Mass	Univ	L. S. McCallester	6	18	10	100	400	223	160
Crozer Theo. Sem	1867	Upland, Pa	Bapt	Rev. M. G. Evans, LL. D	.....	70	13	None.	175	.....	.....
DeLancey Divinity School	1850	Geneva, N. Y	P. E	T. B. Berry, D. D	.....	9	7	Free.	.....	131	53
Drew Theo. School	1866	Madison, N. J	M. E	E. S. Tipple, D. D	31	130	15	Free.	.....	2,450	1,509
Eden Theological Sem	1850	St. Louis, Mo	Evang	N. Becker	5	92	6	Free.	250	1,067	5
Episcopal Theological School	1867	Cambridge, Mass	P. E	George Hodjis	11	32	9	150	270	484	423
Epworth Seminary	1857	Epworth, Iowa	M. E	F. Q. Brown	45	75	10	50	200	1,000	.....
Eugene Bible U	1895	Eugene, Ore	D. of C	E. C. Sanderson, A. M., D. D	34	152	12	50	150-200	107	104
Ev. Luth. Theo. Sem	1891	Maywood, Ill	Ev. Luth	E. F. Krauss	.....	55	6	.....	250	249	244
Ev. Luth. Theo. Sem	1865	Wauwatosa, Wis	Ev. Luth	Rev. John Schaller	.....	45	4	Free.	80	.....	.....
Evangelical Theological Sem	1873	Naperville, Ill	Evan	S. J. Gamertsfelder	.....	40	3	.....	.....	253	.....
Free Will Bapt. Sem	1896	Ayden, N. C	F. W	A. T. Dawson	24	90	5	36	135	.....	.....
Garrett Biblical Inst	1855	Evanston, Ill	M. E	C. M. Stuart	60	245	14	37	250	1,500	1,000
Gen. Theo. Sem., P. E. Church	1822	New York, N. Y	Epis	H. E. Fosbroke, D. D	11	82	17	Free.	300	.....	.....
Genesee Wesleyan Sem	1830	Lima, N. Y	Meth	E. D. Shepard, D. D	19	225	17	50	300	.....	.....
Georgia School of Theo	1888	Atlanta, Ga	State		.....	794	82	70	200	.....	.....
Grand Prairie Sem	1863	Onarga, Ill	M. E	Hubert Phillips	32	70	9	54-100	250	840	735
Hartwick Seminary	1797	Hartwick Sem., N. Y	Luth	J. G. Traver	10	70	8	25	225	1,000	.....
Hartford Theo. Sem	1834	Hartford, Ct	.....	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D	9	48	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harvard U. School of Theo	1867	Washington, D. C	.....	D. B. Pratt, D. D	2	146	7	None.	350	345	.....
Hebrew Union	1875	Cincinnati, Ohio	Jew	Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler	11	85	9	Free.	400	176	172
Houghton Seminary	1883	Houghton, N. Y	Meth	J. D. Luckey	53	160	11	20-50	140	270	200
Jennings Seminary	1859	Aurora, Ill	M. E	B. A. Barber	3	100	11	36	240	230	.....
Jewish Theo. Sem	1886	New York, N. Y	Jew	Dr. Cyrus Adler	5	82	10	None.	.....	104	104
Iliff School of Theo	1892	Denver, Col	M. E	J. A. Beebe, D. D	.....	60	5	.....	250	72	.....
Kansas City Bapt. Theo. Sem	1901	Kansas City, Kan	Bapt	P. W. Crannell	3	64	15	None.	150	100	100
Kimball School of Theo	1906	Salem, Ore	M. E		2	31	3	30	200-450	28	.....
Lane Seminary	1829	Cincinnati, Ohio	Presby	Wm. McKibben, D. D	3	50	5	18	200	.....	.....
Luther. Theo. Sem	1854	Philadelphia, Pa	Luth	H. E. Jacobs, D. D	5	61	8	None.	280	913	776
Luther. Theo. Sem	1917	St. Paul, Minn	Luth	Rev. M. O. Bochmon	20	126	9	Free.	300	1,000	.....
Lutheran Theo. Sem	1826	Gettysburg, Ga	Luth	J. A. Singmaster, D. D	7	43	5	Free.	250	220	.....
McCormick Theo. Sem	1829	Chicago, Ill	Presby	J. G. McClure, D. D	31	189	.....	Free.	.....	2,674	1,230
Maine Wesleyan Sem	1824	Kents Hill, Me	.....	J. O. Newton	10	150	12	50	250	.....	6,000
Meadville Theo. School	1844	Meadville, Pa	.....	F. C. Southworth, A. M	1	27	9	Free.	.....	476	170
Mission House	1862	Sheboygan, Wis	Ref. Ch	E. A. Hoper, D. D	4	101	9	30	155	.....	.....
Mt. St. Alphonsus Theo. Sem	1907	Esopus, N. Y	R. C	F. J. Reichert, D. D	.....	110	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. St. Mary's Sem	1832	Cincinnati, Ohio	R. C	F. J. L. Beekman	.....	182	9	250	.....	.....	.....
Moravian C. & Theo. Sem	1807	Bethlehem, Pa	Morav	J. T. Hamilton	5	54	6	75	275	.....	.....
Nashotah House	1842	Nashotah, Wis	Epis	E. A. Larrabee, D. D	4	27	6	Free.	.....	402	265
New Brunswick Theo. Sem	1784	New Brunswick, N. J	Ref. Ch	J. P. Searle, D. D	4	29	10	.....	.....	1,100	450
New Church Theo. Sem	1866	Cambridge, Mass	Swed	W. L. Worcester	.....	13	6	Free.	400	151	.....
Newton Theo. Inst	1825	Newton Centre, Mass	Bapt	G. E. Horr, D. D., LL. D	20	60	8	.....	350	1,801	928
Ouachita Baptist	1886	Arkadelphia, Ark	.....	C. E. Dicken, D. D	200	300	26	60	220	1,100	.....
Oklahoma Meth. U	1911	Guthrie, Okla	M. E	E. G. Green	48	212	15	60	200	55	54
Pacific School of Religion	1866	Berkeley, Cal	.....	C. S. Nash, A. M., D. D	2	38	10	10	20	174	123
Pacific Unitarian School for Min	1904	Berkeley, Cal	Unit	E. M. Wilbur, A. M., D. D	4	14	6	Free.	300	13	13
Park Region Luther	1892	Fergus Falls, Minn	N. Luth	Francis Paterson	68	139	12	40	200	523	.....
Pittsburgh Theo. Sem	1825	Pittsburgh, Pa	Presby	John McNaugher, D. D	4	70	6	Free.	350	1,500	.....
Presbyterian Theo. Sem. of Ky	1853	Louisville, Ky	Presby	C. R. Hemphill	.....	59	9	Free.	.....	700	400
Princeton Theo. Sem	1812	Princeton, N. J	Presby	J. R. Stevenson, D. D	10	155	14	Free.	200	6,383	2,000
Reformed Presby. Theo. Sem	1810	Pittsburgh, Pa	Presby	R. C. Wylie	.....	8	3	Free.	.....	275	155

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								Dollars.	*Dollars.*		
Red Wing Sem	1879	Red Wing, Minn	N. Luth.	E. N. Schmidt	41	140	10	36	125	433	407
Rochester Theo. Sem	1850	Rochester, N. Y	Bapt.	C. A. Barbour, D. D	.....	99	14	Free.	160-200	1,600	900
St. John's Diocesan Sem	1911	Little Rock, Ark	R. C.	W. H. Aretz	3	12	4	.....	.....	16	16
St. Joseph's Sem. & C	1895	Yonkers, N. Y	R. C.	Rt. Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	.....	277	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Theo. Sem	1849	Cleveland, Ohio	R. C.	Very Rev. J. A. McFadden	3	55	6	Free.	.....	460	.....
St. Paul's Seminary	1894	St. Paul, Minn	R. C.	Very Rev. F. J. Schaefer	3	210	12	200	Incl. Bd	500	.....
St. Vincent C. & Eccl. Sem	1846	Beatty, Pa	R. C.	Gerard Bridge, O. S. B	150	476	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco Theo. Sem	1871	San Anselmo, Cal	Presby.	W. H. Landon, D. D	3	49	9	Free.	240	200	175
Sliff School of Theo	1892	Denver, Col	M. E.	J. A. Beebe	8	63	10	.....	250	.....	70
Southern Bapt. Theo. Sem	1859	Louisville, Ky	Bapt.	E. Y. Mullins, D. D	10	292	18	.....	200	1,400	.....
Southern Meth. U	1911	Dallas, Tex	M. E.	R. S. Hyer, A. M	163	779	46	105	300	115	115
Southwestern Bapt. Theo. Sem	1908	Fort Worth, Tex	Bapt.	L. R. Scarborough	.....	351	10	Free.	250	238	.....
Southwestern Presby. U	1875	Clarksville, Tenn	Presby.	C. E. Diehl	27	74	10	50	275	.....	.....
Suomi C. & Sem	1896	Hancock, Mich	F. Luth.	J. K. Nekander, D. D	40	122	10	40	.....	.....	.....
Swedish Theo. M. E. Sem	1870	Evanston, Ill	M. E.	C. G. Wallenius	3	22	2	.....	250	211	174
Temple U	1884	Philadelphia, Pa	.....	W. E. Shumway, D. D	3	50	12	20	200-300	130	.....
Tilton Sem	1845	Tilton, N. H	M. E.	.....	6	300	20	75	300-400	.....	.....
Union Theo. Sem	1812	Richmond, Va	Presby.	W. W. Moore, D. D., LL. D	9	101	8	Free.	120	1,792	825
United Presby. Theo. Sem	1794	Xenia, Ohio	U Presby.	Joseph Kyle, D. D	6	25	5	Free.	150	.....	.....
Vanderbilt U	1875	Nashville, Tenn	.....	W. F. Tillett	.....	37	8	Free.	200	.....	.....
Virginia Theo. Sem. & C	1888	Lynchburg, Va	Bapt.	R. C. Woods, D. D	45	325	20	20	100	430	350
Virginia Union U	1865	Richmond, Va	Bapt.	G. R. Hovey	40	5	14	150	103	.....	.....
Wartburg Theo. Sem	1854	Dubuque, Iowa	Ev. Luth.	M. Fritschell, D. D	4	49	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Theo. Sem	1895	Atchison, Kan	Luth.	H. Dipinger, D. D	.....	22	5	Free.	.....	150	135
Western Theo. Sem	1825	Pittsburgh, Pa	Presby.	J. A. Kelso, Ph. D	8	61	11	Free.	250	1,479	.....
Westminster Theo. Sem	1882	Westminster, N. J	M. E.	.....	.....	38	6	.....	.....	199	187
Williamsport Dickinson Sem	1848	Williamsport, Pa	M. E.	B. C. Connor	11	250	16	80	320	1,556	.....
Yale School of Religion	.....	New Haven, Ct	.....	C. R. Brown, D. D., LL. D	.....	76	26	Free.	250-400	1,282	1,097
Y. M. C. A	1902	San Francisco, Cal	.....	J. E. White	.....	70	10	50	35	95	.....

College fraternities, having been put under a temporary ban by the war, are omitted from this year's ALMANAC. These orders have lost many officers and members in the fighting, and the usual organization statistics are not available.

COLLEGE ALUMNI IN WAR.

Edward G. Riggs has made a study of the number of college graduates who had entered the service of the United States up to July 1, 1918. Out of the living alumni, aggregating 396,619, those in service numbered 64,890, or 16.36 per cent. The figures for the larger universities were as follows:

COLLEGE.	No. Living	No. in S'rvice	Per Cent.	COLLEGE.	No. Living	No. in S'rvice	Per Cent.	COLLEGE.	No. Living	No. in S'rvice	Per Cent.	COLLEGE.	No. Living	No. in S'rvice	Per Cent.
Amherst	3,000	675	*	Mass. Tech	12,700	2,110	16.7	U. of Georgia	4,000	1,000	25.0	U. of Tennessee	4,100	700	17.0
Brown	4,000	700	17.5	Northwestern U.	14,500	1,070	7.4	U. of Minnesota	13,000	2,500	19.2	U. of Virginia	9,000	2,000	22.2
City Col. of N.Y.	4,400	200	4.5	Ohio State U	12,000	4,000	33.3	U. of Missouri	7,000	1,150	*	U. of Wash	3,298	390	11.8
Columbia	20,200	4,051	20.1	Princeton	11,000	3,100	28.2	U. of Nebraska	6,500	1,300	*	Vanderbilt	8,000	1,075	13.4
Cornell	25,000	5,000	20.0	U. of Alabama	6,000	600	10.0	U. of N. Carolina	8,000	800	10.0	Wash. and Lee	4,500	800	17.7
Dartmouth	5,912	789	13.3	U. of California	12,670	1,794	14.2	U. of Penn.	2,200	4,000	18.2	Williams	3,622	1,013	27.9
Harvard	.....	5,348	....	U. of Chicago	1,200	*	....	U. of the South	5,274	513	9.7	Yale	1,900	5,788	27.3

* Includes former students, non-graduates; therefore percentage is omitted.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1917.

(From the Bookman.)

Fiction, 922; sociology and economics, 902; religion and theology, 798; history, 738; poetry and drama, 695; science, 678; applied science, 507; juvenile books, 504; medicine, 450; biography, 443; agriculture, 442; general literature, 376; philosophy, 338; military and naval, 336; philology, 286; education, 286; business, 280; law, 216; geography, 190; domestic economy, 171; fine arts, 143; games, 117; music, 87; general works, 77.

LAW SCHOOLS.

INSTITUTION.	Date Organ.	Location.	Governing Officials.	No. Teach.	No. Stud's.	Cost Tuition.
Albany Law School	1851	Union Univ., Albany	J. N. Fiero	15	240	$130
Atlanta	1892	Atlanta, Ga.	Hamilton Danglers	15	100	80
Backus, F. F.	1892	Cleveland, Ohio	C. F. Thiving	15	72	125
Bloomington	1874	Bloomington, Ill.	C. L. Cafen	9	54	60
Boston U	1872	Boston, Mass.	Homer Albers	29	365	150
Central	1890	Louisville, Ky.	W. H. Perry	5	19	1,400
Chattanooga	1899	Chattanooga, Tenn.	C. B. Evan	15	105	100
Chicago	1896	Chicago, Ill.	J. J. Tobias	19	175	75
Chicago U	1902	Chicago, Ill.	J. P. Hall	8	250	150
Cincinnati	1833	Cincinnati, Ohio	A. B. Benedict	14	89	100
City C. of L. & Finance	1908	St. Louis, Mo.	A. Ebersole	31	250	80
Creighton U	1904	Omaha, Neb.	F. X. McNenamy	14	100	120–145
Cumberland, U	1847	Lebanon, Tenn.	E. T. Childs	4	177	100
Denver U	1892	Denver, Col.		16	44	100
Detroit	1891	Detroit, Mich.	B. D. Edwards	30	228	175
Detroit U	1912	Detroit, Mich.	W. T. Doran	30	94	175
Dickinson	1890	Carlisle, Pa.	William Trickett	6	84	135
Fordham U	1841	N. Y. C.	Rev. J. A. Mulry S. J.	178	2,069	110
Georgetown U	1870	Washington, D. C.	G. E. Hamilton, LL.D.	52	778	112
Georgia U	1859	Athens, Ga.	D. C. Barrow	4	103	75
Hamilton	1910	Chicago, Ill.		25	850	75
Harrison, Benj.	1898	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. R. Forney	12	60	72
Harvard U	1817	Cambridge, Mass.	Roscoe Pound	11	297	150
Indiana U	1820	Bloomington	William L. Bryan	135	1728	325
Kansas City	1895	Kansas City, Mo.	E. D. Ellison	30	175	80
Louisiana U	1846	Louisville, Ky.		7	15	100
Maine U	1898	Bangor, Me.	R. J. Aley	9	34	80–140
Marshall, John	1899	Chicago, Ill.	E. T. Lee	14	110	80
Maryland U	1813	Baltimore, Md.	H. D. Harlan	26	417	80
Mercer	1893	Macon, Ga.	Emory Speer	6	48	85
Michigan U	1859	Ann Arbor, Mich.	H. B. Hutchins	12	191	77
National	1869	Washington, D. C.	C. F. Carusi	27	189	100
Nebraska U	1892	Lincoln, Neb.	W. G. Hastings	7	115	50
New Jersey	1908	Newark, N. J.	R. D. Amier	7	182	132
North Dakota U	1899	Grand Forks, N. D.	G. F. Wells	5	34	50
Northeastern	1898	Boston, Mass.	B. W. Belmore	15	500	85–90
Northwestern U	1859	Chicago, Ill.	J. H. Wigmore	21	200	160
Oklahoma U	1909	Norman, Okla.		5	87	Free
Penn U	1790	Philadelphia, Pa.	W. E. Mikell	17	42	200
Pittsburgh	1897	Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. D. Shafer	15	67	150
Portia	1908	Boston, Mass.	A. W. MacLean, A.B.	9	100	75
Richmond	1870	Richmond, Va.	F. W. Boatwright	4	25	75–100
St. Lawrence U	1901	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W. P. Richardson	14	300	120
St. Louis U						
St. Paul C.	1900	St. Paul, Minn.	G. L. Bunn	15	130	80
San Francisco	1909	San Francisco, Cal.	J. A. Ballentine	7	115	65
Southern California U	1901	Los Angeles, Cal.	F. M. Porter	38	460	90
Suffolk	1906	Boston, Mass.	G. L. Archer	14	446	75
Syracuse	1895	Syracuse, N. Y.	F. R. Walker	19	142	160
Tulane U. of La.	1847	New Orleans, La.	C. P. Fenner	12	56	105
Vanderbilt U	1873	Nashville, Tenn.	J. B. Kleble	7	40	150
Washburn	1903	Topeka, Kan.	A. J. Harno, B.S., LL.D.	11	55	60
Washington	1896	Washington, D. C.	E. M. Gillett	22	145	75
Washington	1899	Seattle, Wash.	J. T. Condon	6	54	45
West Va. U	1878	Morgantown, W.Va.	H. C. Jones	6	32	25–50
Wisconsin U	1868	Madison, Wis.	H. S. Richards	8		Free
Yale U	1824	New Haven, Ct.	T. W. Swan	21	68	150
Y. M. C. A. Law C.	1901	San Francisco, Cal.	J. E. White	10	100	50

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Albany Medical School	1838	Albany, N. Y.	Thomas Ordway, M. D.	52	81	165
Arkansas U	1879	Little Rock, Ark.	Morgan Smith	56	55	50
Baylor U	1900	Dallas, Tex.	S. P. Brooks	59	70	150
Bellevue Hospital		New York City	New York U			230
Boston U	1873	Boston, Mass.	J. P. Sutherland	69	82	150
Bowdoin	1821	Portland, Me.	Dr. A. S. Thayer	63	54	120
Buffalo U	1846	Buffalo, N. Y.	C. P. Norton	107	214	200
Columbia U	1807	N. Y. C.	N. M. Butler, LL.D.	150	600	250
California U	1886	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dr. G. H. Kress	75	20	
Creighton U	1892	Omaha, Neb.	H. Von W. Schnetac	55	90	140
Dartmouth Med. Sch.	1797	Hanover, N. H.	Dr. J. M. Gill	12	31	
Eclectic	1845	Cincinnati, Ohio	J. K. Scudder, M. D.	35	98	120
Georgia	1828	Augusta, Ga.	W. H. Doughty, Jr.	48	70	150
Hahnemann Medical	1855	Chicago, Ill.		86	51	175
Harvard	1782	Boston, Mass.	E. H. Bradford, M. D.	215	386	225
Illinois U	1881	Chicago, Ill.	E. J. James	105	266	160
Indiana U	1903	Indianapolis, Ind.	W. L. Bryan	120	210	100–130
Long Island C. Hosp.	1858	Brooklyn, N. Y.	O. V. Huffman	125	350	250
Jefferson	1825	Philadelphia, Pa.	R. V. Patterson, M. D.	154	466	200
Kansas U	1905	Lawrence-Rosedale	S. J. Crumbine	65	145	35–100
Marquette U	1913	Milwaukee, Wis.	L. F. Jermden, M. D.	102	67	200
Medical Evangelists	1909	Loma Linda, Cal.	Newton Evans, M. D.	55	198	160
Michigan U	1875	Ann Arbor, Mich.	V. C. Vaughn, M. D., LL.D.	22	34	100–120
Minnesota U	1882	Minncapolis, Minn.	E. P. Lyon, Ph. D.	119	276	150
Nebraska U	1885	Omaha, Neb.	S. Avery	60	182	120

MEDICAL SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

Institution.	Date Organ.	Location.	Governing Officials.	No. Teach.	No. Stud's.	Cost Tuition.
N. Y. Homœpathic	1860	New York City	R. S. Copeland, A.M., M.D.	75	182	225
North Carolina	1890	Chapel Hill, N. C.	E. K. Graham	8	53	130
North Dakota U.	1905	Grand Forks, N. D.	H. E. French	8	30	50
Northwestern U.	1859	Chicago, Ill.	A. I. Kendall, Ph. D.	147	278	.....
Ohio State U.	1914	Columbus, O.	C. A. Burrett	34	40	150
Oklahoma U.	1900	Oklahoma City	S. D. Brooks	66	.....	Free
Oregon U.	1887	Portland, Ore.	K. A. J. Mackenzie	80	78	150
Penn. Women's Med.	1850	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dr. Martha Tracy	.....	43	175
Rush Medical	1837	Chicago, Ill.	Frank Billings	298	799	180
South California U.	1885	Los Angeles, Cal.	Dr. G. F. Bovard	125	114	200
South Carolina State	1823	Charleston, S. C.	Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr.	61	75	90–150
South Dakota U.	1907	Vermillion, S. Dak.	C. P. Lommen	10	53	60
Stanford, Leland U.	1908	San Francisco, Cal.	Wm. Ophuls	72	98	150
Syracuse U.	1872	Syracuse, N. Y.	J. L. Heffron, A.M., M.D.	85	125	200
Temple U.	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	R. H. Conwell	96	112	150
Tennessee U.	1876	Memphis, Tenn.	A. H. Wittenberg	111	84	52–177
Texas U.	1891	Galveston, Tex.	R. E. Vinson	42	223	None
Va. Medical C.	1838	Richmond, Va.	Stuart McGuire, M. D.	125	279	85–150
Virginia U.	1825	Charlottesville, Va.	E. A. Alderman	35	100	140
Walden U. Meharry M.	1876	Nashville, Tenn.	G. W. Hubbard	39	435	70
Washington U.	1909	St. Louis, Mo.	P. A. Shaffer	100	134	200
West Virginia U.	1902	Morgantown, W. Va.	S. N. Simpson	10	37	50
Wisconsin U.	1907	Madison, Wis.	President Van Hise	35	114	80–200
Yale U.	1813	New Haven, Ct.	George Blumer, M. D.	84	69	200
Tulane U.	1834	New Orleans, La.	Isadore Dyer	132	276	200

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

A. & I. State Normal	1912	Nashville, Tenn.	W. J. Hale	35	500	Free
Alcorn A. & M.	1871	Rodney, Mass (nr.)	L. J. Rowan	25	550	Free
Colorado Agri.	1879	Fort Collins, Col.	Dr. C. A. Lory	84	503	Free
Colored A. & N. U.	.....	Langston, Okla.	J. M. Marquess	21	367	Free
Connecticut Agri.	1881	Storrs, Ct.	C. L. Beach	136	190	Free
Florida A. & M. C.	1887	Tallahassee, Fla.	.....	40	307	Free
Georgia State C. of A.	1807	Athens, Ga.	A. M. Soule	138	641	Free
Hampton N. & A. Inst.	1868	Hampton, Va.	Rev. J. E. Gregg	120	1,838	$100
Massachusetts Agri.	1867	Amherst, Mass.	K. L. Butterfield	60	500	Free
Negro A. & Tech.	1891	Greensboro, N. C.	Dr. J. B. Dudley	18	245	Free
N. M. C. of A. & M. A.	1889	State College, N. M.	A. D. Crile	42	270	18
N. C. A. & Eng. (State)	1889	West Raleigh, N. C.	W. C. Riddick, C. E., LL.D.	59	500	45
N. C. Nov. & Ind.	1892	Greensboro, N. C.	Dr. J. I. Forest	82	77	45
North Dakota Agri.	1890	Fargo, N. D.	E. F. Ladd, B. S., LL.D.	54	706	30
North Georgia Agri.	1872	Dahlonega, Ga.	G. R. Glenn	16	255	10
Oklahoma A. & M.	1891	Stillwater, Okla.	J. W. Cantwell	108	1,659	Free
Oregon State Agri.	1868	Corvallis, Ore.	W. J. Kerr, Sc. D.	168	1,668	Free
State A. & M.	.....	Orangeburg, S. C.	R. S. Wilkinson	33	855	Free
Tastelton, John, Agri.	1917	Stephenville, Tex.	J. F. Cox	15	225	Free
Texas A. & M. C.	1876	College Station, Tex.	.....	105	2,248	Free
Utah Agri. C.	1886	Logan, Utah	E. G. Peterson	59	837	Free
Winthrop N. & I. C.	1886	Rock Hill, S. C.	D. B. Johnson	110	1,012	Free

SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany—The Capital City.
Atlanta—The Gate City of the South.
Baltimore—The Monumental City.
Birmingham—Birmingham the Beautiful.
Boston—The Hub, Bean Town, Athens of America.
Brooklyn—The City of Churches.
Buffalo—The Queen City of the Lake.
Charleston, S. C.—The Palmetto City.
Chicago—The Windy City and Garden City.
Cincinnati—The Queen City and Porkopolis.
Cleveland—The Forest City.
Dallas—The City of the Hour.
Dayton—The Gem City.
Denver—The City of the Plains.
Des Moines—The City of Certainties.
Detroit—The City of the Straits.
Duluth—The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea.
Galveston—The Oleander City.
Hannibal, Mo.—The Bluff City.
Hartford—Insurance City and Charter Oak City.
Indianapolis—The Railroad City.
Jacksonville—The Gateway City.
Kansas City, Mo.—The Heart of America.
Keokuk, Iowa—The Gate City.
Little Rock—The City of Roses.
Los Angeles—The Metropolis of the West and The City of the Angels.
Louisville—The Falls City.
Lowell—The City of Spindles.
Lynn—The City of Shoes.
Madison, Wis.—The Lake City.
Memphis—The Bluff City.
Milwaukee—Milwaukee the Bright Spot and The Cream City.
Minneapolis—The Flour City.
Nashville—The City of Rocks.
Newark—Newark Knows How.
New Bedford—The Whaling City.
New Haven—The City of Elms.
New Orleans—The Crescent City.
New York—The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis.
Omaha—The Gate City of the West.
Paterson—The Silk City and the Lyons of America.
Philadelphia—The City of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City.
Pittsburgh—The Iron City and The Smoky City.
Portland, Me.—The Forest City.
Portland, Ore.—The Rose City.
Providence—The Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading—The Pretzel City.
Rochester—The Flour City.
St. Joseph—The City Worth While.
St. Louis—The Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn.—The Saintly City and The Gem City.
Salt Lake City—The City of the Saints.
San Francisco—The Golden Gate City.
Savannah, Ga.—The Forest City of the South.
Scranton—The Electric City.
Seattle—The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.—The Flower City.
Springfield, Mass.—The City of Homes.
Syracuse—The Salt City and the Central City of the Empire State.
Toledo—The Corn City.
Troy—The Collar City.
Washington—The City of Magnificent Distances.
Worcester—The Heart of the Commonwealth.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

(Directly from Municipal Official Sources.)

NAME.	Yr. Est.	Estimated Population 1918 June 30.	Area.	Net Funded Debt a (Less Sinking Fund.)	Total Realty Assess Valuation.	Ratio Assess Val. to Mkt. Value.	Tax Rate on the Hundred.	Budget.	Chief Governing Official	Date Term Expires.	Type of Government.
			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
Adrian, Mich	1853	12,000	4.3	132,000	8,646,250	100	1.83	118,627	J. H. Baker	Apr. '19	Commission.
Aberdeen, S. Dak	1883	16,341	5.5	313,683	15,367,460	100	2.40	273,295	A. N. Aldrich, R	1921	Commission.
Akron, Ohio	1825	150,000	22.5	1,710,000	230,450,200	80	1.54	1,200,000	I. S. Myers, D	Jan. '19	Council.
Alameda, Cal	1854	32,000	6	915,525	19,806,625	70	1.28	492,770	C. E. Heacs	April '19	City Mgr.
Albany, N. Y	1686	115,000	19.4	8,039,391	117,369,006	100	2.88	2,387,672	J. R. Watt, R	Dec. '19	Ord.
Allentown, Pa	1867	75,000	6.2	390,016	60,000,000	67	6.40	572,399	A. L. Reichenbach, D	Jan. '20	Comm.
Altoona, Pa	1868	60,000	2195ac	1,298,809	29,085,241	65	1.	510,609	H. G. Hinkle, N. P	Jan. '20	Com. Mgr.
Ashland, Wis	1887	13,500	17	272,000	7,400,000	92	2.70	275,000	Clarence Dennis	1919	Comm.
Atlanta, Ga	1847	220,000	26.6	4,163,500	200,571,658	70	1.25	5,524,713	Asa G. Candler, D	Jan. '19	Council.
Atlantic City, N. J	1854	55,000	2919ac	7,471,100	92,056,397	100	2.25	3,012,755	Harry Bacharach	May '20	Comm.
Auburn, N. Y	1848	37,000	8.5	1,292,425	21,960,538	75	4.14	907,432	Mark I. Koon, D	Jan. '20	Ord.
Baltimore, Md	1729	700,000	51.	66,127,174	571,908,201	100	2.01	22,020,099	J. H. Preston, D	May '19	Ord.
Bangor, Me	1834	26,000	33.	1,180,000	18,447,907	75	2.70	941,838	J. T. Woodman, R	Feb. 28	Ord.
Batavia, N. Y	1915	15,800	34.	546,000	11,750,000	83	1.90	224,190	Wm. F. Haitz, D	Dec. '18	Charter.
Bayonne, N. J	1872	70,000	4.	3,337,351	68,484,964	.....	2.74	1,358,885	P. P. Garven, R	May '19	Comm.
Berkeley, Cal	1879	60,000	8.25	1,253,575	42,942,785	60	1.38	660,000	S. C. Irving	June '19	.....
Binghamton, N. Y	1867	60,000	10.	2,510,962	41,422,883	83	3.32	1,782,962	Harry C. Walker, D	Dec. '19	Ord.
Birmingham, Ala	....	212,436	50.8	7,105,900	104,223,821	50	1.00	2,258,865	Dr. N. A. Barrett	Nov. '21	Ord.
Bismarck, N. D	1873	80,000	5.	61,000	2,500,000	25	7.10	62,000	A. W. Lucas, R	April '20	Comm.
Bloomfield, N. J	1812	20,500	5.42	1,069,732	18,626,077	.....	2.34	387,408	Frederick Sadler, R	Jan. '19	Ord.
Bloomington, Ill	1861	30,000	4.75	221,178	9,000,000	33	6.74	400,457	E. E. Jones, N. P	April '19	Comm.
Boise City, Idaho	1866	25,000	4.75	256,116	16,081,851	100	1.28	266,259	Samuel H. Hays, D	April '19	Comm.
Boston, Mass	1822	780,540	47.8	84,570,177	1,304,620,800	100	1.77	35,124,744	Andrew J. Peters, N. P	Feb. '22	Ord.
Bradford, Pa	1879	16,000	6.	53,572	5,550,000	50	1.45	128,000	Herman H. North	Jan. '20	Comm.
Bridgeport, Ct	1836	200,000	14.6	8,734,788	142,013,239	100	2.09	4,531,650	Clifford B. Wilson, R	Nov. '19	Ord.
Brockton, Mass	1881	65,000	21.5	3,332,569	53,302,655	.....	2.30	1,670,347	Wm. L. Gleason, D	Dec. '18	Ord.
Buffalo, N. Y	1832	500,000	42.	34,330,681	495,167,755	100	2.47	18,756,870	George S. Buck, N. P	Dec. '19	Comm.
Burlington, Ia	1836	25,000	11.1	425,000	20,000,000	25	1.11	3,088,000	Jas. M. Bell, D	April '20	Comm.
Butte, Mont	1889	90,000	5.2	1,245,595	31,299,125	.....	1.72	432,380	W. H. Maloney, D	May '18	Ord.
Cambridge, Mass	1846	112,000	6.5	5,865,639	116,868,400	100	.....	2,625,138	E. W. Quinn, D	Jan. '20	.....
Camden, N. J	1828	112,000	7.9	4,836,155	73,746,467	100.7	2.10	1,902,724	Chas. H. Ellis, R	Jan. '20	Mayor & Cl.
Canton, Ohio	1805	80,000	9.	2,785,093	104,337,860	100	1.33	640,900	C. E. Poorman, D	Jan. '20	Ord.
Carbondale, Pa	1851	20,000	.....	100,000	10,000,000	75	2.23	60,000	J. T. Loftus	Jan. '20	Comm.
Cartersville, Ga	1872	6,000	3.	80,000	2,000,000	100	1.25	.....	F. C. Flenister	Dec. '19	Mgr.
Cedar Rapids, Ia	1856	46,000	12.2	645,733	40,772,550	75	2.75	484,635	J. F. Rall, N. P	April '20	Comm.
Centralia, Wash	1890	10,000	2.5	178,035	2,498,397	50	5.10	348,457	John Galvin	Dec. '18	Comm.
Chamberlain, S. Dak	1881	13,000	4.	.....	799,371	100	2.40	16,645	L. B. Laughlin, R	May '20	Comm.
Charleston, S. C	1670	95,000	5.8	5,483,000	22,316,315	42	3.35	853,070	T. T. Hyde, D	Jan. '20	Aldmn.
Chester, Pa	1867	82,000	4.	955,112	25,000,000	50	1.	.....	W. S. M. Dowell, N. P	Jan. '20	Comm.
Cheyenne, Wyo	1867	16,000	4.	980,000	11,100,000	70	.85	232,435	E. W. Stone	Jan. '20	Comm.
Chicago, Ill	1837	2,596,680	200.3	31,051,467	1,062,959	33	6.25	69,522,128	Wm. H. Thompson, P	April '19	Federal.
Cincinnati, Ohio	1788	630,000	70.7	30,838,879	493,087,300	100	1.55	6,840,929	John Galvin	Dec. '21	Federal.
Clarksdale, Miss	1881	12,000	.....	500,000	6,000,000	75	1.30	100,000	J. W. McNair, D	Jan. '21	Comm.
Cleveland, Ohio	1836	860,000	56.6	56,285,257	621,990,470	100	1.55	6,650,140	H. L. Davis, R	Dec. '19	Federal.
Cohoes, N. Y	1870	25,000	4.	637,690	12,254,617	84	1.97	272,303	M. J. Foley, D	Dec. '19	Ord.
Colorado Springs, Col	1841	36,000	9.2	1,678,092	6,583,944	100	2.29	501,549	C. E. Thomas	1921	Comm.
Columbus, Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland, N. Y	1900	12,367	2590ac	724,241	8,721,739	75	2.18	204,862	G. M. Goagland, R	Dec. '19	Charter.
Covington, Ky	1834	60,000	68	2,558,700	24,171,165	80	1.75	841,375	John J. Craig	Jan. '20	.....
Dallas, Tex	1846	135,000	17.64	5,906,335	136,971,975	50	1.95	3,603,621	J. E. Lowther, D	May '19	Comm.

NAME.	Yr. Est.	Estimated Population 1918 June 30.	Area.	Net Funded Debt (Less Sinking Fund.)	Total Realty Assess Valuation.	Ratio Assess. Val. to Mkt. Value.	Tax Rate on the Hundred.	Budget.	Chief Governing Official.	Date Term Expires.	Type of Government.
			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
Dayton, Ohio	....	156,000	16.4	6,717,000	124,141,850	95	1.54	1,610,314	J. M. Switzer	Dec. '21	Com. Mgr.
Denver, Col	1859	268,000	58.7	441,065	331,090,565	100	2.00	3,134,394	W. F. R. Mills, R	June '19	Federal.
Des Moines, Ia	1852	129,000	54.	3,983,794	129,527,320	81	1.15	1,361,272	Thomas Fairweather	April '20	Comm.
Detroit, Mich	1806	850,000	77.6	21,351,658	836,007,180	100	1.38	22,010,134	Oscar B. Marx, R	Jan. '19	Ord.
Duluth, Minn	1887	110,000	67.3	2,910,143	46,116,865	40	1.75	1,029,583	C. R. Magnen, N. P	April '21	Comm.
Dunkirk, N. Y	1803	21,000	5.	186,218	10,049,192	70	3.08	153,991	Jas. S. Pierce, R	Dec. '19	Ord.
East St. Louis, Ill	1817	60,000	13.5	719,000	13,258,120	30	2.06	473,832	F. W. Mollman, N. P	May '19	Comm.
Eau Claire, Wis	1872	20,000	15.7	254,169	12,675,000	80	2.65	390,251	John E. Barron, N. P	1922	Comm.
Elizabeth, N. J	1855	95,000	9.75	3,304,860	77,513,952	90	2.06	1,869,272	Victor Mravlag, R	Dec. '19	Ord.
Elmira, N. Y	1864	46,000	7.5	2,671,500	33,000,000	84	1.26	415,300	H. N. Hoffman, R	Dec. '19	Ord.
El Paso, Tex	1873	77,000	9.65	3,945,000	46,897,490	60	1.88	617,244	Chas. Davis, D	April '19	Ord.
Englewood, N. J	1899	11,500	6.2	591,201	13,286,780	100	2.54	309,490	Clinton H. Blake, Jr., R	Jan. '20	City.
Erie, Pa	1796	100,000	7.5	1,540,800	55,306,278	75	1.04	712,898	M. B. Kitts, D	Jan. '20	Comm.
Evansville, Ind	1847	100,765	9.3	1,552,400	.....	45	3.44	643,400	Benj. Bosse, D	1922	.....
Fitchburg, Mass	1872	42,000	28.	2,140,593	31,464,000	.....	2.28	1,210,268	Frank H. Foss, R	Dec. '18	Plan B.
Fall River, Mass	1854	124,799	4.	5,473,824	67,993,700	100	2.47	2,855,703	James H. Kay, R	Jan. '19	.....
Flint, Mich	1855	85,000	11.	2,569,612	67,252,196	80	1.25	10,000	C. S. Mott	April '19	Cncl.
Fond du Lac, Wis	1852	22,000	3900ac	425,850	12,336,975	85	2.25	366,786	J. F. Hohensee	1921	Comm.
Fort Collins, Col	1866	12,256	2.	350,500	6,971,050	100	2.28	146,706	F. W. Stover	1924	Comm.
Fort Dodge, Ia	1869	21,000	9.	400,000	17,000,000	70	1.02	400,000	J. F. Ford	April '19	Comm.
Fort Smith, Ark	1842	30,000	3.3	18,000	11,000,000	50	.50	.....	Arch Monroe	April '21	Comm.
Fort Wayne, Ind	1840	85,000	11.5	85,000	494,136	50	1.16	464,491	W. R. Cutshall, R	Jan. '23	.....
Fort Worth, Tex	1873	125,000	16.8	5,000,000	69,000,000	69	1.85	554,000	W. D. Davis, D	April '19	Comm.
Fresno, Cal	1885	60,000	6.1	767,500	22,578,212	.....	1.00	303,415	W. F. Toomey, R	April '21	Ord.
Gadsden, Ala	1875	17,000	6.	510,000	5,974,597	60	1.00	300,000	W. P. Johnson, D	Oct. '18	Aldmn.
Galveston, Tex	1837	44,000	7.7	5,349,735	34,315,670	66 2-3	1.80	1,179,542	I. H. Kempner, D	May '19	Comm. Cos.
Garfield, N. J	1917	18,500	2.5	.....	10,000,000	55	2.78	300,000	Ernest B. Dahnert	1919	Ord.
Gloversville, N. Y	1890	23,000	4.3	765,600	17,938,050	100	1.65	307,904	Abram Baird, R	Jan. '20	Ord.
Goldsboro, N. C	1844	12,000	1.75	203,000	6,500,000	50	.94	84,000	J. R. Higgins, D	.....	Ord.
Grand Haven, Mich	1867	7,500	3.	159,000	3,531,525	75	.96	47,989	W. H. Lontit, N. P	May 1	Mgr.
Grand Junction, Col	1882	8,800	3.	600,000	6,816,792	.....	.77	107,097	C. E. Cherrington	Nov. '21	Comm.
Grand Rapids, Mich	1850	155,000	18.2	1,235,415	180,457	.....	1.40	2,521,456	Christian Gallmeyer	May	Comm. Mgr.
Greensboro, N. C	1808	25,000	4.	1,000,000	13,000,000	50	1.50	450,100	E. J. Stafford, D	May '19	Comm. Mgr.
Guthrie, Okla	1890	12,000	.....	719,000	5,000,000	.....	1.76	110,000	J. W. Hartman, R	May '19	Comm.
Hackensack, N. J	1868	14,050	2670ac	.....	14,283,646	100	2.85	176,326	Milton Demarest	Jan. '19	Comm.
Harrisburg, Pa	1860	80,000	9.7	1,668,193	53,967,937	70	1.00	875,553	Daniel L. Keister, N. P	Jan. '20	Comm.
Hartford, Ct	1635	135,000	11158a	5,555,595	120,522,155	75	2.20	4,636,498	R. J. Kinsella, D	May '20	.....
Haverhill, Mass	1870	49,185	32.	1,481,711	46,304,243	.....	2.28	1,318,199	Leslie K. Morse	Jan. '19	Comm.
Hazleton, Pa	1892	35,000	6.	325,476	17,896,452	80	.55	125,425	H. W. Heidenreich, N. P	Jan. '22	Comm.
Helena, Mont	1881	16,000	9.	337,366	13,175,000	60	1.35	.....	John Dryburgh	May '20	Comm.
Hoboken, N. J	1855	70,000	1.5	4,098,483	71,371,989	100	2.32	1,484,003	P. R. Griffin, D	Mar. '19	Ord.
Holyoke, Mass	1850	63,000	22.8	2,677,000	53,454,200	100	1.92	1,610,575	J. D. Ryan, N. P	Jan. '19	Comm.
Homestead, Pa	1880	23,300	3.75	453,168	504,000	80	1.30	170,800	P. H. McGuire, R	Jan. '22	Comm.
Hopkinsville, Ky	1797	12,000	6.	100,000	5,000,000	80	1.50	115,000	Dr. F. H. Bassett	Jan. '22	.....
Hot Springs, Ark	1876	17,000	2.	200,000	8,115,870	.....	3.55	101,986		1921	Com. Mgr.
Houston, Tex	1834	165,000	40.	15,000,000	143,000,000	77	2.00	2,850,000	A. E. Amerman, D	April '19	Comm.
Hudson, N. Y	1785	12,000	3.	427,748	4,997,585	66 2-3	3.49	149,609	C. S. Harvey, D	Dec. '18	Ord.
Hutchinson, Kan	1873	23,500	6.	464,000	23,600,000	.....	2.20	.....	Frank Vincent, R	April '19	Comm.
Indianapolis, Ind	1824	315,000	42.	4,396,875	263,296,830	60	2.67	2,813,000	C. W. Jewett, R	Jan. '22	Ord.
Jackson, Mich	1857	49,500	9.	1,120,814	32,582,675	100	.90	678,461	Wm. Sparks	Dec. '19	Com. Mgr.
Jacksonville, Fla	1887	112,000	9.	3,813,629	51,141,800	65	1.55	1,025,484	John W. Martin, D	.....	Com.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	Yr. Est.	Estimated Population 1918 June 30.	Area.	Net Funded Debt (Less Sinking Fund.)	Total Realty Assess Valuation.	Ratio Assess Val. to Mkt. Value.	Tax Rate on the Hundred.	Budget.	Chief Governing Official.	Date Term Expires	Type of Government.
			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
Jamestown, N. Y	1886	40,000	10.	1,368,640	23,800,000	60	1.71	415,255	Samuel A. Carlson	1920	Ord.
Jersey City, N. J	1870	270,903	19.	17,880,128	326,492,815	100	2.00	7,918,430	F. A. Hague	June '21	Comm.
Johnstown, Pa	1889	75,000	5.	756,127	54,394,918	.....	.75	412,353	Louis Franke	Jan. '20	Comm.
Johnstown, N. Y	1895	12,500	3.5	320,945	3,800,155	55	3.20	135,250	Clarence W. Smith, R	Jan. '20	Ord.
Joplin, Mo	1870	45,000	19.6	140,957	12,465,700	70	1.40	329,176	J. F. Osborne	April '22	Comm.
Kansas City, Kan	1886	100,000	18.	7,196,260	94,000,000	75	2.15	894,948	H. A. Mendenhall, R	April '19	.....
Kansas City, Mo	1850	375,000	59.	6,425,943	162,903,152	50	1.15	3,024,000	James Cowgill, D	April '20	Ord.
Kalamazoo, Mich	1832	50,000	8.4	1,053,130	37,132,825	100	.85	433,926	W. E. Upjohn	Jan. '20	Comm.
Kearny, N. J	1867	25,000	8.87	185,511	19,811,650	.....	2.12	542,998	R. E. Torrace, R	Jan. '30	Ord.
Kingston, N. Y	1872	27,000	5567ac	1,019,000	14,597,760	95	2.88	505,511	Palmer Canfield, Jr., R	Dec. '19	Ord.
Knoxville, Tenn	1794	85,000	26.	3,983,366	37,373,047	40	1.80	618,962	J. E. McMillan, D	Sept. '19	Ord.
Lake Charles, La	1867	20.500	5.	477,900	12,000,000	50	2.97	690,000	J. A. Trotti, D	May '21	Comm.
Lancaster, Pa	1818	56,500	4.	889,000	29,838,836	60	.80	482,558	H. L. Trout, R	Jan. '20	Charter.
Lawrence, Mass	1853	100,500	7.	3,680,023	84,102,876	100	1.88	2,273,217	J. J. Hurley, N. P	1919	Com.
Leavenworth, Kan	1854	23,000	10.	611,231	17,000,000	60	1.70	186,000		April '19	Comm.
Lewiston, Idaho	1849	10,000	5.	335,000	5,425,000	70	1.40	131,771	C. F. Osmers	July '19	Comm.
Lincoln, Neb	1871	55,000	9.2	1,585,097	8,588,505	20	3.70	488,810	J. E. Miller	May '19	Comm.
Little Rock, Ark	1837	80,000	16.47	960,558	39,708,690	40	3.12	505,097	C. E. Taylor, D	April '19	Aldm.
Lockport, N. Y	1865	22,000	7.	842,590	12,287,342	66 2-3	2.95	316,978	Wm. J. Gold, R	Dec. '18	Ord.
Los Angeles, Cal	1781	600,000	356.00	.....	581,678,375	50	1.52	9,449,360	F. T. Woodman, R	July '19	Ord.
Louisville, Ky		274,064	.....	12,108,500	149,342,033	.....	1.83	3,793,736	G. W. Smith, R	Nov. '21	.....
Lowell, Mass	1836	115,000	14.	2,172,246	91,330,608	100	2.34	2,520,957	Perry D. Thompson	Jan. '20	Comm.
Lynn, Mass	1850	100,000	11.3	4,180,947	77,246,155	80	2.30	2,164,406	W. H. Creamer, D	Jan. '20	Ord.
McAlester, Okla	1906	18,000	5.7	820,210	6,560,759	60	2.15	173,560	P. D. Watson, D	May '20	Comm.
Macon, Ga	1823	75,000	10.	1,695,165	34,592,984	75	1.25	598,378	G. G. Toole, D	Dec. '19	Ord.
Malden, Mass	1882	50,000	4.8	2,027,700	34,715,900	.....	2.33	1,157,088	C. M. Blodgett	Jan. '19	Com.
Mason City, Ia	1870	21,000	17.	523,278	12,315,724	66 2-3	1.34	253,887	T. A. Patter	April '19	Com.
Manchester, N. H	1823	17,000	.....	75,000	22,667,802	100	1.10	.....	H. I. Taylor, R	Oct. '18	Comm.
Marshalltown, Ia	1863	16,065	7.7	68,107	7,605,968	60	4.30	105,318	S. H. Reilly, R	April '19	Com.
Meadville, Pa	1823	15,000	2.	150,700	5,863,798	45	1.20	84,000	E. W. Lawrence, N. P	Jan. '22	Cncl.
Memphis, Tenn	1823	150,658	19.3	14,000,000	136,000,000	.....	1.76	2,100,000	H. H. Hetty, D	Jan. '19	Comm.
Middletown, Ohio	1804	25,000	4.	718,413	23,900,000	65	1.49	.....		1920–22	Comm.
Millville, N. J	1866	14,000	37.3	257,679	5,300,625	100	2.88	117,282	Thomas Whitaker	May '21	Comm.
Milwaukee, Wis	1846	445,008	25.7	16,566,000	424,980,000	92	1.44	15,654,880	Daniel W. Hoan	April '20	Ord.
Minneapolis, Minn	1867	415,748	53.3	22,035,761	169,688,306	40	4.85	8,452,776	T. W. Van Lear, Soc	Dec. '18	Ord.
Missoula, Mont	1889	16,000	9.	261,071	8,050,000	35	1.10	.....	H. T. Wilkinson	May '20	.....
Mobile, Ala	1814	60,000	17.9	60,060	27,360,533	60	1.10	447,300	Three Commissioners	Biennial	Com.
Moline, Ill	1842	32,000	5.4	.....	7,079,402	33 1-3	2.91	283,263	M. R. Carlson	April '19	Comm.
Montgomery, Ala	1820	45,760	6.8	3,479,145	24,558,481	33 1-3	1.12	.....	W. T. Robertson, D	Oct. '19	Comm.
Muskogee, Okla	1898	.....	8.5	1,834,781	16,914,180	33 1-3	.75	305,231	J. L. Wisener, D	April '20	Comm.
Nanticoke, Pa	1874	23,000	5.	287,000	14,298,403	80	2.10	160,000	W. H. Oldfold, R	Jan. '22	Ord.
Nashville, Tenn	1784	150,000	18.2	8,418,000	92,000,000	75	1.50	1,829,933	Wm. Gupton, D	Oct. '21	Comm.
Newark, N. J	1666	450,000	24.	32,824,823	364,622,680	100	2.70	11,500,000	C. P. Gillen, D	1920	Comm.
New Bedford, Mass	1847	118,000	19.4	8,145,000	75,662,875	75	2.30	2,255,502	C. S. Ashley, D	Jan. '19	Ord.
New Britain, Ct	1871	65,000	13.	3,169,450	50,030,127	70	2.05	1,212,580	George A. Quigley, R	April '20	Comm.
Newburgh, N. Y	1865	28,000	4.	1,062,898	13,921,603	50	2.55	380,162	J. D. Wilson, R	.....	Comm. Mgr.
New Haven, Ct	1784	180,000	14260a	4,748,928	147,602,142	100	2.00	3,922,123	D. E. Fitzgerald, D	Dec. '18	.....
New London, Ct	1784	30,000	5.5	1,561,500	28,015,140	90	1.87	636,135	E. E. Rogros	Oct. '18	Cncl.
New Orleans, La	1805	38,500	264.5	37,170,100	177,684,709	100	2.20	3,873,332	Martin Behrman, D	Dec. '20	Comm.
Newport, Ky	1786	33,350	1.	990,000	17,000,000	80	1.75	400,000	A. J. Livingston, N. P	Jan. '20	Comm.
Newport, R. I	1784	35,000	7.3	902,522	42,185,390	80	1.60	935,656	Clark Burdick	.....	Rep.

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			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1899	36,000	14.	.....	64,772,045	100	2.20	2,012,076	Fred H. Waldorf, D	Jan. '21	.....
New York City	1664	5,872,143	314.7	1,033,176,429	8,339,638,851	100	2.36	238,123,759	John F. Hylan, D	Dec. '21	Ord.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1892	55,000	11.	3,538,219	83,410,210	100	1.05	881,671	George W. Whitehead, R	Dec. '19	Com.
Norfolk, Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norristown, Pa.	1812	32,000	3.5	483,705	14,619,015	65	.85	127,350	Samuel D. Crawford, R	Jan. '22	Council.
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	1897	15,000	11.	678,400	11,396,190	80	1.25	150,372	Bery L. Rand, R	Dec. '18	Ord.
Norwich, Ct.	1784	32,000	30.	1,000,000	14,572,920	75	1.50	1,150,000	J. J. Desmoni, D	June '20	Ord.
Oakland, Cal.	1848	206,405	58.	7,822,230	171,950,940	50	1.69	.....	J. L. Davie, Prog	June '19	Comm.
Ogden, Utah	1851	35,000	17.	1,020,000	12,379,360	92	.72	367,457	T. S. Browning	Dec. '19	Comm.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	1868	15,000	3.	208,250	4,992,650	75	1.	157,735	James Frank, D	Dec. '18	Ord.
Oil City, Pa.	1871	21,000	4.2	136,000	12,200,000	70	.90	245,300	William Agnew, N. P	April '19	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1889	110,000	.....	4,215,000	72,000,000	65	3.00	1,235,134	Edward Overholser, R	April '19	.....
Olean, N. Y.	1893	20,000	5.5	625,957	10,574,784	70	3.02	180,151	Foster Studholme, R	Dec. '19	Com. C.
Omaha, Neb.	1852	200,000	.....	7,196,000	45,390,499	20	6.90	4,023,071	Edward P. Smith, D	May '21	Comm.
Oswego, N. Y.	1848	26,435	7.9	768,000	13,102,203	76	1.92	273,595	John Fitzgibbons, D	Dec. '19	Ord.
Paducah, Ky.	1829	30,000	7.7	465,000	1,350,000	60	1.85	340,000	Frank N. Burns	Jan. '20	Ord.
Palestine, Tex.	1847	12,000	16.	279,500	6,500,000	.....	1.58½	.....	George A. Wright, D	April '19	Comm.
Parsons, Kan.	1871	19,000	2.	254,000	13,000,000	50	1.87	120,000	C. K. Leinbach	Dec. '18	Comm.
Passaic, N. J.	1873	70,000	3.33	1,355,131	52,064,367	100	2.10	1,956,334	George N. Seger	May '19	Com.
Paterson, N. J.	1831	130,000	8.5	6,492,898	114,091,729	100	1.99	1,793,357	Amos H. Radcliffe, R	Dec. '19	Comm.
Pawtucket, R. I.	1885	60,000	8.9	5,613,765	50,549,220	75	1.75	1,755,997	G. W. Easterbrooks, R	Jan. bien	Ord.
Pekin, Ill.	1831	13,729	6.	48,860	21,772,961	.....	1.20	.....		May '19	Comm.
Pensacola, Fla.	1895	35,000	9.5	1,280,000	15,369,660	70	1.30	269,697	George H. Hinnchs	June An.	Comm.
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1718	50,000	6.	1,557,855	26,477,196	.....	2.88	595,718	J. F. T. Brocch, R	Jan. '19	Ord.
Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	1,800,000	129.5	129,334,650	1,768,253,000	85	1.75	46,282,184	Thomas B. Smith, R	Jan. '20	Cncl.
Phoenix, Ariz.	1881	27,000	4.15	1,122,589	32,462,670	100	1.06	.....	Peter Corpstein	May '20	Comm.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	593,301	41.	32,000,000	802,367,033	100	1.45	14,816,234	E. V. Babcock, R	1922	Cncl.
Pittston, Pa.	1896	18,000	1.7	150,328	9,162,956	55	.80	133,267	James J. Kennedy, N. P	Jan. '22	Council.
Port Chester, N. Y.	1868	15,500	.....	793,030	9,995,020	.....	1.80	181,015	A. B. Wilcox, R	.....	Ord.
Port Huron, Mich.	1857	25,000	6.	800,000	19,000,000	.....	1.70	225,000	John L. Black	Dec. '19	Comm.
Portland, Me.	1633	65,000	21.5	3,405,047	78,847,344	80	2.56	2,033,567	C. B. Clarke, R	Jan, '19	Ord.
Portland, Ore.	1851	310,000	66.3	16,439,828	284,808,805	75	1.08	3,275,427	George T. Baker, R	July '21	Comm.
Portsmouth, Va.	1858	50,000	3.	1,851,000	12,787,542	50	2.00	442,502	W. B. Bates	Aug. '20	City Mgr.
Pottsville, Pa.	1913	22,500	3.57	105,000	8,155,356	30	3.15	105,084	F. Pierce Mortimer, D	1922	Comm.
Providence, R. I.	1832	263,218	18.28	14,305,445	272,402,140	100	1.85	7,183,271	Joseph H. Gainer, D	Jan. '19	Ord.
Provo City, Utah	1849	12,500	6.	150,000	7,200,000	100	.80	.....	Le Roy Dexm, R	Jan. '20	Comm.
Pueblo, Col.	1873	65,000	12.5	830,000	24,088,043	100	1.03	346,076	F. E. Olin	1920	Comm.
Reading, Pa.	1846	120,000	7.5	1,334,371	64,500,000	75	1.00	1,084,900	.....	.....	Comm.
Rensselaer, N. Y.	1897	11,500	2.5	400,000	6,500,000	75	3.167	195,753	J. H. McIntyre	Dec. '18	Ord.
Richmond, Va.	1782	160,000	26.	12,556,629	131,700,281	66 2-3	1.65	4,386,977	George Ainslie	Sept. '20	Ord.
Ridgewood, N. J.	1894	7,000	4.	786,123	8,848,130	85	3.18	136,997	Daniel A. Garber	May '19	Comm.
Rochester, N. Y.	1834	300,000	.....	22,583,150	276,772,340	80	1.89	5,221,047	Hiram H. Edgerton, R	Dec. '19	Charter.
Rockford, Ill.	1834	70,000	10.5	488,600	23,062,268	33 1-3	6.23	1,290,414	Robert Rew, R	May '19	Ord.
Sacramento, Cal.	1850	75,000	13.9	4,145,165	62,453,070	72	1.34	1,314,704	D. W. Carnuckael	June '22	Comm.
Saginaw, Mich.	1821	60,000	16.	1,425,850	32,785,138	100	2.08	660,420	H. F. Paddock	April '19	Comm.
St. Augustine, Fla.	1565	6,000	3.	Nothing	8,452,130	100	.70	119,147	J. E. Ingraham	.....	Com. Mgr.
St. Joseph, Mo.	1843	85,236	8.742a	722,550	33,639,450	60	1.25	.....	John C. Whitsell, D	April '20	Comm.
St. Louis, Mo.	1809	800,000	63.2	15,285,000	660,000,000	70	2.35	17,906,173	Henry W. Kid, R	April '21	Ord.
St. Paul, Minn.	1854	298,000	54.4	8,025,897	97,529,444	35	3.13	7,402,140	L. C. Hodgson	June '20	Comm.
Salt Lake City, Utah	1847	118,000	50.	5,167,825	72,561,115	100	2.03	1,862,003	W. Montgomery Ferry, R	Jan. '20	Com.
San Antonio, Tex.	1837	225,000	60.	5,154,000	110,229,000	70	2.15	2,020,451	Samuel C. Bell, D	May '19	Com.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES—*Continued.*

NAME.	Yr. Est.	Estimated Population 1918 June 30.	Area.	Net Funded Debt (Less Sinking Fund.)	Total Realty Assess. Valuation.	Ratio Assess. Val. to Mkt. Value.	Tax Rate on the Hundred.	Budget.	Chief Governing Official.	Date Term Expires.	Type of Government.
			Sq. M.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dols.*	*Dollars.*			
San Diego, Cal.	1850	90,455	78.	10,131,524	78,003,076	100	2.10	2,246,318	Louis J. Wilde, D.	April '19	
San Francisco, Cal.	1834	550,000	46.6	43,319,300	562,349,167	50	2.46	15,721,790	Jas. Rolph, Jr., R.	Jan. '20	Ord.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1915	13,350	32.9	.....	9,009,380	2.95	.....	.....	Harry E. Pettee	Jan. '20	Comm.
Savannah, Ga.	1789	87,500	6.8	3,617,500	41,381,878	60	1.66¼	1,296,000	W. J. Pierpont, D.	Jan. '19	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	1798	108,000	8.05	4,258,560	65,938,689	80	3.05	1,859,271	C. A. Simon, R.	Dec. '19	Charter.
Scranton, Pa.	1866	148,000	20.5	3,769,000	101,000,000	75	20.5	3,000,000	Alexander T. Connell, R.	Jan. '22	Cncl.
Seattle, Wash.	1869	356,445	94.5	17,052,735	216,626,540	50	2.45	6,111,162	O. Hanson, N. P.	Mch. '20	Ord.
San Jose, Cal.	1851	35,000	8.75	682,325	31,103,240	65	1.20	.....	W. C. Bailey, N. P.	.....	Mgr.
Sherman, Tex.	1848	15,000	5.2	887,500	9,965,240	60	1.81	216,961	T. N. Cole, R.	April '19	Comm.
Shreveport, La.	1871	42,500	15.	2,245,500	14,839,630	50	1.35	345,025	J. McW. Ford, D.	Nov. '18	Comm.
Sioux City, Ia.	1857	70,000	48.	1,017,900	62,221,184	65	1.00	847,000	Wallace W. Short	1920	Comm.
Somerville, Mass.	1872	90,000	4.2	1,590,500	71,165,900	100	2.20	2,156,569	Charles W. Eldridge, R.	Jan. '19	Ord.
South Bend, Ind.	1835	75,000	15.6	447,386	37,024,490	40	1.30	.....	F. R. Carson, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Spokane, Wash.	1881	125,000	40.	5,237,531	72,784,348	50	1.50	1,703,804	C. M. Fassett	Jan. '20	Comm.
Springfield, Ill.	1840	62,000	8.6	668,493	15,734,037	60	7.96	1,106,346	Charles T. Baumann	April '19	Comm.
Springfield, Mass.	1852	125,000	39.9	8,365,544	171,167,770	100	.....	4,707,173	Crank E. Stacy, R.	Jan. '19	.....
Springfield, Ohio.	1803	60,000	11.18	1,712,229	42,284,000	100	1.50	862,656	C. F. McGilvray	Dec. '21	Comm.
Stamford, Ct.	1893	40,000	8.1	647,446	37,000,000	100	1.21	515,522	John J. Treat, R.	Jan. '19	Ord.
Sunbury, Pa.	1772	18,000	3.	44,500	4,559,000	33 1–3	1.27	50,000	Charles W. Clement	Jan. '22	Borough.
Superior, Wis.	1899	47,500	42.	1,129,432	31,899,765	70.7	2.72	867,428	Fred A. Baxter	April '24	Comm.
Syracuse, N. Y.	1848	155,000	19.25	11,771,262	152,538,278	83	.....	3,174,415	Walter R. Stone, R.	Dec. '19	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	1883	150,000	43.6	5,338,990	55,397,955	46	1.80	2,500,798	C. M. Riddell, N. P.	May '22	Comm.
Tampa, Fla.	1830	65,000	.....	2,471,362	31,918,000	45	2.30	835,823	G. B. McKay, D.	June '20	Ord.
Taunton, Mass.	1864	36,250	50.	564,450	20,387,750	100	2.26	995,949	J. Wm. Flood, R.	1920	Ord.
Terre Haute, Ind.	1853	70,000	11.	644,000	27,328,030	.....	1.15	460,000	Chas. R. Hunter, R.	Jan. '22	Ord.
Toledo, Ohio.	1837	225,000	31.7	9,266,967	211,841,850	100	1.54	.....	Cornell Schreiber, N. P.	1919	Cncl.
Tonawanda, N. Y.	1903	10,000	2.75	370,915	5,762,617	.....	2.50	157,059	Fred C. Koehn	.....	Charter.
Torrington, Ct.	1740	22,000	40.	596,884	15,144,508	100	1.10	420,323	H. G. Ellis, R.	Mch. '20	Ord.
Traverse City, Mich.	1896	13,000	7.	.....	7,756,420	100	1.10½	85,675	Edward Lantern	Jan. '19	Comm.
Trenton, N. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, N. Y.	1816	80,000	9.3¼	4,379,620	61,105,016	100	2.13	1,256,360	C. F. Burns, D.	Dec. '19	Ord.
Uniontown, Pa.	1916	20,000	1.9	300,000	8,000,000	33	1.35	120,000	George M. Bailey	Jan. '20	Comm.
Utica, N. Y.	1832	90,000	16.5	2,782,817	48,099,535	.....	2.38	1,536,152	James D. Smith, D.	Dec. '19	Ord.
Vicksburg, Miss.	1826	22,000	.....	1,291,800	7,732,585	66 2–3	2.00	.....	J. J. Hayes, D.	Jan. '21	Comm.
Walla Walla, Wash.	1862	24,000	3.8	603,459	9,411,099	50	1.70	264,985	D. F. Powell	Dec. '20	Comm.
Waltham, Mass.	1884	33,000	13.5	430,527	24,645,900	100	2.10	775,505	George R. Beal	1920	Mgr.
Washington, D. C.	1800	400,000	69.2	4,687,902	410.173,609	66 2–3	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterbury, Ct.	1854	115,000	.....	6,000,000	207,071,332	70	1.90	.....	William H. Sandland, R.	Jan. '20	Ord.
Watertown, N. Y.	1869	35,000	8.56	1,393,235	15,846,925	77	3.32	556,550	Isaac R. Breen, R.	Dec. '19	Ord.
Watervliet, N. Y.	1896	16,500	4.5	1,153,832	5,782,772	70	3.46	119,778	Edwin W. Joslin, R.	Jan. '20	Ord.
West New York, N. J.	1898	35,000	1.	700,000	21,000,000	60	2.20	352,150	Joseph Stilz, D.	Jan. '20	Ord.
White Plains, N. Y.	1916	23,000	11.	2,781,494	24,335,430	70	3.03	728,941	O. M. Thompson, D.	Dec. '19	Comm.
Wichita, Kan.	.....	70,000	30.	1,363,277	70,504,000	85	1.80	.....	L. W. Clapp, N. P.	April '19	Comm. Mgr.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1769	76,555	4.8	1,812,211	73,500,000	80	.80	740,043	J. V. Kosek, D.	Jan. '20	Comm.
Williamsport, Pa.	1866	42,000	7.83	256,855	16,494,920	66	1.00	.....	A. M. Honglund	Jan. '20	.....
Wilmington, Del.	1832	112,000	1.02	5,912,500	85,133,225	95	1.75	1,893,765	John W. Lawson, D.	June '19	Ord.
Worcester, Mass.	1848	200,000	36.	8,727,456	154,784,950	100	2.00	5,178,609	P. G. Holmes, R.	Jan. '19	Ord.
Yonkers, N. Y.	1872	95,000	21.25	9,912,006	126,847,361	100	3.51	4,453,505	William J. Wallin	Dec. '19	Ord.
York, Pa.	1729	55,000	3.5	734,355	27,000,000	75	.95	265,606	E. S. Hugentugler	Jan. '20	Comm.
Youngstown, Ohio.	1868	125,000	36.	4,641,500	130,710,980	.....	1.50	1,034,518	A. W. Craver, D.	Dec. '19	Ord.
Xenia, Ohio.	1803	10,000	1.	246,200	10,071,960	100	2.19	41,000,000	Kenyon Riddle	.....	Com. Mgr.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name of Organization.	Year of F'nd-ing.	Headquarters.	No. of Members.	No. M'bers With Colors.	Annual M'mb. Fees.	President or Chief Executive.	Secretary.	Date of Annual Meeting.
Actors' Equity Assn	1913	1476 Broadway, N. Y. C.	3,700	103	$5	Francis Wilson	Howard Kyle	May, last Mon.
Actors' Fund of America	1882	1476 Broadway, N. Y. C.	3,000	.....	2	Daniel Frohman	Gus Hill	May.
Actuarial Society of America	1889	346 Broadway, N. Y. C.	282	.....	5–10	Henry Moir	W. M. Strong	May–Oct.
Acrial League of America	1917	297 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	3,471	225	5–10	R. Admi. R. E. Peary	Augustus Post	August.
Aero Club of America	1905	297 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	1,300	300	varies.	A. R. Hawley	William Hawley	Nov., 2d Mon.
Aeronautical Society of America	1908	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	200	41	10	F. W. Barker	L. A. Freedman	Feb., 3d Tues.
Alum. As. of Am. Rhodes Schools	1907	Mass. Inst. of Tech., Camb'dge.	400	150	2	L. W. Cronkhite	Frank Aydelotte	.....
Amateur Athletic Union of U. S.	1888	290 Broadway, N. Y. C.	100,000	.....	7.50	C. A. Dean	F. W. Rubien	Nov., 3d Mon.
Am. Acad. of Arts and Letters	1904–5	347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	50	2	.....	W. D. Howells	R. W. Johnson	Nov., 3d Weds.
Asiatic Association	1898	627 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.	310	.....	10	Maj. L. C. Griscom	John Foord	Aug., 3d Thurs.
Association for Advcmt. of Sc.	1848	Smithsonian Inst., Wash., D. C.	15,000	2000	3	Dr. J. M. Coulter	Dr. L. O. Howard	Dec., 27–31.
Assn. of Elec. and Radiology	1891	17 East 38th St., N. Y. C.	240	40	5	F. B. Granger, M. D.	B. S. Price, M. D.	Sept. 10–12.
Am. As. for Intl. Conciliation	1909	407 West 117th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	N. M. Butler	H. S. Haskell	Feb., 1st Weds.
Am. As. of Anatomists	1884	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.	375	.....	7	Prof. R. R. Bensley	Prof. C. R. Stockwood	Dec.
Am. As. for Labor Legislation	1906	131 East 23rd St., N. Y. C.	3,000	.....	3	S. McC. Lindsay	John B. Andrews	Dec.
Am. As. of Museums	1905	Sec'y Park Mus., Providence	346	45	1–10	Dr. W. P. Wilson	H. L. Madison	May.
Am. As. of Obs. and Gynecols	1888	4 West 7th St., N. Y. City	129	30	20	Dr. Albert Goldspoln	Dr. E. G. Zenke	Sept. 16–18.
Am. As. for Organizing Charity	1911	130 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	170 soc.	.....	10	Mrs. W. L. Lothrop	F. H. McLean	June.
Am. As. of Park Supts	1898	Seattle, Wash	225	10	5	J. F. Foster	Roland Cotterill	Sept. 10–12.
Am. As. Patho. and Bacterio	1900	Atlantic City, N. J.	350	150	10	Dr. Oskar Klotz	Dr. H. T. Karsner	May.
Am. As. Teach. Speech to Deaf	1890	Rochester, N. Y.	1,200	7	2	Edmund Lyon	Fred De Land	Dec., last Sat.
Am. As. Teach. of Journalism	1912	Sec., 99 Maldstone St., Detroit	100	.....	2	F. N. Scott	L. A. White	.....
Am. As. of Univ. Professors	1913	Sec. Mass. Inst. of Tech., C'bdge	2,244	.....	2	J. M. Coulter	H. W. Tyler	.....
Am. Astronomical Soc	1899	Urbana, Ill	300	.....	2	E. C. Pickering	Joel Stebbins	August.
Am. Automobile Assn	1902	501 5th Ave., N. Y. C.	200,000	.....	3–5	David Jameson	John N. Brooks	May.
Am. Baptist Education Soc	1888	706 Ford Bldg., Boston	21	.....	.....	C. W. Chamberlain	F. W. Padelford	May.
Am. Baptist Foreign Miss. Soc.	1814	Ford Bldg., Boston	726	.....	.....	Rev. T. J. Villers	Rev. J. Y. Atchison	May 14–20.
Am. Bar Association	1878	Baltimore, Md	10,300	.....	6	W. G. Smith	George Whitelock	Varies.
Am. Bible Society	1816	Bible House, Astor Pl., N. Y.	1,600	.....	5	James Wood	W. I. Haven	May, 2d Thurs.
Am. Bison Society	1905	45 Wall St., N. Y. C.	380	10	5	Edmund Seymour	M. S. Garretson	Jan.
Am. Bureau of Shipping	1862	66 Beaver St., N. Y. C.	93	.....	.....	Stevenson Taylor	J. W. Cantillion	Jan.
Am. Chemical Society	1876	Sec., Washington, D. C.	12,000	1,500	10	W. H. Nichols, D. Sc.	C. L. Parsons, D. Sc.	Sept.
Am. Civic Association	1904	Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.	2,500	200	5	J. H. McFarland	Eleanor E. Marshall	Nov. or Dec.
Am. Clima. & Clinical As.	1884	.....	175	35	7.99	Guy Hinsdale, M. D.	A. K. Stone	May.
Am. Copyright League	1884	Sec., 347 Madison Ave., N. Y.	.....	.....	none	R. R. Bocoker, V. P.	R. W. Johnson	.....
Am. Cross of Honor	1898	Washington, D. C.	.....	.....	1	T. H. Herndon	A. M. Taylor	.....
Am. Dialect Society	1889	2 Warren House, Cam., Mass.	400	.....	1	Prof. J. W. Bright	Dr. Percy Whong	Dec. 28.
Am. Dramatists' and Comp. Soc.	1891	220 West 42d St., N. Y. C.	125	.....	25	Augustus Thomas	M. V. Samuels	April, 1st Mon.
Am. Economic Association	1885	Ithaca, N. Y.	2,600	.....	5	Prof. Irving Fisher	Prof. A. A. Young	Dec.
Am. Entomological Society	1859	Logan Sq., Philadelphia	150	.....	.....	Henry Skinner, M. D.	R. C. Williams, Jr.	Dec. 9.
Am. Federation of Arts	1909	1741 N. Y. Ave., Wash., D. C.	229 chptrs.	.....	10	R. W. de Forest	Lella Mechlin	May.
Am. Federation of Teachers	1916	1620 Lake Ave., Wilmette, Ill.	.....	.....	1.20	C. B. Stillman	C. C. Willard	July.
Am. Fine Arts Society	1889	215 West 57th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Am. Folk Lore Society	1888	Cambridge, Mass	400	.....	3	C. M. Barbeau	Charles Peabody	Christmas week
Am. Forestry Association	1882	Washington, D. C.	16,500	.....	3	C. L. Pack	P. S. Redsdale	Jan.
Am. Genetic Association	1914	511 11th St. N.W., Wash., D. C.	3,040	.....	2	David Fairchild	G. M. Rommel	.....
Am. Geographical Society	1852	B'way and 156th St., N. Y. C.	3,784	133	10	John Greenough	Isaiah Bowman	Jan.
Am. Historical Association	1884	1140 Woodward Bldg., Wash.	2,700	.....	3	W. P. Thayer	W. G. Leland	Dec., last week.
Am. Home Economics Assn	1908	1211 Cathedral St., Balto., Md.	900	.....	2	Miss Edna N. White	Miss Cora Winchell	June.
Am. Humane Association	1877	Albany, N. Y.	1,000	.....	2	Dr. W. O. Stillman	Dr. W. O. Stillman	Oct.
Am. Inst of Accountants	1901	1 Liberty St., N. Y. C.	1,234	105	15	W. S. Davies	A. P. Richardson	Sept. 17–18.
Am. Inst. of Architects	1857	1741 N. Y. Ave., Wash., D. C.	1,500	100	20	T. R. Kimball	W. S. Parker	April.
Am. Inst. Elect. Eng	1884	33 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.	9,686	1,060	10	C. A. Adams	F. L. Hutchinson	May.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Year of F'nd-ing.	Headquarters.	No. of Members.	No. M'bers With Colors.	Annual M'mb. Fees.	President or Chief Executive.	Secretary.	Date of Annual Meeting.
Am. Inst. of Homeopathy	1844	829-22 E. Wash. St., Chicago	3,335	950	$5	J.M. Lee, M. D.	T. E. Costain	June.
Am. Irish Historical Society	1897	35 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	1,400	.....	5	J. I. C. Clarke	E. H. Daly	.....
Am. Jewish Historical Society	1892	531-5 West 123d St., N. Y. C.	395	20	5	Cyrus Adler	A. M. Freedenberg	Feb.
Am. Inst. of City of N. Y.	1828	324 West 23d St., N. Y. C.	850	2	5	J. W. Bartlett, M. D.	E. F. Murdock	Feb., 1st Fri.
Am. Inst. of Mining Engineers	1871	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	6,777	707	12	S. J. Jennings	Bradley	Feb., 2d Tues.
Am. Laryngological Assn	1878	Sec., 140 East 41st St., N. Y. C	100	28	15	C. G. Coakley, M. D.	D. B. Delavan, M. D.	.....
Am. Life Saving Society	1907	253 Broadway, N. Y. C.	11,000	1,200	1	E. C. Brennan	T. E. Tomlinson	March 4.
Am. Mathematical Society	1894	501 West 116th St., N. Y. C.	740	50	5	L. E. Dickson	F. N. Cole	Dec., last week.
Am. Medical Assn	1847	535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago	80,000	23, 146	5	Dr. Alex. Lambert	Dr. W. N. Wishard	June.
Am. Microscopical Society	1878	Beloit, Wis	350	.....	2	L. E. Griffin	T. W. Yalloway	Dec. 29-30.
Am. National Red Cross	1881	17th & E Sts., N. W., Wash.	26,000,000	.....	1	Woodrow Wilson	Stockton Axson	Dec.
Am. Nature Study Society	1905	Ithaca, N. Y.	1,600	.....	1	L. H. Bailey	Mrs. A. B. Comstock	Holiday week.
Am. Numismatic Society	1858	B'way, bet. 155-156th St., N. Y.	479	12	15	E. T. Newell	S. P. Noe	Jan., 2d Sat.
Am. Numismatic Society	1891	Sec., 30 Rochelle St., Sprfld, M.	600	10	50c	C. W. Lee	J. M. Oliver	Oct.
Am. Nurses' Association	1897	Washington, D. C.	40,000	4,000	15c	C. D. Noyes	Katharine De Witt	Bien.—1920.
Am. Ophthalmological Society	1864	Sec., 1205 Spruce St., Phila.	200	28	5	Dr. W. H. Welder	Dr. W. M. Sweet	July.
Am. Medico Pharm. League	1897	Hotel Astor, Times Sq., N. Y.	4,000	.....	1	D. B. DeWaltoff, M.D.	S. F. Brothers, M. D.	May 19.
Am. Or. of Clansmen, Gr'd Clan.		12 Dodge St., San Francisco	.....	50%	6	Dr. Henry Waterhouse	Mrs. M. A. Apter	July 14.
Am. Ornithologists' Union	1883	Sec., Washington, D. C.	950	60	5	J. H. Sage	T. S. Palmer	Nov.
Am. Osteopathic Association	1896	466 Main St., Orange, N. J.	380	312	5–10	W. B. Meacham, A. B.	H. L. Chiles	July or Aug.
Am. Peace Society	1828	612-14 Colorado Bldg., Wash.	6,000	.....	1–100	Hon. J. L. Slayden	A. D. Call	May.
Am. Pediatric Society	1888	1805 Spruce St., Philadelphia	75	14	.....	Dr. E. E. Graham	Dr. H. C. Carpenter	.....
Am. Pharmaceutical Assn	1852	Congress Hotel, Chicago	2,900	.....	5	A. R. Dohme	Wm. B. Day	Aug.
Am. Philatelic Society	1886	.....	2,000	85	1.80	J. W. Scott	Dr. H. A. Davis	Aug.
Am. Philological Association	1869	Sec., W. Reserve, W. Cleveland	639	.....	3	Prof. F. F. Abbott	Prof. Clarence Bell	Dec. 26-28.
Am. Philosophical Association	1901	Sec., Princeton University	318	.....	1	Mary Celkins	E. G. Spaulding	Dec. 27-28.
Am. Philosophical Association	1727	Independence Sq., Phila	.....	.....	.....	W. B. Scott	I. M. Hays	April.
Am. Proctologic Society	1899	.....	40	5	10	J. M. Lynch, M. D.	C. E. Martin, M. D.	June.
Am. Proportional Rep. League	1893	801 Franklin Bk. Bldg., Phila.	680	.....	1	W. D. Foulke	C. G. Hoag	.....
Am. Protective Tariff League	1885	339 Broadway, N. Y. C.	801	.....	100	A. H. Helsey	W. F. Wakeman	Jan., 3d Thurs.
Am. Psychological Assn	1892	.....	367	50	1	Prof. J. W. Baird	Prof. H. S. Langfeld	.....
Am. Railway Association	.....	75 Church St., N. Y. C.	298	.....	.....	A. W. Thompson	J. E. Fairbanks	.....
Am. Roentgen Ray Society	.....	222 West 79th St., N. Y. C.	200	64	10	Maj. W. F. Manges	Maj. W. H. Stewart	Sept. 11.
Am. Scandinavian Foundation	1911	25 West 45th St., N. Y. C.	17	.....	1	Prof. W. H. Schofield	Dr. H. C. Leach	Jan. 19.
Am. Scandinavian Society	1908	25 West 45th St., N. Y. C.	583	.....	2	H. E. Almberg	Teresa C. Holm	.....
Am. Scenic and Hist. Presv. So.	1895	154 Nassau St.	750	.....	10	G.F.Kunz,Ph.D.,Sc.D.	E. H. Hall, L. H. D.	Jan.
Am. Seamen's Friend Society	1828	76 Wall St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	J. B. Calvert, D. D.	G. S. Webster, D. D.	May.
Am. School Peace League	1908	405 Marlborough St., Boston	10,000	.....	1	R. J. Condon	Mrs. F. F. Andrews	July, 2d week.
Am. Sec. of Theosophical Soc.	1875	Krotona, Hollyw'd, Los Angeles	7,542	156	5	A. P. Warrington	C. P. Garman	July.
Am. Social Hygiene Assn	1914	105 West 40th St., N. Y. C.	708	.....	5	W. H. Welch, M. D.	D. R. Hooker, M. D.	.....
Am. Sociological Society	1905	University of Chicago, Chicago.	816	.....	3	Prof. C. H. Cooley	Prof. S. E. V. Bedford	Dec. 28-31.
Am. Soc. of Church Hist., Inc.	1888	New York	160	.....	3	H. B. Washburn, Cam.	W. Loetscher, Princt'n	Dec., last Mon.
Am. Society of Civil Engineers	1852	33 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	8,755	1,255	10–25	Arthur W. Talbot	Chas. Warren Hunt	Jan., 3d Weds.
Am. Soc. for Control of Cancer	1913	25 West 45th St., N. Y. C.	650	.....	5	George C. Clark	Thomas M. Debevoise	May.
Am. Soc. of Landscape Arch'ts.	1899	.....	106	.....	5–15	J. S. Pray, Cambridge	G. T. Brinckerhoff, NY	1st Tues. year.
Am. Soc. Marine Draftsmen	1912	Different city each year	1,700	70	8	A. H. Haig, Phila.	R. G. Barnes, Bridg'pt.	June, 3d Fri.
Am. Soc. Mechanical Engineers.	1880	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	9,057	924	10, 15	Charles T. Main	Calvin W. Rice	Dec.
Am. Soc. Naturalists	1883	.....	400	.....	.....	William E. Castle	Bradley M. Davis	Dec.
Am. Soc. Prev. Cruelty to An.	1866	Mad. Ave. & 26th St., N. Y. C.	2,000	.....	5	Alfred Wagstaff	Richard Welling	Jan.
Am. Soc. for Psychical Research	1905	44 East 23d St., N. Y. C.	800	.....	5–25	None	James H. Hyslop	Dec., 1st Tues.
Am. Soc. of International Law	1906	2 Jackson Pl., Wash., D. C.	1,000	.....	5, 6	Hon. Elihu Root	Dr. J. B. Scott	April.
Am. Soc of Terminal Engineers	.....	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	Wm. H. Bixby	J. H. Leonard	.....
Am. Statistical Association	1839	Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.	750	.....	2	Prof. W. C. Mitchell	Prof. R. E. Chaddock	Dec.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Year of F'nd-ing.	Headquarters.	No. of Members.	No. M'bers With Colors.	An-nual M'mb. Fees.	President or Chief Executive.	Secretary.	Date of Annual Meeting.
Am. Sunday School Union	1817	1816 Chestnut St., Phila	1,200	.....	$3–30	W. L. Finckel	William H. Hirst	May, 2d Tues.
Am. Sunshine Association	1908	147 West 23rd St., N. Y. C	25,000	.....	none	Mary Gorham	Louise F. Knauer	.....
Am. Tract Society	1825	Park Ave., 40th St., N. Y. C	6,000	.....	none	Wm. Phillips Hall	Judson Swift, D. D	May.
Am. Unitarian Association	1826	25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass	.....	.....	life $50	Rev. Samuel A. Eliot	Rev. Louis C. Cornish	May, 3d Tues.
Am. Water Color Society	1866	215 West 57th St., N. Y. C	135	.....	none	Wm. S. Robinson	John W. Dunsmore	March, 3d Wed.
Am. Wood Preservers Assn	1905	Baltimore, Md	300	24	10,10,5	M. K. Trumbull	F. J. Angier	Jan.
Anct. and Ac'd. Scottish Rite	1801	Washington, D. C	115,000	.....	vary	G. F. More	John H. Cowles	Oct., biennial.
Anct. & Myst. Or. Rosae Crucis	1915	361 West 23d St., N. Y. C	3,762	417	6–12	Gov. by Bd. 7 Govs	Albert B. Brassard	March 21.
Anct. & Hon. Or. of Blue Goose	1906	La Salle Hotel, Chicago	2,100	100	.....	Gus. M. Wise	Paul E. Rudd	Oct.
Archaeological Inst of Am	1879	The Octagon, Wash., D. C	3,215	33	10	James C. Egbert	Mitchell Carroll	Dec.
American Flag Association	1897	New York City	2,000	100	1	Col. Ralph Prince	Louis Annim Ames	June.
Anti-Calvin League of America	1893	Wash., D. C.; Westerville, Ohio	.....	.....	none	Bishop L. B. Wilson	Hon. S. E. Nicholson	Biennial.
Army Relief Society	1900	275 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C	3,500	.....	.....	Mrs. H. L. Stimson	Mrs. Henry Bischoff	April.
Army and Navy Lg., U. S. A	1890	Elkhart, Ind	301	.....	1.50	O. T. Chamberlain	Benj. B. Levy	Sept.
Art Alliance of America	1914	10 East 47th St., N. Y. C	750	10–15	1 & 5	W. Frank Purdy	Elizabeth B. Trimball	Nov.,
Associated Press	1900	51 Chambers St., N. Y. C	1,100	.....	.....	Frank B. Noyes	Melville E. Stone	April.
Association of Am. Law Schools	1900	.....	48	.....	.....	H. F. Stone	E. A. Gilmore	Postponed.
Association of Am. Med. Col	1876	3431 Lexington St., Chicago	62	.....	25	W. J. Means, M. D	F. C. Zapffe, M. D	Feb.
Association of Am. Physicians	1886	.....	160	50	.....	Dr. A. McPhedran	Dr. T. McCrae	May.
Association of Am. Universities	1900	University of Pa., Philadelphia	24	.....	.....	Indiana University	University of Pa	.....
Asso. of Bar of City of N. Y	1869	42 West 44th St., N. Y. City	2,167	.....	25–60	Hon. G. L. Ingraham	Charles H. Strong	Jan.
Authors League of America, Inc	1912	33 West 42d St., N. Y. C	1,816	75–100	10	Rex Beach	Eric Schuler	.....
Bald Head Club of America	1912	Lakeville, Conn	350	.....	1	George C. Woodruff	Walter W. Norton	After the war.
Baptist Young Peoples U. of Am	.....	125 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago	500,000	200000	none	Dr. J. W. Hoag	Dr. J. A. White	July.
Belgian Society of Benevolence	1871	431 West 47th St., N. Y. C	82	.....	2	Lionel Hagenaers	Rev. O. W. Nys	July, Jan
Big Brother Movement	1904	200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C	554	132	3	Franklin Chase Hoyt	Charles W. Taussig	Oct., last Tues.
Bd. Ed. Gen. Syn. Evan. Luth	1886	407 Tel Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa	9	.....	none	Rev. A. J. Turkle	Rev. E. E. Blint	July, 2d Tues.
Bd. Ed. of Meth. Epis. Church	1868	150 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C	36	9,631	Bishop	W. McDowell, D. D	Abram W. Harris	Dec.
Bd. Ed. M. E. Church, South	1894	810 B'way, Nashville, Tenn	21	.....	.....	Bishop W. B. Murrah	Rev. S. Anderson	April.
Baptist B. of E. (N. B. Con.)	.....	706 Ford Bldg., Boston, Mass	.....	.....	.....	Ernest D. Burton	Frank W. Padelford	May.
B. of E. of U. P. Church of N. A	1870	1344 East 63d St., Chicago	9	.....	.....	Judge D. F. Matchett	Ralph D. Kyle	May. 1st Tues.
Bd. of Ed., Milwaukee, Wis	1865	Milwaukee, Wis	15	60	.....	Wm. Piepcrow	F. M. Harbod	June.
Bd. For. Mis. P. C. in U. S. A	1837	156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C	23	1	.....	Rev. G. Alexander	Rev. Robert E. Speer	June, 1st Mon.
Boys' Club Org. and Aid Society	1905	489 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C	.....	.....	none	Rev. W. E. Steckel	Dr. J. L. Dudley	May.
Boys and Girls' Club Work	1914	Washington, D. C	20,000	.....	.....	Seven confer	Prof. O. H. Benson	.....
Boy Scouts of America	1910	200 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C	343,796	100000	25c	C. H. Livingstone	James E. West	March.
Bar Assn. Bronx, Inc	1902	1187 Wash. Ave., N. Y. C	245	8	12	H. K. Davis	F. C. Hirleman	Jan., 2d Fri.
Broadway Assn., Inc	1912	1482 B'way, N. Y. C	600	.....	25	J. de M. Thompson	E. W. Estes	Oct., 3d Thurs.
Brooklyn Chamber of Com'ce	1918	127 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y	1,500	35	20	J. S. Davis	J. B. Creighton	.....
Brooklyn Fed. of Jew. Charities	1909	12 Graham Ave., B'klyn, N. Y	10,000	.....	10	Hon. Ed. Lazausky	Max Abelman	Dec., 3d Sun.
Broth'd A. & Philip Int'l C'ncll	1888	204 South 15th St., Phila., Pa	.....	.....	.....	J. M. Steele	N. J. Smith	May, 1st Sun.
Broth'd of St. Andrew in U. S	1883	12th and Walnut Sts., Phila	15,000	4,000	1	E. H. Bonsall	G. H. Randall	Fall.
Buffalo Public Library	1897	.....	139,929	.....	none	T. T. Ramsdell	W. L. Brown	Feb., last Mon.
Bureau of Municipal Research	1906	261 Broadway, N. Y. C	.....	15	none	R. F. Cutting	C. A. Beard	Nov., 2d Mon.
California Council of Education	1912	San Fran. and Los Angeles	21,000	225	2	E. M. Cox	A. H. Chamberlain	April, 2d Sat.
Carnegie Corporation of N. Y	1911	576 5th Ave., N. Y. C	9 trust	.....	.....	Andrew Carnegie	James Bertram	Nov.
Carnegie Institute	1896	Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa	36 trust	.....	.....	S. H. Church	A. K. Oliver	April.
Carnegie Inst. of Washington	1902	Washington, D. C	.....	.....	.....	R. S. Woodward	C. H. Dodge	Dec.
Catholic Charities Asso., L. of C	1902	667 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C	3,500	.....	5	Georgine Iselin	Teresa R. O'Donohue	April.
Catholic Educational Asso	1903	1651 E. Main St., Columbus, O	2,200	.....	2	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan	Rev. F. W. Howard	July.
Catholic Guardian Society	1913	228 East 21st St., N. Y. C	.....	64	.....	.....	Rev. Samuel Ludlow	.....
Catholic Summer Sch. of Am	1892	Cliff Haven, N. Y	25 trust	.....	100	Rev. J. J. Doulan	Charles Murray	Oct.
Charity Organization	1882	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C	7,500	.....	10	R. W. de Forest	Lawson Purdy	Oct.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Name of Organization.	Year of F'nding.	Headquarters.	No. of Members.	No. M'bers With Colors.	Annual M'mb. Fees.	President or Chief Executive.	Secretary.	Date of Annual Meeting.
Chelsea Neighborhood Asso.....	1912	240 West 23d St., N. Y. C.....	500	6	$20	Benj. Moore.....	J. C. Kempvance, Jr..	Feb. 7.
Chester White Swine Rec. Asso.	1915	Rochester, Ind.....	2,445	.....	none..	F. P. Hardin.....	F. F. Moore.....	June.
Chicago Principals Club.....	1909	5 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago...	300..	.....	10	C. C. Dodge.....	C. F. Patterson.....	May, 4th Sat.
Chicago Teachers' Federation...	1897	Unity Bldg., Chicago.....	.....	.....	5	Mrs. I. L. M. Fursman	F. E. Harden.....	May, 4th Sat.
Catholic Total Ab. Un. of Am..	1873	Danbury, Ct.....	100,000	35,000	6	Rev. J. G. Beanc.....	T. E. McCloskey.....	August.
Child Conserv. League of Am..	1913	1113 Women's Temple, Chicago	4,000	.....	.....	Dr. W. S. Hall.....	Minnette Hair.....	March, 3d Thur
Children's Aid Soc. of N. Y. C..	1853	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.....	4,000	.....	10	W. C. Osborn.....	C. L. Brace.....	Nov. 23.
Church of God.....	1880	Anderson, Ind.....	150,000	5,000	none..	E. A. Reardon.....	C. E. Brown.....	June 13-22.
Church Peace Union.....	1914	70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.....	.....	.....	.....	Rev. W. P. Merrill...	Rev. Fred. Lynch.....	Dec. 1st Thurs.
Church Temperance Society....	1881	1611 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. C..	.....	.....	1	Rt. Rev. Courtney....	M. E. Constant.....	Jan., 2d Mon.
Citizens Union of the C. of N. Y.	1897	41 Park Row, N. Y. C.....	4,000	.....	.....	W. J. Schieffelin.....	W. T. Arndt.....	.....
Civil Service Reform Asso.....	1877	79 Wall St., N. Y. C.....	908	200	5	Hon. S. H. Ordway...	G. T. Keyes.....	May.
Colonial Dames of America.....	1890	157 East 35th St., N. Y. C....	620	.....	.....	Mrs. T. M. Cheesman.	Miss E. B. Borrowe...	April 30.
Colonial Dames of N. Y. State..	1893	2 West 47th St., N. Y. C.....	1,893	.....	10	Mrs. H. R. Fairfax...	Mrs. R. L. Pierrepont	April, 1st Wed.
Colorado Education Asso.....	1891	232 Century Bldg., Denver....	3,550	100	1.50	J. A. Sexson.....	H. B. Smith.....	Nov.
Com'wealth Hotel Const. Corp..	1915	18 East 41st St., N. Y. C.....	17,000	.....	100	Jason Rogers.....	L. B. Merrill.....	Feb.
Confederate Vet. Camp of N. Y.	1890	Hotal Astor, N. Y. C.....	170	24	5	W. S. Kelley.....	C. R. Hatton.....	Oct., 4th Thurs.
Confed. Com. of Nat'l Prep., Inc.	1915	1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.....	.....	.....	.....	H. A. W. Wood, Chair.	J. E. Clark.....	Jan., 1st Sat.
Congress of States Societies....	1912	270 Park Ave., N. Y. C.....	200	.....	.....	Mrs. T. J. Vivian....	Mrs. C. D. Hirst.....	April 30.
Consumers' League of N. Y. C..	1891	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.....	3,000	.....	.....	Miss Amcy Aldrich...	Miss Nellie Swartz....	Jan.
Co-operative Education Asso...	1904	Richmond, Va.....	30,000	.....	.....	Mrs. B. B. Munford..	J. H. Montgomery....	Nov.
Council Church Boards of Ed...	1911	19 So. La Salle St., Chicago...	14,000,000	.....	.....	Dr. J. E. Clark.....	R. D. Kyle.....	Jan. 8.
Council for Y. M. H. and K. Asso	1913	31 Union Sq., N. Y. C.....	75,000	7,000	3-8	Judge J. W. Mack....	F. M. Warburg.....	Nov.
Daughters of Am. Rev. Nat'l So.	1890	Washington, D. C.....	102,312	.....	2	Mrs. G. T. Guernsey..	Miss E. L. Crowell....	April 19.
Daughters of the Cincinnati....	1894	.....	148	.....	5	Mrs. Ruth Lawrence..	Mrs. R. E. Tucker....	Jan. 29.
Daughters of the King.....	1885	84 Bible House, N. Y. C.....	4,500	10-25c	5c	Mrs. Adam Denmead..	Miss E. E. Behlendorff	Oct.
Desc. Signers of Dec. of Indp...	1907	Philadelphia, Pa.....	300	20	3	W. G. McCabe.....	C. M. Kneass.....	July 3-4.
Dom. and For. Mis. S. P. S. C..	1821	281 4th Ave., N. Y. C.....	2,000,000	75	.....	Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle.	Rev. F. J. Clark.....	Dec., 2d Wed.
E. Car. Teachers' Train. School	1907	Greenville, N. Y.....	▪ 681	8	.....	R. H. Wright.....	C. W. Wilson.....	June, 1st week.
Educational Alliance.....	1893	197 East Broadway, N. Y. C..	.....	.....	.....	Samuel Greenbaum...	B. M. L. Ernst.....	.....
Educational Dramatic League..	1913	105 West 40th St., N. Y. C....	250	.....	5-50	Mrs. August Belmont.	Miss Rachel Crothers.	Feb., 1st Thurs.
Elks, B. P. O.....	1868	Dubuque, Ia.....	493,733	40,000	.....	B. A. Campbell.....	F. Robinson.....	July.
Epworth League, M. E. Ch.....	1889	740 Rush St., Chicago.....	1,000,000	187,688	.....	Bishop A. W. Leonard	C. E. Guthrie.....	Oct.
Eugenics Research Asso.....	1913	Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.....	180	.....	1	Madison Grant.....	H. H. Laughlin.....	July 19-20.
Extension Courses, Col. of N.Y.	1908	College of N. Y. C.....	4,200	.....	none..	S. P. Duggan.....	Paul Klepper.....	.....
Empire S. Soc. Sons Am. Rev..	1890	220 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	1,585	150	5	L. A. Ames.....	Maj. C. A. Du Bois..	April.
Family Altar League.....	1909	Chicago.....	60,000	.....	.....	Rev. W. E. Biederwolf	Rev. R. H. Taylor.....	.....
Farmers Ed. & Co-op. Un. of Am.	1902	Granettes, Ark.....	75,000	.....	2	C. S. Barrett.....	A. C. Davis.....	Nov., 3d Tues.
Farmers' Nat. Congress.....	.....	Washington, D. C.....	.....	.....	1	J. H. Kimble.....	J. H. Patten.....	.....
Fed. Coun. of C. of C. in Am...	1905	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C....	18,000,000	.....	.....	Rev. F. M. North....	Rev. C. S. Macfarland	Dec., 2d Wed.
Federated Neighborhood Asso..	1916	799 2d Ave., N. Y. C.....	.....	.....	.....	K. D. Widdemer.....	S. C. Clapp.....	.....
Federation of Teachers Asso....	1915	.....	49 assns.	.....	.....	J. W. Rafferty.....	O. M. Jones.....	May.
Fifth Ave. Association.....	1907	542 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.....	825	.....	20-1,000	R. G. Cooke.....	M. W. Hoppin.....	Feb., 2d Tues.
Friendly Aid Society.....	1892	246-48 East 34th St., N. Y. C..	.....	.....	.....	Hon. G. McAneny....	Miss Edith Kendall...	Jan., 3d Mon.
General Bd. of Religious Ed....	1912	289 4th Ave., N. Y. C.....	26	.....	.....	Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle.	Rev. W. E. Gardner..	Jan.
Gen. Con. of N. Jeru. in U. S. A.	1817	134 Bowdoin St., Boston.....	8,000	.....	.....	Rev. J. K. Smyth....	B. A. Whittemore....	May or June.
General Education Board.....	1902	61 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	17	.....	.....	Dr. Wallace Butterick	Dr. Abraham Flexner.	.....
Gen. Fed of Women's Clubs.....	1889	Portsmouth, N. H.....	2,000,000	.....	3	Mrs. J. E. Cowles....	Mrs. M. I. Wood.....	Spring.
Gen. Society of the War of 1812.	1894	10 Post Off. Sq., Boston, Mass.	575	.....	5	John Cadwalder.....	H. M. Leland.....	June, 1921.
Geological Society of America...	1888	Am. Mus. of Nat. History.....	395	.....	10	Dr. Whitman Cross...	Dr. E. O. Hovey.....	Wk. after Chris.
Georgia Soc. of the City of N. Y.	1900	120 Broadway, N. Y. C.....	150	4	10	C. B. Towns.....	Powell Crichton.....	March, last Sat.
German Soc. of the City of N. Y.	1784	147 4th Ave., N. Y. C.....	600	.....	10	Paul Lichtenstein....	Arend Behrens.....	Feb., last week.
Grand Encamp., K. T., U. S. A.	1816	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	252,566	.....	.....	Lee Stewart Smith....	Frank H. Johnson....	Sept.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Year of F'nding.	Headquarters.	No. of Members.	No. M'bers With Colors.	Annual M'mb. Fees.	President or Chief Executive.	Secretary.	Date of Annual Meeting.
Grand United Order of Odd Fel.	1843	Philadelphia, Pa.	250,000	.....	.....	Edward H. Morris	James F. Needham	Biennial, Sept.
Greenwich House	1902	27 Barrow St., N. Y. C.	87	50	$5–100	Judge Learned Hand	Walter G. Merritt	Jan., 1st Fri.
Gen. G'd Coun. R. & S. M., U. S.	1880	.....	102,000	.....	2c p. c.	Edward W. Wellington	Henry W. Mordhurst	Trien., 1st Fri.
Gramercy Neighborhood Asso.	1908	40 Irving Pl., N. Y. C.	2,000	300	25c100	Richard C. Jones	Mrs. Gertrude Duncan	Nov.
Grand Army of the Republic	1866	Indianapolis, Ind.	135,931	.....	1–5	Orlando W. Summers	Robert W. McBride	Aug. 18.
Gen. Fed. of W. C. Girl Scouts.	1912	527 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.	29,000	.....	25c	Mrs. J. E. Cowles	Mrs. F. D. Everett	Oct.
Baron de Hirsch Fund	1891	80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.	13	.....	.....	Eugene S. Benjamin	Max J. Kohler	Jan., 3d Sun.
Huguenot Soc. of America	1883	2 West 45th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	$5	William Mitchell	Mrs. J. M. Lawton	.....
Hebrew Free Loan Society	1892	108 Second Ave., N. Y. City	.....	.....	10 up	Julius J. Dukar	Simon Landres	Jan., last Sun.
Idaho State Teachers' Asso.	1885	Boise, Idaho	325	.....	1	O. O. Young	J. M. Wilson	Christmas week
Illuminating Engineering Soc.	1907	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	1,400	70	5–10	G. H. Stickney	Clarence L. Lair	Oct.
Indiana State Teachers' Asso.	1854	Indianapolis, Ind.	12,500	.....	1	Horace Ellis	Charles O. Williams	Oct., last week.
International Com. Y.M.C.A.	1844	347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	673,800	106,258	.....	A. E. Marling	Dr. J. R. Mott	May.
Inst. for Imp. Inst. Deaf Mutes.	1867	204 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.	.....	2	.....	Felix H. Levy	S. M. Newburger	Feb.
Inter. Asso of Women Teachers.	1906	Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. C.	10,000	.....	1	Mrs. G. C. Forsythe	Lillian I. Powers	Oct.
Intercollegiate Socialist Society.	1905	70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.	3,000	.....	2–25	J. G. Phelps Stokes	Dr. H. W. Laidler	April, 1st Mon.
International Forum Asso., Inc.	1918	1328 Broadway, N. Y. C.	250	.....	3 up	Rev. P. S. Grant	Rev. Harold A. Lynch	May.
Inter. Order of Good Templers.	1852	Glasgow, Scotland	612,997	.....	varies.	Edward Wavrinsky	Sam Honeyman	Triennial
International Reform Bureau	1895	206 Penn. Ave., S. E.	10,000	2	50c	Rev. Wedderspoon	Rev. H. Anstadt	Dec.
Int. Sunday School Asso.	1872	1416 Meliers Bldg., Chicago	20,000,000	.....	.....	E. K. Warren	Marion Lawrence	Quadriennial.
Interstate Cotton S'd Crush As.	....	Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	R. E. Montgomery	Robert Gibson	.....
Inventors Guild	1910	13 Park Row., N. Y. C.	.....	27	.....	Frank J. Sprague	Thomas Robins	Omit. dur. war.
Japan Society, Inc	1907	165 Broadway, N. Y. C.	1,350	.....	5–10	Lindsay Russell	Eugene C. Worden	Feb.
Jewish Pub. Society of Am.	1888	1201 N. Broad St., Phila.	15,000	.....	.....	Simon Miller	J. G. Dobsevage	March.
Jewish Protectory and Aid Soc.	1902	Hawthorne, N. Y.	2,000	131	.....	Mortimer L. Schiff	J. L. Lilienthal	Feb.
Jewish Uplift Society	1910	99 Nassau St., N. Y. C.	300	9	10	David Shapiro	Meyer Greenberg	May, 1st Tues.
John F. Slate Fund	1882	Charlottesville, Va.	.....	.....	.....	James H. Dillard	Miss G. C. Mann	April, 4th Wed.
Junior League of City of N. Y.	1900	42 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	1,030	.....	5	Mrs. W. Straight	Miss F. T. Riker	April, last Thu.
Jeames Foundation	1907	Charlottesville, Va.	.....	.....	.....	James H. Dillard	John T. Emlen	Jan., 4th Sat.
Kentucky Educational Asso.	1870	Louisville, Ky.	4,000	.....	1	Orville Stivers	R. E. Williams	April, last week.
Kings Daughters and Sons	1886	280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	58,000	.....	10c20c	Mrs. Robt. J. Reed	Miss Clara Morehouse	May.
Kips Boy Neighborhood Asso.	1913	799 Second Ave., N. Y. C.	1,000	.....	25–100	George Deboise	Sara C. Clapp	Feb., 2d week.
Knights of Columbus	1882	New Haven, Conn.	406,982	22,988	.....	James A. Flaherty	William J. McGinley	Aug., 1st Tues.
Knights of King Arthur	1893	Lebanon, N. H.	110,000	.....	1	Dr. Wm. B. Forbush	Bliss Forbush	.....
Knights of Pythias	1864	Minneapolis, Minn	712,653	40,000	45	John J. Brown	Fred E. Wheaton	Biennial.
League for National Unity	1917	1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	T. N. Vail	R. M. Easley	.....
Legal Aid Society	1876	239 Broadway, N. Y. C.	647	.....	10–20	Charles E. Hughes	C. P. Kitchell	Feb., 4th Thurs.
Life Saving Service	....	11 Broadway, N. Y. C.	1,565	238	..none	G. A. Thornmann	H. E. Smolen	May, 1st Wed.
Little Mothers' Aid Asso.	1890	236 2d Ave., N. Y. C.	425	.....	5	Mrs. Clarence Burns	Mrs. E. Van Beil	Nov., 1st Thurs
Los Angeles Teachers' Club	1909	Trinity Bldg., Los Angeles	1,000	.....	2	W. Van de Goorberg	Zoe McClure	May.
Louisiana Council of Education.	1914	Tulane University	15	.....	none.	W. B. Dinwiddie	G. C. Huckaby	April.
Lower Wall St. Busi. Men's Asso.	1833	96 Water St., N. Y. C.	300	.....	2	William Bayne, Jr.	Abram Wakeman	July 1st.
Luther League of America	1895	Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia	30,000	.....	10c	G. T. A. Anderson	Harry Hodges	.....
M. W. G. Lodge	1845	New York City	2,565	.....	50c	D. W. Parker	A. A. Schomburg	June, 1st Wed.
Maryland Society of New York.	1898	Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. C.	244	8	5–10	George B. Covington	R. J. Hollingsworth	Dec., 2d Mon.
Mathematical Asso. of America.	1915	27 King St., Oberlin, Ohio	1,056	35	3	E. V. Huntington	W. D. Cairns	Dec.
Merchants' Asso. of N. Y.	1897	233 Broadway, N. Y. C.	5,400	.....	50	W. F. Morgan	S. C. Mead	May.
Met. League of Sav. & L. Asso.	.....	Sec., 2161 Bathgate Ave., N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	J. B. Cronin	A. W. McEwan	.....
Military Order of Foreign Wars.	1894	45 Cedar & 15 Wall, N. Y. C.	400	.....	5	Col. W. G. Bates	Maj. R. A. de Russy	Dec.
Military Or. of the Loyal Legion	1860	Flanders Bldg., Phila., Pa.	7,000	.....	.....	Lieut. Gen. Young	Lieut. Col. Nicholson	Oct.
Minnesota Educational Asso.	1861	St. Paul, Minn	6,420	228	.....	I E. A. Freeman	E. D. Pennell	Nov.
Missionary Ed. Movement	1902	160 5th Ave., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	Samuel Thorne, Jr.	.....	Jan.
Mod. Language Asso. of Am.	1883	39 Kirkl'd St., Cambridge, Mass.	1,500	100	3	Edward C. Armstrong	W. G. Howard	Dec.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Year of F'nd-ing.	Headquarters.	No. of Members.	No. M'bers With Colors.	Annual M'mb. Fees.	President or Chief Executive.	Secretary.	Date of Annual Meeting.
Musical Art Society of N. Y.	1893	33 West 42d St., N. Y. C.	69	.....	.....	Eugene De Cano	J. S. Sheppard, Jr.	April, 3d Tues.
National Academy of Sciences	1863	Washington, D. C.	172	.....	$5	Charles D. Walcott	Arthur L. Day	April.
National Agricultural Society	1914	2 West 45th St., N. Y. C.	10,000	.....	3	Howard R. Smith	Robert Scoville	April.
National Americanization Com.	1915	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	Frank Trumbull	Francis W. Kellar	.....
Nat. Asso. of Audubon Socs.	1901	1974 Broadway, N. Y. C.	6,000	.....	5	William Dutcher	T. Gilbert Pearson	Oct., last Tues.
Nat. Asso. of Credit Men	1896	41 Park Row, N. Y. C.	24,569	.....	10–75	Silas J. Whitlock	J. H. Tregoe	June.
Nat. Asso. for Consttu'l Govt.	1914	Colorado Bldg., Washington	559	.....	2–5	Hon. D. J. Hill	Charles Ray Dean	May, 1st Sat.
Nat. Asso. of Naval Veterans	1887	727 Wash. Ave., Brooklyn	300	.....	.....	Com. F. E. Haskins	H. F. McCallum	July.
Nat. Asso. Patriotic Instructors	1911	Rochester, N. Y.	3,000	.....	1	Theodore C. Cazeau	Clinton R. Lyddon	.....
Nat. Asso. of Postmasters	.....	.....	.....	.....	$3	Colin M. Selph, St. L.	Eugene S. Shannon	After war.
N. Asso. Study & Ed. Ex. Child	1905	230 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.	10,000	.....	2	Theodore Stempfel	W. H. Groszmann	April.
Nat. One Cent Let. Post. Asso.	1910	Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.	6,000	.....	100	Charles W. Burrows	Geo. T. McIntosh	.....
Nat. Probation Association	1909	Albany, N. Y.	700	.....	2	Hon. C. W. Hoffman	Chas. L. Chute	May.
Nat. Reform Association	1863	Pub. Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	40,000	.....	1	H. C. Minton, L.L.D.	Jas. S. Martin, D.D.	Dec., 1st week.
Nat. Sculpture Society	1893	215 West 57th St., N. Y. C.	232	13	10	Paul W. Bartlett	Augustus Lukeman	Second Tues.
Nat. Soc. for Broader Education	1910	Carlisle, Pa.	298,000	22,561	none.	Guy Carleton Lee	H. H. Langsdorf	Jan., 1st Wed.
Nat. Soc Col. Dames of Am.	1892	Washington, D. C.	9,000	.....	.....	Mrs. J. R. Lamar	Mrs. Chas. R. Miller	Biennial, May.
Nat. Soc. Sons Am. Revolution	1889	Smithsonian Institution	16,000	1,000	2–5	Louis A. Ames	A. Howard Clark	May, 3d Mon.
Nat. Soc. for Vocational Ed.	1906	140 West 42d St., N. Y. C.	1,500	.....	2–25	Dr. David Snedden	May Allinson	Feb.
Nat. Spiritualists Asso. U. S. A.	1893	Washington, D. C.	600 So.& C.	.....	25c	Dr. George P. Warne	George W. Kates	Oct., 3d week.
Nat. Tuberculosis Asso.	1904	381 4th Ave., N. Y. C.	4,200	.....	5	Dr. David R. Lyman	Dr. Henry B. Jacobs	June.
Nat. Women's C. T. U.	1874	Evanston, Ill.	500,000	.....	1	Miss Anna A. Gordon	Mrs. Frances P. Pariss	Spring.
Nat. Com. Mental Hygiene, Inc.	1909	50 Union Sq., N. Y. C.	86	.....	none.	Dr. L. F. Barker	C. W. Beers	Feb.
Naval History Society	1909	35 West 42d St., N. Y. C.	600 150	5	.....	Robt. M. Thompson	Robt. W. Neeser	Dec.
New England Soc. in City N. Y.	1805	43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.	1,077	.....	5	Dr. E. L. Partridge	Harry A. Cushing	Dec., 1st Tues.
New Haven Teachers League	1907	Meet in High School Audi.	760	15	1	Carolyn Merchant	Helen L. Gilbert	Mch., 4th Mon.
New Jersey Teachers Asso.	1896	Trenton, N. J.	12,000	.....	50c	Henry M. Cressman	H. J. Neal	Christmas wk.
New York Academy of Med.	1847	21 West 43d St., N. Y. C.	1,642	280	20	W. B. James, M. D.	R. S. Hayne	Nov., 3d Thurs.
New York Academy of Sciences.	1817	Am. Museum of Nat. History	830	.....	10	E. E. Smith, M. D.	R. W. Tower, Ph. D.	Dec., 3d Mon.
New York Asso. for the Blind	1906	111 East 59th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	25	Dr. J. H. Finley	Winifred Holt	Dec., 2d Thurs.
N. Y. Ag. Prin. & Teachers Asso	1911	Syracuse University, N. Y.	85	15	1	H. B. Allen	G. A. Bricker	Dec.
N. Y. Asso. Imp. Cond. Poor	1843	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	35	8	10	C. N. Bliss, Jr.	F. B. Kirkbride	Nov., 4th Wed.
Nat. Auto. Chamb. Com., Inc.	1913	7 East 42d St., N. Y. C.	115	.....	.....	Charles Clifton	C. C. Hauch	June, 1st Thurs.
Nat. Child Labor Com., Inc.	1904	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	10,000	.....	2–5	Dr. Felix Adler	Owen R. Lovejoy	.....
Nat. Christ. L. Prom. of Purity	1887	5 East 12th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	1	Elizabeth B. Grannis	J. B. McClelland	March.
Nat. Collegiate Athletic Asso.	1905	.....	86 Colleges	.....	25	Brig. Gen. P. E. Pierce	Prof. F. W. Nicolson	Christmas wk.
Nat. Commission of Fine Arts	1910	Washington, D. C.	14	.....	.....	Charles Moore	Col. C. S. Redley	Call of Chair.
Nat. Com. on Pris. & Pris. Labor	1910	Washington, D. C.	2,000	.....	5	Adolph Lewisohn	J. R. Jaffray	April, 1st Mon.
Nat. Conference on Social Work	1874	315 Plymouth Ct., Chicago	4,000	.....	3–25	Miss J. C. Lathrop	William T. Cross	May or June.
Nat. Council Congr. Churches	1871	14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.	700	.....	.....	Rev. W. Horace Day	Rev. H. C. Herring	Biennial.
Nat. Council of Women Voters	1910	Tacoma, Wash.	5,000	.....	1	Mrs. E. S. De Voe	Mrs. W. W. Seymore	Aug.
Nat. Geographic Society	1888	Washington, D. C.	675,000	110000	2	O. H. Tittman	G. H. Grosvenor	Jan., 2d Fri.
Nat. Grange	1867	Washington, D. C.	.....	.....	1.20	Oliver Wilson	C. M. Freeman	Nov.
Nat. Home for Disab. Vol. Sol.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Capt. J. C. Nelson	Hon. J. S. Catherwood	.....
Nat. Home Guard of U. S.	1916	34 West 28th St., N. Y. C.	40,000	233	25c	Miss Theodore Booth	Miss Margery Wells	June 6.
Nat. Housewife's League	1911	175 West 88th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	10c	Mrs. Julian Heath	Mrs. Sara O. West	.....
Nat. Housing Association	1910	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	884	.....	5	Robert W. de Forest	Lawrence Vieller	Oct.
Nat. Industrial Traffic League	1907	5 N. La Salle St., Chicago	500	.....	25–100	G. M. Freer	O. F. Bell	Nov.
Nat. Institute of Inventors	.....	53 Park Row, N. Y. C.	1,800	.....	5–10	Lawrence A. Subers	Dr. J. F. C. Luhan	May.
Nat. Inst. of Social Sciences	1912	225 5th Ave., N. Y. C.	907	45	5	Emory R. Johnson	Thomas P. Harris	Jan., 3d Fri.
Nat. Model License League	1907	Louisville, Ky.	Varies	.....	25	T. M. Gilmore	W. H. Woodson	Dec. 16.
Nat. Municipal League	1894	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,432	.....	5–25	Lawson Purdy	C. R. Woodruff	June.
Nat. Negro Business League	1900	Tuskegee Institute, Alabama	.....	.....	2	J. C. Napier	Emmett J. Scott	Aug.

Name of Organization.	Year of F'nd-ing.	Headquarters.	No. of Members.	No. M'bers With Colors.	Annual M'mb. Fees.	President or Chief Executive.	Secretary.	Date of Annual Meeting.
N. Y. Asso. of Women Workers.	1885	35 East 30th St., N. Y. C.	2,700	.....	$3	Mrs. Kenneth Muir	Miss Helene Stern	April, 3d Weds.
N. Y. Bible Society	1866	66 Bible House, N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	J. C. West	G. W. Carter, Ph. D.	Oct., 3d Tues.
N. Y. Asso. of Women Prin.	1918	.....	148	.....	10	O. M. Jones	S. A. Rhodes	Feb., 2d Thurs.
N. Y. Genea. and Biog. Soc.	1869	226 West 58th St., N. Y. C.	572	.....	10	C. W. Bonra	H. R. Drowne	Feb. 2d Fri.
N. Y. Electrical Society	1881	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	991	.....	3	A. L. Doremus	G. H. Guy	June.
N. Y. Historical Society	1804	170 Central Pk. West, N. Y. C.	839	18	10	J. A. Weekes	Stuyvesant Fish	Jan., 1st Tues.
N. Y. Mission Society	1827	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	30	.....	.....	A. F. Schauffler, D.D.	H. L. Smith	Dec. 2d Wed.
N. Y. Peace Society	1815	70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.	400	.....	5	Andrew Carnegie	C. H. Levermore	Jan., last Wed.
N. Y. P. E. City Mission	1831	38 Bleecker St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	Rev. Dr. C. P. Tinker	H. P. Robbins	Nov.
N. Y. Soc. Or. Found. & Patr'ts.	.....	44 Wall St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	H. S. Kissam	B. De Belxedon	.....
N. Y. Soc. Prev. Cruelty Child'n.	1875	297 4th Ave., N. Y. C.	2,800	17	$10	J. D. Lindsay	G. G. Haven	.....
N. Y. Southern Society	1886	165 Broadway, N. Y. C.	1,017	150	10	W. A. Barber	A. A. Springs	Mch., 1st Thurs
N. Y. State L. Sav. & L. Asso.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. Nautical School	1874	Hall of Records, N. Y. C.	100	500	none.	Capt. M. H. Tracy	Louis Weichum	Wed. ev. sec. w.
N. Y. Teachers Asso.	1841	Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N. Y.	9,000	2300	1.50	H. S. Wect	R. S. Seanny	Nov.
Non-Smokers Prot. L. of Am.	1911	101 West 72d St., N. Y. C.	5,000	.....	.....	C. G. Pease, M. D.	Eugenio di Perani	Jan., 3d Thurs.
N. Dak. Education Asso., Inc.	1887	Bismarck, N. Dak.	.....	.....	1	R. M. Black	W. E. Parsons	Oct. or Nov.
Northfield Con. & Sum. Schools.	1880	East Northfield, Mass.	.....	.....	.....	W. R. Moody	A. G. Moody	June 1 to Sept. 1
North. Baptist Con., Inc. S.B.C.	1908	5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis.	1,338,759	183400	1	F. W. Ayer	Rev. W. C. Bitting	May, 3d Wed.
Ohio Society of N. Y.	1885	Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y. C.	949	75	15	Hon. M. T. Herrick	D. H. Bates, Jr.	Nov. 29.
Old Guard Vet. Bat. of N. Y.	1826	229 West 51st St., N. Y. C.	200	12	36	Maj. E. H. Snyder	Capt. Vredenburgh	Mch., 3d Wed.
Oratorio Society of N. Y.	1873	1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.	300	9	2	C. M. Schwab	C. J. Oliphant	May.
Order of Indian Wars of U. S.	1896	Washington, D. C.	173	173	2	Maj. Gen. Humphrey	Col. C. C. Walcutt, Jr.	March.
Order of Washington	1895	Washington, D. C.	150	.....	10	C. H. Stockton, R. A.	A. Barbour	Feb. 22.
Pan Am. Soc. of the U. S., Inc.	1912	15 Broad St., N. Y. C.	540	50	5	J. B. Moore	H. E. Bard	Feb., 2d Mon.
Parli. of Peace & Univ. Broth'd.	1913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I. H. Fussell	.....
Patriotic Order Sons of Am.	1847	1617 N. Broad St., Philadelphia	199,500	37440	8 to 21	W. J. Keaps	C. H. Stees	Sept. 24, 25.
Pennsylvania Society	1903	249 West 13th St., N. Y. C.	1,570	250	5	J. M. Beck	Barr Ferree	April, 3d Tues.
Philadelphia Teachers' Asso.	1904	55th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.	5,359	136	1	Dr. F. E. Baker	Miss E. M. Renshaw	May, 2d Frl.
Philharmonic Society of N. Y.	1842	Carnegie Hall, N. Y.	1,000	.....	10	.....	F. F. Leifels	April, 1st Mon.
Presbyterian Ed. Asso. of the So.	1914	122 So. 4th St., Louisville, Ky.	120	20	2	H. H. Sweets, D.D.	W. Dinwiddie, LL.D.	July.
Prison Asso. of N. Y.	1846	135 East 15th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	5	Eugene Smith	O. F. Lewis	Jan., 3d Thurs.
Prof. Chauffeurs Club of Am.	1903	240 West 55th St., N. Y. C.	402	44	12	V. D. Bell	Albert Schustek	June, 1st Tues.
Prof. Women's League	1893	1999 Broadway, N. Y. C.	300	.....	7.50	Mrs. H. W. Ritchie	Alice Brain	May, 2d Mon.
Prohibition Nat. Com.	1869	619 Hearst Bldg., Chicago	500,000	.....	.....	V. G. Hinshaw	F. E. Beauchamp	.....
Public Ed. Asso. of Buffalo	1914	706 Niagara Life Bldg.	411	5	1	H. G. Breed, Jr	W. P. Haines	April, 3d Tues.
Religious Education Asso.	1903	1440 East 57th St., Chicago.	3,100	.....	3	S. A. Eliot, LL.D.	H. F. Cope, A.M.	March 17-19.
Reor. Ch. Jesus Christ of L. D. S.	1830	Lamoni, Ia.	90,000	1000	.....	F. M. Smith, Ph.D.	R. S. Salyards	April 6.
Rockefeller Foundation	1913	61 Broadway, N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	G. E. Vincent	E. R. Embree	Feb., Wed.
Russell Sage Foundation	1907	130 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	9 trust.	4	none.	Mrs. Russell Sage	J. M. Glenn	Nov., last Mon.
St. David's Soc. of State of N. Y.	1841	289 4th Ave., N. Y. C.	210	5	5	C. E. Hughes	G. M. Lewis	Mch., 3d Mon.
St. George's Soc. of N. Y.	1770	72 Wall St., N. Y. C.	1,030	50	10	C. C. Bayley	R. C. Rathcorns	Jan. 23.
Safety First Society	1913	19 East 40th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	1	C. L. Bernheimer	H. L. Reed	.....
Salvation Army	1865	122 West 14th St., N. Y. C.	45,000	2000	.....	Comm. E. Booth	Col. Wm. Peart	.....
Santa Claus Asso., Inc.	1906	1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.	10,000	.....	none.	J. D. Gluck	S. A. Barry	Aug.
School Garden Asso. of Am.	1904	124 West 30th St.	.....	.....	1	Van E. Kilpatrick	E. R. Pyrtle	Feb. and July.
Socialist Party	1901	803 W. Madison St., Chicago.	100,000	.....	3	Morris Hillquit	Adolph Germer	.....
Societas Rosicruciana in Am.	1911	712 West 180th St., N. Y. C.	.....	11	6	.....	A. B. Allen, M. D.	Dec., 3d Fri.
Soc. of the Army of the Potomac	1869	46 Willow St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	800	.....	2	Col. Andrew Cowan	Gen. H. C. King	Oct.
Soc. of Automotive Engs., Inc.	1905	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	3,500	282	5–15	C. E. Kettering	C. F. Clarkson	Jan.
Soc. of Beaux Arts Architects.	1894	126 East 75th St., N. Y. C.	261	85	15	Thomas Hastings	W. L. Bottomley	Wk. bef. Thank.
Soc. of Chemical Industry	.....	52 East 41st St., N. Y. C.	1,450	.....	7.35	C. E. Sholes	Dr. Allen Rogers	July.
Soc. of Electrical Develop., Inc.	1912	29 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	1,250	.....	.....	H. L. Doherty	James Smieton, Jr.	May, 2d Tues.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

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Soc. of Mayflower Descendants.	1894	44 East 23d St., N. Y. C.	697	50	5	Thomas Denny	J. P. H. Perry	Nov. 21.
Soc. Promotion of Engr. Ed.	1893	Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.	1,500	.....	4	M. S. Ketchum	F. L. Bishop	June.
Soc. of A. & N. Con. States Md.	1871	409 N. Charles St., Baltimore	760	.....	1	Lieut. McH. Howard	Capt. W. L. Ritter	Dec., 1st Tues.
Soc. of the Army of the Tenn.	1865	4th Nat. Bk. Bldg., Cincinnati.	274	.....	1	Gen. S. Fallows	Smith Heckenlooper	.....
Soc. of Col. Wars—Sta. F., N. Y.	1892	43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.	1,000	135	5	Col. D. C. Falls	Fred Dwight	Dec. 19.
Soc. Inst. First Aid to Injured.	1882	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	50,000	.....	.....	Bayard Tuckerman	L. F. Bishop, M. D.	Feb. 1.
Societe Nationale des Professeurs Francais en Amerique	1904	100 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. C.	301	25	4–6	Augusta George	Eugene Maloubior	Dec. 23.
Soc. for the Prevention of Crime	1878	50 Union Sq., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	C. E. Bruce, M. D.	T. D. Kenneson	Nov.
Sons of Confederate Veterans.	1896	Memphis, Tenn.	150,000	40000	2	E. G. Baldwin	N. B. Forrest	May or June.
Sons of the Revolution	1883	Sec., Princeton, N. J.	8,000	800	vary.	J. M. Montgomery	Prof. Wm. Libbey	April 19—3 yr.
Southern Baptist Convention.	1845	Atlanta, Ga.	2,844,301	225000	.....	J. B. Gambrell, D.D.	O. F. Gregory	May 19.
Southern Medical Asso.	1906	Empire Bldg., Birmingham	6,000	.....	$3	Dr. L. F. Barker	Dr. Seale Harris	Nov.
Southern Philatelic Asso.	1894	1240 8th St., Washington	1,900	75	60c	C. W. Kissinger	A. E. Gorham	Aug.
Sov. G. L. Ind. O. of Odd Fel.	1819	25 N. Liberty St., Baltimore	2,203,401	.....	.....	F. C. Goudy	J. B. Goodman	Sept., 3d Mon.
State Indus. Accident Com.	1914	741 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. C.	3 comm.	2	.....	C. D. Wagaman	H. C. Hill	.....
Scottish Rite of F. M. Sup. C.	1813	Boston, Mass.	1,244	.....	.....	Bartow Smith	J. H. Codding	Sept., 3d Tues.
Symphony Soc. of N. Y. C.	1878	Acolian Hall, N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	H. H. Flagler	Richard Welling	May.
Teachers' Council	1913	500 Park Ave., N. Y. C.	45	.....	.....	Magnus Gross	A. M. Marshall	Jan., 2d Fri.
Telephone Pioneers of Am.	1911	195 Broadway, N. Y. C.	1,400	.....	2	T. N. Vail	R. H. Starrett	.....
Tennessee Soc. in N. Y.	1905	.....	250	40	10	Dr. J. J. King	N. P. Cullom	Jan. 8.
Travelers Aid Soc.	1905	465 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.	.....	4	.....	W. F. Morgan	Mrs. E. C. Harris	Feb., 3d week.
Tree Planting Asso. of N. Y.	1898	Museum of Nat Hist., N. Y. C.	250	.....	5	Dr. Stephen Smith	J. L. Delafield	Jan., 1st Mon.
Union Soc. of the Civil War	.....	Sec., 65 Park Row, N. Y. C.	230	15%	2–5	Paul Dana	W. R. Jones	Jan., 4th Thurs.
United Confederate Veterans.	1889	New Orleans, La.	50,000	none.	10c	Gen. G. P. Harrison	Maj. Gen. Mickle	Sept.
United Daughters of the Confed.	1894	Sec., Ardmore, Okla.	.....	.....	.....	Miss Poppenheim	Mrs. L. H. Walcott	.....
United Hospital Fund of N. Y.	1879	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	94	.....	.....	Robert Olyphant	F. D. Greene	Jan., 2d Mon.
United Soc. of Christian End.	1881	41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston	4,000,000	140000	none.	Rev. F. E. Clark	William Shaw	Summer.
United Spanish War Veterans.	.....	229 Farwell Bldg., Detroit.	150,000	70000	.....	H. W. Busch	J. A. Falvey	Sept. 3, 4, 5.
United States Brewers Asso.	1862	50 Union Sq., N. Y. C.	700 corp	5000	.....	C. W. Fungespar	H. F. Fox	Fall.
Univ. Brother. & Theoso. Soc.	1875	Point Loma, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. H. Fussell	.....
Universalist Gen. Convention.	1791	Boston, Mass.	53,651	.....	.....	Rev. L. S. McCallester	Rev. W. H. Skeets	Oct., biennial.
University Settlement Soc.	1886	184 Eldridge St., N. Y.	3,000	15	5–100	H. W. Taft	R. G. Mead	April.
Vacation Asso., Inc.	1911	38 West 39th St., N. Y. C.	4,000	5	1	Miss Robinson Smith	Mrs. W. Baker	Jan., 3d Tues.
Vet. Corps of Artillery, N. Y. S.	1790	71st Regiment Armory	400	50	5	Gen. A. B. Gardiner	H. S. Sayers	Feb. 22.
Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S.	1899	Bakewell Bldg., Pittsburgh	8,000	500	3–5	W. E. Ralston	H. I. Arnold	Aug.
Virginians, The	1889	32 Liberty St., N. Y. C.	243	20	5–10	J. P. East	J. N. Dunlop	Nov., 1st Sat.
Veteran Firemen's Asso.	1884	220 East 59th St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	1	Daniel Bradley	G. C. Rhcinhardt	Mo., 1st Mon.
Women's Prison Asso.	1854	110 2d Ave., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. C. D. Nash	Mrs. F. S. Losch	.....
Women's Trade Union League.	1903	7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.	350	.....	.....	Rose Schneiderman	Maud Swarty	March.
Working Girls' Vacation Soc.	1885	105 East 22d St., N. Y. C.	.....	.....	1	Mrs. Wm. Herbert	Miss A. E. Roelker	Marcb.
Working Women's Prot. Union.	1863	9 East 8th St., N. Y. C.	11	.....	.....	Dr. H. D. Chapin	A. M. Hudnut	Nov. 1.
World's Purity Federation	1899	La Crosse, Wis.	2,000	.....	2.50	B. S. Steadwell	L. E. Brownell	Nov.
Y. M. C. A.	1852	215 West 23d St., N. Y. C.	27,026	7000	5–15	W. F. Morgan	W. F. Diack	Jan., 3d Mon.
Y. M. H. A.	.....	148 East 92d St., N. Y. C.	2,200	200	3–5	Justice I. Lehman	E. H. Paul	Jan., 4th Sun.
Y. W. C. A.	1866	600 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.	373,599	.....	varies.	Mrs. M. P. Harford	Mabel Cratty	.....
Y. W. H. A.	1902	31 West 110th St., N. Y. C.	3,500	.....	1	Mrs. Israel Unterberg	Mrs. R. F. Schwartz	Feb.

STATISTICS OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

According to a bulletin of the Census Bureau, there are in the United States (the data were collected in 1917), 37,091 firemen in paid departments—5,913 in New York; 2,060 in Chicago; 1,208 in Philadelphia; 1,094 in Boston; and 821 in St. Louis. Total number of pumping engines—1,720, of which 401 were motor engines; chemical engines, 167; hose wagons, 2,447; ladder trucks, 1,001; water towers, 62; horses, 7,535; autos, 948; wagons, 1,124; fire boats, 44; fire stations, 2,733. The fire boats are distributed as follows: New York, 10; Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 2; Baltimore, 2; Buffalo, 3; San Francisco, 2; Milwaukee, 4; Washington, 1; Seattle, 2; Portland, Ore., 2; Portland, Me., 1; Mobile, 1; Galveston, 1; Wilmington, N. C., 1.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Location.	Date of Estab.	No. Members		Initiat'n Fees.		Annual Dues.		President.	Secretary.	No. of M'bers. With Col'rs.
			Resident.	Non-Resi.	Resident.	Non-Resi.	Resident.	Non-Resi.			
ATLANTA.											
Atlanta Athletic	37 Auburn Ave	1898	1,065	227	$50	$25	$60	$12	J. W. Bachman	J. T. North	327
Capital City	Peachtree St	1883	866	250	100	50	60	10	J. D. Robinson	E. R. Austin	58
BALTIMORE.											
Baltimore	2 W. Madison St	1879	435	75	100	25	75	37.50	S. S. McKim	F. H. Burns	111
Maryland	1 E. Eager St										
University	801 N. Charles St	1887	361	58	50		50	25	Dr. W. H. Welch	Albert H. Buck	39
BOSTON.											
Algonquin	217 Com'wealth Ave	1886	750	105	100	50	100	50	C. H. Taylor	E. D. Fullerton	15
Harvard	374 Com'wealth Ave		2,787	1,621					Odin Roberts	S. M. Williams	1,048
St. Botolph	4 Newbury St	1880	452	150	50	25	60	30	Henry Le Favour	T. T. Baldwin	85
Somerset	42 Beacon St	1852	600	50	200		125		Wm. Hooper	Samuel Hammond	84
Tavern	4 Boylston St	1884	125	70	50	50	100	25	H. L. Higginson	Hobken Alfote	30
Tennis and Racquet	939 Boylston	1902	500	135	200	200	125	62.50	S. H. Hooper	G. D. Wells	196
Union	8 Park St	1863	756	99	200	100	125	62.50	E. P. Saltonstall	R. D. Weston	85
University	270 Beacon St	1891	340	109	50	25	100	30	W. M. Butler	E. R. Houghton	65
BUFFALO.											
Buffalo	388 Delaware Ave	1867	700	200	150	75	75	37.50	James Mitchell	A. B. Wright	45
Saturn	417 Delaware Ave	1885	400	50	50	25	80	40	W. W. Smith	E. B. McKenna	80
University Club	546 Delaware Ave	1894	283	116	25	10	48	10	E. H. Butler	J. N. Mandeville	110
CHICAGO.											
Chicago	400 S. Michigan Ave	1869	850	350	300	150	125	62.50	W. F. Blair	W. J. Louderback	100
Union League	69 W. Jackson St	1879	1,859	516	300	150	100	50	F. H. Scott	C. M. Trowbridge	54
University	76 E. Monroe St	1887	1,801	815	200	50	100	35	J. E. Otis	H. J. Dunbaugh	521
CHARLESTON, S. C.											
Carolina Yacht	East Bay	1883	234	40	10	10	25	10	Com. P. Macmillan	R. F. Fraser	50
CINCINNATI.											
Queen City	7th & Elm Sts., s.w.c.	1874	450	91	100	50	115	30	Lawrence Maxwell	G. W. Lewis	24
University	B'way & 4th St	1907	326	62	25	None.	50	10	C. P. Taft	M. M. Shoemaker	104
CLEVELAND.											
Union	1211 Euclid Ave	1872	860	150	400	100	120	48	C. E. Adams	W. G. Brown	65
University	3813 Euclid Ave	1898	560	77		25	60	25	J. M. Gundry	Phelps Crum	144
DETROIT.											
Detroit Athletic	John R. & Madison	1913	2,500	750	300	100	100	50	John Kelsey	C. A. Hughes	240
Detroit	Fort and Cass Sts	1883	750	154	350	50	100	40	F. W. Blair	Ralph Stone	69
GARRISON FOREST, MD.											
Green Spring Valley Hunt		1890	298		50		50		Judge Allan McLean	A. R. Stuart	79
LOS ANGELES.											
California	5th and Hill Sts	1887	710	131	500	500	96	48	Oscar Lawler	Hansiu Moore	44
Jonathan	6th and Main Sts	1895	749	231	100	50	72	30	W. A. Stewart	R. A. Heffner	21
University	6th and Hill Sts., s.w.c	1898	575	58	100	50	60	24	R. V. Reppy	L. J. Smith	121
MINNEAPOLIS.											
Minikahda		1898	865	45	350	40	80	20	H. H. Hankinson	H. C. Mackall	45
Minneapolis	S. 2d Ave. and 8th	1912	2,500	500	100	25	60	15	G. K. Belden	G. W. Webster	250
NEW ORLEANS.											
Audubon	Walnut St	1898	250	5	50		50		W. J. Penick	F. C. Johnson	24
Carnival German	Cotton Exchange Bldg	1882	125	25	25	25	25	25	F. B. Hayne	J. T. Debereux	50
Louisiana	110 Carondelet St	1874	118						J. G. O'Kelley	Benj. Crump, Jr.	14
Southern Yacht	W. E., Lake, Pont	1849	1,200	27	25	25	18	10	Com. P. S. Benedict	W. H. Parham	100
Stratford	313 St. Charles St	1896	112						A. M. Pratt	H. J. S. Harris	24

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Date of Estab.	No. Members		Initiat'n Fees.		Annual Dues.		President.	Secretary.	No. of M'brs. With Col'rs.
			Resident.	Non-Resi.	Resident.	Non-Resi.	Resident.	Non-Resi.			
PHILADELPHIA.											
Art	220 S. Broad St	1887	700	126	$100	$100	$100	$50	T. H. Fenton	S. W. Cooper	54
Markham	212 S. 15th St	1891	140	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	G. D. Rosengarten	L. Young	70
Penn	720 Locust St	1875	174	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Charlemagne Tower	C. J. Cohen	6
Philadelphia	1501 Walnut St	1834	550	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	C. B. Newbold	S. W. Keith	170
Princeton	1223 Locust St	1898	388	285	10	.....	18	5	Malcolm Lloyd, Jr.	W. W. N. Righter	143
St. Anthony	32 S. 22d St	1888	83	32	20	10	35	12	F. W. Hipple	P. D. Taylor	46
Union League	Broad and Sanson	1862	2,900	None	300	.....	100	.....	W. C. Sproul	J. W. Hamer	190
University	1510 Walnut St	1881	900	220	100	50	60	30	John Cadwalder	A. H. Carver	333
PITTSBURGH.											
Duquesne	325 6th Ave	1873	1,496	485	500	200	100	50	A. W. Mellon	C. W. Kibben	70
Pittsburgh	425 Penn Ave	1879	230	53	100	100	150	75	H. R. Rea	J. F. Byers	44
University	Grant Blvd. nr. 5th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PORTLAND, ORE.											
Irvington	22d and Thompson	1900	750	None	15	None	6–12	None	W. J. Hofmann	R. G. E. Cornish	22
Multnomah Amateur Ath	Chapman & Salmon	1891	3,150	833	10–25	10–25	5–36	3–18	W. W. Banks	Harry Fischer	762
University	275 6th St	1894	347	74	50	25	60	12	R. T. Platt	Dr. G. Norman	80
PROVIDENCE.											
Agawam Hunt	East Providence	.....	500	72	80	40	40	20	W. W. White	B. M. Smith	55
Art	11 Thomas St	1880	481	41	15	15	10	5	S. R. Burleigh	G. L. Cooke	8
Hope	6 Benevolent St	1875	250	90	100	50	100	50	.....	N. S. Campbell	40
University	219 Benefit St	1899	398	70	50	15	35	10	J. H. Appleton	C. C. Remington	65
RICHMOND.											
Commonwealth	401 W. Franklin St	1890	452	143	100	10	50	25	E. G. Leigh, Jr	L. D. Aylett	87
Westmoreland	601 E. Grace St	1877	439	242	100	.....	48	25	J. S. Eggleston	R. A. Lancaster	43
ST. LOUIS.											
Noonday	319 N. 4th St	1893	475	64	50	25	60	30	C. L. Holman	E. L. Ray	26
Racquet	476 N. Kingshighway	1897	375	60	200	50	100	50	S. W. Fordyce	E. T. Williams	57
St. Louis	3663 Lindell St	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ST. PAUL.											
University	Summit and Ramsey	1910	350	320	100	15	50	10	A. W. Lindeke	P. J. Beale	185
SAN FRANCISCO.											
Family	545 Powell	1907	212	68	200	125	90	30	R. M. Pike	J. R. Gwynn	28
Olympic	524 Post St	1860	2,263	327	150	50	60	25	W. H. Humphrey	F. J. Foran	708
SAVANNAH.											
Chatham Hunt	.....	1906	8	1	75	75	25	25	F. M. Chisholm	H. D. Stevens, Jr	.....
SEATTLE.											
College	422 Seneca St	1910	295	45	25	15	42	12	D. A. Nicholson	V. A. Kelley	87
WASHINGTON, D. C.											
Alibi	1806 I St., n. w	1883	56	.....	75	.....	38	.....	Maj. Marcellus Bailey	J. F. Wilkins	15
Army and Navy	1627 I St., n. w	1891	886	4,915	50	50	60	5	George Richards	Capt. H. C. McLean	All
Cosmos	1520 H st., n. w	1878	700	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. P. Davis	D. L. Hazard	.....
Metropolitan	1700 H St., n. w	.....	650	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	Woodbury Blair	J. F. Wilkens	.....
University	15th and I St., n. w	1904	1,000	676	50	12	50	10	M. M. Parker	J. M. Chamberlin	125
WILMINGTON.											
Wilmington	1103 Market St	1877	209	32	50	25	50	25	T. F. Bayard	S. D. Townsend	11
WHITE BEAR, ME.											
W. B. Golf and Yacht	Dellwood	1887	250	159	100	None	75	25	H. H. Bigelow	W. S. McCurdy	49
OAKLAND, CAL.											
Athenian-Nile	410 14th St	1883	400	35	100	25	60	12	H. E. Miller	T. W. Bell	36

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

WHILE the penalties for homicide are not precisely uniform throughout the various States of the Union, except for the continuance or the abolishment of capital punishment, they are similar. With regard to other serious crimes, likewise, differences are more seeming than real. Felonies, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, are in some States subdivided into degrees, first, second, third and even fourth; while in others there is a single general classification. Where there is no subdivision into degrees, however, the modifying of penalties by reason of attending circumstances, results in the same effect as though there were degrees.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Treason—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for not less than 5 years, fine of not less than $10,000, or death. Misprision of treason consists in general of having knowledge of, concealing and not disclosing the treason of others. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 7 years, and fine of not more than $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment. Rebellion or insurrection is the inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in armed resistance to the execution of the laws by two or more. The penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATES, PROVIDED FOR IN THE VARIOUS STATE PENAL CODES.

Murder in the First Degree may be generally defined to be the unlawful, intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

The penalty for murder in the first degree by the Federal Statutes is death by hanging. Hanging is also the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Death by hanging or life imprisonment in Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, West Virginia and Wyoming, Alaska and Porto Rico. In Illinois, hanging or imprisonment, not less than 14 years to life. In Texas hanging, or any term of imprisonment not less than 5 years. Death by electricity in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Death by electricity or life imprisonment in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Life imprisonment in Arizona, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin. In Nevada and in Utah the penalty may be death or life imprisonment; if death, the convicted person may choose between hanging or shooting.

Murder in the second degree is punished in the Federal Constitution by imprisonment for not less than 10 years to life. The same penalty, not less than 10 years up to life is imposed in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah. Not less than 10 (the statutes not mentioning life imprisonment) is the penalty in Alabama, California, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Washington and Porto Rico. Life imprisonment is the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont. The statutes of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas have no second degree murder classification. In Arkansas the penalty is from 5 to 21 years; Maryland, 5 to 18; Michigan and New Hampshire, any term of years to life; no minimum term mentioned. New Jersey, not over 30; New Mexico, 3 or more; New York, not less than 20 up to life; North Carolina, 2 to 30; North Dakota, 10 to 30; Pennsylvania, not over 20; Tennessee, 10 to 20; Virginia and West Virginia, 5 to 18; Wisconsin, 14 to 25; Wyoming, not less than 20 up to life; Alaska, not less than 15; Hawaii, 20 up to life; District of Columbia, not less than 20 up to life.

In Colorado the death sentence is not imposed where the conviction is had on circumstantial evidence, nor on one under 18 years of age. In Delaware the jury may recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character or intentionally in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Penalties for manslaughter vary, scarcely any two States fixing precisely the same. Many of the States do not subdivide into first and second. Where there is but the single heading the penalties are as follows: California (not over 10), Connecticut (not over 10 years and fine of $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Florida (not over 20 or $5,000), Idaho (not over 10), Illinois (any term up to life fixed by the Division of Pardons and Paroles), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (not over 8 and $1,000), Louisiana) not over 20 and $2,000), Maine (not over 20 and $1,000, or both), Maryland (not over 10 or $500), Massachusetts (not over 20), Michigan (15 or not over $1,000), Mississippi (not over 20 and $500), Montana (not over 10), Nebraska (1-10), Nevada (not over 10), New Jersey (not over 10), New Mexico (1-10), North Carolina (4 months to 20 years), Ohio (1-20), Oregon (1-15 and $5,000), Rhode Island (not over 20), South Carolina (2-30), Texas (2-5, Vermont (not less than 1 up to life or $1,000), Virginia (1-15, Washington (not over 20 and fine), Wyoming (1-20), Alaska (1-15), District of Columbia (not over 15, or $1,000, or both). Where two degrees are specified the penalty for mansiaughter in the first is: Alabama (1-10), Arizona (not over 10), Arkansas (2-7), Colorado (1-8), Georgia (1-20), Kansas (5-21), Kentucky (2-21), Minnesota (5-20), Missouri (not less than 5), New Hampshire (not over 30), New York (not over 20), North Dakota (5-15), Oklahoma (not less than 4), Pennsylvania (not over 12 and $1,000), South Dakota (not less than 4), Tennessee (2-10), Utah (1-10), West Virginia (1-5), Wisconsin (5-10), Hawaii (10-20), Porto Rico (not over 10). And for second degree: In Alabama (not over 1 and $500), Georgia (1-3), Kansas (3-5), Kentucky (1-6), Minnesota (1-15), Missouri (3-5), New Hampshire (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), New York (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), North Dakota (1-15), Oklahoma (2-4), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), South Dakota (2-4), Tennessee (1-15), Utah (not over 1), West Virginia (court fixes penalty), Wisconsin (4-7), Hawaii (5-10), Porto Rico (not over 10).

Assault with Intent to Kill—Under Federal Statutes, assault with intent to kill or to commit a rape is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, while assault with intent to commit a felony other than murder or rape is punishable by not more than 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of not over $3,000. In Iowa, assault with intent to kill is punishable by 10 years' imprisonment; not over 10 in Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma; from 1 to 10, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia; not less than 10 in Porto Rico; 1 to 14, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming; 1-20, Maine, Rhode Island and Utah; Alabama (2-20), Arizona (5 up to life), Arkansas (1-21), Connecticut (10-30), Delaware (not over 3), Florida (not over 20), Georgia and Maryland (2-10), Indiana (2-14 and $2,000), Kentucky (1-5), Louisiana (not over 2 and $1,000), Michigan (any term to life or $8,000), Minnesota (5-10 and not over $100), Mississippi (not over 5 or $1,000), Montana (5-10), Nebraska and Texas (2-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 7 or $200, or both), New Mexico (6 months to 3 years or $1,000), North Carolina (fine or imprisonment, or both), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $1,000), South Dakota (not over 5), Tennessee (3-21), Vermont (not over 10 and $1,000), Washington (not less than 5), West Virginia (2-10), Wisconsin (1-5 or $1,000), Hawaii (not over 5 and a fine), District of Columbia (not over 15). In Texas, an assault with a dagger incurs a double penalty. In Iowa, assault with intent to commit a rape (not more than 20).

Rape—In Federal Courts, rape is punishable with death by hanging. While many States have death

as the extreme penalty, in few is it the same one. Arkansas and North Carolina (death by electricity), Alabama, Delaware and Louisiana (hanging), Florida and Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), Kentucky (electrical execution or life), Georgia (hanging or 1-20), Missouri (hanging or not less than 5), Oklahoma (electrical execution or not less than 5), Oklahoma (electrical execution or not less than 15), South Carolina (electrical execution or 5-40), Tennessee (electrical execution or not less than 10 to life), Texas (hanging or not less than 5 to life), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-20), West Virginia (hanging or 7-20), District of Columbia (hanging or 5-30). Many of the States do not inflict the death penalty. Arizona (5 to life), California (not over 50), Colorado (3 to life), Connecticut (not over 20), Idaho (not less than 5 to life), Illinois (1-life), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (any term to life), Kansas (5-21), Maine (any term of years), Maryland) hanging or 18 months-21 years), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term to life), Minnesota (7-30), Montana (not less than 5), Nebraska (3-20), Nevada (not less than 20 up to life), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Jersey (not over 15 or $5,000, or both), New Mexico (5-20), New York (10-20), North Dakota (not less than 1), Ohio and Oregon (3-20), Pennsylvania (not over 15 and $1,000), Rhode Island (not less than 10 up to life), South Dakota (not less than 10), Utah and Washington and Porto Rico (not less than 5), Vermont (not over 20 or $2,000, or both), Wisconsin (1-30), Wyoming (not less than 1 up to life), Alaska (3-20), Hawaii (up to life and $1,000). The rape of a daughter, sister or female under 12 is punished in Alaska by life imprisonment. In Indiana rape of female under 12, life imprisonment. In Nevada rape accompanied with extreme violence may be punished by death or imprisonment not less than 20 years in jury's discretion.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definitions of degrees varies greatly—is in general classified with reference to two conditions, first, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to contain a human being; and, second, whether the crime is committed by day or night. Thus the most serious offense is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night. The Federal Statutes for arson in the first degree impose a penalty of not more than 20 years, and for the second degree, not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. Some States punish arson in the first degree with death. These are: Alabama (hanging or not less than 10), Delaware (hanging), Louisiana (hanging or 1 to 10), Maryland (hanging or not over 20), Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia (death by electricity), Vermont (any term to life or death by electricity), Hawaii (hanging or life imprisonment). The imprisonment which may be imposed for arson in the first degree takes a wide range—New York (not over 40), Iowa (30), New Hampshire (not over 30), Oklahoma (10-30), Florida and Michigan (any term up to life), Georgia (1 to life), Idaho (2 to life), Illinois (1-20), Indiana (2-21), Kansas (10-21), Kentucky (5-12), Maine (1-20), Minnesota and North Dakota (not less than 10), Nebraska (1-20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $2,000, or both), New Mexico (2-20), Ohio (not over 20), Oregon, West Virginia and Alaska (10-20), Texas (5-20), Utah (2-15), Wisconsin (3-14), Wyoming (1-21), South Dakota and Porto Rico (not less than 10), Arizona and California (not less than 2), Arkansas (2-10), Colorado and District of Columbia (1-10), Connecticut (not over 10), Missouri, Montana and Washington (not less than 5). The penalties for arson in the second degree are as varied as those for the first. In the Federal Courts, not more than 20 and $5,000. California (1-25), Colorado (not over 2 and $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Iowa (10-20), Kansas (7-10), Louisiana (1-20), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (2-20), Minnesota (7-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Mexico (1-15), New York (not over 25), North Dakota (7-10), Oregon (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $2,000), South Dakota (7-10), Tennessee (2-21), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Virginia (5-18), Washington (not over 10 or $5,000), Alaska (5-15), Hawaii (life or any number of years), Alabama and Oklahoma (2-10), Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Porto Rico (1-10), Arkansas (6 months and fine), Massachusetts and Mississippi (not over 10), Missouri (not less than 3), Nevada (1-3 and fine), South Carolina (in discretion of the court), Wisconsin (3-10).

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same elements as those of arson, namely, the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offense was committed by day or night. Burglary in the first degree is punished in North Carolina by death of electricity; Virginia (electricity or 5-18), Delaware (hanging or not over 14), Florida and Iowa (any term up to life), Maine (any term of years), Massachusetts (life imprisonment or not less than 10), Ohio (life or 5-30), Rhode Island and South Carolina (not less than 5 up to life), Alabama, Georgia and Illinois (1-20), Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-15), Connecticut, Michigan and Hawaii (not over 20), Indiana (10-20), Kansas (10-20), Mississippi (7-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Mexico (3-12), Oklahoma (7-20), Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $10,000), Texas (2-12), Utah (25-40), Vermont (not over 15 or $1,000), District of Columbia (not over 15), West Virginia (2-15), Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota (not less than 10), Missouri and Washington (not less than 5), Arkansas (3-7), Colorado and Nebraska (1-10), Kentucky (2-10), Maryland, (3-10). Burglary by means of dynamite or other explosives is punished in Colorado by imprisonment from 25 to 40 years; in Wisconsin (15-40), and in Wyoming (not over 20). Quite a number of States have no heading of second degree burglary. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming, also the District of Columbia. The penalties where it is specified do not show as much variance as in the first degree. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts (not over 20), Delaware, Georgia and Utah (1-20), Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina and Hawaii (not over 10), Maine (1-10), Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire (not over 5), Texas (not less than 5), North Dakota and New Mexico (1-5), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia (3-10), Indiana (2-14), Kansas (5-10), Missouri (not less than 2), Ohio (1-15), Oklahoma (2-7), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $500), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Washington (not over 15), Wisconsin (3-8), Alaska (2-5), Porto Rico (not over 2).

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury. In the following synopsis, degrees are not considered. Federal Statutes fix the penalty for robbery at not more than 15 years. Alabama punishes robbery by death (hanging or not less than 10), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-18), Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawaii (any number of years to life), Maine (any term of years), Idaho, Rhode Island and Texas (5 to life), Oregon and Utah (3 to life), Illinois (1 to life), Oklahoma (not less than 10), New York and South Dakota (10-20), Kansas (10-21), Arizona, Nevada and Washington (not less than 5), North Carolina (5-60), Minnesota (5-20), Tennessee (5-15), Indiana (5-14 and $1,000), West Virginia (5-10), Arkansas (3-21), Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin (3-15), Colorado (3-14), Maryland (3-10), Kentucky and South Carolina (2-10), Georgia and Iowa (2-20), Montana and Porto Rico (1-20), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota (1-10), California (not less than 1), New Hampshire (not over 30), Vermont (not over 20 and $1,000), Florida (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), Louisiana (not over 14), Delaware (not over 12), Connecticut (not over 7), Pennsylvania (not over 5 and $1,000), District of Columbia (6 months to 15 years). In Nevada train robbery and in Texas robbery by means of deadly weapons may be punished with death. Train robberies in Territories are punishable by imprisonment not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000.

Grand Larceny is simply theft of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—more States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though,

of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitutes the crime of robbery. In the Federal Courts, grand larceny is punishable by not more than 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $10,000. Wisconsin (1-25), Alabama and Georgia (1-20), Maryland (1-15), Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Nevada (1-14), New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Alaska, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia (2-10), Nebraska and Ohio (1-7), Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and North Dakota (1-5), Hawaii (not over 20), Washington (not over 15), Louisiana, New York, North Carolina and Wyoming (not over 10), Kansas and Missouri (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and South Dakota (not over 5), Florida and Rhode Island (not over 5 or $1,000), Michigan (not over 5 or $5,000), Pennsylvania (3 and $500), Delaware (not over 3), South Carolina (3 months to 10 years). Special penalties are imposed in certain States for horse and cattle stealing; in Arkansas for stealing horse or mule (1-15); in Missouri and New Hampshire, larceny of horse or cattle (not over 7); in Texas horse theft (5-10); in Georgia there are various grades of larceny of horses, cattle, etc. In Connecticut the punishment for larceny of over $2,000 (not over 20). In North Carolina, habitual offenders receive longer terms.

Forgery in general means the false making, imitating or counterfeiting or alteration of a genuine signature or written instrument. There are numerous Federal Statutes defining and imposing penalties for alteration of public records and documents. These do not come within the purview of this synopsis, being no one general classification. Counterfeiting is punished by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. There is some uniformity but not a great deal in the various State penalties for forgery. North Dakota (not less than 10), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Oklahoma (7-20), Kentucky (5-15), Tennessee (3-15), Arkansas (2-21), Oregon and Alaska (2-20), Mississippi and New Mexico (2-15), Indiana (2-14 or $1,000), Alabama, Georgia and West Virginia (2-10), Texas (2-7), Nebraska, Ohio and Utah (1-20), Montana (1-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), Maryland, Virginia, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Wisconsin (1-7), South Carolina (1-7), Kansas (not over 21), Minnesota, New York and Washington (not over 20), Michigan (not over 14), Florida, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, South Dakota (not over 10), Pennsylvania and Vermont (not over $1,000), Rhode Island (not over 10, or $1,000, or both), Hawaii (not over 10 and $500), New Hampshire (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut (not over 5).

Bigamy—A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another, is guilty of bigamy. Under Federal Statutes, polygamy (or bigamy) in the Territories is punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than $500. Five years' imprisonment is the most general maximum penalty in the States for bigamy and fines are quite commonly imposed. Some of the States, however, have a more severe extreme penalty and some a lesser maximum. Kentucky (3-9), Virginia (3-8), Tennessee (2-21), Arkansas (3-7), New Mexico and District of Columbia (2-7), Alabama and Texas (2-5), Indiana (2-5 or $1,000), Georgia (1-10), Nebraska, Ohio and Alaska (1-7), North Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming (1-5), Illinois, Nevada and Rhode Island (1-5 and $1,000), Louisiana (1-5 and $500), Wisconsin (1-5 and fine), Oregon (1-4), Mississippi (not over 10), California (not over 10 and $5,000), Arizona (not over 10 and $2,000), New Jersey (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), Delaware (not over 6 and $2,000), Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington (not over 5), Idaho (not over 5 and $2,000), Minnesota and Vermont (not over 5 and $1,000), Florida, Maine, Michigan and Utah (not over 5 or $500), Porto Rico (not over 3 or $2,000), Montana (not over 3 and $1,000), New Hampshire (not over 3 and $500), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), Hawaii (not over 2 or $500).

Perjury under the various State codes usually means false testimony on a material point given in an action or proceeding at law. The following are the penalties imposed in accordance with this usual definition. In the Federal Courts (not more than 5 and not more than $2,000), Iowa (10 up to life), Oklahoma (5-20), Georgia (4-10), Ohio and Oregon (3-10), Indiana (2-21 or $50 and $1,000), Minnesota, Texas and District of Columbia (2-10), Wisconsin (2-5), South Dakota (1-20), Arkansas and Tennessee (1-15), Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota, Utah, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-10), New Mexico (1-7), Kentucky (1-5), West Virginia (1 year and $1,000), North Carolina (4 months to 10 years), Florida, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Hawaii (not over 20), Michigan and Washington (not over 15), Vermont (not over 15 and $1,000), Maine, Maryland, Mississippi and New York (not over 10), Delaware (not over 10 and $2,000), Kansas, Missouri and South Carolina (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $500), Connecticut and Louisiana (not over 5), Virginia (not over 1 and $1,000). In many of the States severer penalties than those given above are imposed, varying with the character of the action or the results of the false testimony. Thus in Colorado and Texas perjury which causes conviction in a capital case is punished by death. In capital cases, irrespective of results, the penalty is: In Alaska (2-20), Oregon (5-20), Kansas (not less than 7), Maine, Mississippi and Missouri (not less than 10), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term up to life), Wisconsin (3-15). In cases of felony not necessarily capital: Alabama (3-20), New York (not more than 20), North Dakota (not less than 10), Virginia (2-10), West Virginia (1-10).

Where crimes are divided into several degrees, it is generally within the province of the jury, in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

NOTE—Within the parentheses, after the figures "years" is understood; where two figures are given, separated by a hyphen, as 1-7, the provision should be understood as "not less than one year nor more than seven;" where a sum of money is given, the provision should be understood as meaning a fine of not exceeding the sum mentioned.

PENALTIES FOR USURY.

Penalties for usury differ in various States. California, misdemeanor with jail term, $500 fine or both; Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, Hawaii, and Wyoming. In Alaska, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, double the amount of interest collected.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire (three times), Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment. In New Mexico, fine and forfeiture of double amount collected.

By the Federal act No. 103, the period of military service is to be excluded from the computation of time limited for the bringing of an action by or against persons in the service. This applies to all the courts, Federal, State or district, in the country, and to causes of action accruing prior to or during the service and to limitations established before or after the passage of the act.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

THESE statutes have been revised for THE ALMANAC by one of the largest law firms in New York City making a specialty in their practice of the inheritance laws. All the data has been carefully brought up to date.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

The following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.
Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.
Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employés.
Arizona.....	To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, lineal descendant, or adopted child, 1%; $5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2%; $2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than $5,000 exempt. To others, 3% up to $10,000; 4% from $10,000 to $20,000; 5% from $20,000 to $50,000; 6% above $50,000. $500 exempt.	No statutory provision.
Arkansas.....	On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1% and 3% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $30,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $30,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 5 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 6 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7 times; above $1,000,000, 8 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	(a) To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12%, $500,000 to $1,000,000; 15% above $1,000,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. (b) To	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
California..... *Continued.*	brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. $2,000 exempt from tax. (c) To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; upon the same increasing amounts the rates are 8%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 30%. $1,000 exemption. (d) To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $500,000 as follows: 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%, above $500,000 the rate is 30%. $500 exemption.	
Colorado.....	To parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess 2% up to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants, $500 exempt. Rates on excess 3% up to $20,000; 4%, $20,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $100,000; 6%, above $100,000. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.
Connecticut....	To husband, wife, parent, grandparents, descendants, adopted parent, adopted child or its descendants, 1%, $10,000 to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $250,000; 3%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, stepchild, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%, $3,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others more remote in blood, 5%, $500 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; 2%, $30,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, $1,000 exempt. Rates on excess 2% up to $25,000; 3%, $25,000 to $100,000; 4%, $100,000 to $200,000; 5% above $200,000. To others more remote 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 8%, above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	To parents, husband, wife, child, or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, or sister, or daughter-in-law the tax is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To all others, 5%.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,-	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Idaho..... *Continued.*	000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	
Illinois.....	To parents, husband, wife descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1%; above $100,000, 2%; exempt below $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2% on amounts less than $20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 10%; exempt to $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.
Indiana.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, or its descendants, 1%. Exempt $10,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $500. (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%, exempt $250. (4) To great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt $150. (5) To others more remote, 5%; exempt $100. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times; (2) from $50,000 to $100,000, twice; (3) from $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; (4) above $500,000, 3 times.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.....	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20% unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages within 90 days of death. 4. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Property passing to husband, wife, ancestors, descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted children or their descendants is exempt from tax. To brothers or sisters, $5,000 is exempt, and rates are 3%, $5,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 7½%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10%, $100,000 to $500,000; 12½% above $500,000. To others more remote the rate is 5% up to $25,000, and on the increasing amounts stated above the rates are 7½%, 10%, 12½%, and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (a) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. $10,000 exempt to widow and each minor child, to others in this class $5,000 exempt. (b) To brother, sister, or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $2,000. (c) To uncle, aunt, or their descendants, 3%; exempt $1,500. (d) To great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; exempt $1,000. (e) To others more remote, 5%; exempt, $500 On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied at the same amounts and rates as provided by the Indiana statute (above).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Exempt to $10,000 to husband or wife, parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.
Maine.....	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, adoptive parent, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Maine..... *Continued.*	or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	
Maryland.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent. 4. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts..	(a) To husband, or wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent. 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 6%, above $1,000,000. (b) To ancestor, or descendant, except those included in the previous class, or son- or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted child, or ancestor of adoptive parent. 1% up to $10,000; 2%, $10,000 to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $250,000; 6%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 7%, above $1,000,000. (c) To brother, sister, step-child, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, nephew or niece, the rates on the amounts given in class (b) are 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. (d) To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Exempt to husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adoptive parent $10,000. To others $1,000.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100. 4. Debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $150.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100. Exemption to widow is $5,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000 2½ times, and above $100,000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b) $10,000, except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri.....	Primary rates on amounts below $20,000 are as follows: (1) Husband or wife, lineal descendant or ancestor, adopted child or its descendants, 1%. Exemption $15,000 to husband or wife, to others of this class $5,000. (2) Brother, sister, or their descendants, son- or daughter-in-law, 3%. $500 exempt. (3) Uncle or aunt or their descendants, 3%; $250 exempt. (4) Great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; $100 exempt. (5) To others more remote 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follow. $20,000 to $40,000, twice; $40,000 to $80,000, 3 times; $80,000 to $200,000, 4 times; $200,000 to $400,000 5 times; above $400,000, 6 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants; tombstone. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year
Montana.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt, To all others, 5% over $500.	1. Funeral expenses. 2 Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or their descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses not exceeding $100. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Nevada.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%. $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt. (2) To brother, sister, or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 2%; $10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	To husband or wife, child, adopted child, or its issue, or lineal descendant the rates are 1% from $5,000 to $50,000; 1½% $50,000 to $150,000; 2% $150,000 to $250,000; 3% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. To parents, brother, sister, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, the rates are 2%, from $5,000 to $50,000; 2½% $50,000 to $150,000; 3% $150,000 to $250,000; 4% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. All others, 5%, $500 exempt.	1. Judgments. 2. Funeral expenses. 3 Medical expenses of last sickness.
New Mexico...	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.
New York.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $500 exempt; 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter. To others more remote, $500 exempt; 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
North Carolina.	To husband or wife, parents or ancestor, children or descendants, adopted child. Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor child, $2,000 to others of this class. Rates on excess, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5% above $500,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption. Rates on the amounts given above are: 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 5%, 6%, 7%, 8% and 9%.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
*North Dakota. * There is a special provision in the law of North Dakota for the protection of interests in estates of persons in the military or naval service of the U. S.	To husband or wife ($20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1% up to $100,000; 2% from $100,000 to $250,000; 2½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 3% above $500,000, $10,000 exempt. To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law ($500 exempt), 1½% up to $25,000; 2¼% from $25,000 to $50,000; 3% from $50,000 to $100,000; 3¾% from $100,000 to $500,000; 4½% above $500,000. To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3% up to $25,000; 4½% from $25,000 to $50,000; 6% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7½% from $100,000 to $500,000; 9% above $500,000. To others, 5% up to $25,000; 6% from $25,000 to $50,000; 9% from $50,000 to $100,000; 12% from $100,000 to $500,000; 15% above $500,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child. To others, 5% above $500 exempt.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to $150.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Oklahoma.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 3%, $50,000 to $100,000; 4% above $100,000. $15,000 to widow, $10,000 to each child, and $5,000 to each other person named above is exempt. To others more remote, $2,500 exempt; tax above exemption, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $50,000; 8%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.
Oregon.....	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, adopted child, $5,000 exempt. The rate 1% below $25,000, increases with varying amounts up to 4% above $600,000. Uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants. The rates increase from 2% from $1,000 to $5,000; up to 8% above $200,000. To others more remote, the rates increase from 3% from $500 to $2,500; up to 10% above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	Estates under $5,000 tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of ½% is imposed in addition to the rates specified below). To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are: ½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000. To others more remote $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8%, above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to $100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.
South Carolina.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
*South Dakota..	On amounts not exceeding $15,000 the primary rates of tax are: (1) To wife or lineal issue, 1%. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child or its issue, 1½%. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To others, 5%. On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied as follows: $15,000 to $30,000, 1½ times; $30,000 to $50,000, twice; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; above $100,000, 3 times. $10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; $3,000 is exempt to ancestor; $1,000 exempt to class (3), $250 to class (4) and $100 to class (5).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $10,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to $20,000; 1¼% above $20,000. To others, 5% above $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2½%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%, $2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%, $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, $500 being exempt.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.

* There is a special provision in the law of South Dakota for the protection of interests of estates of persons in the U. S. military or naval service.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Utah.....	$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to $100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Headstone not over $25. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts due to State. 6. Debts due to U. S. 7. Wages within 3 months, not over $50 per creditor.
Virginia.....	On amounts not exceeding $50,000 the primary rates are: (a) To grandparent, parent, husband or wife, child, descendant, brother or sister, 1%. $15,000 exempt. (b) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $50,000 to $250,000, twice; (2) $250,000 to $1,000,000, 3 times; (3) above $1,000,000, 4 times.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington....	To parents, husband or wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess are: 1% up to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $100,000; 3% $100,000 to $250,000; 5% above $250,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, no exemption, the rates on the amounts stated are: 3%, 5%, 7% and 9%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 6%, 9%, 12% and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,000, 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes. 4. Fiduciary obligations.
Wisconsin.....	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. To others than above, tax of 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr.
United States...	The Federal Tax is imposed on the estate as a whole, not on the shares of the several legatees, irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent. $50,000 of each estate is exempt from tax. The rates on the excess are as follows: Not exceeding $50,000, 2%; $50,000 to $150,000, 4%; $150,000 to $250,000, 6%; $250,000 to $450,000, 8%; $450,000 to $1,000,000, 10%; $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, 12%; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14%; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16%; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18%; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20%; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22%; exceeding $10,000,000, 25%.	

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below); Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes $2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $20,000 and three-fourths of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(j) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding $2,500; if more than $2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

the mother, and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters of their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally: Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon. South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to

hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument Law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds**, vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused is guilty of a mis-

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION—*Continued.*

demeanor. Criminal prosecution cannot be instituted, however, until after an expiration of thirty days and not then if the drawer makes good the invalid check.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendan has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, mining, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but no national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Act of March 3, 1911 (Judicial Code) 36 Stat. 1134, as follows:

SEC. 24. Original jurisdiction in district courts.

"SEC. 130. The Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed."

SEC. 252 states the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred upon it by the Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898.

SEC. 4, Act of January 28, 1915, as follows:

"That the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals in all proceedings and cases arising under the Bankruptcy Act and in all controversies arising in such proceedings and cases shall be final, save only that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require by *certiorari*, upon the petition of any party thereto, that the proceeding, case, or controversy be certified to it for review and determination, with the same power and authority as if taken to that court by appeal or writ of error; but *certiorari* shall not be allowed in any such proceeding, case, or controversy unless the petition therefor is presented to the Supreme Court within three months from the date of such judgment or decree."

By act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, section 17 of the Bankruptcy Law of 1898 was amended by adding to debts not affected by a discharge those "for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

President—Mrs. Raymond Robins. *Vice-President*—Miss Melinda Scott. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Miss Emma Steghagen. Headquarters, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

The officers of the New York society are: *President*—Rose Schneiderman. *Treasurer*—Jessie H. Childs. *Secretary*—Mrs. Maud Swartz. Headquarters, 7 East Fifteenth Street, New York City.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Marriage Licenses—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia. The causes for absolute divorce given in the table are in addition to adultery, which is a primary cause in every State except South Carolina. Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah. Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in most of the States, as is the marriage of an epileptic or imbecile.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
Alabama	1-3 years.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for five years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this State during all of said period. Acts 1915, held to authorize granting of divorce to wife only upon lapse of five years from and after date of its enactment. Divorce statutes are generally held not to be retrospective.
Alaska	2 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years, with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years. "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action, a bona fide resident of this State."
D. of Columbia	3 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage
Florida	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Hawaii	2 years.	Desertion one year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho	6 months.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party; divorced party cannot marry for one year.
Indiana	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio*.
Massachusetts	3-5 years.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
Minnesota.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska.....	1 year.†	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.
Nevada.....	6 months.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
New Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey....	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.
New Mexico...	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York.....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
North Carolina.	2 years.	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota..	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year....	That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for three years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for three years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto. The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.
Oklahoma.....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania...	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Porto Rico.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, abandonment one year.
Rhode Island...	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
South Carolina.	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota..	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee.....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas.....	1 year.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.

† Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

STATES	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce.
West Virginia..	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin.....	2 years.	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, crucity, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings: Consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

AGES AT WHICH MARRIAGE IS VALID.

Males (age without parents consent), 21 years in every State except Idaho, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina and South Carolina, where it is 18 years; and Tennessee, where it is 14 years.

Males (age with parents consent), 14 years in Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Virginia; 16 years in Arkansas, Iowa, North Carolina, Texas and Utah; 17 years in Alabama, Georgia and Kansas; 18 years in Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. There is no definite age provision in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Vermont; 21 years elsewhere.

Females (age without parents consent), 12 years in Tennessee; 16 years in Maryland, New Hampshire; 21 years in Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming; 18 years in the other States.

Females (age with parents consent), 12 years in Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia; 13 years in New Hampshire; 14 years in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maine, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah; 15 years in California, Hawaii, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin; 16 years in Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Porto Rico, West Virginia and Wyoming; 18 years in Idaho. In States not named there is no definite provision, or no law.

The lowest age at which a single female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 18 years in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont and Washington; 21 years in the other States.

The lowest age at which a married female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 14 years in Arizona, Iowa, Texas; 16 years in Nebraska, Oregon, Porto Rico; 18 years in Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington; 21 years in the other States.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

THERE are 172 living members, comprising investigators in every department of science. The geographical distribution of members, embracing all parts of the United States, corresponds closely with the educational and scientific facilities of different sections of the country. The National Academy has often been called into the service of the Government. Committees appointed in accordance with acts of Congress at the request of joint commissions and committees of Congress, of the President of the United States, and of the various Departments of the National Government, have reported on a great variety of subjects. From time to time trust funds have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to the award of medals or to grants for research. The will of Alexander Dallas Bache, first President of the Academy, directed that the residue of his estate, after the death of his wife, should be paid over to the National Academy of Sciences for the "prosecution of researches in physical and natural science by assisting experimentalists and observers." In all more than $120,000 has been disbursed by the Academy in direct aid of scientific research. In addition, the late Mrs. Henry Draper has left to the Academy a bequest of $25,000, the income of which is to be used for publication or other purposes.

Officers: *President*—Chas. D. Walcott, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Vice-President*—A. A. Michelson, Chicago University. *Home Secretary*—Arthur L. Day, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C. *Foreign Secretary*—George E. Hale, Solar Observatory Office, Pasadena, Cal. *Treasurer*—Whitman Cross, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. *National Research Council, Chairman*—Geo. E. Hale, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS, U. S. A.

President—John H. Kimble, R. F. D. 2, Port Deposit, Md. *Vice-Presidents*—O. G. Smith, Kearney, Neb.; L. B. Strayer, Rock Island, Ill.; John W. Barger, Waverly, O. *Treasurer*—D. K. Unsicker, Wright, Ia. *Secretary*—J. H. Patten, 204 Second St., S. E., Washington, D. C., and Belton, S. C. *Assistant Secretaries*—Mrs. Florence R. S. Phillips, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. C. Dennison, Vermilion, S. D.; Andrew Kimball, Fletcher, Ariz. *Legislative Agent*—J. H. Kimble, Port Deposit, Md.

The Farmers' National Congress, a pioneer national agricultural body, was organized in 1881 to voice by resolution the wishes of the farmers of the country on questions related to agriculture.

The membership of the congress is composed of delegates from each State appointed preferably by the Governors of the respective States, but should a Governor for any reason fail or refuse to make appointments, a certificate of appointment by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture or State Agricultural Society, or by the State Vice-President of the congress, is sufficient. The number of delegates from each State is unlimited.

The congress has devoted thirty-eight years of aggressive effort in behalf of the American farmers, and has been of material service in securing much valuable legislation for the agricultural interests of the country. The congress has been a power in urging and a strong influence in securing such beneficial legislation as rural free mail delivery, interstate commerce commission, oleomargarine laws, free denatured alcohol, postal savings banks, river and harbor improvements and inland waterways appropriations, pure food laws, parcel post, etc.

Labor Laws of 1918.

(Compiled by the American Association for Labor Legislation and revised for THE ALMANAC by the Secretary, John B. Andrews.)

There was no addition in 1918 to the legislation by the States prohibiting boycotting, blacklisting, picketing or intimidation.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Boycotting and picketing by peaceful and lawful means are declared legal by a Federal statute.

A number of States have laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employés only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Utah and Wisconsin.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The eight-hour day in one form or another and more particularly on public works has been established by statute in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philippines, Porto Rico, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Massachusetts has excluded certain public farm workers from the customary hour restrictions. Virginia extended the Ten-Hour law to women in laundries and to workers in offices and canneries. Mississippi gave Saturday half-holiday to its women during the summer.

United States—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, including dredging and rock excavation in river and harbor work, is limited to eight hours. In case of national emergency the President may suspend the Eight-Hour law on public work provided time and one-half be paid for overtime.

After January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and the measure of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of employés of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce by steam railway.

OTHER 1918 LEGISLATION.

Employment—Compulsory work laws similar to those enacted in 1917 by Maryland and West Virginia were passed by Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Dakota. Maryland created a legislative committee to confer with the War and Navy Departments for securing agricultural labor, and Montana asked Congress to enact laws for assignment of labor. Regulation of private employment agencies was in Louisiana and New Jersey lodged with the Department of Labor and New Jersey created a migrant welfare and employment bureau. New York authorized a public employment office for negroes. The United States made provision for placement of vocationally rehabilitated persons and appropriated a revolving fund for furnishing transportation to war laborers. South Carolina passed four statutes dealing with county road work or commutation thereof.

New Jersey—The law regulating private fee-charging employment agencies is rewritten placing their supervision in the Department of Labor instead of with the municipal authorities. The fees are left at $25 in cities of less than 50,000 but are raised to $50 in cities of 50,000, to $70 in cities of 100,000 and to $100 in cities of 150,000, and a bond of $1,000 is required in addition. The law no longer specifies the fees which agencies may charge, but requires them to file their schedule of fees with the Commissioner of Labor for approval. The age at which applications may be received is raised from fourteen to sixteen years. The penalty of imprisonment is abrogated. (In effect March 4, 1918.)

A migrant welfare and employment bureau is created within the Department of Labor, consisting of a bureau chief at $2,500 a year and necessary assistants under the civil service. The bureau is to investigate living conditions among migrants, to instruct them in sanitation and sanitary living, to endeavor to procure proper housing facilities and to assist in securing suitable employment. (In effect March 4, 1918.)

New York—The sum of $5,000 is appropriated to establish an additional employment office in the locality which in the opinion of the Industrial Commission will best serve the interests of the negro population. (In effect July 1, 1918.)

United States—The Vocational Rehabilitation Act, in addition to providing for suitable courses of vocational rehabilitation for those disabled in the war, appropriates $45,000 for the placement and supervision after placement of vocationally rehabilitated persons. The board is directed to utilize, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, the facilities of the Department of Labor in placing rehabilitated persons in suitable or gainful occupations. An additional $55,000 is appropriated for studies, investigations and reports regarding vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons and their placement in suitable or gainful occupations. (Public 178, 65th Congress, 2d session. In effect June 27, 1918.) An appropriation of $250,000 is to be used as a revolving fund until June 30, 1918, "to enable the Secretary of Labor to advance to wage-earners transportation to such places as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of securing employment in connection with the prosecution of the war." (Public 109, 65th Congress, 2d session. In effect March 28, 1918.) This is made available for 1919. (Public 181, 65th Congress, 2d session. In effect July 1, 1918.)

SAFETY AND HEALTH.

Child Labor: *Kentucky*—The Child Labor Act is amended requiring children, even if over sixteen years, to apply for employment certificates in person. The requirements concerning evidence of age are made more stringent. The penalty for violating the act is extended to apply to making false statements or presenting false evidence in connection with employment certificates, but no employer is to be prosecuted who has relied on such certificate in good faith. An inspector who finds that the age given on a certificate is incorrect is to suspend the certificate and notify the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, who will either revoke the certificate or annul the suspension. (In effect June 17, 1918.)

Maryland—The age at which children may be given vacation employment certificates or may be permitted to work in canning or packing establishments is raised from twelve to fourteen years. In case a birth certificate or passport is unavailable, any satisfactory documentary evidence of age is made acceptable. The State Board of Labor and Statistics is empowered, upon written recommendation of a super-

intendent of education, to issue temporary permits to children over fourteen who are mentally unable to make progress in school. (In effect June 1, 1918.)

New Jersey—The act regulating age, employment, safety, health and work hours of children in mercantile establishments is amended to cover "any employment other than in factories, workshops, mills, places where the manufacture of goods of any kind is carried on, mines, quarries or in agricultural pursuits." Children under fourteen are no longer permitted to work in mercantile establishments outside of school hours. Children under sixteen may not work in such establishments without an age and schooling certificate, nor for more than eight hours in any one day. Weekly hours are reduced from fifty-eight to forty-eight. The provision permitting evening work one day a week and at Christmas time is abolished and a prohibition of Sunday work for children under sixteen inserted in its stead. No child under sixteen may be employed in a mercantile establishment in any employment that is dangerous or detrimental to health, or in handling or working around substances which are poisonous or give off dust, fumes or gases, or on a scaffolding or around any construction work. Persons employing minors under sixteen are no longer required to keep birth records on file, but must keep on file age and schooling certificates. The owner of any business habitually violating the act is defined as "keeping a disorderly house." Maximum penalty, $1,000 or three years' imprisonment, or both, for each offense. (In effect July 4, 1918.) No fee may be charged for searching and transcribing birth records to be used by children for the purpose of obtaining employment. (In effect March 4. 1918.)

New York—It is made unlawful to permit a female under twenty-one to work in telegraph and messenger employments. Women over twenty-one may not be permitted to work as messengers more than six days or fifty-four hours a week, or between 10 P. M. and 7 A. M. Sections of the Labor law concerning time for meals, posting of notices and washing and toilet facilities are made applicable to this group of women also. (In effect May 2, 1918.) The age at which one may apply for license as master, pilot or engineer is reduced from twenty-one to eighteen years for steam vessels of 100 tons' burden or under. (In effect April 12, 1918.) It is permissible to employ children between fourteen and sixteen during July and August in connection with any mercantile establishment or business office in cities or villages on their obtaining a "summer vacation permit." To obtain such a permit a child must comply with all the requirements for an employment certificate, except filing a school record, and must have attended school for not less than 130 days during the twelve months prior to his fourteenth birthday or to his application, and the employer must state the character of work to be required. The permit must be returned within three days if the child does not obtain employment, within three days after termination of employment, or within three days after August 31 at the latest. Failure to return the permit, or employing a child on such permit except during July and August, is a misdemeanor. Returned permits must be preserved for a year and, if a child is still physically fit, may be renewed the following year. (In effect May 11, 1918.)

Virginia—The age for employment in mines and quarries is raised from fourteen to sixteen years. The prohibition against employing children under fourteen during school hours or after seven in the evening in the distribution, transmission or sale of merchandise is removed. On the other hand, canneries, theatres and places of amusement are added to the list of employments prohibited for children under fourteen. The hours during which children under sixteen must not be employed are changed from between 9 P. M. and 7 A. M. to between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M. The requirements for proof of age are made more strict. The age at which girls may be employed as messengers is raised from fourteen to eighteen, and the age at which they may be employed between 10 P. M. and 5 A. M. is raised from eighteen to twenty-one. Violation is made a misdemeanor and the fine made collectible "for each offense." Packing of fruits and vegetables between July and November is no longer exempted, nor may children between twelve and fourteen be exempted by the courts. (In effect July 1, 1918.)

Wisconsin—The age at which boys may be permitted to engage in street trades is raised from sixteen to seventeen years, except in those localities where compulsory schooling ends at sixteen years. (In effect March 8, 1918.) The section of the Child Labor law which requires minors with working permits to attend evening school is repealed, but attendance at evening or vocational school for four hours a week is made a condition of employment for "illiterate" minors over seventeen. (In effect March 2, 1918.)

Messenger work was prohibited for women under twenty-one in New York, and the minimum age for masters' licenses on small steamers was reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. Rhode Island and Virginia prohibited common drinking cups, and the former prohibited use of the suction shuttle; Porto Rico postponed the time of going into effect of the act regulating weights which may be carried. Amendments were made in the structural requirements for factories in New York State and in the city of Cranston (Rhode Island), and Virginia required exhaust hoods on grinding or buffing wheels. New York called for vestibuled cabs on locomotives, and the United States required certificated lifeboat men on vessels under the Seamen's act. Massachusetts empowered the Board of Labor and Industries to require facilities for warming food in large establishments. New Jersey provided for zoning of factories and Louisiana required seats for female elevator operators. Texas enacted sanitary regulations for women in certain industries.

Factory Laws: *New Jersey*—The law requiring establishments manufacturing bakery products, candy, ice cream and other foodstuffs to be licensed by the Department of Labor is amended to make licenses expire one year from date of issuance unless renewed. (In effect February 6, 1918.)

New York—The definition of "floor area" for factories conducted in buildings more than one story in height is given wider application by removing the clause "as used in this section." As special provisions for exits from floor areas in excess of 5,000 feet are no longer permitted, they now become subject to the same rules as smaller areas. No permits for increased occupancy may be granted after July 1, 1918. The commission may permit stairways and landings inside exterior enclosed fireproof stairways less than 100 feet high to be made of combustible material. Stairways with "winders" are no longer permitted as a required means of exit. In buildings with fireproof roof slabs the fireproof stairway enclosure need not extend above the roof. Stairway enclosures must be ventilated by windows in the exterior walls or by skylights. Exterior windows within twenty-five feet of a non-fireproof structure must be fireproofed and skylights must be made of wire glass or protected by wire. Stairways serving as required exits need be extended to the roof only when safe egress may be had therefrom or in buildings of more than five stories. Officers issuing permits for the construction or alteration of factory, storage or mercantile buildings must immediately forward notice of their issuance and other required information to the Department of Labor. When the spirit of the Labor law is observed, public safety secured and the occupancy not in excess of required stipulation, the Commission may permit in lieu of a fire-alarm system and fire drills an automatic sprinkler system having an approved adequate source of water supply. The Fire Commissioner in New York City, and elsewhere the Industrial Commission, may issue permits permitting smoking in protected portions of a factory or in special classes of occupancy. Factory rooms and all other parts of the building and premises must be kept "in proper repair." "Ceilings and walls" are for the first time required to be kept clean, sanitary, safe and in proper repair. (In effect May 11, 1918.)

Transportation: *New York*—The Railroad law is amended making it unlawful to use any locomotive engine not equipped with a vestibuled cab. (In effect January 1, 1919.)

United States—The act regulating officering and manning of vessels is amended to include in the requirements certificated lifeboat men. A schedule of the minimum number of deck officers with which a vessel may navigate is also enacted. It is made unlawful to permit an officer to take charge of the deck watch immediately after leaving port, unless such officer has had at least six hours off duty within the preceding twelve hours. In any twenty-four hours no licensed officer may be required to do duty more than

LABOR LAWS OF 1918—*Continued.*

nine hours in port or more than twelve hours at sea, except in an emergency. Penalty, $100. (Public 147, 65th Congress, 2d session. In effect May 11, 1918.)

Building Zones: *New Jersey*—In cities of the first and second class the Common Council or governing commission may regulate the height and bulk of buildings erected in the future and the area of yards, courts and other open spaces. They may also district the city as to location of trades, industries and other buildings designed for specified uses, and impose regulations, which shall be uniform for each district, designed to promote the public health, safety and general welfare. Where any ordinance or regulation under this act differs from existing ordinances or from the building code or Tenement House law as to height of buildings, percentage of lot which may be occupied, and width, depth and size of courts or yards, the ordinance or regulation most strict in its requirements shall govern. (In effect February 27, 1918.)

Workmen's Compensation—The establishment of a division for rehabilitating industrial cripples under the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board signifies a new departure in the constructive phase of social insurance. The addition of Virginia in 1918 made thirty-eight States, in addition to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, which have compensation acts, besides the Federal Government's law for its own million civilian employees and the War Risk Insurance act. (See "Workmen's Compensation Laws" in index.)

Social Insurance: *Massachusetts*—The trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund may expend $5,000 to promote old age annuities and the organization of mutual benefit associations among employees in industrial plants in order to afford them an opportunity to insure against sickness and disability. The trustees are given authority as agents or solicitors for this purpose. (In effect, May 29, 1918.) A pension of $6 a week is provided for scrub women who have been employed by Suffolk County fifteen years, and have become incapacitated or are sixty years old. (In effect May 15, 1918.)

New Jersey—Counties may retire on half wages any employee seventy-nine years of age who has been continuously employed for twenty-five years. (In effect March 1, 1918.)

New York—A commission of seven, including the Superintendent of Insurance, is created to inquire into retirement pensions, allowances and annuities for State and municipal officers and employees. (In effect May 1, 1918.) The Common Council of Jamestown is authorized to establish a pension fund for all city officers and employees except policemen. Beneficiaries must be sixty years of age, and in the city's employ for thirty years in the aggregate and for ten years immediately preceding receipt of pension. For employees who have served eight years without compensation, the necessary aggregate need be only twenty years. Pensions are not to exceed one-half regular pay, and may be terminated upon hearing after ten days' notice to the beneficiary. (In effect May 7, 1918.)

Wages: *Kentucky*—Persons performing labor in the repair of motor vehicles are given a lien on the vehicles for the work done and materials furnished. (In effect June 17, 1918.)

Louisiana—The requirement of bonds to protect persons performing labor or furnishing materials for construction or repair of public buildings is regulated. (In effect August 23, 1918.)

Maryland—Bonds for the faithful performance of contracts with the State or any of its agencies must include an obligation to pay debts for labor and materials, but liability to the State or its agencies under such bonds shall be given preference over liability for labor and materials. Suit on such bonds must be instituted within one year from completion of the contract. (In effect June 1, 1918.)

Massachusetts—The Lien law is extended to persons furnishing or performing labor under written contract subsequent to the date of the original contract. (In effect June 30, 1918.)

Mississippi—Contractors doing work for the State or any of its subdivisions must give bond for prompt payment for labor and material. Suit may be brought at any time within one year after completion or abandonment of the contract. (In effect March 28, 1918.) Procedure for recovery of unpaid wages of labor from contractors is modified. (In effect March 28, 1918.)

New Jersey—A bond, in addition to the usual bond, in an amount at least equal to the contract price, shall be required of contractors and subcontractors for the payment for all labor performed and materials furnished in constructing public buildings, works or improvements. Any one to whom money is due for labor or material shall file a statement of the amount due within eighty days after acceptance of the work contracted for, and if it is not paid within sixty days thereafter suit may be brought at any time within a year after the date of acceptance. (In effect February 16, 1918.) The Municipal Mechanics' Lien law is re-enacted with revisions. (In effect March 5, 1918.)

Surplus products of institutional labor may be sold in the open market under such terms and conditions that they shall not compete unfairly with the product of free labor. Convict labor shall not be used on public improvements in conjunction with free labor or to take the place of free labor locked out or on strike. (In effect July 4, 1918.)

If a court sets aside the dismissal of a municipal officer or employee as illegal, such officer or employee shall be entitled to recover his salary for the period of illegal dismissal. (In effect February 27, 1918.)

South Carolina—Failure to perform a labor contract is no longer prima facie evidence that such contract was violated fraudulently with malicious intent to injure the other party. (In effect March 26, 1918.)

Virginia—The law making it larceny to enter into a contract of employment with the intent to defraud is amended to include oral contracts, and also provides that prosecutions must be commenced within sixty days after a breach of contract. (In effect June 21, 1918.)

Syndicalism—Acts against sabotage and syndicalism were passed or amended in Arizona, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, and Montana urged Congressional action in addition. In Massachusetts the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration must give notice of hearings. The Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace was directed to return certain funds it could not use.

Minimum Wage—Minimum rates of pay for various public employees were established or increased by Maryland (road laborers), Massachusetts (laborers in Worcester), New York (lower paid civilian employees of the State), and the United States (postal clerks, printers, Treasury Department mechanics, Botanical Garden laborers, and general civilian employees of the Government and of the District of Columbia). Louisiana established a commission to investigate minimum wages for women and children.

New York—During the war the salaries of civilian full-time employees of the State are to be increased 10 per cent., providing it does not make their total compensation more than $1,500. Special provisions are made for piece-work, hour, and per diem employees. (In effect July 1, 1918.)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

Organized 1909. Incorporated 1916. Chief purposes—To work for the conservation of mental health and for improvement in the treatment of those suffering from nervous or mental diseases and mental deficiency and for the prevention of any of these disorders; to conduct or to supervise surveys of the care of those suffering from mental diseases or mental deficiency; to co-operate with other agencies which deal with any phases of these problems; to enlist the aid of the Federal Government and to help organize and aid affiliated State and local societies or committees for mental hygiene.

President—Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore, Md. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Combridge, Mass., Dr. Walter B. James, New York and Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Otto T. Bannard, New York. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Dr. William L. Russell, White Plains, N. Y. *Chairman Finance Committee*—Dr. Walter B. James, New York. *Chairman War Work Committee*—Dr. Charles L. Dana, New York. *Chairman Committee on Mental Deficiency*—Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Waverley, Mass. Executive Officers: *Medical Director*—Dr. Thomas W. Salmon. *Associate Medical Director*—Dr. Frankwood E. Williams. *Secretary*—Clifford W. Beers, 50 Union Square, New York. General offices, 50 Union Square, New York City.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Note—Injuries covered as a rule are personal injuries arising out of and in course of employment **not due to wilful intention to injure self or another, or to intoxication.** Maine adds unless habit of intoxication was known to the employer. Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming do not specify intoxication as an exception. Illinois, Montana, and Ohio make no exception, neither wilful injury nor intoxication. Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Vermont make an exception also of employee's failure to use reasonable safety appliances. Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, and New York include diseases contracted as insured against. Kentucky excepts results of pre-existing diseases. Arizona covers injuries caused by failure of employer or his agents to exercise due care or to comply with any law affecting the employment. Utah includes injuries occurring outside of the State, and injuries caused by the wilful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment. Oklahoma does not cover fatal injuries.

ALASKA, 1915.

Administrative System—The courts. **Security for Compensation**—Attachment pending action, or employer may deposit cash or bond with court. **Employments Covered**—Elective, as to mining operations having five or more employees. **Waiting Period**—Two weeks. **Medical and Surgical Provisions**—Only in fatal cases involving no dependents, maximum, $150. **Compensation for Disability; Total, (a) Temporary: (b) Permanent**—(a) 50% of wages during disability, maximum, 6 months. (b) $3,600; $1,200 additional for wife, and $600 for each child under 16; if single, $600 for each dependent parent, maximum, $6,000. **Partial, (a) Temporary**—(a) 50% of wages; maximum period, 6 months; maximum amount, $4,800. If permanent, lump sums proportioned to number of dependents, ranging from $120 to $3,000, less payments for temporary disability. **Death Benefits; (a) Dependents, (b) No Dependents**—(a) $3,000 to widow or minor orphan; $600 to each child under 16 and to dependent parents, maximum, $6,000; if single, $1,200 to each dependent parent. (b) $150 for burial; $150 for other expenses between death and burial.

ARIZONA, 1912.

Adm. Sys.—Agreement; arbitration; reference to Attorney-General; courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—A judgment is collectible without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, and has same preference as unpaid wages or claim for personal services. **Employ.**—All especially dangerous employments. Elective as to other industries. "Especially dangerous" as specified in law include building and running of railroads, mining, using, making, or working near explosives; places where power machinery is used; working on derricks and scaffolds, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—In fatal cases where there are no dependents the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial. **Comp. for Dis.; Total**—A semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage decrease. Fifty per cent. of semi-monthly earnings during time unable to work at any gainful occupation. The total for partial or total disability caused by a single injury not to exceed $4,000. **Death Ben.; (a) Depen.**—(a) To persons wholly dependent, a lump sum equal to 2,400 times one-half the daily wages or earnings of the deceased; not to exceed $4,000. payments to children to cease at 18 years of age. See under column for medical and surgical provisions for death cases where there are no dependents.

CALIFORNIA, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Industrial Accident Commission. Subject to limited review by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Policies inure directly to benefit of employee, who also has first lien on amounts due employer. Self-insurers may be required to give bond or deposit securities. Claims or awards have same preference as those for wages. **Employ.**—All excepting agriculture and domestic service, which may come under the act by joint election. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Such medical, surgical, and hospital treatment as may reasonably be required to cure and relieve. In case of death, the reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100. **Compen. for Dis.; Total, (a) Temp.: (b) Perm.**—(a) 65% of average weekly earnings during such disability. (b) When the degree of disability reaches or exceeds 70%, after the expiration of 240 weeks, a further benefit varying from 10 to 40% of the weekly earnings is payable during the remainder of life. **Part., (a) Temp.: (b) Perm.**—(a) 65% of weekly loss of wages during such disability. (b) 55% of average weekly earnings for periods varying from 4 to 240 weeks, according to the degree of the disability. In case of permanent incapacity or death a lump sum may be substituted for benefits, to equal the present value of the benefits computed at 6%. Average weekly earnings shall be considered as not less than $6.41, nor more than $32.05. **Death Ben.:** To persons wholly dependent, three times the annual earnings of the deceased; not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000, payable at least monthly in instalments equal to 65% of the wages. Payments to children to cease at 18 years of age unless mentally or physically incapacitated. If only partial dependents survive, three times the annual contribution of the deceased to their support, subject to same limitations as above. Disability payments and burial expenses to be considered as parts of above totals.

COLORADO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission, with limited appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance is required. Insurers are primarily liable to a workman or his beneficiaries. Notice to employer is notice to insurer. Claims are not assignable, and payments are exempt from attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All except interstate commerce and domestic and agricultural labor in which four or more are employed in which employers elect to come under the act, but lose no defences if they do not. Public service under State, municipalities, school or irrigation district, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical assistance for first 30 days not more than $100 in value. In death cases where there are no dependents, $75 for funeral expenses. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages during continuance, $5 minimum, $8 maximum; full wages if less than $5. **Part.**—Fifty per cent. of the weekly wage decrease, $8 maximum. Total not to exceed $2,080. Special schedule for specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages for periods ranging from 4 to 208 weeks. Facial disfigurements may be compensated for in an amount not exceeding $500. Payments may be commuted to a lump sum after 6 months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent 50% of the weekly wages for 6 years, $8 maximum; total not to exceed $2,500, nor to be less than $1,000. If death occurs during receipt of disability benefits any unaccrued and unpaid remainder goes to dependents; if only partial, dependents.

CONNECTICUT, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioners. Appeals from findings and awards to the Superior Court of the county. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must furnish proof of solvency and financial disability, file security, or insure in approved stock or mutual companies or associations. Payments are not assignable, are exempt from execution, and have same preference as wage debts. **Employ.**—All industries in which five or more persons are employed, in absence of contrary election by employer. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical aid and hospital service during such time as needed. $100 for burial expenses. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—For total disability a weekly compensation equal to one-half the employee's earnings, not more than $14 nor less than $5 weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks. **Part.: (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) A weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $14 per week or for longer than 312 weeks. (b) For specified injuries one-half the average weekly earnings for fixed periods in lieu of all other payments. Lump sum payments may be approved by the commissioner,

provided they equal the value of the compensations. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the earnings of the deceased employee. If only partial dependents survive, a weekly compensation determined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-half the earnings of the deceased employee. Compensation shall in no case be more than $14, nor less than $5 weekly, and shall not continue longer than 312 weeks. A widow's or widower's dependence ceases upon remarriage, and a child's upon reaching 18 years of age, unless physically or mentally incapacitated. If a widow or dependent widower dies during the term of benefit payments, subsequent payments go to other dependents, if any.

DELAWARE, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission of three, whose award is final, unless appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the county within 10 days. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in a stock or mutual company, or deposit of security, indemnity or bond. **Employ.**—All except domestic servants, farm and casual laborers, outworkers, State officers, and servants and employees in interstate or foreign commerce. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $25 during waiting period; $100 for burial. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of wages for 270 weeks, and thereafter 20%. **Death Ben.**—For a dependent widow or widower, 25% of wages, with additional percentages up to 60%, in proportion to the number of dependents and children under 16.

HAWAII, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Boards for each county; appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Payments are preferred the same as wage claims. Employees have direct recourse to insuring company. Insolvency of employer does not release insurer. **Employ.**—All public and all industrial employment for pecuniary gain. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services during disability, not exceeding $150; $100 funeral expenses if death within 6 months. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Sixty per cent. of weekly wages, $3 minimum, $18 maximum, for not longer than 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of wage decrease, $12 maximum, not over 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. Fixed awards for specified injuries in lieu of all other benefits. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 40% of average weekly wages; if one or two dependent children, 50%; if three or more, 60%; 30% to one or two orphans; 10% additional for each child in excess of two; total not to exceed 50%. If no consort or child, but other dependents, 25% to 40%. Payments to widow to cease on death or remarriage, and to widower on termination of disability or remarriage; to children reaching 16, unless incapable of self-support, then to 18; to other beneficiaries on termination of disability. No payments except to children for more than 312 weeks. Wages not less than $5 nor over $36.

IDAHO, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Board of three. Awards final, unless appeal is taken to the District Court within 30 days. **Sec. for Comp.**—Private employers must either insure in the State Insurance Fund or deposit security in form of a surety fund or guaranty contract. **Employ.**—All public and private carried on for pecuniary gain. Employees injured outside the State are covered, as well as those hired outside the State if they would be entitled under law of State where hired. Agricultural, domestic and casual employees, outworkers, employees of charitable organizations and members of employer's family, although excluded, may be included by agreement. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care for a reasonable time, charges being limited to those which prevail in community for similar treatment of persons of a like standard of living. In death case, $100 for burial, and if there are no dependents employer must pay $1,000 to Industrial Administration Fund. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for 400 weeks, and $6 per week thereafter. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or widower, 45% of average weekly wages, with additional percentages up to 55%, in proportion to the number of dependents and children under 18.

ILLINOIS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes determined by the Industrial Board through an arbitrator or arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law may be reviewed by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Awards constitute liens on all property of employer within the county paramount to all other claims, except wages, taxes, mortgages or trust deeds. Injured employees are subrogated to right of insolvent employer to insurance. **Employ.**—Building trades; construction, excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, molten metals, injurious gases or vapors or corrosive acids, and all enterprises in which the law requires protective devices. Other employers may elect, but forfeit no defenses if they do not. **Wait.**—Six days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical aid for not over 8 weeks, not over $200. If no dependents, a burial benefit not over $150. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of employee's weekly earnings, $6 minimum, $12 maximum, during disability, or until payments equal a death benefit; thereafter, if the disability is permanent, a sum annually equal to 8% of a death benefit, not less than $10 per month. **Partial**, (b) **Perm.**—(b) 50% of loss of earning capacity, not more than $12 per week. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a benefit of 50% of weekly wages for fixed periods, in addition to temporary total disability. The basis of 50% is to be increased 5% for each child under 16 years of age, maximum 65%. The minimum of $6 per week is to be increased for each such child, the total not to exceed $750. The maximum of $12 is to be increased $1 for each child, the total not to exceed $15. For serious and permanent disfigurement, not causing incapacity and not otherwise compensated, a sum not exceeding one-fourth the death benefits. No payments are to extend beyond 8 years, except in case of permanent total incapacity. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 4 years' earnings, not less than $1,650 (to a widow with one child under 16, $1,750 if two or more children, $1,850), nor more than $3,500 (to a widow with one child under 16, $3,750, and it two or more children, $4,000). If only dependent collateral heirs survive, such a percentage of the above sum as the support rendered the last two years was of the earnings of deceased. Lump sum payments for either death or disability may be substituted by the Industrial Board for periodic payments.

INDIANA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Board, with appeals to courts on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Contracts of insurance must enure directly to benefit of persons entitled to payments under an award. Payments have same preference and priority as unpaid wages, and are exempt from claims of creditors. Insurance required, or proof of financial ability to meet payments. **Employ.**—All except interstate and foreign commerce, for which Federal laws make provision; railroad employees engaged in train service, and domestic and agricultural labor, unless employer makes contrary election; compulsory as to State and its municipalities. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital services for first 30 days, and longer at option of employer; employee must accept unless otherwise ordered by Industrial Board; $100 for funeral expenses, if death from the injury occurs within 300 weeks. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty-five per cent. of wages for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries, 55% of wages for designated periods ranging from 15 to 200 weeks. Wage basis and total amounts are limited as for death benefits. Any payments may be commuted to a lump sum after 26 weeks. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 50% of weekly wages; to those partially dependent, amounts proportionate to decedent's contribution to their support. Term of payment

limited to 300 weeks. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or dependent widowers, or on children attaining the age of 18 years, unless mentally or physically disabled for earning. Wages are to be considered as not above $24 nor less than $10 weekly, no total to exceed $5,000.

IOWA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Committees of Arbitration, with the Industrial Commissioner as Chairman; limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in approved companies or mutual associations, furnish proof of financial ability, deposit security or contract with employees. Claim for compensation is first lien. If insured is incapable, insurer must settle direct with beneficiary. **Employ.**—All industries except agriculture and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and municipalities. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services, and supplies for first 4 weeks, not exceeding $100. Reasonable expenses of last sickness, and burial not to exceed $100. **Compen. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.: (b) Part.**—(a) 50% of wages, not more than $10 nor less than $6 (unless wages are less than $6, then full wages), for not more than 300 weeks. (b) The same as for temporary disability, to be paid for a period of not more than 400 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) Specified maimings—50% of average weekly wages for fixed periods, beginning with the date of injury. Payments for total temporary and total permanent disability for fifth, sixth, and seventh weeks are 83⅓% of the weekly earnings. If disability continues beyond those dates, but only 50% after the seventh week. Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the Industrial Commissioner and an order of the court. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to 50% of the wages, but not more than $10 nor less than $5 per week, for 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive, such a proportion of the above as the amounts contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings. If employee was a minor whose earnings were received by the parent, a sum to the parent equal to two-thirds of the amount provided for persons wholly dependent. If the spouse dies during compensation period, unpaid benefits go to other dependents if any; if she remarries and there are no dependent children, payments cease.

KANSAS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbitration, subject to an appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a bond. If employer was insured, insurer is subrogated to the rights and duties of the employer. Claims and awards are not assignable or subject to execution, etc. **Employ.**—Railways, factories, quarries, electrical, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous explosive or inflammable materials, if employing five or more, and mines; employers in other industries and those employing less than five persons may also elect. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—On demand, medical, surgical and hospital treatment, not over $150 in value, for not more than 50 days. If no dependents, a reasonable expense for burial, not exceeding $150. **Compen. for Dis.: Total**—Payments during incapacity, after the first week, equal to 60% of the earnings, not less than $6 nor more than $15 per week. **Partial**—Sixty per cent. of wage loss during incapacity, after first week. Lump sums equal to 50% of the wages for specified periods are to paid for designated injuries in lieu of all other compensation. No payments for total or partial disability shall extend for over 8 years. After 6 months lump sum payments may be substituted at the employer's option, the sum to be agreed upon or determined by the court. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 3 years' earnings of the deceased, not less than $1,400 nor more than $3,800. For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maximum is $750. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the injury to such dependents. Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent or when a minor becomes 18, unless physically or mentally incapable of wage earning.

KENTUCKY, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Board, a member thereof, or a referee appointed by it. Limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers accepting act must insure in a stock or mutual company or the State Employees' Insurance Association, or give proof of financial ability. Policies must provide for direct liability to beneficiaries. Self-insurers must furnish bond or other security. Benefits have same priority as wages and are not subject to assignment or attachment. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and farm labor where three or more are employed; excepted industries may become subject to act by joint application of employers and employees. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical and hospital aid for 90 days, unless another period is fixed by the board, not to exceed $100. Reasonable burial expenses, not over $75. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Sixty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for 8 years, not over $12 nor less than $5; total not to exceed $5,000. **Partial**—Sixty-five per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not to exceed $12, for not more than 335 weeks; total not to exceed $4,000. Compensation periods are fixed for specified injuries. Lump sums may be awarded after six months, if approved by the board. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 65% of the average weekly earnings, not more than $12 nor less than $5 per week for 335 weeks; total not to exceed $4,000. If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the amount for total dependency, determined by the degree of dependence. If no dependents, $100 to the personal representative. Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to a child on reaching the age of 16, unless incapacitated for wage earning. Payments thus terminated go to other beneficiaries, if any.

LOUISIANA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes are settled by Judges of the courts in simple, summary procedure. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance not required. Policies must give claimants right to direct payment. Compensation payments have same preference as wage debts. **Employ.**—Hazardous trades, businesses or occupations in absence of contrary election; extensive list, and others may be so adjudged or brought within act by voluntary agreement. Compulsory as to State employees, its municipalities and public boards. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital service, not over $100. $100 expenses of last sickness and burial. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not more than 400 weeks. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of the wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 400 weeks. Fixed schedule for specified injuries for periods from 10 to 150 weeks. Payments in any case may be commuted to a lump sum on agreement of the parties and approved by the courts. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 25% of weekly wages, 40% if one child, 50% if two or more. If one child alone, 25%, 40% for two, 50% for three or more. For one dependent parent, 25%; for two, 50%. If one brother or sister, 25%, and 10% for each other. The total in no case to exceed 50%, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks. Payment to any beneficiary ceases on death or marriage; to children on reaching the age of 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

MAINE, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission; appeals to courts on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless employer gives proof of solvency and makes deposit or bond to secure payments. Claims have same preference as wages debts. **Employ.**—All except agricultural and domestic labor, and seamen in interstate or foreign commerce, in which more than five are employed, if employer elects. Abrogation of defenses does not affect cutting, hauling, driving, or rafting of logs. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services during first two weeks, not over $30, unless by agreement or order of commission a larger amount is provided for. If no dependents, not

over $200 for last sickness and burial. **Compen. for Dis.; Total**—Fifty per cent. of the wages, for not more than 500 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $3,000. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 300 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, 50% of the wages for various fixed periods, then compensation on basis of wage loss, if any, for not more than 300 weeks in all. Lump sum payments may be approved by the commission, after weekly payments, for not less than six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 50% of weekly wages for 300 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum. If only partial dependents survive, amounts proportionate to their degree of dependency for 300 weeks. If only one wholly dependent and more than one partly dependent, payments are to be divided according to the relative extent of dependency. Payments to children cease at age of 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

MARYLAND, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Commission, with appeal to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in State fund, stock, or mutual company, or proof of financial ability is required. Policies must permit action by commission to secure payments to persons entitled. Payments not assignable, nor subject to execution or attachment. **Employ.**—Extra hazardous (enumerated list); others by joint election of employer and employees. Farm and domestic labor, country blacksmiths and wheelwrights are excluded. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical, etc., not over $150. Funeral expenses not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages, $5 minimum, $12 maximum for not over eight years, total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wage loss, $12 maximum, total not over $3,000; specific periods for specified maimings. Where the injured employee is a learner, with prospect of increase of wages, this fact may be considered in fixing awards. Payments may, in the discretion of the commission, be made in part or in whole in lump sums. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 50% of the weekly wages for eight years, not more than $4,250 nor less than $1,000. To persons partly dependent, 50% of the weekly wages for such portion of eight years as the commission may fix, amount not to exceed $3,000. If no dependents, funeral expenses only. Payments to widow close on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of 16, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—On request of either party, Industrial Accident Board calls for a committee of arbitration, whose decision is subject to review by the Industrial Accident Board. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must become a subscriber of the State Employees' Insurance Association or insure in some authorized liability insurance company. All risks must be insured in approved companies. Payments are not subject to assignment, attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All industries, if the employer so elects. The State shall, and any county, city, town or district accepting this act, may compensate its laborers, workmen and mechanics. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines as needed, for the first two weeks, and in unusual cases, for a longer period, in the discretion of the board. Reasonable expenses of burial, not over $100. If dependents survive, this sum shall be deducted from the compensation payable. **Comp. for Dis.; Total**—A sum equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages, not less than $5 nor over $14 per week, not exceeding 500 weeks nor $4,000. **Partial**—Two-thirds the wage loss, not over $10 per week and for not longer than 500 weeks. In specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), two-thirds the weekly wages, not exceeding $10 nor less than $5 per week, for fixed periods, in addition to other compensation. Lump sum payments may be substituted in whole or part, after payments for injury or death have been made for not less than six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, weekly payment equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages of the deceased employee, not less than $5 nor more than $10, for a period of 500 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of the earnings contributed to their support by the deceased employee. Children cease to be dependents at 18, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning a living.

MICHIGAN, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Either party may request Industrial Accident Board to appoint a committee of arbitration, whose decisions are subject to review by the board. The Supreme Court may review questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure with the State or in approved companies, or furnish proof of financial ability. Claims are a first lien on all property of employer. **Employ.**—All industries if employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities, public boards, etc. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first three weeks. If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness and burial, not exceeding $200. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, nor for a period longer than 500 weeks from the date of the injury, and not exceeding $4,000. **Partial**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the wage loss, not over $10 per week nor for longer than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilation, etc.), 50% of average weekly earnings for fixed periods. Payments begin with the fifteenth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for eight weeks or longer, compensation is computed from the date of the injury. After six months lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the deceased workman's earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week for a period of 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive such proportion of the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings.

MINNESOTA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Judge of the District Court determines dispute in a summary manner, subject to review by Supreme Court on questions of law. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers may insure or maintain co-operative schemes. Insured workmen have an equitable lien on any policy falling due. Claims have same preference as unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All excepting common carriers by steam railroad and farm and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employers. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and surgical treatment, not exceeding 90 days nor $100, unless ordered in exceptional cases, when limit is $200. $100 funeral expenses. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty per cent. of wages. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 60% of the wage loss. (b) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, etc.), 50% of the earnings for fixed period. Payments for death may not be more than $11 per week, and for disability not more than $12, nor less than $6.50, unless wages are less than $6.50, when amount of wages is paid. Payments may not extend beyond 300 weeks, except for permanent total disability, when the maximum is 400 weeks, with payments of not more than $6.50 per week thereafter for 150 weeks, the total not to exceed $5,000. Lump sums may be substituted for periodical payments, but in case of compensation for death, permanent total disability, or certain maimings, the consent of the court must be obtained. **Death Ben.**—To a widow alone, 35% of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to 60% if four or more children; to a dependent husband alone, 25%; to a dependent orphan, 40%, with 10% additional for each additional orphan, with a maximum of 60% to the dependent parent or parents, if no dependent widow, widower, or children, 30% if one parent and 40% if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister, grandparent, mother-in-law, or father-in-law is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, 25%, or if more than one, 30%, divided equally. If only partial dependents survive, that proportion of benefits provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned. Payments

continue for not more than 300 weeks, and cease upon marriage or when sixteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

MONTANA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Proceedings to determine disputes must be instituted before the Board and not elsewhere; limited appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer may carry his own insurance on proof of financial ability; may insure in any company in State, or may contribute to State fund. Liabilities under act are first lien upon any deposit, and on other property pro-rata with other lienable claims. **Employ.**—All inherently hazardous works and occupations, including manufactures, construction work, transportation and repair of means thereof, and any hazardous occupations not enumerated, in which employers elect, but not including agricultural, domestic or casual labor. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital services during first two weeks, not over $50, unless there is a hospital contract. $75 for funeral expenses, if death occurs within six months. **Comp. for Dis.: Total,** (a) **Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 50% of wages during disability, $10 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages will be paid, for not more than 300 weeks. (b) Same scale as above for 400 weeks, then $5 per week, while disability continues. **Partial.** (a) **Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) 50% of wage loss, wages and benefits not to exceed $10 nor fall below $6, unless wages were less than $6; payments to continue not more than 150 weeks for permanent cases, and 50 weeks where disability is temporary. (b) For maimings, compensation of same scale and limits as in total temporary, for terms ranging from 3 to 200 weeks. **Death Ben.**—To widow, widower, child, or children under 16, or invalid child over 16, 50% of wages of the deceased if residents of the United States, if not, 25%, unless otherwise required by treaty. To major dependents (father or mother), in case there are no beneficiaries, 40%. To minor dependents (brothers or sisters actually dependent), if no beneficiary or major dependent, 30%. Non-resident alien dependents receive nothing unless required by treaty. Terms of payments may not exceed 400 weeks, $10 maximum, $6 minimum; if wages less than $6, then full wages. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or widower, or when child, brother, or sister reaches the age of 16, unless an invalid.

NEBRASKA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioner; appeal to District Court of county, with further appeal to Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must insure or give proof of financial ability. Policies must inure directly to beneficiaries. Awards have same preference as wage claims. **Employ.**—All industries, except domestic service, agriculture, and interstate or foreign commerce in absence of contrary election. Exempt employees may make affirmative election. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital service during first 21 days, not over $200. Time may be extended in cases of dismemberment or major operations. A reasonable sum, not over $100, for expenses of last sickness and burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—66⅔% of the weekly wages, not less than $6 nor more than $12 per week for 300 weeks; thereafter, while disability lasts, 45%, not less than $4.50 nor more than $9. If weekly wages are less than minimum, full wages are paid. **Partial**—66⅔% of loss of earning capacity, not over $12 per week nor for more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods in lieu of other payments, $12 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages are to be paid. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues six weeks or more compensation is computed from date of injury. Lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments, but if for death or permanent disability, the approval of the court must be obtained. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔% of the employee's wages, not less than $6 nor more than $12; not exceeding 350 weeks; if wages were less than $6, full wages. If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of deceased to their support bore to his wages. Compensation to children ceases when they reach 16, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning.

NEVADA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in State Insurance Fund. State management of fund and collection of premiums by the State. Payments not assignable, exempt from attachment, etc. **Employ.**—All except domestic and farm labor, provided the employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital aid for 90 days, but may be extended to one year by the Industrial Commission. Burial expenses not to exceed $125. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—One-half the average monthly wages, not less than $20 nor more than $70 for twelve months, and not over $60 thereafter. **Partial**—One-half the loss of earning capacity, not more than $40 per month for not more than sixty months; wages in excess of $140 need not be considered. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a monthly payment equal to one-half the monthly wages, not less than $20 nor more than $60 for fixed periods, in addition to payments for temporary total disability. No compensation is payable for the first week of disability, but if it continues three weeks or longer compensation is paid from the date of the injury. The Industrial Commission may permit the substitution of lump sums for monthly payments in an amount not exceeding $5,000. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower, 30% of the average wages, with 10% additional for each child under eighteen years of age, total not to exceed 66⅔%. If only children survive, they receive 15% each, the total not to exceed 66⅔%. If there are none of the foregoing dependent parents may receive 25% of the average monthly wage during dependency; if dependent brothers or sisters under eighteen, 20% for one and 30% if more than one, other cases according to the facts. Payments to a widow or dependent widower cease on remarriage, but the widow shall receive two years' benefits in a lump sum. Payments to children cease at eighteen, unless incapable. Payments to non-resident aliens 60% of above. No excess of wages over $120 per month considered. No lump sum settlements allowed for widow, children, or the wholly dependent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1912.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes settled by agreement or action in equity. **Sec. for Comp.**—No provision for insurance. Employer must satisfy Commissioner of Labor of financial ability or file a bond. Payments have same preferences as claims for unpaid wages, or for personal services. **Employ.**—Industries dangerous to life or limb, including operation and maintenance of steam and electric roads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc., employing five or more; work about quarries, mines, foundries. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—If no dependents, expenses of medical care and burial not in excess of $160. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Beginning with the fifteenth day, a sum not exceeding 50% of average weekly earnings. **Partial**—A sum not in excess of 50% of loss of earning capacity. In no case is compensation to exceed $10 a week, nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks. The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of deceased, not to exceed $3,000. If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as corresponds to the portion of wages contributed to their support.

NEW JERSEY, 1914.

Adm. Sys.—Judge of Court of Common Pleas settles disputes in summary manner, subject to review on questions of law in Supreme Court. Workmen's Compensation Bureau by amendment of 1918. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must furnish proof of financial ability or insure. Policies must be for benefit of employees. Right of compensation has same preference as claim for unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All employments in absence of contrary election. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical and hospital services for first two weeks, not over $50. Expense of last sickness and of burial, not exceeding

$100 for burial. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 50% of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks. (b) 50% of wages during such disability, not beyond 400 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), 50% of wages during fixed periods. All weekly payments are subject to the same rule as to maximum and minimum as for death benefits. A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas. **Death Ben.**—To one dependent, 35% of the wages of the deceased, and for each additional dependent 5% additional, the total not to exceed 60%, payable for not more than 300 weeks. Compensation not to be less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, unless the earnings are less than $5, when full wages are paid. Payments to widows cease on remarriage, to orphans at eighteen, unless mentally or physically deficient.

NEW MEXICO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—District courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must file bond or certificate of guarantee, mutual, or other insurance, unless he can satisfy the Judge he is solvent. **Employ.**—Extra hazardous (enumerated), where four or more are employed, or where work is carried on upon a derrick, scaffolding, pole, or other structure ten or more feet above the surface of the ground; others by election. **Wait.**—Twenty-one days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $50, during "waiting" period of 21 days. $50 for funeral expenses. **Comp. for Total Dis.**:—Fifty per cent. of earnings for 520 weeks. Compensation is increased 50% if caused by employer's failure to provide safety devices provided by law, and decreased 50% if caused by the employees' failure to observe a statutory regulation concerning safety, or to use a safety device provided. **Death Ben.**—To a dependent widow or widower; 40% of earnings, 5% additional for each child up to 60%, and proportionate amounts for other dependents.

NEW YORK, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Industrial Commission, with limited appeals to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must give proof of financial ability, or must insure in State fund or mutual or stock company. Policies must inure directly to beneficiary. Payments have same preference as unpaid wages. **Employ.**—All industries employing four or more employees, except domestic service and agricultural pursuits. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical treatment and hospital services for sixty days, costs to be approved by the commission. $100 for funeral expenses. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—66⅔% of wages during continuance. **Partial**—66⅔% of wage loss. For specified permanent partial disabilities (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods, separate provision for disfigurements. The foregoing payments may not be less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, except for certain maimings the maximum may be $20. Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if the disability continues for more than forty-nine days compensation is allowed from the beginning. **Death Ben.**—To a widow or dependent widower alone, 30% of wages of deceased, 10% additional for each child under eighteen; dependent orphans under eighteen receive 15% each, and dependent parents, brothers, or sisters, 15% each; aggregate payments in no case to exceed 66⅔%. Payments to widow or widower cease on death or remarriage; payments to children, brothers and sisters at eighteen, and to parents when dependence ceases. In computing the above benefits no wages in excess of $100 monthly are considered.

OHIO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission; limited appeal to civil courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—State Insurance Fund. Employers must insure or give proof of ability to pay benefits. Non-insurers must give bond or security. Insurance is under State control. Claims have same preference as on tax judgments. **Employ.**—All employing five or more regularly; also establishments employing less than five, if employer elects to pay premiums. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, hospital, etc., not over $200, but more may be allowed in case of necessity. Burial expenses not to exceed $150. If no dependents, medical and hospital services, not over $200, and burial expenses as above. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) Weekly payments of 66⅔% of average weekly wages during disability, not less than $5 nor more than $12; but not for longer than six years, nor exceeding $3,750. (b) A weekly payment as above, continuing until death. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 66⅔% of loss of earning capacity during continuance, but not exceeding $12 per week, or a total of $3,750. (b) In certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔% of wages for fixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum limitations as noted above, in addition to payments during temporary total disability. In all cases, if wages are less than prescribed minimum, then total wages are paid as compensation; an expected increase in wages may be given consideration. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔% of the average weekly earnings of the deceased for eight years, not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000. If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to continue for all or such portion of the period of eight years as the Industrial Commission may determine in each case, not exceeding a maximum of $5,000.

OKLAHOMA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. Appeals to the Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance companies or fund systems must be approved by the commission. Claims cannot be assigned, and payments are exempt from levy, execution, etc. **Employ.**—"Hazardous" (enumerated list and general clause), in which more than two are employed; agriculture, stock raising, retail stores, and interstate railways not included; work by State or municipalities is included. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical, surgical, or other treatment for first fifteen days. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 50% of average weekly wages for not more than 300 weeks. (b) 50% of average weekly wages for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial, (b) Perm.**—(b) 50% of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks; for specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages for fixed periods in lieu of other compensation. Payments may not exceed $10 per week nor be less than $6, unless wages were less than $6, when full wages will be paid. Periodical payments may be commuted to lump sums, and aliens who are non-residents may have payments commuted to lump sums equal to one-half of the value of the present worth.

OREGON, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—State Accident Industrial Commission. Review by Circuit Court. Appeals from Circuit Court as in other civil cases. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance under State control. State gives subsidy, employer deducts 1% from employee's daily earnings, and contributes this and a percentage of monthly payroll. **Employ.**—All hazardous occupations, factories, mills, and workshops using machinery; mines, quarries, wharves and docks, dredges, engineering, telephone, telegraph, electric light, etc. All in absence of contrary election. **Med. and Surg.**—Transportation, medical, surgical, and hospital expenses, not exceeding $250. Burial expenses not to exceed $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Monthly payments as follows: If unmarried, $30; if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen, $35; if husband is not an invalid, $30: if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen, $6 additional for each child until sixteen, total monthly payments not to exceed $50. (a) Above payments apply during disability, increased 50% for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60% of monthly wages. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) A proportionate amount, corresponding to loss of earning power for not exceeding two years. (b) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), monthly payments of $25 per month payable for fixed periods, less any time for which compensation was paid for total disability. A lump sum at the option of the injured person is provided in some cases. Partial lump sum payments to any beneficiary may be substituted at the discretion of the commission. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $30, and to each child under sixteen (daughters

eighteen), $6 a month, the total monthly not to exceed $50. To orphans under sixteen (daughters eighteen), a monthly payment of $15 each, the total not to exceed $50. To other dependents, there being none of the foregoing, a monthly payment to each of 50% of the average support received during the preceding year, but not to exceed $30 a month in all. To parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $25, until such time as he would have been twenty-one, after which time compensation shall be paid according to average support. Payments to widow or widower until death or remarriage. On remarriage of widow a lump sum of $300. Payments to a male child cease at sixteen, to a female at eighteen, unless an invalid.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Compensation Board. Appeal to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure in State Fund, a stock or mutual company, or give proof of financial ability. Agreements are filed with a prothonotary, if approved becomes a lien as a judgment. A separate act provides for direct payments to beneficiaries. **Employ.**—All, unless employer elects to contrary. Agricultural and domestic employees are excluded. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for first fourteen days, cost not to exceed $25, unless major surgical operation is necessary, when $75 is the maximum. $100 funeral expenses. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages for 500 weeks, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000; if wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wage loss, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks; fixed periods for specified injuries, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, full wages if less than $5. Payments may be computed to lump sum. **Death Ben.**—Forty per cent. of weekly wages to widow or dependent widower, 5% additional for each child, total not to exceed 60%; if no parent, 25%; if one or two children, 10% additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 60% if no consort or child under sixteen, but dependent parent, brothers, or sisters, 15% to 25% of wages. Payments cease on death, remarriage of widow or widower, or child, brother or sister at sixteen, not to continue beyond 300 weeks, unless for children under sixteen, when 15% will be paid for one, and 10% additional for each additional child, total not to exceed 50%. Basic wages are not less than $10 nor more than $20 weekly.

PORTO RICO, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Workmen's Relief Commission, with limited appeals to the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—A Workmen's Relief Trust Fund is administered by the Treasurer of the Island. Rights not assignable, nor subject to attachment. **Employ.**—All employing five or more, except domestic service and agricultural work without mechanically driven machinery, and common carriers by railroad. **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical attendance and such medicines and necessary food as the Workmen's Relief Commission may prescribe; food supplies granted to be deducted from the award. Burial expenses not exceeding $40. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**, (a) **Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(a) An amount equal to three-quarters of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for not more than 104 weeks. (b) The sum of $1,500, and an amount equal to three-quarters of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for a maximum of 208 weeks. **Partial**, (b) **Perm.**—(b) Payment is to be made proportionate to permanent total, following payments under temporary total disability. The time and manner of payments are to be determined by the Workman's Relief Commission. **Death Ben.**—Any balance of the sums the deceased workman would have received if the injuries had not proved fatal. Benefits may be apportioned among the dependent legal heirs by the Workmen's Relief Commission.

RHODE ISLAND, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Any party interested may petition Superior Court. Appeals to the Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must insure, give proof of financial ability, or furnish security or bond. Insurers directly liable to claimants. Beneficiaries have first lien. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and agriculture, if employer elects. Defenses in suits for damages not abrogated unless more than five persons employed. **Wait.**—Two weeks. **Med. and Surg.**—Necessary medical and surgical care and hospital services for the first two weeks. If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and burial, not over $200. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for not more than 500 weeks. **Partial**—A weekly payment equal to one-half the loss of earning power, not exceeding $10 per week, for not longer than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), in addition to above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for fixed periods. Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if incapacity extends beyond four weeks they begin with date of injury. Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the Superior Court after compensation has been paid for six months for either death or injury. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly earnings, not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for a period of 300 weeks. If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount which the annual contributions bear to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not over 300 weeks. Payments to children cease on their reaching eighteen unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commissioner. Arbitration Committee, one representative of each side and the Industrial Commissioner. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless employer can furnish proof of financial ability, when security may be required. **Employ.**—All except domestic, farm and casual laborers, and employees in interstate and foreign commerce. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $100, for four weeks. If no dependents, $150 for burial. **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty per cent. of earnings up to a maximum of $3,000, or four times average annual earnings. **Death Ben.**—In death cases practically the same as for total disability.

TEXAS, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Accident Board. Appeals to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure. Compensation is payable directly by the insurance association. Benefits are unassignable, and exempt from garnishment attachment, etc. **Employ.**—All except domestic and farm labor, railways operated as common carriers, and vessels in interstate and foreign commerce. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital care for first two weeks and hospital care for two additional weeks if necessary. If no beneficiaries or creditors, expenses of last illness and a funeral benefit not over $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty per cent. of average weekly wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15, for not more than 401 weeks. **Partial**—Sixty per cent. of loss of earning power, not over $15 per week nor more than 300 weeks. For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), an additional compensation equal to 60% of the average weekly wages for fixed periods, not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, in lieu of all other compensation. A lump sum payment may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permanent disability, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Board. **Death Ben.**—To the legal beneficiary a weekly payment equal to 60% of his wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15, for a period of 360 weeks, distributed according to law governing property distribution.

UTAH, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employers must insure or be liable to respond in damages. **Employ.**—Public and private employers of four or more. Agricultural, domestic and casual laborers, elected officials, and employees in interstate and foreign commerce are excluded. **Wait.**—Ten

days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical care up to $200. $150 for burial. **Comp. for Total Dis.**—Fifty-five per cent. of average weekly wages for five years, and 40% thereafter. **Death Ben.**—Dependents are paid 55% of wages for a maximum period of six years.

VERMONT, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Commissioner of Industries. Appeal to courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance required unless deposit of security or proof of financial responsibility. Employees have direct recourse to insurer. Compensation rights are preferred claims. **Employ.**—All industrial establishments in which more than ten are employed, commerce as far as permissible under Federal laws, domestic and casual labor excluded. **Wait.**—Seven days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and hospital service for fourteen days, not over $100. $100 for funeral expenses if death within two years. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages for not more than 260 weeks, $3 minimum, $12.50 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000. If wages less than $3, full wages will be paid. **Partial**—Fifty per cent. of wage decrease, maximum $10, for not more than 260 weeks. For certain specified injuries, 50% of weekly wages, but no more than $10 for designated periods running from 4 to 170 weeks. Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case. **Death Ben.**—To dependent widow or widower, 33⅓% of weekly wages, 40% if there be one or two children, 45% if more than two; if no parent, 25% to one or two children, 10% additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 40%; if no consort or child under eighteen, and dependent parent, grandparent, or grandchild, 15% to 25%. Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage; to widower on remarriage or cessation of dependency; to children on reaching eighteen, unless incapable, in no case to exceed 260 weeks or $3,500. Payments to other classes end in 208 weeks at most. Basic wages not less than $5 weekly.

VIRGINIA, 1918.

Adm. Sys.—State Commission of three. **Sec. for Comp.**—Policies inure directly to employee. Claims or awards have same preference as those for wages. **Employ.**—All except domestic service and farm labor, and steam railroads; includes public employment. **Wait.**—Fourteen days. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical and surgical aid by employers for thirty days. Funeral expenses not over $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Fifty per cent. of weekly wages, maximum $10, minimum $5, total for disability not over 500 weeks or $4,000. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(b) Act has schedule for permanent partial, loss of thumb so much, index finger so much, and so on. (a) 50% of weekly loss during disability, not more than $10 nor over 300 weeks. **Death Ben.**—Not more than 300 weeks or $4,000. 50% of average weekly wages to dependents.

WASHINGTON, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Insurance Department. Review by Superior Court. Appeals from Superior Court as in other civil cases. **Sec. for Comp.**—Accident fund, under State control. **Employ.**—All extra-hazardous employment, including mills, factories, workshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces, mines, quarries, and wharves, engineering, logging, lumbering, building trades, telegraph, telephone, and electric lights, etc. Railroads doing interstate business are excluded. **Wait.**—Eight days. **Med. and Surg.**—Proper and necessary medical and surgical services, and hospital care if injuries temporary; if permanent, until awards are made on basis of nature of disability. Expenses of burial not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**, (a) **Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(b) If unmarried, $20 per month; if with a wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen, $25 per month; if husband not an invalid, $15 per month; if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen, $5 additional for each child, total not to exceed $35; if so helpless as to require attendant, $20 per month, in addition to other benefits. (a) Payments as for (b) during disability, increased by 50% for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60% of monthly wages. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) Payment as for total disability continues in proportion to loss of earning power, provided this exceeds 5%. (b) For specified permanent partial disabilities, lump sums ranging from $500 to $2,000; others to be compensated proportionately; if the injured person is a minor, the parents receive an additional sum equal to 10% of the award to the injured person. Monthly payments may be converted into a lump sum, payment not over $4,000, in case of death or permanent total disability. No benefits are to be paid for the first eight days, unless the disability continues for more than thirty days. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $20; to each child under sixteen, $5 per month, total not over $35; if no parent, $10 to each child under sixteen, total not to exceed $35. To other dependents, if none above survive, a monthly payment equal to 50% of the average amount previously contributed, total not to exceed $20. To the parent or parents of unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $20, until he would have been twenty-one. Payments to widow or widower continue until death or remarriage, and to a child until sixteen. If a widow remarries she receives a lump sum of $240.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1915.

Adm. Sys.—Compensation Commissioner; limited appeal to Supreme Court. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance through a State fund. Employers of approved ability may carry own risks, giving bond. Payments only to beneficiaries, and exempt from claims of creditors, attachment or execution. **Employ.**—All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State Insurance Fund. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, nurse and hospital services, not over $150 ($300 in special cases). Reasonable funeral expenses, not over $75. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—For permanent total disability (85% or above); 50% of the average weekly wages during life. **Partial, (a) Temp.; (b) Perm.**—(a) 50% of loss of earning capacity, not more than $10 per week nor exceeding 26 weeks, except that for certain ununited fractures, etc., may be fifty-two weeks. (b) 50% of wages for periods varying with degree of disability (from 10 to 70%), from 30 to 210 weeks; from 70 to 85% disability, 40% of wages for life. Lump sum payments may be substituted for periodic payments in case of either injury or death. **Death Ben.**—To widow or invalid widower, $20 per month and $5 per month additional for each child under the age of legal employment, total not to exceed $35 per month. To orphan child or children, $10 each per month until fifteen, total not over $30 per month. To other persons wholly dependent, if no widow, widower, or child, 50% of average monthly support received from deceased during preceding year, not exceeding $20 per month for six years. If deceased was a single minor, to a dependent parent 50% of earnings, not over $6 per week until he would have become twenty-one. If only partial dependents survive, compensation computed. Payments to widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to children at fifteen. If widow or widower remarry within two years, to be paid 20% of balance of 10 years.

WISCONSIN, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Industrial Commission; limited review by the courts. **Sec. for Comp.**—Employer must give proof of financial ability or insure. Claims have preference, are non-assignable, and exempt from attachment or execution. Commission may require deposits, purchase of annuities, or the giving of bonds. **Employ.**—All, if the employer elects. Election is presumed where there are three or more employees, except as to agriculture and railroads. **Wait.**—One week. **Med. and Surg.**—Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for ninety days, and for such additional time as will in judgment of commission lessen the period of compensation. Artificial limbs supplied. Reasonable expense of burial, up to $100. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—Sixty-five per cent. of average weekly earnings. **Partial**—Sixty-five per cent. of loss of earning power. For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a sum equal to 65% of average weekly earnings for fixed periods, ranging from 6 to 320 weeks, which include the time for healing.

For serious permanent disfigurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not over $750. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues for twenty-eight days, benefits are payable for first seven days. In case of temporary or partial disability, aggregate compensation not over four years' earnings; for permanent total disabilities payments are limited—nine to fifteen years, according to age of injured person. Lump sum payments may be substituted at any time after six months. **Death Ben.**—To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, but which when added to any prior compensation will not exceed six years' earnings. If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed four times the amount provided for their support during the preceding year. All payments are to be made in weekly instalments equal to 66⅔% of the average weekly earnings. Dependence of children ceases at eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

WYOMING, 1917.

Adm. Sys.—Disputes settled by District Courts of the counties, with appeal to the Supreme Court of the State. **Sec. for Comp.**—Insurance in State fund required. Insurance under State control. Payments not assignable, nor subject to attachment, execution, etc. **Employ.**—Extra-hazardous (enumerated list), in which three or more are employed, interstate railroads excepted; use of explosives and work ten feet above ground included. **Wait.**—Ten days. **Med. and Surg.**—None. $50 for funeral expenses, unless other arrangement exists under agreement. **Comp. for Dis.: Total** (a) **Temp.**; (b) **Perm.**—(b) Lump sum of $1,400 if single, $1,600 if wife or invalid husband, and a sum equal to $60 per year for each child until sixteen years old, total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the sum allowed the injured workman. (a) $18 per month if single, $24 if married, and $5 per month for each child under sixteen, total monthly payment not over $35, and aggregate not to exceed the amount payable if the disability were permanent. **Partial** (b) **Perm.**—(b) Fixed lump sums for specified injuries, others in proportion. No payments for first ten days unless the disability continues for more than thirty days. **Death Ben.**—Lump sum payment of $1,200 to widow or invalid widower, and an additional sum equal to $60 per year until sixteen for each child, total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the payments to surviving spouse. If there are dependent parents and no spouse and no child under sixteen, a sum equal to 50% of one year's contribution, not exceeding $500. Payments to non-resident aliens, beneficiaries are limited to 33⅓% of the above amounts, and only the widow and children under sixteen are considered.

UNITED STATES, 1916.

Adm. Sys.—United States Employees Compensation Commission. **Sec. for Comp.**—No provision for insurance. Payments made from special compensation fund. **Employ.**—All civilian employments of the United States Government and the Panama Railroad. **Wait.**—Three days. **Med. and Surg.**—Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies. $100 burial expenses, and transportation of bodies of residents of the United States dying away from home, if relations desire it. **Comp. for Dis.: Total**—66⅔% of the monthly pay during continuance of the disability. **Partial**—66⅔% of the difference in wage earning capacity due to such disability. Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death. Payments on account of death, or permanent disability, may be computed to a lump sum. **Death Ben.**—To widow or dependent widower alone, 35% of the monthly wages, with 10% additional for each child, total not to exceed 66⅔%. To dependent parents, 25% if one, 40% if both are dependent. If there is a widow, widower, or child, the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed 66⅔%. Other dependent relatives receive benefits in smaller amounts, subject to claims of foregoing. Payments to widow or widower terminate on death or remarriage, to a child on marriage, reaching eighteen. Payments to other beneficiaries in no case extend beyond eight years. All payments subject to maximum of $66.67 per month, and minimum of $33.33, unless actual earnings are less, when compensation will equal earnings.

WIDOWED MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

(For tabulated provisions of the various acts prior to 1917, see Almanac of that year.)

The Maine law provides: Cities and towns shall aid necessitous mothers, capable of bringing up children, at home. Aid in money or supplies not to exceed $10 per month for one child under 14, $4 for each additional child. State Board consists of State Board of Charities and Correction, Municipal Board of Overseers of Poor, unless towns provide special board. Applications made to Municipal Board, which investigates and reports to State Board, which decides. Deserted wives must first proceed against husbands. Towns and cities furnishing aid reimbursed by State to extent of one-half. Five years' residence in State requisite.

The Texas law, approved by Governor, March 29, 1917, provides: Widow, bona fide resident of State 5, of county 2 years, mother of child under 16, presents verified petition to County Commissioners (County Judge acts as chairman), containing data in detail as to death of husband, births of children, residences for 5 years, when and where married, what property she or children possess (including future or contingent interests), names and residences of husband's relatives. If board concludes, after examination, that widow may become a county charge, orders, not more than $12 per month for one child, $18 for two, $4 for each additional. Board may revoke order and cancel relief for cause. Its action in all cases final.

COMPULSORY WORK LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(By the United States Department of Labor.)

The adoption of laws looking toward the useful employment of all the working forces of the population as a war emergency measure has received its most influential indorsement by the act of the Legislature of New York, whose bill on this subject was approved by Governor Whitman on May 13, 1918. West Virginia was the first State to enact a law of this type, except for a Kansas enactment that refusal to accept employment should be included in the definition of "vagrancy," followed by Maryland in the same year (1917), while in 1918 New Jersey, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, and New York took similar steps. An order in council, April 4, 1918, brings the Dominion of Canada under similar regulation. Habitual idleness or refusal to accept obtainable work is included in the definitions of "sedition" in Nebraska.

The New York statute applies to all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 50, requiring them to "be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment until the termination of the war." Such employment must continue for at least 36 hours per week, noncompliance with the law being punishable by a fine of $100 or three months' imprisonment, or both. Loitering in the streets, saloons, poolrooms, stores, etc., is considered prima facie evidence of violation of the act. Persons out of employment by reason of labor disputes and students are exempt from the operation of the law, but a claim of sufficient income for self-support and the support of dependents will not suffice. The Governor's approval was accompanied by a memorandum stating that the object of the measure was to require contributions by all able-bodied males toward a remedying of the conditions due to the present shortage of labor. Some doubt as to constitutionality was admitted, yet the measure was held to be justified if it would produce any advantage, however small, in view of the conditions involved in the prosecution of the war. Another point mentioned was the protection of the State against undesirable persons who might enter it to escape the operations of the law of New Jersey.

Chief Federal and State Legislation of 1918.

(The War Revenue act, and the Agricultural Appropriation law with its Federal Prohibition "rider," will be found, separately, elsewhere.)

Note—Except where the full text of laws is given, free use is made in the following pages of the report of the Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law. Thomas I. Parkinson, chairman, presided at the meeting of the American Bar Association at Cleveland in August, 1918; the others on the committee were W. H. Loyd, D. R. Richberg, J. J. Sullivan, and J. N. Teal.

FEDERAL ENACTMENTS.

Moratorium-Stay Laws—The Federal act (No. 103, approved, March 8, 1918) applies to proceedings in all the courts, Federal, State or district, in the country. It was enacted in pursuance of the war power, for the purpose of protecting persons in the service "from harassment and injury to their civil rights during their term of service and to enable them to devote their entire energy to the military needs of the nation." It does not interfere with the commencement of actions by or against persons in the service. It does not exempt such persons from civil process or as a matter of right grant a stay either of action or of execution. Instead, it confers upon the courts wide discretionary powers to protect the civil rights of those persons in the service whose ability to prosecute or defend an action to comply with certain continuing contractual liabilities, or to satisfy a judgment, is materially affected by such service. The benefits of the act may, in the discretion of the court, be extended to sureties and guarantors of persons in the service. Provision is made for certificates by the War and Navy Departments which are *prima facie* evidence of service and the time of its beginning and ending. The act expires six months after the end of the war.

Many of the States have enacted statutes providing for a moratorium. The Maryland law, passed in 1917, authorizes the Government to declare successive legal holidays with the same effect as Sundays on commercial transactions and legal rights and duties. The so-called moratorium laws enacted in the other States, and the act of Congress, are laws for the protection of the civil rights of persons in military service. Mississippi (Sp. 1917, Ch. 36), Montana (Sp. 1918, Ch. 8) and New Jersey (Ch. 128) are practically duplicates of an early form of the Federal act before its amendment and final passage. The principal differences between these State acts and the Federal act are the omission from the former of the insurance provisions and the provisions extending protection to guarantors and sureties.

Statute of Limitations—The Federal act provides that the period of military service is to be excluded from the computation of time limited for the bringing of an action by or against persons in the service. This applies to causes of action accruing prior to or during the service and to limitations established before or after the passage of the act. Provisions tolling the statutes of limitations are contained in most of the State acts and in Maryland (1917, Ch. 19).

Rent—The Federal act postpones for three months the landlord's summary remedies without resort to a court by eviction or distress where the rent does not exceed 50 dollars and the premises are occupied as a dwelling by the dependents of persons in the service. In States where summary remedies to secure possession are available they may be used by the landlord where the rent exceeds $50 per month; but where, as in New York, eviction involves court proceedings, such proceedings might be stayed. Except in Maryland, where actions for rent are expressly excepted from the stay provisions, the State acts do not contain special provision for rent cases.

Instalment Contracts—The Federal act takes from a conditional vendor or a lessor his summary remedies to resume possession for failure to pay instalments due under the contract. Possession may be only resumed under order of the court and may be made dependent on the return of instalment payments already made. Proceedings to recover the remaining instalments may be stayed or the court may make other equitable disposition.

Mortgages—The Federal act makes the mortgagee's summary remedies subject to an order of court and provides for a stay of proceedings on the mortgage. This provision applies only to "obligations originating prior to the date of the approval of this act" and then only to mortgages upon property owned by a person in the service when he enters the service as well as at the time of application for the stay.

Insurance—Under the Federal act, an application by the insured when filed by the insurer constitutes an acceptance of the provisions of this act and entitles the policy to the benefits of the act. Certain policies may not be brought within this act: For example, those for more than $5,000 and those containing a provision making them voidable if the insured enters the military service. Policies brought within the act may not be lapsed or forfeited for nonpayment of premium during service or for one year thereafter, but the United States guarantees the insurer against loss. This is accomplished by requiring the insurer to report monthly the amount of premiums on policies brought within the act, overdue 30 days, and by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the insurer registered United States bonds as security for the defaulted premiums. These bonds are to be held until final settlement, which is to take place one year after the end of the war. The United States is given a lien on any policy which it thus protects. If the insured does not within one year after the end of his service pay his defaulted premiums, the policy is to be void, the insurer must pay the cash value and out of it pay the defaulted premiums. If on final settlement the insurer shows a loss of premiums, the United States is to pay the amount of the loss, whereupon the bonds deposited with the insurer are to be returned.

Taxes—The Federal act prohibits without leave of court any proceeding to enforce payment of a tax or assessment on real property owned and occupied for dwelling or business purposes by a person in the service or his dependents, provided ability to pay the tax is materially affected by the service. Proceedings in such cases may be stayed until six months after the end of the war. In case of sale for taxes, a right to redeem in addition to that given by the laws of the States is granted for a period of six months after the end of service. These tax provisions apply only to taxes on real estate.

Administrative Proceedings—The Federal act protects men in the service from the loss of any rights subject to the public land laws.

Federal Farm Loan Board—The report of the Federal Farm Loan Board having disclosed a lack of funds available for farm loans, Congress (No. 95) authorized the treasury to purchase in each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1918, and 1919, 100 million dollars of the bonds issued by any Federal land bank. The provision of Federal funds to enable the land banks to make advances to farmers was said to be essential to replace foreign, and to some extent private, loans withdrawn because of conditions due to the war.

Third and Fourth Liberty Bond Acts—They increased to $20,000,000,000 the sum total of bonds authorized, fixing the maximum interest rate at 4¼ per cent. The Third Loan act provides that such bonds shall not enjoy the privilege of conversion if future issues be put out at a higher rate of interest, but they are to be accepted at par in payment of Federal, estate or inheritance taxes. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase annually not exceeding one-twentieth of any series of such bonds outstanding (except the unconverted 3½s) at such price and on such terms as he prescribes, but at an average price for all purchases in any year not exceeding par. The Fourth Loan act adds: "Notwithstanding the provisions of the Second Liberty Bond act, as amended by the Third Liberty Bond act, or of the War Finance Corporation act, bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the United States payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys, and bonds of the War Finance Corporation payable in any foreign money or foreign moneys

exclusively or in the alternative, shall, if and to the extent expressed in such bonds at the time of their issue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or by a foreign corporation, partnership, or association, not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. Any incorporated bank or trust company designated as a depositary by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority conferred by section eight of the Second Liberty Bond act, as amended by the Third Liberty Bond act, which gives security for such deposits as, and to amounts, by him prescribed, may, upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, act as a fiscal agent of the United States in connection with the operations of selling and delivering any bonds, certificates of indebtedness or war savings certificates of the United States."

War Finance Corporation Act—In this act (No. 121) Congress created a corporation for a term not exceeding 10 years and ending six months after the end of the war, with a capital stock of 500 million dollars subscribed and owned entirely by the United States. The corporation is managed by a board of directors consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and four directors appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. It is authorized to make advances to banks, bankers and trust companies on loans made by them to, or bonds purchased by them from, any person or corporation "conducting an established and going business in the United States whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war." The corporation's advances shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the face value of such loans or of its estimate of the then value of such bonds. The bank borrowing from the corporation must turn over to it the securities held by the bank as collateral for the loans or purchases upon which the corporation makes advances. If, in addition to turning over all such collateral, the borrowing bank deposits with the corporation additional securities valued at 33 per cent. of the amount advanced by the corporation, the amount so advanced may be equal to 100 per cent. of the bank's loan or purchase. The corporation is authorized in its discretion to make advances to savings banks and institutions, but must require collateral valued at 133 per cent. of the amount of the advance and of interest at least 1 per cent. in excess of the prevailing Federal Reserve Bank discount rate. The corporation is authorized to make direct advances to establish business concerns "whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war," where they are unable to obtain funds or reasonable conditions from the banks. Such direct loans to business shall not exceed 12½ per cent. of the corporation's authorized capital and bonds ($437,500,000), which is almost equal to the authorized capital. Aggregate advances to any one person or corporation are not to exceed 10 per cent. of the corporation's capital; but this does not apply to advances to railroads. The corporation is also authorized to issue not exceeding three billion dollars in five-year bonds, which are to have "a first and paramount floating charge on all the assets of the corporation."

This War Finance Corporation act also created "a Capital Issues Committee," with power to "investigate, pass upon and determine whether it is compatible with the national interest" that any issue over $100,000 should be offered for sale. Jurisdiction did not extend to ordinary borrowing, but only to sales of securities. The committee took the place of a similarly named committee of the Federal Reserve Board. Issues authorized by the committee are in no way guaranteed by the United States.

Silver-Melting Law—This act (No. 139) authorizes the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars in the treasury and the sale and export of the resulting bullion to settle our commercial trade balances, especially in the Orient. As the silver dollars are converted into bullion, silver certificates now circulating must be retired. To prevent the contraction in currency which this retirement of silver certificates would involve, this law authorizes an equivalent issue of Federal Reserve notes which are in turn to be retired as new silver dollars are coined and deposited in the treasury as the basis for the issuance of future silver certificates. By providing for the purchase by the United States at one dollar an ounce of practically all silver produced in this country, this law also has the effect of fixing the price of silver. The silver so purchased may likewise be used for the settlement of adverse trade balances for coinage and for commercial purposes.

Importation of Mexican Workmen—Because of an announced shortage in unskilled labor the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, issued an order (June 20) permitting Mexicans to enter temporarily the United States to engage in agricultural pursuits, in railroad section maintenance, and in lignite coal mining be exempt from the head tax, literacy test and contract labor provisions of previous rulings. This supplemented a previous order by which Porto Rican laborers were to be brought into this country for work on Government contracts. The Federal Employment Service was put in charge of the distribution of Mexican labor, and branch offices were opened at all Mexican ports of entry. Special examiners familiar with the Mexican language and labor conditions in that country were assigned to assist local immigration inspectors. The law provides that if an alien fails, after admission, to accept employment in the stipulated occupations of agriculture, maintenance of way on railroads or lignite coal mining, or, after entering on such employment, abandons it for some other occupation or remains idle for over two weeks except by reason of illness or other disability, it is provided that he shall be immediately arrested and deported under the regular warrant procedure. It is further provided that all Mexican laborers at the time of their admission shall open a postal savings account at their port of entry. Employers shall then withhold from the workman's wages 25 cents for each day's service, which will be deposited to his credit in the local postal savings bank, available to him, with interest, when he leaves the country. After the aggregate withheld for each workman totals $100 only $1 a month will be held and deposited to his credit in like manner.

Webb Act to Promote United States Export Trade by Combination (Approved April 10, 1918).—This act, which amends the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust laws and to that extent limits the powers of prosecution of the Federal Trade Commission, says as follows: *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the words "export trade" wherever used in this act mean solely trade or commerce in goods, wares or merchandise exported or in the course of being exported from the United States or any territory thereof to any foreign nation; but the words "export trade" shall not be deemed to include the production, manufacture or selling for consumption or for resale, within the United States or any territory thereof, of such goods, wares or merchandise, or any act in the course of such production, manufacture, nor selling for consumption or for resale. The words "trade within the United States" wherever used in this act, mean trade or commerce among the several States or in any territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or between any such territory or territories and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States. The word "association" wherever used in this act means any corporation or combination, by contract or otherwise, of two or more persons, partnerships or corporations.

Section 2—Nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, shall be construed as declaring to be illegal an association entered into for the sole purpose of engaging in export trade and actually engaged solely in such export trade by such association, provided such association, agreement or act is not in restraint of trade within the United States, and is not in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association: And provided further, That such association does not, either in the United States or elsewhere, enter into any agreement, understanding or conspiracy or do any act which artificially or intentionally, enhances or depresses prices with the United States of commodities of the class exported by such association, or which substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein.

Section 3—Nothing contained in section seven of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914, shall be construed to forbid the acquisition or ownership by any corporation on the whole or any part of the stock

or other capital of any corporation organized solely for the purpose of engaging in export trade, and actually engaged solely in such export trade, unless the effect of such acquisition or ownership may be to restrain trade or substantially lessen competition with the United States.

Section 4—The prohibition against "unfair methods of competition" and the remedies provided for enforcing said prohibition contained in the act entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914, shall be construed as extending to unfair methods of competition used in export trade against competitors engaged in export trade, even though the acts constituting such unfair methods are done without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 5—Every association now engaged solely in export trade, within sixty days after the passage of this act, and every association entered into hereafter which engages solely in export trade, within thirty days after its creation, shall file with the Federal Trade Commission a verified written statement setting forth the location of its offices or places of business and the names and addresses of all its officers and of all its stockholders or members, and if a corporation, a copy of its certificate or articles of incorporation and by-laws, and if unincorporated a copy of its articles or contract of association, and on January 1 of each year thereafter it shall make a like statement of the location of its offices or places of business and the names and addresses of all its officers and of all its stockholders or members and of all amendments to and changes in its articles or certificate of incorporation or in its articles or contract of association. It shall also furnish to the commission such information as the commission may require as to its organization, business, conduct, practices, management, and relation to other associations, corporations, partnerships, and individuals. Any association which shall fail so to do shall not have the benefit of the provisions of section 2 and section 3 of this act, and it shall also forfeit to the United States the sum of $100 for each and every day of the continuance of such failure, which forfeiture shall be payable into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the United States brought in the district where the association has its principal office, or in any district in which it shall do business. It shall be the duty of the various district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, to prosecute for the recovery of the forfeiture. The costs and expenses of such prosecution shall be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts of the United States.

Whenever the Federal Trade Commission shall have reason to believe that an association or any agreement made or act done by such association is in restraint of trade within the United States or in restraint of the export trade of any domestic competitor of such association, or that an association either in the United States or elsewhere has entered into any agreement, understanding, or conspiracy, or done any act which artificially or intentionally enhances or depresses prices within the United States of commodities of the class exported by such association, or which substantially lessens competition within the United States or otherwise restrains trade therein, it shall summon such association, its officers, and agents to appear before it, and thereafter conduct an investigation into the alleged violations of law. Upon investigation, if it shall come to be that the law has been violated, it may make to such association recommendations for the readjustment of its business, in order that it may thereafter maintain its organization and management and conduct its business in accordance with law. If such association fails to comply with the recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission, said commission shall refer its findings and recommendations to the Attorney General of the United States for such action thereon as he may deem proper. For the purpose of enforcing these provisions the Federal Trade Commission shall have all the powers, so far as applicable, given it in "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes."

The Solicitor of the Department of Commerce has given an official opinion to the effect that the Webb law frees "all associations engaged in the 'export trades' as defined in section 1 and not engaged in the import trade from all statutory restraints which may interfere with their competition with those engaged in supplying the market of the world outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, but not from such statutory restraints as may affect their domestic trade or their competition with domestic competitors in the foreign trade." He holds, further, that the act "does not apply to associations whose business may be confined to trade within the United States and its territorial possessions, such as the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, nor to associations engaged in the import trade, whether also engaged in the export trade or not."

Extension of Clause in Clayton Act—Congress by resolution (No. 20) has deferred until January, 1919, the taking effect of section 10 of the Clayton act. That section prohibited any common carrier dealing in the securities or commercial articles of, or making any contract exceeding $50,000 annually with, any corporation or association if any director or officer of the carrier is also a director or officer of such corporation or association or has any substantial interest in the contract.

Railroad Control Law—By rider attached to the Appropriation act (August 29, 1916), the President was authorized "to take possession and assume control of any system or systems of transportation or any part thereof and to utilize the same to the exclusion, so far as may be necessary, of all other traffic thereon for the transfer or transportation of troops, war material and equipment, or for such other purposes connected with the emergency as may be needful or desirable." This provision was aimed at the emergency on the Mexican border and the threatened railway strike, but was not limited to that. The railroads were placed under Government control by an executive proclamation, December 28, 1917. Congress enacted the Railroad Control law (No. 107), in March, 1918, authorizing the President to contract with the companies for the payment of an annual sum not exceeding a specified maximum, to be determined for each road by the average annual railway operating income during the three years ending June 30, 1917. The Government will pay all taxes, State or Federal, assessed during the period of Federal control, except the excess profits tax and the corporate income tax. These latter must be paid by the company out of the payments made to it by the Government. With respect to the effect of Government control on State taxation of the railroads, the act expressly provides that it shall not affect "existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation." A provision inserted in conference limiting increased State taxes on railroads under Government control to the percentage of increase of the State taxes on other property in the State was dropped from the bill just before its final passage.

The President is authorized to initiate rates, but they are required to be "reasonable and just" and they are subject to review by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The act directs the commission to consider when reviewing the President's rates the circumstances caused by war conditions and the need for additional railroad revenues. The law contemplates suits against the companies on both tort and contract liabilities arising from operation of the roads and provides that in such suits the company shall not make defense on the ground that it is an agency of the Federal Government. Federal control is to continue during the war and not exceeding one year and nine months after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

Congress (No. 138) authorizes the Government to take control of street and interurban railroads necessary for the transportation of shipyard employees.

Sedition (Espionage)—Congress (No. 150) amends Section 3 of the Espionage act to include those who wilfully utter, print, write or publish (a) disloyal, profane, abusive or scurrilous language about our Government, constitution, military forces or their uniforms or flag, or (b) language intended to incite or encourage resistance to the United States or promote the cause of its enemies, or (c) language advocating curtailment of production of things necessary to the prosecution of the war with the intent to cripple such prosecution, or (d) who wilfully display the flag of a foreign enemy, or (e) who advocate or defend any of

the above acts. Violators are subject to $10,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than 20 years. A Government employee or official is also to be dismissed at once "by the authority having power to appoint a successor." The postmaster may stop and return seditious mail.

The Espionage act, passed by Congress in 1917, and published in full in the 1918 Almanac, forbids going upon or flying over military or naval places, vessels or buildings to obtain information to be used to injure United States or to advantage of foreign nation, forbids the obtaining or making of sketches, photographs or copies of plans, places, buildings, code or signal books, instruments or appliances relating to national defence or offense, or wilfully or through gross neglect permitting copies, etc. to be made; or plans, documents, etc., to be removed from proper custody; forbids the delivery, transmitting or communicating of information of movements, numbers, amount, disposition, etc., of armed forces, ships, aircraft or war materials; the wilful making or conveying of false reports, causing or trying to cause insubordination, the obstructing of recruiting. Penalties for violations run from fines up to $20,000, imprisonment 2 to 30 years, to death. The Secretary of the Treasury (in Canal Zone, Governor of Panama Canal) is authorized to make rules and regulations, with approval of President, governing anchorage and movements of vessels in United States ports, to inspect and place guards on, or take full possession and control of them. Interference may be punished by forfeiture of vessel and cargo. Injuring vessels engaged in foreign commerce, and interference with foreign commerce by fire or explosives, punished by fines up to $10,000, or imprisonment up to 20 years. To enforce neutrality vessels may be detained or clearances refused, and persons belonging to armed forces of belligerents may be interned. Arms, munitions or war and other articles intended for export, attempted to be taken out in violation of law, may be seized and condemned. Claimants and owners may institute proceedings for restoration, conforming as near as may be to proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand the trial of issues of fact by jury. The President may by proclamation declare certain exports in time of war unlawful.

The making of untrue statements in relation to controversies between United States and foreign Governments to influence measures of conduct of foreign Government of or United States to injury of United States; falsely assuming or pretending to be diplomatic, consular or other foreign official, or acting as agent of foreign Government without notice to Secretary of State; conspiracies by persons within United States jurisdiction to destroy property belonging to and within foreign countries with which United States is at peace, or to destroy railroads, canals or bridges—punished by fines, imprisonment or both. Foreign Government, as used in this act, includes any Government, faction or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, whether such Government, faction or body of insurgents has or has not been recognized by the United States as a Government.

Applicants for passports must submit written application, verified, containing true recitals of all facts required by law to be given. Making false statements to procure passports, using passports issued to or designed for another, or in violation of its conditions or restrictions; delivering a passport to any person for use by another than one intended for; forging, counterfeiting, mutilating or altering, intending to use same—all punished by fine, imprisonment, or both. Wrongfully affixing seal of any executive department, bureau, commission or office of United States; knowingly using document, certificate, instrument or commission on which seal has been wrongfully affixed; and forging, counterfeiting, mutilating or altering official seals or naval, military or official passes or permits, using one issued to another, or impersonating another, or knowingly permitting such use, punished by fine or imprisonment.

Search warrants may be issued by a Judge of United States District Court, a Judge of a State or Territorial Court of record, or by United States Commissioner for district wherein property sought is located: cannot be issued but upon probable cause supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person and particularly describing the property and place to be searched; can only be served by an officer named in its direction, who, if refused admittance, may break in; becomes void unless served within ten days of date; may be issued to obtain possession of property of papers intended to be used to violate any rights or obligations of United States under any treaty or law of nations. Letters, circulars, pamphlets, etc., advocating treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to the laws, or in violation of any provision of this act, declared non-mailable. Attempting to use the mails for the sending of non-mailable matter punishable by fine up to $5,000, imprisonment up to 5 years, or both.

What Constitutes Seditious Publication—The Postmaster-General, by order of the President, announces that under the war acts and the Constitution it is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, to mail, or to transport, or carry, or otherwise publish or distribute during the present war any printed or other matter—

(1) Advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States.

(2) Any matter conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies.

(3) Any matter intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States.

(4) Any matter intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service of the United States.

(5) Any matter, the circulation or publication of which involves the violation of any of the numerous other criminal provisions of the espionage act, but which are not of special interest to publishers.

(6) Any matter printed in a foreign language containing any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States, or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributor thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article, containing such matter proposed to be published, and has caused to be printed on each copy thereof, in plain type in the English language, at the head of such item, editorial, or other matter, the words, "True translation filed with the postmaster at ———, on ——— (the name of the post-office where the translation was filed, and the date of filing thereof), as required by Section 19 of the act of October 6, 1917."

(7) Any matter referred to in the preceding paragraph for which publishers have been granted a permit to circulate, free of restrictions named therein, but which does not bear at the head thereof in plain type in the English language the words:

Published and distributed under permit No. — (here giving the number of the permit), authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the post-office of ——— (here giving the name of the office of publication).

Sabotage—Congress (No. 135) imposes a maximum punishment of $10,000 fine and 30 years imprisonment on any person who with intent to or with reason to believe that his act may injure or obstruct the United States (or any other nation at war with a nation with which the United States is at war) in prosecuting the war, wilfully injures or destroys (a) any article "intended for, adapted to or suitable fur use" by the United States in connection with the war; (b) or any place where such articles are being produced, stored or transported; (c) or any military or naval station; (d) or any means of transportation, including ships at sea; or (e) any plant or equipment furnishing water, light, heat, power or facilities of communication to any of the places above mentioned. Like punishment is imposed on any person who with similar intent wilfully makes or attempts to make in a defective manner any war material, tools, machines, etc., used in the production of war materials. The act says: "The words 'war material,' as used herein shall include arms, armament, ammunition, live stock, stores of clothing, food, foodstuffs, or fuel; and shall also include

supplies, munitions, and all other articles of whatever description, and any part or ingredient thereof, intended for, adapted to, or suitable for the use of the United States, or any associate nation, in connection with the conduct of the war. The words 'war premises,' as used herein, shall include all buildings, grounds, mines, or other places wherein such war material is being produced, manufactured, repaired, stored, mined, extracted, distributed, loaded, unloaded or transported, together with all machinery and appliances therein contained; and all forts, arsenals, navy yards, camps, prisons, or other military or naval stations of the United States, or any associate nation. The words 'war utilities,' as used herein, shall include all railroads, railways, electric lines, roads of whatever description, railroad or railway fixture, canal, lock, dam, wharf, pier, dock, bridge, building, structure, engine, machine, mechanical contrivance, car, vehicle, boat, or aircraft, or any other means of transportation whatsoever, whereon or whereby such war material or any troops of the United States, or of any associate nation, are being or may be transported either within the limits of the United States or upon the high seas; and all dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, water and gas mains and pipes, structures and buildings, whereby or in connection with which water or gas is being furnished, or may be furnished, to any war premises or to the military or naval forces of the United States, or any associate nation, and all electric light and power, steam or pneumatic power, telephone and telegraph plants, poles, wires, and fixtures and wireless stations, and the buildings connected with the maintenance and operation thereof used to supply water, light, heat, power, or facilities of communication to any war premises or to the military or naval forces of the United States, or any associate nation." The act authorizes the Postmaster-General, when satisfied that any person is using the mails in violation thereof, to order mail addressed to such person returned as "undeliverable."

The Department of Justice said when the act was passed: "Practically speaking, the whole industrial and agricultural resources of the United States, all of its transportation and shipping facilities, all of its public utilities and all parts thereof and all products of industry and agriculture and all parts thereof suitable for war use fall within the protection of this act. Nor is it necessary in a prosecution under this act to prove that the person guilty of injuring or destroying any war material or war premises or war utilities intended to interfere with the prosecution of the war. It is sufficient to prove that he had reason to believe that his act might injure, interfere with or obstruct the United States or one of the allies in preparing for or carrying on the war. As the entire material resources of the United States are engaged, directly or indirectly, in the prosecution of the war, every one has reason to believe that any injury or destruction of any of these resources may injure, interfere with or obstruct the preparations for or the carrying on of the war. The fact that the act of injury or destruction, therefore, was not committed to benefit the enemy or for the purposes of hampering the prosecution of the war, will furnish no excuse in a prosecution under this act. For the first time, the United States, through its Department of Justice, is by this act furnished with an effective weapon against all wilful acts of destruction or injury which directly or indirectly weaken or retard the preparations for the war or the actual conduct of the war."

Places of Postal Employees in Service Protected—Postal employees enlisted or enlisting in military service are permitted to resume positions upon honorable discharge. Postmasters of second, third and fourth class procuring enlistments in army, navy or Marine Corps, are allowed $5 for each recruit accepted. Mailing letters threatening life of or injury to President punishable by fine up to $1,000, imprisonment up to 5 years, or both.

Age of Naval Cadets Lowered—Congress (No. 148) amended the naval regulations so that "hereafter all candidates for admission to the Naval Academy must be not less than sixteen years of age nor more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the academy: *Provided*, That the foregoing shall not apply to candidates for midshipmen designated for entrance to the academy in 1918."

Alien Enemies (Women Included)—Congress (No. 131) amended existing law providing for the regulation and internment of alien enemies by dropping from it words limiting its application to males, thereby subjecting alien enemy women to the same treatment as men.

Congress (No. 154) authorizes the President, by proclamation to declare that the public safety requires further restriction on the entry or departure of persons to or from this country. Thereupon it shall become unlawful for any alien to enter or depart except as provided in rules prescribed by the President, or for any citizen to enter or depart without a passport. It is also made unlawful to assist any person to enter or depart contrary to law or the rules prescribed by the President, or to use any forged, false or expired permit to secure such entry or departure. This law is especially aimed at passage over the Mexican border, it is said. On April 19, 1918, the President by proclamation, put the amendment in effect, and alien women were directed to register.

Naturalization of Aliens—Congress (No. 144) amends the naturalization laws by providing for the speedy naturalization of aliens serving in the army and navy. Under this law a petition for naturalization may be filed without proof, either of preliminary declaration of intention or of the required five years' residence. Special provision is also made for the granting of citizenship to aliens serving in our merchant marine and for the resumption of citizenship by our citizens who have lost their citizenship by service in any of the Allied armies. This law also makes provision for carrying on the work of training aliens for citizenship by the Bureau of Naturalization. For fuller data see "Naturalization Laws" in index.

Enemy Property—A rider on the urgent deficiencies appropriation bill (No. 109) amends the trading with the enemy act by giving to the custodian of alien property the powers, with respect to the sale and management of enemy property transferred, assigned or delivered to him, of an absolute owner thereof. Property sold by the custodian, except where the President, giving the reasons, orders otherwise, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. Sales shall be made only to citizens and any person purchasing for an undisclosed principal or for resale to a person not a citizen or for the benefit of any person not a citizen is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, or both, and the property is forfeited to the United States.

Higher Civil War Pensions—The 1918 amendment to the general pension act of May 11, 1912, says: "From and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for any person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be $30 per month. In case such a person has reached the age of seventy-two years and served six months, the rate shall be $32 per month; one year, $35 per month; one and a half years, $38 per month; two years or over, $40 per month: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private: *Provided further*, That no pension attorney, claim agent, or other person, shall be entitled to receive any compensation for presenting any claim to the Bureau of Pensions under this act, except in applications for original pension by persons who have not heretofore received a pension."

New Housing Laws—A resolution of Congress (Res. No. 31), takes away during the war the right of the landlord to evict and recover possession of leased premises in the District of Columbia, so long as the tenant pays the rent under an existing lease and commits no nuisance or waste. This resolution which applies to the lease of a room as well as a building, makes existing leases continuous at the option of the tenant until further action by Congress, or the end of the war.

Congress (No. 102), to provide housing accommodations for shipyard employees, authorizes the Emergency Fleet Corporation to hire or construct buildings or to make loans to stimulate the erection of such buildings. This act carries an appropriation of $50,000,000. Among the limitations on the use of this

fund is one which prohibits the cost-plus-contract, unless the contract fixes the reasonable cost, and provides that in case of increase in cost, the percentage of profit shall decrease as the cost increases.

Congress (No. 149) made further provision for government housing of its employees residing in the District of Columbia, and for the families of workers engaged in essential industries. This act appropriates $60,000,000 to be used by the President for the acquisition or construction of houses "and of community utilities." Ten million dollars of this amount can be used only in the District of Columbia and it is stipulated that this amount shall be so used to take care, so far as possible, of the alley population of the District. This bill also contains the prohibition of the cost-plus-contract. The President is authorized to build or buy and equip houses, to make loans for the building of housing accommodations by private persons and lease or sell, with the minimum requirement that no property acquired under this act shall be "given away nor shall rents be furnished free."

The Federal Control, or Overman, Act—This law, which was the cause of a long struggle in Congress, is known as No. 152, and was passed, and signed by President Wilson, May 20, 1918. It authorizes the President, during the war and "in matters related to the conduct of the war," to redistribute in his discretion the powers, duties and functions of existing Federal executive agencies. Except for aircraft production, the President is not authorized to create any new agency or to abolish an existing agency, but is limited to the transfer from one to another of the existing departments, bureaus, commissions, etc., of any or all of their powers, duties, personnel and funds. Such transfers, if made, become ineffective six months after the end of the war and thereupon the statutory organization and functions of the executive agencies are to be restored. The purpose of the act is to remove statutory restrictions on the power of the President to organize the executive branch of the Government in such way as he deems most efficient for the conduct of the war. The full text is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: For the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the Army and Navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as Commander in Chief of the land and naval forces the President is hereby authorized to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties, and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act, and to this end is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary, which regulations and orders shall be in writing and shall be filed with the head of the department affected and constitute a public record: *Provided*, That this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination of the war by the proclamation of the treaty of peace, or at such earlier time as the President may designate: *Provided further*, That the termination of this act shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued pursuant to this act and during the time that this act is in force: *Provided further*, That the authority by this act granted shall be exercised only in matters relating to the conduct of the present war.

"Section 2—In carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to utilize, co-ordinate, or consolidate any executive or administrative commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices, or officers now existing by law, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto.

"Section 3—The President is further authorized to establish an executive agency which may exercise such jurisdiction and control over the production of aeroplanes, aeroplane engines, and aircraft equipment as in his judgment may be advantageous; and, further, to transfer to such agency, for its use, all or any moneys heretofore appropriated for the production of aeroplanes, aeroplane engines, and aircraft equipment.

"Section 4—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office, or officer shall be expended only for the purposes for which it was appropriated under the direction of such other agency as may be directed by the President to perform and execute said function.

"Section 5—Should the President, in redistributing the functions among the executive agencies as provided in this act, conclude that any bureau should be abolished and it or their duties and functions conferred upon some other department or bureau or eliminated entirely, he shall report his conclusions to Congress with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

"Section 6—All laws or parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are to the extent of such conflict suspended while this act is in force. Upon the termination of this act all executive or administrative agencies, departments, commissions, bureaus, offices, or officers shall exercise the same functions, duties, and powers as heretofore or as hereafter by law may be provided, any authorization of the President under this act to the contrary notwithstanding."

When Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina introduced the bill in the Senate he said President Wilson had sent the bill to him and had requested the authority that was conferred in the measure, adding: "Everybody has been making criticism about the red tape in the departments. The President wishes to cut it. Let us give him the scissors with which to do so." In the Senate attempts were made to keep one or another big branch of the Government out of the scope of the bill. An amendment moved by Smith (Georgia) to exempt the Federal Reserve Board on a roll call was rejected by a vote of 41 to 37, with 17 not voting. The same Senator's amendment to exempt the Interstate Commerce Commission was lost by the roll call vote of 42 to 35, not voting 18. The amendment of Gallinger (New Hampshire) to exclude the Government Printing Office from the operation of the proposed law was defeated by the vote of 44 to 28, with 23 not voting. The Harding (Ohio) amendment to restrict the proposed powers exclusively to war matters failed, by the vote of 43 to 30, with 22 not voting. Cummins (Iowa) then moved to withhold two functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, namely the valuation of railroad property and the fixing of rates, but this, too, was lost by the vote of 43 to 31, with 21 not voting. The Sterling (South Dakota) amendment designed to restrict the President to the co-ordination of subdivisions or bureaus likewise went down to defeat, 46 to 24, with 25 not voting.

On the same day, April 29, 1918, the bill passed the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—63. Ashurst, Baird, Bankhead, Beckham, Borah, Chamberlain, Colt, Culberson, Curtis, Fall, Fletcher, Frelinghuysen, Gerry, Guion, Hale, Hardwick, Henderson, Jones (New Mexico), Jones (Washington), Kellogg, King, Kirby, Lenroot, Lewis, McCumber, McKellar, McLean, McNary, Martin, Myers, Nelson, New, Norris, Nugent, Overman, Page, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith, (Georgia) Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Smoot, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Townsend, Trammell, Underwood, Vardaman, Walsh, Warren, Watson, Weeks, Williams, Wolcott.

Nays—13. Brandegee, Cummins, Dillingham, Francе, Gallinger, Harding, Johnson (California), Knox, Poindexter, Reed, Sherman, Sterling, Sutherland.

Not Voting—19. Calder, Fernald, Goff, Gore, Gronna, Hitchcock, Hollis, James, Johnson (South Dakota), Kendrick, Kenyon, La Follette, Lodge, Owen, Penrose, Ransdell, Robinson, Smith (Michigan), Wadsworth.

The Overman bill was taken up in the House on May 14 under a unanimous consent agreement for five hours of general discussion. Gillett (Massachusetts) told the House that the bill proposed to abrogate

the powers of Congress and give them over to the President. Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee, in charge of the bill, announced that the President had told him there was no intention of reducing the functions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The roll call on the Walsh (Massachusetts) amendment exempting that body from the operation of the law showed 88 members for it and 213 against it. The bill was then, May, 14, put to a vote and was carried by the following:

Yeas—294. Alexander, Almon, Anderson, Ashbrook, Aswell, Austin, Ayres, Bacharach, Baer, Bankhead, Barnhart, Beakes, Bell, Beshlin, Black, Blackmon, Bland, Blanton, Booher, Bowers, Brand, Britten, Browne, Browning, Brumbaugh Buchanan, Burnett, Burroughs, Byrnes (So. Carolina), Byrns (Tennessee), Candler (Mississippi), Cannon, Cantrill, Caraway, Carlin, Cary, Chandler (New York), Church, Clark (Pennsylvania), Claypool, Cleary, Collier, Connally (Texas), Cooper (West Virginia), Cooper (Wisconsin), Cox, Crago, Cramton, Crisp, Crosser, Currie (Michigan), Dale (Vermont), Dallinger, Decker, Delaney, Dempsey, Dent, Denton, Dewalt, Dickinson, Dixon, Donovan, Doolittle, Doremus, Doughton, Dowell, Drane, Dunn, Dyer, Eagle, Edmonds, Ellsworth, Elston, Emerson, Esch, Fairfield, Farr, Ferris, Fisher, Flood, Flynn, Fordney, Francis, Freeman, French, Fuller (Massachusetts), Gallagher, Gandy, Gard, Garner, Garrett (Tennessee), Garrett (Texas), Glynn, Godwin (North Carolina), Goodall, Goodwin (Arkansas), Gordon, Gould, Graham (Illinois), Gray (New Jersey), Green (Iowa) Greene (Massachusetts), Greene (Vermont), Gregg, Hadley, Hamilton (New York), Hamlin, Hardy, Harrison (Mississippi), Harrison (Virginia), Haskell, Hastings, Haugen, Hawley, Hayden, Helm, Helvering, Hensley, Hicks, Hilliard, Holland, Hollingsworth, Houston, Huddleston, Hull (Iowa), Hull (Tennessee), Igoe, Ireland, Johnson (Kentucky), Johnson (Washington), Jones, Juul, Kearns, Keating, Kennedy (Iowa), Kennedy (Rhode Island), Kincheloe, King, Kinkaid, Kitchin, Kraus, Kreider, Langley, Larsen, Lazaro, Lea (California), Lee (Georgia) Lehlbach, Linthicum, Littlepage, Lobeck, London, Lonergan, Lundeen, McAndrews, McArthur, McClintic, McCormick, McCulloch, McKenzie, McKeown, McKinley, McLaughlin (Michigan), McLemore, Madden, Magee, Maher, Mansfield, Mapes, Martin, Mays, Meeker, Merritt, Moon, Moore (Pennsylvania), Moores (Indiana), Morgan, Mott, Neely, Nelson, Nichols (Michigan), Nolan, Norton, Oldfield, Oliver (Alabama) Oliver (New York), Osborne, O'Shaunessy, Overmyer, Overstreet, Padgett, Paige, Park, Parker (New York), Peters, Phelan, Platt, Pou, Pratt, Purnell, Quin, H. T. Rainey, J. W. Rainey, Raker, Ramsey, Ramseyer, Randall, Rankin, Rayburn, Reed, Riordan, Robbins, Roberts, Rogers, Romjue, Rose, Rowe, Rowland, Rubey, Rucker, Sabath, Sanders (Indiana), Sanford, Schall, Scott (Iowa), Scott (Michigan), Sells, Shackleford, Shallenberger, Sherely, Shouse, Siegel, Sims, Sinnott, Slemp, Small, Smith (Michigan), C. B. Smith, Snell, Snook, Stafford, Steagall, Steele, Steenerson, Stephens (Mississippi), Stephens (Nebraska), Sterling (Pennsylvania), Stiness, Sullivan, Sumners, Sweet, Tague, Talbott, Taylor (Arkansas), Taylor (Colorado), Temple, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Tilson, Tinkham, Treadway, Van Dyke, Venable, Vestal, Vinson, Voigt, Volstead, Waldow, Walker, Walsh, Walton, Wason, Watkins, Watson (Virginia), Webb, Welling, Welty, Whaley, Wheeler, White (Maine), White (Ohio), Williams, Wilson (Illinois), Wilson (Louisiana), Wingo, Wise, Wood (Indiana), Woods (Iowa), Woodyard, Wright, Young (North Dakota), Young (Texas), Zihlman.

Nays—2. Gillett, Sterling (Illinois).

Answered "Present"—3. Anthony, La Follette, Longworth.

Not Voting—131. Barkley, Borland, Brodheck, Butler, Caldwell, Campbell (Kansas), Campbell (Pennsylvania), Carew, Carter (Massachusetts), Carter (Oklahoma), Chandler (Oklahoma), Clark (Florida), Classon, Coady, Connelly (Kansas), Cooper (Ohio), Copley, Costello, Curry (California), Dale (New York), Darrow, Davidson, Davis, Denison, Dies, Dill, Dillon, Dominick, Dooling, Drukker, Dupre, Eagan, Elliott, Estopinal, Evans, B. L. Fairchild, G. W. Fairchild, Fess, Fields, Focht, Foss, Foster, Frear, Fuller (Illinois), Gallivan, Garland, Glass, Good, Graham (Pennsylvania), Gray (Alabama), Griest, Griffin, Hamill, Hamilton (Michigan), Hayes, Heaton, Heflin, Heintz, Hersey, Hood, Howard, Humphreys, Husted, Hutchinson, Jacoway, James, Johnson (South Dakota), Kahn, Kehoe, Kelley (Michigan), Kelly (Pennsylvania), Kettner, Key (Ohio), Kiess (Pennsylvania), Knutson, La Guardia, Lesher, Lever, Little, Lufkin, Lunn, McFadden, McLaughlin (Pennsylvania), Mann, Mason, Miller (Minnesota), Miller (Washington), Mondell, Montague, Morin, Nicholls (South Carolina), Olney, Parker (New Jersey), Polk, Porter, Powers, Price, Ragsdale, Reavis, Robinson, Rodenberg, Rouse, Russell, Sanders (Louisiana), Sanders (New York), Saunders (Virginia), Scott (Pennsylvania), Scully, Sears, Sherwood, Sisson, Slayden, Sloan, Smith (Idaho), Smith T. F., Snyder, Stedman, Stevenson, Strong, Swift, Switzer, Templeton, Timberlake, Towner, Vare, Ward, Watson (Pennsylvania), Wilson (Texas), Winslow, Weaver.

Soon after the Overman bill became a law the President reorganized the Aircraft Board and the War Industries Board and made them independent of the National Council of Defense.

Payment of Claims for Military Operations—In order to provide for the payment of claims by Europeans for damages done by American military forces, Congress (No. 133) provides that such claims may be paid when approved by an officer designated by the President. These claims shall not be approved unless payable under the law or practice governing the military forces of the country in which they occur. Claims by "an enemy or an ally of an enemy" are not to be paid. Neither enemy nor ally of enemy is defined by the act.

Corporate Contributions to War Purposes—Congress (No. 153) authorized national banks to contribute to the American National Red Cross.

Daylight Saving—Congress (No. 106) directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to divide the United States into five zones and prescribes a standard time for each which is to govern the movement of interstate commerce and all questions of time in statutes, regulations, etc., affecting any branch of the Government of the United States or any matter subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The daylight saving is accomplished by a requirement that the standard time be advanced one hour beginning 2 A. M. the last Sunday in March and retarded one hour beginning 2 A. M. the last Sunday in October annually. This is not a war measure; it is not limited to the period of the war. It affects questions of private right only in so far as they are subject to the Federal jurisdiction. It does not attempt to control local questions of time in those States where, as in New York, the statutes contain a definition of time. In order to supplement the Federal act, New York (112) changed its definition of standard time to accord to the new Federal law.

United States Shipping Board Act Amended—This amendment (No. 202) to the original act of 1917 mainly perfects and clarifies powers already exercised by the President through the Shipping and War Trade Boards and the expert control sections of the Espionage act. The President may require approval (by himself or through such agencies as he may determine) of charters of American vessels or of foreign vessels under charter to American citizens. It authorizes the President to make war zone safety devices, rules and regulations, and confers important additional powers over drydocks, wharves, warehouse equipment, terminal railways, etc.

By another amendment the original act is made to read: "The controlling interest in a corporation shall not be deemed to be owned by citizens of the United States (a) if the title to a majority of the stock thereof is not vested in such citizens free from any trust or fiduciary obligation in favor of any person not a citizen of the United States; or (b) if the majority of the voting power in such corporation is not vested in citizens of the United States; or (c) if through any contract or understanding it is so arranged that the majority of the voting power may be exercised, directly or indirectly, in behalf of any person who is not a citizen of the United States; or (d) if by any other means whatsoever control of the corporation is conferred

upon or permitted to be exercised by any person who is not a citizen of the United States." A fine of $5,000 or prison for 5 years are maximum penalties for violation of the act.

Spanish War Pensions—This act provides for widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served 90 days or more in the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or in China. The law specifies a minimum of 90 days' service running from date of enlistment to the date of discharge. Grants widow without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding $250 per year, $12 per month during widowhood, and $2 per month for each child under 16, until 16 unless insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently incapable. No proof is required that death of enlisted man was result of his army or navy service.

New Draft Law Registration—Congress, by Public Resolution No. 30, approved May 20, 1918, required the registration, as by the Selective Service law of May 18, 1917, of all males who had attained the age of 21 since the original registration day, June 5, 1917. The President, by proclamation, fixed the day as June 5, 1918, in continental United States. By a further public resolution and presidential proclamation, August 24, 1918, was set as the second day of registration, in 1918, of males reaching 21. Congress, then passed, and the President approved on August 31, 1918, a further amendment to the Selective Service act, embracing within its terms all males between the ages of 18 and 45. The President, the same day, by proclamation, fixed Thursday, September 12, 1918, as the day of registration. Statistics of the various drafts and registrations will be found elsewhere in THE ALMANAC.

Vocational Rehabilitation—This act, approved June 27, 1918, provides for the giving of vocational education and instruction to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors (i. e., United States Military or Naval forces) who are unable to resume their former occupations or to carry on gainful occupations because of disability occasioned in such a way as to entitle them to "War Risk Insurance" compensation. Where vocational rehabilitation is feasible the Federal Board for Vocational Education prescribes such course or courses as it deems suitable in the particular case. During such course the person pursuing it is to receive monthly compensation equal to his monthly pay for the last month of his active service, or equal to what he would be entitled to receive as War Risk Insurance, whichever amount is greater. If an enlisted man at the time of his discharge, his family is to receive compulsory allotment, family allowance, etc., his compensation being treated as his monthly pay.

War Risk Insurance—Congress extended the time for applying for the insurance, changed the rates of allowance to dependents, allowed changes in beneficiaries, when attested, in writing, limited the fees of attorneys to $3 in preparing and executing papers for claimants, and provided fine and imprisonment for soliciting or receiving any other fees.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Moratorium Acts—Those of Mississippi, Montana and New Jersey were briefly referred to under the same topic under Federal Legislation. Massachusetts (Ch. 342), grants as a matter of right a writ of review of judgments. Nebraska (Sp. 1918, 8), prevents judgments by default and provides for discretionary stays at any stage of any proceeding against men in the service. The other State acts contain no provision in this regard. Wisconsin (1917, Ch. 409) exempts from civil process for three years from entry into the service and requires a stay of suits pending at the time of the passage of the act. Iowa (Ch. 380) exempts from contractual payments and from execution. This act does not prevent the commencement of action, but requires the trial to be continued until six months after the war. Texas (Sp. 1917, Ch. 5) relieves a defendant in the service from the necessity of answering in civil cases until after the war, and (Ch. 4) requires all sales of real property in foreclosure to be confirmed by the court. Oregon (1917, Ch. 275) postpones foreclosure of mortgages and execution of judgment until 60 days after the war. Maine (1917, Ch. 273) requires a stay of actions against persons in the service unless the court thinks that a continuance would do "great injustice." This act also provides for a continuance in cases brought by persons in the service. Except in actions for rent, wages or money due in a fiduciary character, Maryland (Sp. 1917, Chs. 22 and 23) authorized a stay of action or execution of application if the court deems it in the interest of justice and if the applicant give bond or comply with other conditions imposed by the court. This is effective for six months after the end of the war unless the court rescinds it and orders proceedings resumed. A stay is authorized in the discretion of the court by Massachusetts (1917, Ch. 342, Sec. 19) if the defendant is in the service and absent from the State. North Dakota (Ch. 10) declares void any proceeding to recover debt or foreclose a lien taken against a person in the service; but in order to prevent depreciation permits the court to order the sale of property subject to a lien, upon the entry of a bond to protect an owner in the service. South Dakota (Ch. 55) exempts persons in the service from any payment under a contract, expressly excepting a life insurance policy. This act also suspends execution, and foreclosure.

Sedition-Espionage—The Montana act is like the Federal. Nebraska (Sp. 1918, 5) contains a detailed definition of sedition and extensive provision for its punishment.

New Jersey (Ch. 44) makes it "a high misdemeanor" to incite insurrection or sedition or to advocate hostility to or subversion of the Federal or State Government, or to be a member of an organization for, or attend a meeting for the purpose of, encouraging such hostility. This act is limited to promotion of insurrection or hostility to Government. Texas (Sp. 1918, H. B. 15) punishes the uttering or printing of seditious language. Seditious language is described as that which is disloyal, abusive or calculated to bring into disrepute the United States, its military forces or flag, or its entry or continuance in the war. It is provided that the suspended sentence law shall not apply to convictions under this act. It is made the "duty" of any person who hears or knows of any violation of this act to report to an officer having power to arrest any violation of this act of which such person knows. Treason is punished by life imprisonment and disqualification to hold public office by South Dakota (Sp. 1918, Ch. 64.) It is defined to "consist in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid or comfort." No person is to be convicted except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or confession in open court. At the same session (Ch. 65) it was made a crime to fail immediately to disclose knowledge of the commission of the crime of treason. Advocating or advising any person in the State who is of military age not to enlist is penalized by Wisconsin (Sp. 1918, Ch. 13) and by New Jersey (Ch. 36). Such advice, if oral, is punishable only if uttered in a public place or at a meeting of more than five persons. Advice or advocacy, oral or written, of non-assistance in the prosecution of the war is punishable under any circumstances. Maryland (Ch. 281) enacts the uniform law penalizing improper use of the flag. Georgia (1917, No. 164) is a similar law, and Montana (Ch. 12) and the Texas sedition law, *supra*, increase the penalty imposed by existing law for abuse of the flag.

Montana (Sp. 1918, Ch. 7) makes it a felony to teach or advocate or justify criminal syndicalism or sabotage. The same penalty is imposed on any who helps to organize or becomes a member of any organization which teaches, advocates or "suggests" criminal syndicalism or sabotage. It is likewise made a felony to participate voluntarily or be present in any meeting, the purpose of which is to advocate, teach or suggest these crimes. The owner or person who knowingly permits such a meeting to be held on his premises is made guilty of a misdemeanor. Syndicalism, as defined by the act, is the advocacy of any resort to violence as a means of enforcing reforms. Sabotage, as defined, is the unlawful destruction of property. South Dakota (Ch. 38) punishes destruction or attempt to destroy life or property by the use

of any liquid, chemical, mechanical apparatus, current or other device in pursuance of the doctrine of criminal syndicalism.

North Dakota (Sp. 1918, Ch. 12) punishes "sabotage in the first degree" by imprisonment from one year to life. This crime is defined as the setting on fire directly or by means of chemical or mechanical apparatus or sun-glass or electric current of food for man or beast or buildings or cars where food is stored; or poisoning work or food-producing animals in order to hinder the owner's food-producing operations. An attempt at sabotage in the first degree, the hindering of harvesting or threshing of crops by injury to machinery through placing foreign substance in the grain to be harvested or threshed, or destruction of property in order to hinder the United States in prosecuting the war, constitute sabotage in the second degree. The penalty for this crime is again imprisonment only, though limited to 20 years.

New York (Ch. 337) makes it a felony punishable by 5-25 years imprisonment to injure or destroy military stores, raw materials for the production of such stores, buildings or vessels used by military forces or materials for the construction or operation of such buildings or vessels, buildings or machines used for the production of military stores, railroads or railroad equipment, highways, canals or bridges. By Montana (Sp. 1918, Ch. 2) the possession of firearms is lawful only if the owner has obtained a license from the county sheriff. All sales of firearms must be registered with the county clerk. Chapter 6 makes it a felony to manufacture, sell or give away Maxim silencers, bombs, explosive compounds, inflammable materials, or instruments with the intent that they shall be used for destruction of life or property. An accessory shall be deemed a principal for purposes of punishment, and mere possession is presumptive evidence of intent to use unlawfully. New Jersey (Ch. 97) makes it a misdemeanor for any person not a citizen to act as private or public detective. A number or recent State laws are intended to control the possession of firearms by alien enemies. Kentucky (S. B.6) punishes the possession by a subject of a nation with which the United States is at war of any firearm or explosive or the ingredients thereof. The forbidden article shall be confiscated on conviction and become the property of the State. Any police officer may summarily arrest, and if he suspects premises under the control of an alien, he may enter and search.

Work-or-Fight—Laws imposing a duty to engage in useful work started with the enactment in Kansas (1917, Ch. 167) of a law defining vagrancy to include refusal to accept employment. West Virginia (Sp. 1917, Ch. 12) expressly declared it to be the duty of every able-bodied male, except students and strikers, to work at least 36 hours a week. Failure to comply with this requirement was made a misdemeanor, punishable by 60 days' public work. Each week of idleness constituted a separate offense. Kentucky (H. B. 393) defines and punishes vagrancy, but includes mere idleness only when the accused is without means of support. Kentucky (S. B. 155) follows closely the West Virginia law, but its enforcement provisions are more stringent. Under it, inability to obtain work is in no case a defense. Summary convictions are authorized and the right to appeal is dependent on security not to violate the law pending the appeal. Maryland (Sp. 1917, Ch. 33) requires the registration of able-bodied men between 18 and 50 who are not usefully employed and authorizes the Governor to assign them to some public or private employment. Failure to register or to do the work assigned is punished by fine or imprisonment. Students and strikers are excepted, but the possession of means of support is no defense to failure to work. The hours and wages of persons assigned to work are to be those usual in similar employments. Massachusetts (286), New Jersey (Ch. 55), New York (Ch. 625), Rhode Island (Ch. 1661) and Delaware, likewise impose a duty to work on able-bodied men when by proclamation the Governor declares such employment essential for the protection of the public welfare during the war. While requiring every one to work, these laws, recognizing the possibility of inability to secure employment, provide that persons who have applied to a designated public agency for employment are not to be prosecuted pending their assignment, and that if such agency be unable to secure employment it shall issue a certificate to that effect, which likewise protects against prosecution. These acts also except strikers and students, but include all other male persons found in the State. South Dakota (Ch. 62) grants to the State Council of Defense power to "impress" into public or private employment all unemployed persons. General authority is given to the Council to make rules to carry out the purpose of the act, and violation of these rules is made a criminal offense. Habitual idleness or refusal to accept obtainable work is included in this definition of sedition in Nebraska (Sp. 1918, 5) and punished as such.

Absent Voting by Soldiers and Sailors—Though many of the laws authorizing absent voting are limited to voters in the military service, some are applicable to all voters absent from their residence districts. By a recent decision of the Adjutant-General their vote cannot be taken if it causes serious interference with military efficiency. He authorized State officers to apply for permission to take the vote of men in the service within the United States. Maryland and Rhode Island submitted constitutional amendments authorizing the Legislature to provide for the taking of the vote of men in the service. At the same time, in anticipation of the adoption of this constitutional amendment, the Maryland Legislature passed an act providing for the taking of this vote.

State Councils of Defense—State Councils of Defense to co-ordinate war activities within the State and to co-operate with the National Council have been created in practically all the States.

In general the powers of these State Councils are confined to advice and co-operation with public officials. In many cases they have, however, power to investigate and compel the production of evidence concerning the safety or welfare of the State or its war resources. The Council is required in Delaware to enroll and assign to labor the idle and unemployed; in Maryland, to organize public labor exchanges; in Montana, to control solicitation of funds for patriotic and war purposes; in North and South Dakota, to promote food production and distribution of farm labor; and in Minnesota, to do anything not inconsistent with the laws of the State for the protection of public safety and private property, including removal of public officers for non-performance of their duties. Similar is the power given the Governor in New Mexico (Sp. 1917, Ch. 3) and New Jersey (1917, Ch. 126) to provide for the public safety and for this purpose "to exercise any and all power which in his judgment may be convenient or necessary."

Suspension of Public Contracts—New York (Ch. 413) provides for the suspension, during the war, of all contracts for construction or repair of State or County highways, and Chapter 586 provides for revision of contracts for the construction of rapid transit railways in New York City.

Food Production and Preservation—Appropriations to encourage generally production of food are contained in Rhode Island (Res. H. 628) and Massachusetts (Sp. 63). The purchase of farm machinery to be operated for or leased to farmers is authorized in Massachusetts (90), and a State Board is authorized to maintain plants along the coast for the buying, selling and storing of fish in New Jersey (143). This board is also given control over pound-net fishing, including the refusal of the catch, with a view to rendering the supply of fish available at reasonable prices. New Jersey (53) authorizes municipalities to purchase, store and sell at wholesale or retail food and fuel. This act is to become inoperative six months after the signing of the Treaty of Peace concluding this war.

Corporate Contributions to War Purposes—Corporations have been authorized, out of their surplus or assets, to make contributions for war relief purposes in Massachusetts (196), New Jersey (173), New York (240) and Rhode Island (1662). Congress (No. 153) also authorized contributions by National banks to the American National Red Cross. The Massachusetts act limits such contributions in any year to 5 per cent. of the net profits of the preceding year, and provides that any stockholder who objects in writing is entitled to have his share of such contribution paid to him within six months after the contribution is made.

State Aid to Men in the Service—Provision for allowances by the State and its municipalities to residents in the military service is contained in Massachusetts (Ch. 92 and Ch. 108). New Jersey (Ch.

70 and Ch. 151) provide that the tenure of a position in the public service shall not be affected by military service and that leaves of absence shall be granted until honorably discharged from the service, and Chapters 15 and 16 provide for compensation to State or municipal employés supplementing their pay in the military service. Massachusetts (230) provides for the training of disabled soldiers and sailors by the State Board of Education and for co-operation with Federal officials in carrying out a rehabilitation scheme.

Massachusetts "True Name" Hotel Law—This act, in effect July 1, provides that landlords of hotels and lodging houses must keep a register in which every person who rents a room must write his true name and place of residence, and the true name and residence of every other occupant of the room. Landlords who violate the law or close their eyes to its violation, may be fined from $100 to $500, and costs, or punished with ninety days imprisonment, or both. Landlords who habitually close their eyes to violations may be fined from $500 to $1,000, or imprisoned from six months to a year, or both. Hirers of rooms not observing the law may be fined from $10 to $15. Occupants of rooms must see that the provisions of the act are complied with. Ignorance of the law is no defense.

CONGRESS TURNS THE WIRES OVER TO WILSON.

(Public Resolution No. 38, 65th Congress, H. J. Res. 309. Approved, July 16, 1918.)

JOINT resolution to authorize the President, in time of war, to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, and to provide just compensation therefor.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President during the continuance of the present war is authorized and empowered, whenever he shall deem it necessary for the national security or defense, to supervise or to take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, which supervision, possession, control, or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace: *Provided*, That just compensation shall be made for such supervision, possession, control, or operation, to be determined by the President; and if the amount thereof, so determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by section twenty-four, paragraph twenty, and section one hundred and forty-five of the Judicial Code: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation or the lawful police regulations of the several States, except wherein such laws, powers, or regulations may affect the transmission of Government communications, or the issue of stocks and bonds by such system or systems."

The President took possession and assumed control, by a proclamation dated July 22, 1918, in which he named Postmaster-General Burleson as Federal Supervisor of the wires. They were actually taken over by Mr. Burleson at 12 o'clock, midnight, July 31, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND THE WELFARE OF NATIONS.

ON April 27, 1918, the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, headed by Elihu Root, adopted the following statement: "The only great question of international law to-day is whether that law shall continue to exist. Upon that subject the American Society of International Law reaffirms the clear and unvarying support of the United States for the rule of law, expressed in the recognition of international law in the Federal Constitution, in the decisions of its highest court and in the utterances of its chief magistrates and statesmen. Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State, made this announcement:

" 'Every nation, on being received, at her own request, into the circle of civilized governments, must understand that she not only attains rights of sovereignty and the dignity of national character, but that she binds herself to the strict and faithful observance of all those principles, laws, and usages which have obtained currency among civilized states, and which have for their object the mitigation of the miseries of war.'

"President Cleveland, in his special message of 1893, addressed to the Congress of the United States, said: 'The law of nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations. The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it not merely as a wrong, but as a disgrace. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities, and the United States, in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened nations, would do its citizens a gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality.'

"The council would call attention to the fact that the entire diplomatic and consular service of all nations operates under the control and protection of international law. That, therefore, all the vast interests within the charge of these agencies must be left unserved and unadministered if the beneficent provisions of international law are abandoned or disregarded. They further venture to call attention to the fact that more than two-thirds of the surface of the globe is covered by the high seas, that no law is current thereon except international law; that noble branch of law, which President Wilson, on April 2, 1917, addressing the Congress of the United States, declared had its 'origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world.' 'By painful stage after stage,' he said, 'has that law been built up with meagre enough results indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.' To say no more than has been said as to international relations upon land if this one law and common rule which guards the traffic of the seas is allowed to lapse in that vast and preponderant domain, no measure of right and justice, no rule of humanity or restraint will remain, only the desolating condition which the vulgate ascribes to hell, Ubi nullus ordo sed sempiternus horror inhabitat. Therefore, those just and wise doctrines by which international relations are guided, humanized, and controlled, cannot be debilitated or abandoned. Therefore, they must be taught by our scholars, learned by our rising youth, declared and defined by our courts, announced by our Congress, enlarged by our treaties, and enforced by our Chief Executive. Therefore, at need, our army upon the land and our navy upon the sea, with a spirit and devotion which have never declined, must maintain and defend them, not for the good of this nation or this time alone, but for the good of all nations and all men, now and forevermore."

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT'S OPINION ON NEWSPAPER CONTEMPT.

(Rendered at the October Term, 1918.)

This was the case in which the judge of the Federal District Court, at Toledo, O., fined, for contempt, the daily News-Bee, and its editor, Negley D. Cochran, because they had published editorials and cartoons adverse to the court, which had issued a preliminary injunction, in 1914, restraining the city from compelling 3-cent fares on the lines of the Toledo Railways and Light Company. The paper and its editor appealed from the contempt decision, but lost their case in the Supreme Court of the United States, which, after giving a history of the controversy, said, through Chief Justice White:

"In view of the gravity of the subject we proceed to consider and dispose of the elaborate arguments pressed (by the defendant paper). They are all embraced by the three following propositions: First, that there was a total want of power in the court to treat the matters charged in the information as a contempt and punish it accordingly as a result of the provisions of Section 268 of the Judicial Code (embodying the text of the Act of March 2, 1831, 4 Stat. 487); second, that irrespective of the prohibitions of that act, there was a want of power to abridge the freedom of the press by punishing as for a summary contempt comments made by a newspaper upon matters of public concern; and third, that whatever be the view of the two former propositions, as there was an entire absence of proof sustaining the ultimate inferences of fact upon which the court based its conclusion, such conclusion was wholly erroneous as a matter of law. We dispose of the propositions under separate headings.

"1. *Section 268 of the Judicial Code and as forerunner, the Act of* 1831. It is essential to recall the situation existing at the time of the adoption of the Act of 1831 in order to elucidate its provisions. In *Marshall* v. *Gordon*, 243 U. S. 521, the power of Congress to summarily punish for contempt came under consideration and it was there pointed out that the enlarged legislative power on that subject which prevailed in England prior to the separation, whether based upon the commingling of legislative and judicial authority or upon any other cause, was necessarily in this country greatly restricted and changed by the effect of the adoption of the Constitution and the operation of the division of powers and the guarantees and limitations which that instrument embodied. Considering this condition in the light of the colonial legislation on the subject and the previous State constitutions, it was pointed out that it had come to be established, either by express constitutional or legislative provisions or by inevitable implications resting upon the very existence of government, that while the limitations as to mode of accusation of crime and methods of trial had fundamentally changed the situation which had previously existed, such change had not deprived the legislative power of the right, irrespective of its authority by legislation to provide for the trial and punishment of criminal acts, in addition to summarily deal by way of contempt proceedings with wrongful acts obstructing the legislative power in the performance of its duty. This authority, it was held was but an incident of the powers conferred and indeed that its exertion in ultimate analysis was a means of securing the effective operation of the constitutional limitations as to mode of accusation and methods of trial. It was pointed out that the authority thus recognized automatically inhered in the government created by the Constitution, was sanctioned by a long line of judicial decisions and by State and Federal practice, although the legislative power, doubtless as a mere consequence of a reminiscence of what had gone before and momentarily forgetful of the limitations resulting from the Constitution, had sometimes exerted authority in excess of that which it was decided was really possessed.

"While the *Marshall* case concerned the exercise of legislative power to deal with contempt, the fundamental principles which its solution involved are here applicable to the extent that they may not be inapposite because of the distinction between legislative and judicial power. Indeed the identity of the constitutional principles applicable to the two cases subject to the differences referred to was pointed out on pages 542 and 543, where it was said: 'So also when the difference between the judicial and legislative powers are considered and the divergent elements which in the nature of things enter into the determination of what is self-preservation in the two cases, the same result is established by the statutory provisions dealing with the judicial authority to summarily punish for contempt, that is, without resorting to the modes of trial required by constitutional limitations or otherwise for substantive offenses under the criminal law. Act of March 2, 1831, 4 Stat. 487.' The pertinent provision of Section 268 of the Judicial Code is as follows: 'The said courts [United States courts] shall have power . . . to punish, by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, contempt of their authority: *Provided*, That such power to punish for contempts shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person in their presence, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice . . .' Clarified by the matters expounded and the ruling made in the *Marshall* case, there can be no doubt that the provision conferred no power not already granted and imposed no limitations not already existing. In other words, it served but to plainly mark the boundaries of the existing authority resulting from and controlled by the grants which the Constitution made and the limitations which it imposed. And this is not at all modified by conceding that the provision was intended to prevent the danger by reminiscence of what had gone before of attempts to exercise a power not possessed, which, as pointed out in the *Marshall* case, had been sometimes done in the exercise of legislative power. The provision, therefore, conformably to the whole history of the country, not minimizing the constitutional limitations ,nor restricting or qualifying the powers granted, by necessary implication recognized and sanctioned the existence of the right of self-preservation, that is, the power to restrain acts tending to obstruct and prevent the untrammeled and unprejudiced exercise of the judicial power given by summarily treating such acts as a contempt and punishing accordingly. The test therefore is the character of the act done and its direct tendency to prevent and obstruct the discharge of judicial duty,—a conclusion which necessarily sustains the view of the statute taken by the courts below and brings us to the second question, which is:

"2. The asserted inapplicability of the statute under the assumption that the publications complained of related to a matter of public concern and were safeguarded from being made the basis of contempt proceedings by the assuredly secured freedom of the press. We might well pass the proposition by because to state it is to answer it, since it involves in its very statement the contention that the freedom of the press is the freedom to do wrong with impunity and implies the right to frustrate and defeat the discharge of those governmental duties upon the performance of which the freedom of all, including that of the press, depends. The safeguarding and fructification of free and constitutional institutions is the very basis and mainstay upon which the freedom of the press rests and that freedom therefore does not and cannot be held to include the right virtually to destroy such institutions. It suffices to say that however complete is the right of the press to state public things and discuss them, that right, as every other right enjoyed in human society, is subject to the restraints which separate right from wrong-doing. The contention so earnestly pressed that the express provision found in a statute enacted in Pennsylvania in 1809 following the impeachment proceedings against Judge Peck dealing with the extent of the power to base a contempt proceeding upon a newspaper publication should be by implication read into the Act of 1831, and by filtration implied in Section 268, Judicial Code, we think is answered by its mere statement since, if it be conceded for argument's sake only that the provision in the Pennsylvania statute relied upon had the significance now attributed to it and that the Pennsylvania statute was the model of the Act of 1831, the omission from that act of the provision referred to as it existed in the Pennsylvania law is the strongest possible evidence of the purpose not to enact such provision.

"3. *The contention that there was no evidence whatever to justify attributing to the publications the con-*

U. S SUPREME COURT'S DECISION ON NEWSPAPER CONTEMPT—*Continued.*

sequence of obstruction and therefore no legal basis for the conclusion of guilt and resulting right to impose penalties. It is to be observed that our power in disposing of this objection is not to test divergent contentions as to the weight of the evidence but simply to consider the legal question whether the evidentiary facts found had any reasonable tendency to sustain the general conclusions of fact based upon them by the courts below. Considering the subject in this aspect again we are constrained to say that the contention on the face of the record is too plainly devoid of merit to require any detailed review. Indeed we are of opinion that the court below was right in saying concerning the ultimate conclusions of fact upon which its action was based that it was 'difficult to see how any other findings could have been made.' True, it is urged that although the matters which were made the basis of the findings were published at the place where the proceedings were pending and under the circumstances which we have stated in a daily paper having a large circulation, as it was not shown that they had been seen by the presiding judge or had been circulated in the court room, they did and could form no basis for an inference of guilt. But the situation is controlled by the reasonable tendencies of the acts done and not by extreme and substantially impossible assumptions on the subject. Again it is said there is no proof that the mind of the judge was influenced or his purpose to do his duty obstructed or restrained by the publications and therefore there was no proof tending to show the wrong complained of. But here again not the influence upon the mind of the particular judge is the criterion but the reasonable tendency of the acts done to influence or bring about the baleful result is the test. In other words, having regard to the powers conferred, to the protection of society, to the honest and fair administration of justice and to the evil to come from its obstruction, the wrong depends upon the tendency of the acts to accomplish this result without reference to the consideration of how far they may have been without influence in a particular case. The wrongdoer may not be heard to try the power of the judge to resist acts of obstruction and wrongdoing by him committed as a prelude to trial and punishment for his wrongful acts."

Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissented, holding the paper and its editor were liable not to summary contempt but simply to an indictment proceeding, Justice Holmes saying: "In England, I believe, the usual course is to proceed in the regular way by indictment. I mention this fact and the later statute only for their bearing upon the meaning of the exception in our law. When it is considered how contrary it is to our practice and ways of thinking for the same person to be accuser and sole judge in a matter which, if he be sensitive, may involve strong personal feeling, I should expect the power to be limited by the necessities of the case 'to insure order and decorum in their presence' as it is stated in *Ex parte Robinson*, 19 Wall. 505. See Prynne, Plea for the Lords, 309, cited in McIlwain, The High Court of Parliament and Its Supremacy, 191. And when the words of the statute are read it seems to me that the limit is too plain to be construed away. To my mind they point and point only to the present protection of the Court from actual interference, and not to postponed retribution for lack of respect for its dignity—not to moving to vindicate its independence after enduring the newspaper's attacks for nearly six months as the Court did in this case. Without invoking the rule of strict construction I think that 'so near as to obstruct' means so near as actually to obstruct—and not merely near enough to threaten a possible obstruction. 'So near as to' refers to an accomplished fact, and the word 'misbehavior' strengthens the construction I adopt. Misbehavior means something more than adverse comment or disrespect.

"But suppose that an imminent possibility of obstruction is sufficient. Still I think that only immediate and necessary action is contemplated, and that no case for summary proceedings is made out if after the event publications are called to the attention of the judge that might have led to an obstruction although they did not. So far as appears that is the present case. But I will go a step farther. The order for the information recites that from time to time sundry numbers of the paper have come to the attention of the judge as a daily reader of it, and I will assume, from that and the opinion, that he read them as they came out, and I will assume further that he was entitled to rely upon his private knowledge without a statement in open court. But a judge of the United States is expected to be a man of ordinary firmness of character, and I find it impossible to believe that such a judge could have found in anything that was printed even a tendency to prevent his performing his sworn duty. I am not considering whether there was a technical contempt at common law but whether what was done falls within the words of an act intended and admitted to limit the power of the Courts. The chief thing done was to print statements of a widespread public intent to board the cars and refuse to pay more than three cents even if the judge condemned the ordinance, statements favoring the course, if you like, and mention of the city officials who intended to back it up. This popular movement was met on the part of the railroad by directing its conductors not to accept three cent fares but to carry passengers free who refused to pay more; so that all danger of violence on that score was avoided, even if it was a danger that in any way concerned the Court. The newspaper further gave one or two premature but ultimately correct intimations of what the judge was going to do, made one mistaken statement of a ruling which it criticised indirectly, uttered a few expressions that implied that the judge did not have the last word and that no doubt contained innuendoes not flattering to his personality.

"Later there was an account of a local socialist meeting at which a member, one Quinlivan, spoke in such a way that the judge attached him for contempt and thereupon, on the same day that the decree was entered in the principal case, the paper reported as the grounds of the attachment that Quinlivan had pronounced Judge Killits to have shown from the first that he was favorable to the railroad, had criticised, somewhat ignorantly a ruling said to put the burden of proof on the city, and had said that Killits and his press were unfair to the people, winding up 'impeach Killits.' I confess that I cannot find in all this or in the evidence in the case anything that would have affected a mind of reasonable fortitude, and still less can I find there anything that obstructed the administration of justice in any sense that I possibly can give to those words. In the elaborate opinion that was delivered by Judge Killits to justify the judgment it is said 'In this matter the record shows that the Court endured the News-Bee's attacks upon suitors before it and upon the Court itself, and carried all the embarrassment inevitable from these publications, for nearly six months before moving to vindicate its independence.' It appears to me that this statement is enough to show that there was no emergency, that there was nothing that warranted a finding that the administration of justice was obstructed, or a resort to this summary proceeding, but that on the contrary when the matter was over, the judge thought that the 'consistently unfriendly attitude against the Court, and the fact that the publications tended to arouse distrust and dislike of the Court,' were sufficient to justify this information and a heavy fine. They may have been, but not, I think, in this form of trial.

"I would go as far as any man in favor of the sharpest and most summary enforcement of order in Court and obedience to decrees, but when there is no need for immediate action contempts are like any other breach of law and should be dealt with as the law deals with other illegal acts. Action like the present in my opinion is wholly unwarranted by even color of law."

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Atlanta, Ga.; Austin, Tex.; Beauvoir, Miss.; Columbia, S. C.; Hermitage, Tenn.; Higginsville, Mo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Little Rock, Ark.; Mountain Creek, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Pewee Valley, Ky.; Pikesville, Md.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.

SUPREME COURT CHILD LABOR LAW.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court, rendered in October, 1918, by Justice Day, and concurred in by Chief Justice White, and by Justices Day, Van Devanter, Pitney and McReynolds—five out of nine—was as follows: 'A bill was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina, by a father in his own behalf and as next friend of his two minor sons, one under the age of fourteen years and the other between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, employees in a cotton mill at Charlotte, North Carolina, to enjoin the enforcement of the act of Congress intended to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor. 39 Stat. 675, ch. 432. The district court held that the act was unconstitutional and entered a decree enjoining its enforcement. This appeal brings the case here. The first section of the act states: 'That no producer, manufacturer, or dealer shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any article or commodity the product of any mine or quarry, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the time of the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or any article or commodity the product of any mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment, situated in the United States, in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such product therefrom children under the age of fourteen years have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen years and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock post-meridian, or before the hour of six o'clock ante-meridian.' Other sections of the act contain provisions for its enforcement and prescribe penalties for its violation.

"The attack upon the act rests upon three propositions: First, it is not a regulation of interstate and foreign commerce; Second, it contravenes the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution; Third, it conflicts with the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. The controlling question for decision is: Is it within the authority of Congress in regulating commerce among the States to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of manufactured goods, the product of a factory in which, within thirty days prior to their removal therefrom, children under the age of fourteen have been employed or permitted to work, or children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years have been employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day, or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of seven o'clock P. M., or before the hour of six o'clock A. M.? The power essential to the passage of this act, the government contends, is found in the commerce clause of the Constitution which authorizes congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States. In *Gibbons* v. *Ogden*, 9 Wheaton 1, Chief Justice Marshall, speaking for this court, and defining the extent and nature of the commerce power, said, 'It is the power to regulate, that is to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed.' In other words, the power is one to control the means by which commerce is carried on, which is directly the contrary of the assumed right to forbid commerce from moving and thus destroying it as to particular commodities. But it is insisted that adjudged cases in this court establish the doctrine that the power to regulate given to Congress incidentally includes the authority to prohibit the movement of ordinary commodities and therefore that the subject is not open for discussion. The cases demonstrate the contrary. They rest upon the character of the particular subjects dealt with and the fact that the scope of governmental authority, State or national, possessed over them is such that the authority to prohibit is as to them but the exertion of the power to regulate.

"The first of these cases is *Champion* v. *Ames*, 188 U. S. 321, the so-called *Lottery Case*, in which it was held that Congress might pass a law having the effect to keep the channels of commerce free from use in the transportation of tickets used in the promotion of lottery schemes. In *Hipolite Egg Co.* v. *United States*, 220 U. S. 45, this court sustained the power of Congress to pass the Pure Food and Drug Act, which prohibited the introduction into the states by means of interstate commerce of impure foods and drugs. In *Hoke* v. *United States*, 227 U. S. 308, this court sustained the constitutionality of the so-called 'White Slave Traffic Act,' whereby the transportation of a woman in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution was forbidden. In that case, we have said, having reference to the authority of Congress, under the regulatory power, to protect the channels of interstate commerce: 'If the facility of interstate transportation can be taken away from the demoralization of lotteries, the debasement of obscene literature, the contagion of diseased cattle or persons, the impurity of foods and drugs, the like facility can be taken away from the systematic enticement to and the enslavement in prostitution and debauchery of women, and, more insistently, of girls.' In *Caminetti* v. *United States*, 242 U. S. 470, we held that Congress might prohibit the transportation of women in interstate commerce for the purposes of debauchery and kindred purposes. In *Clark Distilling Co.* v. *Western Maryland Railway Co.*, 242 U. S. 311, the power of Congress over the transportation of intoxicating liquors was sustained. In the course of the opinion it was said: 'The power conferred is to regulate and the very terms of the grant would seem to repel the convention that only prohibition of movement in interstate commerce was embraced. And the cogency of this is manifest since if the doctrine were applied to those manifold and important subjects of interstate commerce as to which Congress from the beginning has regulated, not prohibited, the existence of government under the Constitution would be no longer possible.' And concluding the discussion which sustained the authority of the government to prohibit the transportation of liquor in interstate commerce, the court said: '. . . the exceptional nature of the subject here regulated is the basis upon which the exceptional power exerted must rest and affords no ground for any fear that such power may be constitutionally extended to things which it may not, consistently with the guarantees of the Constitution, embrace.' In each of these instances the use of interstate transportation was necessary to the accomplishment of harmful results. In other words, although the power over interstate transportation was to regulate, that could only be accomplished by prohibiting the use of the facilities of interstate commerce to effect the evil intended. This element is wanting in the present case. The thing intended to be accomplished by this statute is the denial of the facilities of interstate commerce to those manufacturers in the States who employ children within the prohibited ages. The act in its effect does not regulate transportation among the States, but aims to standardize the ages at which children may be employed in mining and manufacturing within the States. The goods shipped are of themselves harmless. The act permits them to be freely shipped after thirty days from the time of their removal from the factory. When offered for shipment, and before transportation begins, the labor of their production is over, and the mere fact that they were intended for interstate commerce transportation does not make their production subject to Federal control under the commerce power.

"Commerce 'consists of intercourse and traffic . . . and includes the transportation of persons and property, as well as the purchase, sale and exchange of commodities.' The making of goods and the mining of coal are not commerce, nor does the fact that these things are to be afterwards shipped, or used in interstate commerce, make their production a part thereof. *Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.* v. *Yurkonis*, 238 U. S. 439. Over interstate transportation, or its incidents, the regulatory power of Congress is ample, but the production of articles, intended for interstate commerce, is a matter of local regulation. 'When the commerce begins is determined, not by the character of the commodity, nor by the intention of the owner to transfer it to another State for sale, nor by his preparation of it for transportation, but by its actual delivery to a common carrier for transportation, or the actual commencement of its transfer to another State.' (Mr. Justice Jackson in *In re Green*, 52 Fed. 113.) This principle has been recognized often in this court. *Coe* v. *Errol*, 116 U. S. 517; *Bacon* v. *Illinois*, 227 U. S. 504, and cases cited. If it were otherwise, all manufacture intended for interstate shipment would be brought under Federal control

to the practical exclusion of the authority of the States, a result certainly not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution when they vested in Congress the authority to regulate commerce among the States. *Kidd* v. *Pearson*, 128 U. S. 1, 21. It is further contended that the authority of Congress may be exerted to control interstate commerce in the shipment of child-made goods because of the effect of the circulation of such goods in other States where the evil of this class of labor has been recognized by local legislation, and the right to thus employ child labor has been more rigorously restrained than in the State of production. In other words, that the unfair competition, thus engendered, may be controlled by closing the channels of interstate commerce to manufacturers in those States where the local laws do not meet what Congress deems to be the more just standard of other States.

"There is no power vested in Congress to require the States to exercise their police power so as to prevent possible unfair competition. Many causes may co-operate to give one State, by reason of local laws or conditions, an economic advantage over others. The Commerce Clause was not intended to give to Congress a general authority to equalize such conditions. In some of the States laws have been passed fixing minimum wages for women, in various employments. Business done in such States may be at an economic disadvantage when compared with States which have no such regulations; surely, this fact does not give Congress the power to deny transportation in interstate commerce to those who carry on business where the hours of labor and the rate of compensation for women have not been fixed by a standard in use in other States and approved by Congress. The grant of power to Congress over the subject of interstate commerce was to enable it to regulate such commerce, and not to give it authority to control the States in their exercise of the police power over local trade and manufacture. The grant of authority over a purely Federal matter was not intended to destroy the local power always existing and carefully reserved to the States in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. Police regulations relating to the internal trade and affairs of the States have been uniformly recognized as within such control. 'This,' said the court in *United States* v. *Dewitt*, 9 Wall. 41, 45, 'has been so frequently declared by this court, results so obviously from the terms of the Constitution, and has been so fully explained and supported on former occasions, that we think it unnecessary to enter again upon the discussion.' *See Keller* v. *United States*, 213 U. S. 138, 144, 145, 146. Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 7th Ed. p. 11.

"In the judgment which established the broad power of Congress over interstate commerce, Chief Justice Marshall said (9 Wheaton 203): 'They [inspection laws] act upon the subject before it becomes an article of foreign commerce, or of commerce among the States, and prepare it for that purpose. They form a portion of that immense mass of legislation, which embraces everything within the territory of a State, not surrendered to the General Government; all of which can be most advantageously exercised by the States themselves. Inspection laws, quarantine laws, health laws of every description, as well as laws for regulating the internal commerce of a State, and those which respect turnpike roads, ferries, etc., are component parts of this mass.' And in *Dartmouth College* v. *Woodward*, 4 Wheaton 518, 629, the same great judge said: 'That the framers of the Constitution did not intend to restrain the States in the regulation of their civil institutions, adopted for internal government, and that the instrument they have given us is not to be so construed may be admitted.' That there should be limitations upon the right to employ children in mines and factories in the interest of their own and the public welfare, all will admit. That such employment is generally deemed to require regulation is shown by the fact that the brief of counsel states that every State in the Union has a law upon the subject, limiting the right to thus employ children. In North Carolina, the State wherein is located the factory in which the employment was had in the present case, no child under twelve years of age is permitted to work. It may be desirable that such laws be uniform, but our Federal Government is one of enumerated powers; 'this principle,' declared Chief Justice Marshall in *McCulloch* v. *Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 'is universally admitted.'

"A statute must be judged by its natural and reasonable effect. *Collins* v. *New Hampshire*, 171 U. S. 30, 33, 34. The control by Congress over interstate commerce cannot authorize the exercise of authority not entrusted to it by the Constitution. *Pipe Line Case*, 234 U. S. 548, 560. The maintenance of the authority of the States over matters purely local is as essential to the preservation of our institutions as is the conservation of the supremacy of the Federal power in all matters entrusted to the Nation by the Federal Constitution. In interpreting the Constitution it must never be forgotten that the Nation is made up of States to which are entrusted the powers of local government. And to them and to the people the powers not expressly delegated to the National Government are reserved. *Lane County* v. *Oregon*, 7 Wall 71, 76. The power of the States to regulate their purely internal affairs by such laws as seem wise to the local authority is inherent and has never been surrendered to the general Government. *New York* v. *Miln*, 11 Peters, 102, 139; *Slaughter House Cases*, 16 Wall. 36, 63; *Kidd* v. *Pearson*, *supra*. To sustain this statute would not be in our judgment a recognition of the lawful exertion of congressional authority over interstate commerce, but would sanction an invasion by the Federal power the control of a matter purely local in its character, and over which no authority has been delegated to Congress in conferring the power to regulate commerce among the States.

"We have neither authority nor disposition to question the motives of Congress in enacting this legislation. The purposes intended must be attained consistently with constitutional limitations and not by an invasion of the powers of the States. This court has no more important function than that which devolves upon it the obligation to preserve inviolate the constitutional limitations upon the exercise of authority Federal and State to the end that each may continue to discharge, harmoniously with the other, the duties entrusted to it by the Constitution. In our view the necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the States, a purely State authority. Thus the act in a two-fold sense is repugnant to the Constitution. It not only transcends the authority delegated to Congress over commerce but also exerts a power as to a purely local matter to which the Federal authority does not extend. The far reaching result of upholding the act cannot be more plainly indicated than by pointing out that if Congress can thus regulate matters entrusted to local authority by prohibition of the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, all freedom of commerce will be at an end, and the power of the States over local matters may be eliminated, and thus our system of government be practically destroyed. For these reasons we hold that this law exceeds the constitutional authority of Congress. It follows that the decree of the district court must be affirmed."

The dissenting opinion of the minority of the United States Supreme Court, read by Justice Holmes, and concurred in by Brandeis, McKenna and Clarke, said: "The single question in this case is whether Congress has power to prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any product of a cotton mill situated in the United States in which within thirty days before the removal of the product children under fourteen have been employed more than eight hours in a day or more than six days in any week, or between seven in the evening and six in the morning. The objection urged against the power is that the States have exclusive control over their methods of production and that Congress cannot meddle with them, and taking the proposition in the sense of direct intermeddling I agree to it and suppose that no one denies it. But if any act is within the powers specifically conferred upon Congress, it seems to me that it is not made any less constitutional because of the indirect effects that it may have, however obvious it may be that it will have those effects, and that we are not at liberty upon such grounds to hold it void. The first step in my argument is to make plain what no one is likely to dispute—that the statute in question is within the power expressly given to Congress if considered only as to its immediate effects and that if invalid it is so only upon some collateral ground. The statute confines itself to prohibiting the carriage of certain goods in interstate or foreign commerce. Congress is given power to regulate such commerce in

DECISION U. S. SUPREME COURT UPSETTING CHILD LABOR LAW——*Continued.*

unqualified terms. It would not be argued to-day that the power to regulate does not include the power to prohibit. Regulation means the prohibition of something, and when interstate commerce is the matter to be regulated I cannot doubt that the regulation may prohibit any part of such commerce that Congress sees fit to forbid. At all events it is established by the *Lottery Case* and others that have followed it that a law is not beyond the regulative power of Congress merely because it prohibits certain transportation out and out. *Champion* v. *Ames*, 188 U. S. 321, 355, 359, *et seq.* So I repeat that this statute in its immediate operation is clearly within the Congress's constitutional power. The question then is narrowed to whether the exercise of its otherwise constitutional power by Congress can be pronounced unconstitutional because of its possible reaction upon the conduct of the States in a matter upon which I have admitted that they are free from direct control. I should have thought that that matter had been disposed of so fully as to leave no room for doubt. I should have thought that the most conspicuous decisions of this court had made it clear that the power to regulate commerce and other constitutional powers could not be cut down or qualified by the fact that it might interfere with the carrying out of the domestic policy of any State.

"The manufacture of oleomargarine is as much a matter of State regulation as the manufacture of cotton cloth. Congress levied a tax upon the compound when colored so as to resemble butter that was so great as obviously to prohibit the manufacture and sale. In a very elaborate discussion the present Chief Justice excluded any inquiry into the purpose of an act which apart from that purpose was within the power of Congress. *McCray* v. *United States*, 195 U. S. 27. As to foreign commerce see *Weber* v. *Freed*, 239 U. S. 325, 329; *Brolan* v. *United States*, 236 U. S. 216, 217; *Butfield* v. *Stranahan*, 192 U. S. 470. Fifty years ago a tax on State banks the obvious purpose and actual effect of which was to drive them, or at least their circulation, out of existence was sustained, although the result was one that Congress had no constitutional power to require. The court made short work of the argument as to the purpose of the act. 'The judicial cannot prescribe to the legislative departments of the Government limitations upon the exercise of its acknowledged powers.' *Veazie Bank* v. *Fenno*, 8 Wall. 533. So it well might have been argued that the corporation tax was intended under the guise of a revenue measure to secure a control not otherwise belonging to Congress, but the tax was sustained, and the objection so far as noticed was disposed of by citing *McCray* v. *United States*. *Flint* v. *Stone Tracy Co.*, 220 U. S. 107. And to come to cases upon interstate commerce, notwithstanding *United States* v. *E. C. Knight Co.*, 156 U. S. 1, the Sherman Act has been made an instrument for the breaking up of combinations in restraint of trade and monopolies, using the power to regulate commerce as a foothold, but not proceeding because that commerce was the end actually in mind. The objection that the control of the States over production was interfered with was urged again and again but always in vain. *Standard Oil Co.* v. *United States*, 221 U. S. 1, 68, 69. *United States* v. *American Tobacco Co.*, 221 U. S. 106, 184. *Hoke* v. *United States*, 227 U. S. 308, 321, 322. See finally and especially *Seven Cases of Eckman's Alterative* v. *United States*, 239 U. S. 510, 514, 515. The pure food and drug act, which was sustained in *Hipolite Egg Co.* v. *United States*, 220 U. S. 45, with the intimation that 'no trade can be carried on between the States to which it [the power of Congress to regulate commerce] does not extend,' 57, applies not merely to articles that the changing opinions of the time condemn as intrinsically harmful but to others innocent in themselves, simply on the ground that the order for them was induced by a preliminary fraud. *Weeks* v. *United States*, 245 U. S. 618. It does not matter whether the supposed evil precedes or follows the transportation. It is enough that in the opinion of Congress the transportation encourages the evil. I may add that in the cases on the so-called White Slave Act it was established that the means adopted by Congress as convenient to the exercise of its power might have the characetr of police regulations. *Hoke* v. *United States*, 227 U. S. 30, 323. *Caminetti* v. *United States*, 242 U. S. 470, 492. In *Clark Distilling Co.* v. *Western Maryland Ry. Co.*, 242 U. S. 311, 328, *Leisy* v. *Hardin*, 135 U. S. 100, 108, is quoted with seeming approval to the effect that 'a subject matter which has been confided exclusively to Congress by the Constitution is not within the jurisdiction of the police power of the State unless placed there by congressional action.' I see no reason for that proposition not applying here.

"The notion that prohibition is any less prohibition when applied to things now thought evil I do not understand. But if there is any matter upon which civilized countries have agreed—far more unanimously than they have with regard to intoxicants and some other matters over which this country is now emotionally aroused—it is the evil of premature and excessive child labor. I should have thought that if we were to introduce our own moral conceptions where in my opinion they do not belong this was pre-eminently a case for upholding the exercise of all its powers by the United States. But I had thought that the propriety of the exercise of a power admitted to exist in some cases was for the consideration of Congress alone and that this court always had disavowed the right to intrude its judgment upon questions of policy or morals. It is not for this court to pronounce when prohibition is necessary to regulation if it ever may be necessary—to say that it is permissible as against strong drink but not as against the product of ruined lives. The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the States. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the State line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no Constitution and no Congress their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors. Under the Constitution such commerce belongs not to the States but to Congress to regulate. It may carry out its views of public policy whatever indirect effect they may have upon the activities of the States. Instead of being encountered by a prohibitive tariff at her boundaries, the State encounters the public policy of the United States, which it is for Congress to express.

"The public policy of the United States is shaped with a view to the benefit of the nation as a whole. If, as has been the case within the memory of men still living, a State should take a different view of the propriety of sustaining a lottery from that which generally prevails, I cannot believe that the fact would require a different decision from that reached in *Champion* v. *Ames*. Yet in that case it would be said, with quite as much force as in this, that Congress was attempting to intermeddle with the State's domestic affairs. The national welfare as understood by Congress may require a different attitude within its sphere from that of some self-seeking State. It seems to me entirely constitutional for Congress to enforce its understanding by all the means at its command."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—Charles S. Davis, Denver, Col. *Supreme Vice-Chancellor*—William Ladew, New York City. *Supreme Prelate*—Fred S. Attwood, Minneapolis, Minn. *Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal*—Fred E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn. *Supreme Master of Exchequer*—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N.C.

Membership of the insurance department (life insurance), 72,380, representing an aggregate insurance of $96,333,648. Membership of the military department, 20,000. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Minneapolis, Minn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Minneapolis, Minn, beginning August 3, 1920.

Total membership, 712,547.

TEXT OF U. S. SUPREME COURT'S UPHOLDING OF DRAFT LAW.

Following is the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, January 7, 1918, upholding the constitutionality of the Selective-Service Act of 1917.

Mr. Chief Justice White delivered the opinion of the court, saying:

"We are here concerned with some of the provisions of the act of May 18, 1917, entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States.' The law, as its opening sentence declares, was intended to supply temporarily the increased military force which was required by the existing emergency, the war then and now flagrant. The clauses we must pass upon and those which will throw light on their significance are briefly summarized. The act proposed to raise a National Army, first, by increasing the regular force to its maximum strength and there maintaining it; second, by incorporating into such army the members of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve already in the service of the United States (act of Congress of June 5, 1916), and maintaining their organizations to their full strength; third, by giving the President power in his discretion to organize by volunteer enlistment four divisions of infantry; fourth, by subjecting all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and thirty to duty in the National Army for the period of the existing emergency after the proclamation of the President announcing the necessity for their service; and fifth, by providing for selecting from the body so called, on the further proclamation of the President, 500,000 enlisted men, and a second body of the same number should the President in his discretion deem it necessary. To carry out its purposes the act made it the duty of those liable to the call to present themselves for registration on the proclamation of the President so as to subject themselves to the terms of the act and provided full Federal means for carrying out the selective draft. It gave the President in his discretion power to create local boards to consider claims for exemption for physical disability or otherwise made by those called. The act exempted from subjection to the draft designated United States and State officials as well as those already in the military or naval service of the United States, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion and theological students under the conditions provided for, and while relieving from military service in the strict sense the members of religious sects as enumerated whose tenets excluded the moral right to engage in war, nevertheless subjected such persons to the performance of service of a noncombatant character to be defined by the President.

The President's Proclamation.

"The proclamation of the President calling the persons designated within the ages described in the statute was made and the plaintiffs in error who were in the class and under the statute were obliged to present themselves for registration and subject themselves to the law failed to do so and were prosecuted under the statute for the penalties for which it provided. They all defended by denying that there had been conferred by the Constitution upon Congress the power to compel military service by a selective draft and if such power had been given by the Constitution to Congress, the terms of the particular act for various reasons caused it to be beyond the power of and repugnant to the Constitution. The cases are here for review because of the constitutional questions thus raised, convictions having resulted from instructions of the courts that the legal defenses were without merit and that the statute was constitutional. The possession of authority to enact the statute must be found in the clauses of the Constitution giving Congress power 'to declare war; * * * to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; * * * to make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces.' (Art. I, Sec. 8.) And of course the powers conferred by these provisions like all other powers given carry with them as provided by the Constitution the authority 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.' (Art. I, Sec. 8.)

State and Federal Citizenship.

"As the mind can not conceive an army without the men to compose it, on the face of the Constitution the objection that it does not give power to provide for such men would seem to be too frivolous for further notice. It is said, however, that since under the Constitution as originally framed State citizenship was primary and United States citizenship but derivative and dependent thereon, therefore the power conferred upon Congress to raise armies was only coterminous with United States citizenship and could not be exerted so as to cause that citizenship to lose its dependent character and dominate State citizenship. But the proposition simply denies to Congress the power to raise armies which the Constitution gives. That power by the very terms of the Constitution, being delegated, is supreme. (Art. VI.) In truth the contention simply assails the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in conferring authority on Congress and in not retaining it as it was under the Confederation in the several States. Further it is said, the right to provide is not denied by calling for volunteer enlistments, but it does not and can not include the power to exact enforced military duty by the citizen. This, however, but challenges the existence of all power, for a governmental power which has no sanction to it and which therefore can only be exercised provided the citizen consents to its exertion is in no substantial sense a power. It is argued, however, that although this is abstractly true, it is not concretely so because as compelled military service is repugnant to a free government and in conflict with all the great guarantees of the Constitution as to individual liberty, it must be assumed that the authority to raise armies was intended to be limited to the right to call an army into existence counting alone upon the willingness of the citizen to do his duty in time of public need; that is, in time of war. But the premise of this proposition is so devoid of foundation that it leaves not even a shadow of ground upon which to base the conclusion. Let us see if this is not at once demonstrable. It may not be doubted that the very conception of a just government and its duty to the citizen includes the reciprocal obligation of the citizen to render military service in case of need and the right to compel it. (Vattel, Law of Nations, Book III., ch. I, 2.) To do more than state the proposition is absolutely unnecessary, in view of the practical illustration afforded by the almost universal legislation to that effect now in force.

"In England it is certain that before the Norman Conquest the duty of the great military body of the citizens was recognized and enforcible. (Blackstone, Book I., c. 13.) It is unnecessary to follow the long controversy between Crown and Parliament as to the branch of the Government in which the power resided, since there never was any doubt that it somewhere resided. So, also, it is wholly unnecessary to explore the situation for the purpose of fixing the sources whence in England it came to be understood that the citizen or the force organized from the militia as such could not, without their consent, be compelled to render service in a foreign country, since there is no room to contend that such principle ever rested upon any challenge of the right of Parliament to impose compulsory duty upon the citizen to perform military duty wherever the public exigency exacted, whether at home or abroad. This is exemplified by the present English service act. (Military service act, January 27, 1916, amended by the military service act of May 25, 1916.)

Applied to the Colonies.

"In the colonies before the separation from England there can not be the slightest doubt that the right to enforce military service was unquestioned and that practical effect was given to the power in many cases. Indeed the brief of the Government contains a list of colonial acts manifesting the power and its enforcement in more than two hundred cases. And this exact situation existed also after the separation. Under the Articles of Confederation it is true Congress had no such power, as its authority was absolutely limited to making calls upon the States for the military forces needed to create and maintain the army, each State being bound for its quota as called. But it is indisputable that the States in response to the calls made upon them met the situation when they deemed it necessary by directing enforced military service on the part of the citizens. In fact, the duty of the citizen to render military service and the power to compel him against his consent to do so was expressly sanctioned by the constitutions of at least nine of the States, an

illustration being afforded by the following provision of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776. 'That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his portion toward the expense of that protection, and yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto.' While it is true that the States were sometimes slow in exerting the power in order to fill their quotas—a condition shown by resolutions of Congress calling upon them to comply by exerting their compulsory power to draft and by earnest requests by Washington to Congress that a demand be made upon the States to resort to drafts to fill their quotas. That fact serves to demonstrate instead of to challenge the existence of the authority. A default in exercising a duty may not be resorted to as a reason for denying its existence.

"When the Constitution came to be formed it may not be disputed that one of the recognized necessities for its adoption was the want of power in Congress to raise an army and the dependence upon the States for their quotas. In supplying the power it was manifestly intended to give it all and leave none to the States, since besides the delegation to Congress of authority to raise armies the Constitution prohibited the States, without the consent of Congress, from keeping troops in time of peace or engaging in war. (Art. I., Sec. 10.) To argue that, as the State authority over the militia prior to the Constitution embraced every citizen, the right of Congress to raise an army should not be considered as granting authority to compel the citizen's service in the army, is but to express in a different form the denial of the right to call any citizen to the army. Nor is this met by saying that it does not exclude the right of Congress to organize an army by voluntary enlistments, that is, by the consent of the citizens, for if the proposition be true, the right of the citizen to give consent would be controlled by the same prohibition which would deprive Congress of the right to compel unless it can be said that although Congress had not the right to call because of State authority, the citizen had a right to obey the call and set aside State authority if he pleased to do so. And a like conclusion demonstrates the want of foundation for the contention that although it be within the power to call the citizen into the army without his consent, the army into which he enters after the call is to be limited in some respects to services for which the militia, it is assumed, may only be used, since this admits the appropriateness of the call to military service in the army and the power to make it and yet destroys the purpose for which the call is authorized, the raising of armies to be under the control of the United States.

Fallacy of the Arguments.

"The fallacy of the argument results from confounding the constitutional provisions concerning the militia with that conferring upon Congress the power to raise armies. It treats them as one while they are different. This is the militia clause: 'The Congress shall have power * * * to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Nation, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions: to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.' (Art. 1., Sec. 8.) The line which separates it from the army power is not only inherently plainly marked by the text of the two clauses, but will stand out in bolder relief by considering the condition before the Constitution was adopted and the remedy which it provided for the military situation with which it dealt. The right on the one hand of Congress under the Confederation to call on the States for forces and the duty on the other of the States to furnish when called, embraced the complete power of government over the subject. When the two were combined and were delegated to Congress all governmental power on that subject was conferred, a result manifested not only by the grant made but by the limitation expressly put upon the States on the subject. The army sphere therefore embraces such complete authority. But the duty of exerting the power thus conferred in all its plentitude was not made at once obligatory but was wisely left to depend upon the discretion of Congress as to the arising of the exigencies which would call it in part or in whole into play. There was left therfore under the sway of the States undelegated the control of the militia to the extent that such control was not taken away by the exercise by Congress of its power to raise armies. This did not diminish the military power or curb the full potentiality of the right to exert it but left an area of authority requiring to be provided for (the militia area) unless and until by the exertion of the military power of Congress that area had been circumscribed or totally disappeared. This, therefore, is what was dealt with by the militia provision. It diminished the occasion for the exertion by Congress of its military power beyond the strict necessities for its exercise by giving the power to Congress to direct the organization and training of the militia (evidently to prepare such militia in the event of the exercise of the army power), although leaving the carrying out of such command to the States. It further conduced to the same result by delegating to Congress the right to call on occasions which were specified for the militia force, thus again obviating the necessity for exercising the army power to the extent of being ready for every conceivable contingency. This purpose is made manifest by the provision preserving the organization of the militia so far as formed when called for such special purposes although subjecting the militia when so called to the paramount authority of the United States. But because under the express regulations the power was given to call for specified purposes without exerting the army power, it cannot follow that the latter power when exerted was not complete to the extent of its exertion and dominant. Because the power of Congress to raise armies was not required to be exerted to its full limit but only as in the discretion of Congress it was deemed the public interest required, furnishes no ground for supposing that the complete power was lost by its partial exertion. Because, moreover, the power granted to Congress to raise armies in its potentiality was susceptible of narrowing the area over which the militia clause operated, affords no ground for confounding the two areas which were distinct and separate to the end of confusing both the powers and thus weakening or destroying both.

Powers Exerted From Beginning.

"And upon this understanding of the two powers the legislative and executive authority has been exerted from the beginning. From the act of the first session of Congress carrying over the army of the Government under the Confederation to the United States under the Constitution (act of September 29, 1789) down to 1812 the authority to raise armies was regularly exerted as a distinct and substantive power, the force being raised and recruited by enlistment. Except for one act formulating a plan by which the entire body of citizens (the militia) subject to military duty was to be organized in every State (act of May 8, 1792), which was never carried into effect, Congress confined itself to providing for the organization of a specified number distributed among the States according to their quota to be trained as directed by Congress and to be called by the President as need might require. (Acts of May 9, 1794; February 28, 1795; June 24, 1797; March 3, 1803; April 18, 1806; March 30, 1808; April 10, 1812.) When the War of 1812 came the result of these two forces composed the army to be relied upon by Congress to carry on the war. Either because it proved to be weak in numbers or because of insubordination developed among the forces called and manifested by their refusal to cross the border (Upton, Military Policy of the United States, pp. 99, et seq.), the Government determined that the exercise of the power to organize an army by compulsory draft was necessary, and Mr. Monroe, the Secretary of War (Mr. Madison being President), in a letter to Congress recommended several plans of legislation on that subject. It suffices to say that by each of them it was proposed that the United States deal directly with the body of citizens subject to military duty and call a designated number out of the population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five for service in the army. The power which it was recommended be exerted was clearly an unmixed Federal power, dealing with the subject from the sphere of the authority given to Congress to raise armies and not from the sphere of the right to deal with the militia as such, whether organized or unorganized. A bill was introduced giving effect to the plan. Opposition developed, but we need not stop to consider it because it sub-

stantially rested upon the incompatibility of compulsory military service with free government, a subject which from what we have said has been disposed of. Peace came before the bill was enacted.

During the Mexican War.

"Down to the Mexican War the legislation exactly portrayed the same condition of mind which we have previously stated. In that war, however, no draft was suggested, because the army created by the United States immediately resulting from the exercise by Congress of its power to raise armies, that organized under its direction from the militia and the volunteer commands which were furnished, proved adequate to carry the war to a successful conclusion. So the course of legislation from that date to 1861 affords no ground for any other than the same conception of legislative power which we have already stated. In that year when the mutterings of the dread conflict which was to come began to be heard and the proclamation of the President calling a force into existence was issued it was addressed to the body organized out of the militia and trained by the States in accordance with the previous acts of Congress. (Proclamation of April 15, 1861.) That force being inadequate to meet the situation, an act was passed authorizing the acceptance of 500,000 volunteers by the President to be by him organized into a national army. (Act of July 22, 1861.) This was soon followed by another act increasing the force of the militia to be organized by the States for the purpose of being drawn upon when trained under the direction of Congress (act of July 29, 1861), the two acts when considered together presenting in the clearest possible form the distinction between the power of Congress to raise armies and its authority under the militia clause. But it soon became manifest that more men were required. As a result the act of March 3, 1863, was adopted entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes.' By that act, which was clearly intended to directly exert upon all the citizens of the United States the national power which it had been proposed to exert in 1814 on the recommendation of the then Secretary of War, Mr. Monroe, every male citizen of the United States between the ages of twenty and forty-five was made subject by the direct action of Congress to be called by compulsory draft to service in a national army at such time and in such numbers as the President in his discretion might find necessary. In that act, as in the one of 1814, and in this one, the means by which the act was to be enforced were directly Federal and the force to be raised as a result of the draft was therefore typically national as distinct from the call into active service of the militia as such. And under the power thus exerted four separate calls for draft were made by the President and enforced, that of July, 1863, of February and March, 1864, of July and December, 1864, producing a force of about a quarter of a million men. (Historical report, enrolment branch, Provost Marshal General's Bureau, March 17, 1866.) It is undoubted that the men thus raised by draft were treated as subject to direct national authority and were used either in filling the gaps occasioned by the vicissitudes of war in the ranks of the existing national forces or for the purpose of organizing such new units as were deemed to be required. It would be childish to deny the value of the added strength which was thus afforded. Indeed in the official report of the Provost Marshal General, just previously referred to in the reference, reviewing the whole subject it was stated that it was the efficient aid resulting from the forces created by the draft at a very critical moment of the civil strife which obviated a disaster which seemed impending and carried that struggle to a complete and successful conclusion.

The National Guard Act.

"Brevity prevents doing more than to call attention to the fact that the organized body of militia within the States as trained by the States under the direction of Congress became known as the National Guard (act of January 21, 1903; National Defense Act of June 5, 1916). And to make further preparation from among the great body of the citizens, an additional number to be determined by the President was directed to be organized and trained by the States as the National Guard Reserve. (National defense act, supra). Thus sanctioned as is the act before us by the text of the Constitution, and by its significance as read in the light of the fundamental principles with which the subject is concerned, by the power recognized and carried into effect in many civilized countries, by the authority and practice of the colonies before the Revolution, of the States under the Confederation and of the Government since the formation of the Constitution, the want of merit in the contentions that the act in the particulars which we have been previously called upon to consider was beyond the constitutional power of Congress, is manifest. Cogency, however, if possible, is added to the demonstration by pointing out that in the only case to which we have been referred where the constitutionality of the act of 1863 was contemporaneously challenged on grounds akin to, if not absolutely identical with, those here urged, the validity of the act was maintained for reasons not different from those which control our judgment. And as further evidence that the conclusion we reach is but the inevitable consequence of the provisions of the Constitution as effect follows cause, we briefly recur to events in another environment. The seceding States wrote into the constitution which was adopted to regulate the government which they sought to establish in identical words the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which we here have under consideration. And when the right to enforce under that instrument a selective draft law which was enacted not differing in principle from the one here in question was challenged, its validity was upheld evidently after great consideration by the courts of Virginia, of Georgia, of Texas, of Alabama, of Mississippi, and of North Carolina, the opinions in some of the cases copiously and critically reviewing the whole grounds which we have stated.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

"In reviewing the subject we have hitherto considered it as it has been argued from the point of view of the Constitution as it stood prior to the adoption of the fourteenth amendment. But to avoid all misapprehension we briefly direct attention to that amendment for the purpose of pointing out, as has been frequently done in the past, how completely it broadened the national scope of the Government under the Constitution by causing citizenship of the United States to be paramount and dominant instead of being subordinate and derivative, and therefore operating as it does upon all the powers conferred by the Constitution leaves no possible support for the contentions made if their want of merit was otherwise not so clearly made manifest. It remains only to consider contentions which, while not disputing power, challenge the act because of the repugnancy to the Constitution supposed to result from some of its provisions. First, we are of opinion that the contention that the act is void as a delegation of Federal power to State officials because of some of its administrative features is too wanting in merit to require further notice. Second, we think that the contention that the statute is void because vesting administrative officers with legislative discretion has been so completely adversely settled as to require reference only to some of the decided cases. (Field v. Clark, 143 U. S., 649; Buttfield v. Stranahan, 192 U. S., 470; Intermountain Rate Cases, 234 U. S., 476; First National Bank v. Union Trust Co., 244 U. S., 416.) A like conclusion also adversely disposes of a similar claim concerning the conferring of judicial power. (Buttfield v. Stranahan, 192 U. S., 470, 497; West v. Hitchcock, 205 U. S., 80; Ocean Navigation Co. v. Stranahan, 214 U. S., 320, 338-340; Zakonaite v. Wolf, 226 U. S,. 272, 275.) And we pass without anything but statement that the proposition that an establishment of a religion or an interference with the free exercise thereof repugnant to the first amendment resulted from the exemption clauses of the act to which we at the outset referred because we think its unsoundness is too apparent to require us to do more.

"Finally, as we are unable to conceive upon what theory the exaction by Government from the citizen of the performance of his supreme and noble duty of contributing to the defense of the rights and honor of the Nation as the result of a war declared by the great representative body of the people can be said to be the imposition of involuntary servitude in violation of the prohibitions of the thirteenth amendment, we are constrained to the conclusion that the contention to that effect is refuted by its mere statement."

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT NUMBERS.

HERE are the 17 000 draft numbers as drawn Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 1918, at Washington. Read each column downwards. The largest registration in any district in N. Y. City was 7.028 (in Dist. No. 149, 181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.).

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17
322	12284	10255	5703	14519	16249	8202	10386	1673	14221	14381	5020	9981	12542	9571	1181	9903
7277	11255	1303	16679	11042	10661	8515	2383	6428	3266	1371	2122	6944	13578	14788	16331	7528
6708	657	5122	9312	16929	9779	14149	11035	12076	10224	6329	14663	8759	12815	16681	14805	3892
1027	12618	5766	8932	12359	8682	13234	8677	10983	10062	16224	11355	16548	14885	16313	695	682
16169	3531	4401	11014	8493	11971	16035	7773	1426	10274	7796	14287	784	15126	2861	2697	9444
8366	14361	6751	8101	1858	11108	7622	14963	14545	3926	8744	5937	15242	16200	7190	2500	3328
5366	13754	6409	14131	13154	6858	14641	15001	16468	2328	15288	15666	7139	8277	14346	4572	11832
1697	11464	13723	2012	16726	2750	15315	3566	3974	15628	12314	2233	8294	9857	11025	11745	5111
7123	13841	8678	15848	8365	3161	13703	16382	2513	4451	9692	478	6452	14503	10127	469	4547
2781	8055	8090	10802	2981	8847	15965	8959	13461	16952	5299	7230	3967	1448	14350	354	16989
9283	6777	16727	10133	3983	108	9472	8149	7811	9780	6754	4393	7279	6271	2339	5498	8301
6147	7952	3556	6585	765	9177	2800	7838	1749	12512	225	121	4628	6555	12882	1549	16460
10086	11191	14588	10928	61	7078	16675	10899	16841	14875	489	15145	3921	14312	11386	7814	2993
438	15760	5170	6265	8809	893	12028	5493	10803	5765	8695	11032	680	16151	2614	2633	8352
904	13359	8715	6611	13024	2957	4504	2183	2273	11288	7347	14733	6249	8208	16666	13608	3930
12368	12184	2839	7416	612	14975	16193	10418	7442	2256	7040	11917	5955	8925	2263	9929	15301
1523	11232	3385	4993	12050	13693	13831	14522	14571	2338	6529	11682	6310	16625	10426	11178	14711
7512	11523	16490	178	6676	13479	8530	1688	7998	14396	6685	2024	6021	16640	2821	7760	13610
6360	6583	256	4302	9559	14658	4704	2814	9285	3445	1553	13835	6942	2791	6882	249	15249
3748	7887	10012	850	2943	14091	101	11408	12813	7534	1516	13873	1577	9845	3477	1851	2411
6540	5533	1732	7995	456	16022	10077	16965	9133	189	6062	15123	10548	3993	14506	6234	9606
3808	11273	10824	14434	1580	10401	12130	10606	7541	14197	1300	7427	13306	4835	3098	6316	11658
1240	10654	5196	5569	6699	11827	3815	15733	8683	10102	6569	6229	7045	10867	10755	10128	3514
16846	10365	6608	3340	4834	5313	16918	15874	4403	827	14493	7280	14617	12349	4992	16152	14306
1907	4209	16573	14317	33	2849	9152	5437	1874	6664	11803	16514	2243	1438	2064	797	790
12521	7644	1561	1098	4552	4012	7777	14671	2487	949	4319	7785	11309	7211	12356	1336	2823
6595	7020	14804	9604	13059	12570	15130	14722	9839	8716	8835	6547	11734	6337	13593	6204	4887
5941	623	8388	14750	7373	14255	4484	14463	14899	8103	16787	8296	3563	12465	7654	4266	4292
3073	11140	9960	14615	8392	6762	16047	9754	4262	10322	15986	1406	7659	16907	7433	2716	9031
13728	7096	13887	10601	11787	3714	12414	8757	5107	962	2705	4147	3863	12535	5620	11567	2249
20	2784	6413	1680	13385	9384	11203	7495	5604	5185	544	7290	12812	8883	15695	11165	11097
6857	6800	5820	8299	877	6769	10838	13792	14669	14890	1944	4674	2072	10681	8328	7589	1167
1255	228	13409	15468	10716	14893	5182	995	16304	15556	4427	14675	3377	13692	8454	3197	8649
14122	13451	6326	6828	11111	11397	4505	2279	1327	9263	13449	1706	9432	9376	8173	2524	4216
11101	9076	1032	14107	1121	10186	13892	3856	11064	12573	940	13518	10438	162	6667	11553	6675
2132	16216	7009	16294	12322	8733	8419	9396	4608	13969	3213	11276	14709	2495	5191	12612	11296
10762	15970	12666	778	10852	14103	14814	6236	9891	2406	16038	8924	13550	6908	16127	10998	10320
3235	8898	399	2142	10380	14841	11671	5229	11162	9936	1329	4103	12099	9010	15441	1761	4379
739	6454	12460	14517	3885	2125	9505	13475	5845	14435	12193	2397	11819	1633	12903	9161	9942
16657	10668	12959	13580	10251	14343	10195	4042	4441	1442	8024	14555	14393	13322	11468	5621	205
6809	11647	7734	16823	9998	16739	4119	1880	9199	14536	14839	5942	15034	13415	16332	15183	5899
4948	14913	2544	13235	7456	1294	6682	14376	14068	6594	13183	3824	10170	14861	1793	13408	14718
8772	14952	3890	6845	9535	10455	8338	2843	11463	7686	7426	5177	6648	6042	14761	4697	13275
7034	12925	11122	8886	13148	6962	7710	16507	1717	11483	10429	13658	6763	2866	879	2657	16114
535	13821	10048	9651	13382	7261	12485	7823	14126	11042	3148	11618	14845	11877	10862	12370	4617
8691	5326	16267	16148	7394	10006	6479	2675	11185	15880	5126	5790	7257	15768	2612	8314	1021
11060	4602	500	12556	2312	4410	16369	11220	3567	1813	2013	7052	6552	3905	10160	2568	12107
8858	13124	10244	10342	16552	14148	2254	3299	8327	4460	12453	8491	590	10089	14441	7434	11011
219	6932	9884	9125	2425	3837	4350	16109	5050	13705	6338	15171	7646	8195	2055	2154	8011
16518	12353	8194	2376	13342	10786	15036	13880	1689	4783	10583	9097	13337	1914	10814	5149	6259
4287	14937	699	7540	13606	7294	12647	10614	9329	5263	4770	8465	12560	7779	8026	534	14063
12830	16046	15472	15109	8797	8901	3321	14843	6929	4057	13390	2214	6270	1866	16251	3341	113
625	3564	11570	5641	10632	16577	9962	659	15365	866	14706	11615	14832	13213	12916	1	14828
72	1427	12783	14622	10162	8685	11941	4017	14699	2537	13205	9304	276	9622	7597	3414	13022
11338	7031	5358	11551	8013	8124	1074	2321	5439	9806	9984	15495	5924	2226	5305	9909	3757
832	13563	496	4836	7105	4243	3987	13006	15978	1466	10946	9662	10313	3010	8017	14067	9766
10491	9301	5959	3176	11859	4361	10980	10720	8788	8162	15508	2941	1370	346	16604	5069	7150
14023	9265	4928	13986	3840	9252	2584	5211	6243	9175	11261	8333	3101	7354	13917	7117	5284
14043	8799	11346	4865	2163	6333	15541	9309	6285	2031	15870	16164	9688	6034	6580	11665	10481
964	7772	4700	1628	10172	7488	9980	7642	5694	10908	12848	9630	2639	2493	7836	6829	10327
8637	10912	11208	6084	6673	10393	7846	14447	14690	14358	8940	12830	5339	14786	10280	10675	9454
2897	14436	10277	7879	11738	5870	6875	4428	10144	3543	15222	12803	5028	2070	2529	473	4114
7834	3043	2329	12606	10950	15067	9994	7258	4107	13812	768	12446	16540	10479	5086	15402	2375
4723	1625	7451	4152	6793	6442	7273	14087	1822	11869	9165	15690	7282	8780	10330	14630	12282
10656	16261	12613	8976	10105	3183	3670	2817	5671	8237	11472	911	11782	10218	13798	9415	6230
4327	4729	124	4778	16039	8919	11290	8929	11720	2445	3259	8442	4570	7479	3066	14310	597
3505	16321	12710	4455	77	13354	13516	6018	628	2346	16760	6361	9944	12454	3142	1243	8707
348	14541	12609	10121	15551	13040	12711	9904	13357	5228	16871	15543	12784	16034	5319	12569	11538
7234	16168	4056	1692	6336	12198	13467	5697	7075	15206	5077	10790	2152	4394	8590	3535	6184
4	2809	6432	15179	5688	13600	14560	7185	11831	15841	10840	16693	13164	13706	4050	5362	7821
12842	3157	1927	16128	7420	9229	12818	6913	7843	7996	7057	16296	7179	4330	3807	13174	3869
4482	12851	6203	684	9512	10169	7019	5077	901	6377	5704	5325	5430	758	14959	5222	7375
9022	4396	15184	11878	2460	4996	16587	9866	130	463	9566	8108	8770	4500	11598	11337	5858
1961	14491	12504	5304	5733	13607	15772	3290	13072	13388	6387	8033	7160	4707	13028	13404	12036
4886	14715	3676	10113	2858	14501	4434	15000	4972	11335	7494	8042	330	3365	1051	1926	4242
16009	16413	9427	1429	14605	13744	11905	9719	5638	11845	7674	4019	14643	16662	12194	12852	3857
12930	1636	143	5032	12708	3067	9184	6149	7945	16804	7428	15681	6502	9920	14200	1388	997
134	11968	8481	4580	6476	2896	8436	2042	1507	13299	2473	1162	7201	13707	1775	15459	3247
14319	6427	10766	16222	2967	9321	6166	2510	2446	8152	11520	2622	16288	8254	13392	12499	11093
12210	11733	3317	15122	12040	12467	10592	10794	13737	3379	15378	14325	4450	3326	7421	9196	9405
8317	9850	7288	4300	82	5145	6284	7193	6759	6178	14430	6376	12958	15910	9869	9767	2307
395	11482	15326	5199	11380	16334	14603	14154	6330	13833	6601	5408	6237	16685	14836	14111	12636
5240	413	2212	9204	14134	4326	9435	16145	5081	10688	14233	2048	707	8079	13257	14485	4261

Col. 18	Col. 19	Col. 20	Col. 21	Col. 22	Col. 23	Col. 24	Col. 25	Col. 26	Col. 27	Col. 28	Col. 29	Col. 30	Col. 31	Col. 32	Col. 33	Col. 34
9412	6646	8061	3832	10263	3612	6863	7447	12600	8824	16524	11625	11963	3031	16204	942	4855
9682	12164	9986	3843	16559	15046	1938	3412	7166	10457	2608	10838	7851	403	1603	9638	4760
12389	2391	16101	12623	5101	6610	16243	7638	5570	5968	13393	1589	3538	2340	6837	375	10523
6823	926	11441	8112	2677	5769	14158	2022	5479	3626	15977	4677	7284	10844	9916	16881	5711
13436	11454	15158	14050	5764	1325	5580	7726	14923	12270	2099	2773	7577	9440	10622	1125	3024
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Col. 35	Col. 36	Col. 37	Col. 38	Col. 39	Col. 40	Col. 41	Col. 42	Col. 43	Col. 44	Col. 45	Col. 46	Col. 47	Col. 48	Col. 49	Col. 50	Col. 51
3318	16811	16287	9149	4966	9830	8754	1044	13005	9902	5930	8304	10464	4003	10921	12756	4109
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10640	12044	9337	10753	8067	10879	8243	5089	1147	6660	7792	3370	7933	5311	9153	12598	3998
11852	10728	10013	1590	5273	860	14676	4087	10652	15165	2184	16426	16554	1266	6350	16789	4713
11158	11021	5075	8931	11802	837	9587	260	8100	15435	14151	9019	6095	1462	613	11489	11951
10338	14757	5813	9200	8183	15292	10024	6651	11244	4163	13860	3092	13145	2111	7803	488	15657
7580	9379	2930	16882	12363	15323	12513	12968	3467	7587	240	15632	139	3530	11794	9498	12668
10227	1313	13010	424	10995	12437	4048	3382	1968	10164	3470	4018	7102	356	16231	4596	11247
5607	9239	3349	10958	16218	7342	4227	165	15759	10651	3298	16904	16513	5578	12825	13077	9322
15460	6911	3642	3150	13823	1449	7200	13391	2086	14112	8413	15428	4895	16892	8329	8888	11376
16653	4921	5773	10070	11368	7591	2883	7516	852	16075	16663	12793	15539	9367	14781	13845	10099
7655	16545	3959	11610	8748	12335	10519	8350	11824	16517	6974	15335	7581	16306	6984	16912	10964
7473	4331	6745	6955	8872	3725	9531	3283	2937	7311	1222	4779	7476	3524	11857	9797	8471
11693	13339	8316	16697	6091	815	8755	6459	10432	9117	10346	8235	16012	11106	14559	13511	6954
12038	8358	10866	9974	15879	14816	12125	5577	8458	14164	11721	15052	7771	1565	392	5653	15892
8813	5728	5592	12469	8300	8955	9654	8363	11641	13594	2051	13824	6966	16649	805	5290	7229
15783	3061	11619	4480	15537	6565	7519	14335	10708	705	1036	875	12232	2758	7555	4469	1298
11390	7236	10094	2237	9364	1268	8647	1863	15569	16890	5129	16383	5152	1290	9593	16330	191

Col. 52	Col. 53	Col. 54	Col. 55	Col. 56	Col. 57	Col. 58	Col. 59	Col. 60	Col. 61	Col. 62	Col. 63	Col. 64	Col. 65	Col. 66	Col. 67	Col. 68
1750	14356	4523	13050	47	4411	11806	12000	13233	11850	6013	16036	3707	6528	3257	15559	1065
13539	4727	7839	8367	9238	16094	8014	6924	2149	8567	7723	6811	14366	566	5601	11935	464
8444	9040	4274	14109	8681	9458	9334	16819	4310	3523	12119	4095	8838	13806	11039	2555	10629
13714	11007	5521	16834	2074	16086	470	5137	4558	15234	11600	4654	15758	5895	9451	6904	14384
15620	13420	2356	7065	1844	3217	91	15089	11864	12201	8452	13211	6293	9271	13285	1152	2136
5887	7566	14274	2661	11511	8259	14666	12762	4105	6889	743	7124	5718	10424	64	12473	8469
9423	6686	9564	7828	7336	12343	14118	12189	15367	299	15814	2560	14202	5996	2003	15	2987
13878	5807	5929	15856	3597	2735	15358	8081	2192	4528	1185	8999	12406	17781	546	9355	7386
8002	9685	3287	6885	14670	4193	2019	11562	8064	2313	14104	11466	2921	3735	16842	13360	8829
3187	15287	2311	8447	3562	8218	1457	14712	3102	11700	5527	1861	4355	11065	16454	11645	10058
586	3880	4976	16228	16543	12778	10832	11479	8434	490	4569	2195	13968	14256	179	7269	3712
14657	11149	6716	5630	10992	12071	3834	11352	4297	10605	2	2885	11752	5109	6047	372	16392
15193	3380	9314	16165	6303	11999	9543	4827	9395	12619	1908	989	15520	7085	8380	8480	16546
4958	15838	1041	12191	10987	8213	1805	3078	4492	16743	14623	15911	11778	16456	660	5224	9000
9003	16220	15125	11984	10336	13324	9793	9592	11729	45	13378	11447	5165	1539	14244	6996	577
8836	9595	5721	1887	2127	8161	5335	4346	8866	3338	8556	688	12567	9737	1413	6855	10383
4681	8241	6233	9805	3491	1823	6967	5933	206	6314	12507	5675	11196	2723	10922	14392	6125
13301	585	4591	9646	14026	14095	5446	10140	13335	9290	15941	6927	5382	15595	8123	722	2308
6246	11249	15897	10764	14481	11287	9530	3665	6439	4861	11471	2230	10314	12438	15156	6375	13296
184	8667	16592	3030	4395	4375	3168	10465	15086	8163	2873	13317	9361	13171	3613	10397	3486
107	1028	13497	11428	8150	16378	5043	3653	4698	6703	14915	14930	15039	2211	6339	12597	14597
15371	8375	8576	10389	15574	7140	5083	592	1146	4920	14687	297	8527	8282	10931	2901	10935
10941	15775	10915	1390	10106	200	3846	4413	11240	13628	96	12171	3768	1161	4173	1525	3677
11548	14575	8975	15409	2054	15058	11221	14437	13727	4793	2172	16150	13952	8668	10356	292	2293
12953	1187	10072	13862	8179	9371	9846	16579	7260	11268	258	1583	12082	7318	12254	1838	736
2110	281	9915	16617	1401	12396	16556	12508	3381	10467	6503	5559	10751	2153	3487	12109	2604
1306	15701	5277	591	10114	4325	863	2582	8125	14525	12531	10115	10586	15045	15802	16668	12828
7099	1166	6058	15300	16340	16437	9722	12479	7198	14689	5618	6490	14031	1892	7756	15062	10942
9809	12476	836	1855	15575	14143	14544	12568	745	16943	11913	3980	8201	2128	8148	5359	2605
4692	11724	13018	11807	10873	11013	3803	1464	10075	13017	5962	3589	15992	7539	13278	6153	13054
14925	3879	13630	16773	7335	1278	7357	1748	6530	6424	6627	8862	4345	5596	12773	9001	15565
9008	14821	12622	7816	14237	10236	567	10843	1912	16357	5421	3137	10183	6893	4632	4621	11505
7702	10649	11748	8018	10248	11215	3706	7801	448	13320	9833	5193	16558	11336	16161	1096	3640
3946	7227	693	2073	605	9409	10986	5911	6633	12074	4034	10580	9408	1484	13541	8865	5293
9085	15376	2117	10228	910	15504	2410	15325	16597	4230	13656	7369	14800	9608	9756	4731	338
15153	1011	5051	4133	6030	2523	253	2824	13855	11632	5796	4678	14581	12412	15169	4711	1948
6247	15444	10009	12990	3215	4251	8239	467	5851	9576	16242	9057	5327	3300	2115	4090	3344
15464	12996	16996	2354	1657	8309	3188	8634	12796	197	12299	16984	5247	2316	3331	382	7924
5729	7550	12430	14901	10141	10289	7929	1478	14497	236	12276	15407	1591	16215	5338	511	266
5831	11549	7973	15823	16289	14576	4748	8356	15084	14419	7819	4376	8732	4820	861	15513	9761
15309	14451	14601	3913	217	7018	4589	1319	5	7984	10636	9660	10916	4952	4192	7379	2454
13236	15786	14137	15291	12482	15458	8142	9030	8415	7672	6307	16836	3253	3728	10219	13718	8909
2336	4494	2159	1220	9803	932	1643	8097	4756	7459	7673	4405	12404	15725	11169	12120	11911
15830	14672	1556	6620	4477	13799	12527	12980	8257	13412	15552	8034	7909	16574	7376	9548	1348
3520	10637	1832	5945	4610	1664	9251	14471	15640	2029	181	11751	13736	167	8264	3507	11496
6914	6522	14614	1095	4430	6264	122	12	8539	16093	15303	8110	14022	15207	14758	13070	13731
14532	8187	8028	14940	3319	13190	5868	13394	5442	15225	1172	10559	5555	2664	13197	2860	211
7882	11542	10069	10572	10400	9629	4425	10355	13101	1940	8383	13307	10736	4737	2284	13783	5123
14055	552	9717	8262	12880	15366	935	11691	16260	4949	1414	11204	10825	9749	6927	3727	7460
3835	13778	8963	7381	12617	5444	6302	2335	9999	6803	11189	532	11002	12628	16202	4862	7130
243	8630	343	6027	10871	10063	504	791	912	3877	1698	13014	8036	3673	7435	11670	10876
16319	9176	5872	6727	13902	13515	12689	1744	10270	50	7149	4668	10714	11636	3876	13992	6851
2141	15008	13623	15735	10782	12770	15813	11952	11102	12382	6202	8297	5969	12729	2069	9516	11716
6532	8623	15454	1581	10173	8513	8313	12255	1876	13160	15642	8188	13822	14924	380	4606	14081
15069	4545	16043	542	10918	12098	3680	4043	13813	7196	5399	11089	267	14751	16257	7372	6137
507	93	5100	16199	4987	16447	9641	3906	819	11686	5488	9452	2638	10598	5287	11444	5920
5632	14452	13978	16529	7615	12993	1473	8912	6189	6498	8784	2098	16976	4369	8094	14983	6094
13659	3350	8490	10666	16876	6148	16859	12997	2844	10957	11939	16312	9108	7640	9328	2888	8368
2137	14259	11998	4339	16273	2486	9875	13722	14311	16618	3416	563	6497	12735	15094	1808	13389
6045	529	16651	11198	16186	1817	4313	3661	15327	4498	15439	9090	1788	7410	10847	11978	11626
16808	7593	7844	9351	1955	1559	4276	1342	15577	7491	16497	11283	9602	4372	2837	5676	5019
10791	9742	7148	3218	16453	6332	9123	12358	1079	2654	11126	12069	8445	3199	844	11164	1514
8806	14756	4347	1641	1052	3857	15728	15500	3761	10032	3715	1704	3490	10	14041	11058	2613
12400	3383	13215	7741	12204	14415	7458	553	14396	14637	13918	733	9856	9877	9906	14720	10686
13506	2547	55	7274	10761	12738	1550	3270	1736	3492	3497	3911	6065	440	13377	2363	16353
16622	16772	7112	16226	1043	10642	8214	2907	16361	16505	11707	3526	14744	3971	1144	6141	3704
11333	3629	8080	12378	14894	10158	5663	12733	14300	9185	7905	2763	3009	14445	465	13561	11950
12875	3476	12113	10731	10036	5253	16054	282	8073	7618	9269	14053	10701	1847	8746	752	12688
9534	13383	11056	6632	10229	4726	1423	420	10033	6372	8488	8288	13249	10868	4039	1730	5376
10375	8592	6485	1420	10582	11957	2275	13480	3767	1566	7977	4138	3968	11326	7934	5649	16820
6983	76	3736	14768	1829	7377	9542	15486	11994	2964	11896	1131	3228	4501	16136	5708	13067
12452	15509	16126	2985	14872	3787	15172	15921	3308	2879	802	13932	8524	406	1796	5943	16455
4810	2209	2334	14988	4904	383	14677	5787	5422	12691	10543	6523	8856	12034	11765	12605	2826
9710	9913	11756	5829	16791	14996	6535	11697	2872	13445	2168	8221	11588	5156	9219	14461	9096
15800	391	4901	13343	5118	12557	3388	16645	14606	323	14347	10777	1231	12077	11718	7992	99
2198	2869	5078	5135	5629	350	8023	3014	936	6772	669	4509	16434	9838	5746	300	16295
16398	15593	13642	4015	9462	11565	1554	2253	8811	10951	12188	12503	14539	735	5397	2880	1058
644	3721	7058	13954	6470	8674	2745	15446	2202	15257	11319	11561	15007	7430	12854	7621	15154
6563	11270	525	8967	16420	7716	6695	3823	126	16785	4575	14740	992	10886	1467	355	16417
16835	6053	5174	251	5982	6739	5991	13665	13989	7106	2637	6939	12031	7901	13760	14410	924
5477	9068	814	5540	4154	11269	13087	11675	11922	13254	5001	8030	4169	6710	2060	12319	3050
14276	7870	1536	14674	4392	13228	5186	12683	222	9783	10828	65	16583	15889	7971	7363	5576
10496	16432	10953	8552	956	6255	6458	11294	8692	12590	13592	4508	11179	10035	7520	8531	13776
13548	14150	3423	8136	12434	10143	446	16275	16830	6778	16840	14322	1001	9888	15936	13997	11357
15161	16171	1382	12103	11406	892	386	11851	12242	10434	13513	10023	14932	11925	5906	3016	3041
480	6411	5058	4351	12195	5428	16208	370	12742	9706	11706	7171	11297	9463	16708	3090	11635
4123	6990	12048	4719	1108	8815	7849	145	88	1441	16435	10233	11884	15996	8585	2369	5143
5771	9079	1357	10579	16725	4000	8764	7607	2010	8305	4175	2641	14607	13743	5912	2068	8528

Col. 69	Col. 70	Col. 71	Col. 72	Col. 73	Col. 74	Col. 75	Col. 76	Col. 77	Col. 78	Col. 79	Col. 80	Col. 81	Col. 82	Col. 83	Col. 84	Col. 85
15854	1891	2166	16137	125	11770	14094	12767	11761	10819	14224	15787	2950	1986	3232	5961	12309
7248	9495	887	169	11370	11041	8718	6802	3617	14030	652	3011	7695	5443	2200	4357	9800
3145	1269	14611	4924	16539	11272	10282	8781	7776	6843	13685	6766	10026	11722	4343	6740	14275
9853	3978	2562	10760	11375	15611	15686	6052	8990	5565	8657	6713	7331	15763	14844	8190	4685
7007	6386	14218	6282	16016	4998	12096	9802	8346	16877	10719	5037	5205	12509	3206	12989	1992
3100	15613	10207	11389	11919	6144	12549	15024	13625	7714	6126	7529	10620	7146	15273	869	1921
10463	7364	16362	903	11529	8342	6643	13930	11786	7320	7291	28	2441	8175	4415	5322	5171
7527	15523	4471	5248	2221	15346	1307	5125	14714	11207	13348	198	6000	2596	12398	7586	5853
9828	13895	2181	4522	13365	7503	16333	4567	4468	873	1936	9194	10514	12387	12926	5839	14099
293	574	1118	12256	9048	5353	16246	15368	4384	9344	1924	6839	8085	10748	4239	2973	7239
1445	6749	3734	5424	538	9259	15392	13351	7216	5581	1267	15215	5473	8504	15166	15030	9951
5486	15244	1552	12464	6824	15115	332	13426	7918	11303	15645	16700	13267	7840	15318	3234	13221
2616	14229	5551	3294	4170	12207	8245	7914	5405	15198	7053	16752	5328	12474	16214	16744	12385
4248	15438	4168	9638	4882	5970	9353	11467	4818	8660	15940	12377	4666	4101	12594	2337	8167
11075	11076	9237	1164	2912	9211	7554	8700	16603	1608	4062	10151	2803	6902	12006	3064	14466
5865	5875	5088	11049	10743	9815	14548	7056	3548	3551	12427	11868	5926	8400	13020	13196	22
16318	11944	12288	7304	136	7080	13749	8626	15851	12079	7700	14228	994	9310	11142	15521	3453
4631	7480	2258	6598	15714	5226	9197	15026	3570	541	593	11616	8486	13485	13825	1068	11458
3342	13591	7092	327	2155	6318	7517	9515	15111	8646	8722	9294	11559	248	15254	7107	10557
6642	7544	7452	6151	75	3022	13487	11242	701	5631	1897	3135	1088	10677	4116	1314	2078
11758	9518	1377	7826	14673	9228	11614	655	1886	4499	10709	9066	2436	3795	10896	14260	71
8920	2595	5978	1934	8727	14565	15961	3691	10609	2083	7742	9945	301	15948	1241	4417	11655
16203	9713	14682	5429	8579	16119	11477	8508	796	7989	10413	14170	1023	12900	5706	10025	12395
8880	3532	12877	5347	1872	4273	1648	9610	13011	8832	2694	11415	9115	13177	7116	4281	13143
16040	13660	6541	7965	3389	209	8119	14912	13643	5098	16938	5530	12230	9116	1197	9006	13774
2082	16108	10259	7249	1485	6707	15736	10975	779	2514	13840	5816	9497	4124	13372	14353	4560
11217	9375	5235	11880	14633	4211	13260	14595	9723	11475	2161	10448	1440	6280	11855	6650	4237
2778	15028	7132	6107	9092	8601	14060	8791	15216	9089	11741	4939	1126	8816	3818	9575	3573
14585	750	10821	5542	12472	2394	16786	10484	2536	8414	12973	7017	15673	6515	16106	15738	12921
11537	8387	8603	1778	5467	2628	15341	14987	8050	7255	202	4813	13294	3842	16090	14161	8457
11353	8353	3204	13566	14474	3594	16988	10239	15432	4622	5897	10230	13681	6196	4977	16044	4100
3500	13421	12935	13144	5989	530	6693	9136	7254	9912	11275	15194	3455	10428	16639	996	10347
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6357	13965	15930	3672	10657	6139	12907	1677	13450	5825	15459	14416	14958	8056	6880	1998	
7466	16523	16970	12682	3431	15556	589	1149	1009	2459	10745	11539	14488	10288	15060	14685	12182
4978	8712	287	14692	15994	14635	16450	15663	11145	857	11547	12179	16329	14159	1189	9577	14375
2435	15658	13609	4660	9339	14790	408	10955	4258	11077	3295	12022	14207	8591	15969	7853	14314
4733	8355	12283	12066	14531	14830	7831	1103	13526	15336	11945	11792	16493	7889	7553	1754	9730
6085	13384	16939	4753	11595	8641	1483	11774	7312	4097	15226	2905	15770	14113	11289	3369	15431
14173	9640	6227	5254	1097	5608	10502	5278	16314	15901	5227	16917	7044	11252	12665	12057	8339
1258	1611	10924	13208	13675	8409	16131	14984	14896	9922	9276	6217	12643	10308	12457	749	1482
15281	6764	1890	4198	795	12500	5492	16690	12804	11628	12558	291	8684	10324	192	1910	2247
11805	4848	5837	14431	2041	11502	3674	10952	5066	15138	6982	11887	15683	1741	6128	13926	2903
14140	8946	16196	12861	3035	13270	10900	15263	12928	1785	1193	9666	594	1510	13184	16722	5907
2295	6997	1353	14017	11354	3774	7059	6389	16373	6188	12809	15990	15609	2234	10891	9441	11543
7008	3667	4592	8555	2686	1122	11139	15832	320	3657	2422	12005	6468	14764	2216	2248	6844
6431	2020	6980	10510	5288	6215	3596	13245	4728	10273	12423	6968	11526	9996	2996	12786	15834
4044	14380	8099	16958	13473	14966	9861	16642	13243	10341	13704	12684	763	8134	9835	8147	8804
6507	15494	14654	787	9735	9189	12165	9506	4693	3932	2707	8563	14278	12303	10323	9957	15449
8461	12726	2257	6784	3042	12539	3518	5426	11080	2049	10446	6617	607	2107	4223	7356	6260
10469	10252	11018	6758	2856	7778	6854	10312	3953	6999	13848	1116	476	9616	2548	16439	870
4368	10781	4398	11816	6616	14093	8286	15429	15699	5012	5310	15073	7013	3686	7949	410	5896
16850	15100	14833	512	7077	6836	9628	16658	1196	15493	9890	6656	10610	13804	363	3607	3545
1312	11931	7699	12763	4371	10959	5510	8900	8686	15732	7955	305	4069	16062	1645	4311	3962
4583	642	6420	51	12063	6298	5583	14020	1247	13820	13165	1302	3923	4307	15536	15847	1045
7970	13565	1898	16922	2347	1002	2124	9961	13453	15462	13400	525	6647	8952	11865	9482	14307
9308	16045	9608	11927	10626	15074	7808	5148	11125	14797	11231	637	4370	6352	13364	10482	11047
12402	3742	3428	4821	8204	15828	10599	11481	5756	8935	7403	15865	14773	9834	8765	1790	2899
12293	231	7083	10770	1119	15085	4185	4111	13329	5237	7467	270	2632	482	11677	9098	1865
12376	9501	2440	3632	13316	561	8914	868	4932	7041	13596	14772	6200	5550	10247	4860	1734
2895	1797	3572	13502	1212	11103	7522	16937	10329	8450	12274	10907	11299	13089	13274	12203	14371
10171	1033	16347	1182	10944	2945	3334	3579	8427	16818	9091	13110	5892	97	1538	16322	11182
10695	237	2749	6327	7084	8144	104	9919	7500	1667	7614	7715	4759	12084	10081	5419	10528
14512	1143	1025	7675	16317	1807	10679	12307	5162	10316	13112	11070	12947	1973	16883	12675	9305
10331	4026	14238	11177	4963	14132	12260	5836	2182	1282	14604	16007	16914	2806	13980	5713	2684
9696	12187	13407	6251	172	5244	16942	2525	13244	8005	14869	3571	8525	4201	11115	7204	6943
16793	6323	15618	12663	1349	5689	2683	2027	15547	1522	14701	1511	3226	13865	15757	8132	9527
15846	3195	3852	4863	13779	8295	8609	6440	15884	14267	851	1297	10268	2600	3189	10767	2095
9215	11890	1769	9504	1767	4557	4454	14373	11	8057	11737	6970	8019	8053	12794	9118	13123
4145	8673	2005	10076	15308	16366	2656	8665	13547	5133	14534	4033	3363	14305	8334	1981	5013
10112	3313	11181	10989	8994	4843	16198	12286	12912	2831	7010	9399	1046	15180	14856	2332	5819
9173	14486	9728	11026	10363	4702	2330	8416	12391	2674	9694	11367	16412	6742	2971	13956	4918
7653	761	1723	3133	7152	2471	651	4378	13387	11265	2447	16209	9110	3615	5160	10874	1849
5217	3163	12061	8628	12533	8650	2379	2398	12960	5116	15181	13133	4051	15406	14810	12631	11096
5658	13287	16777	4231	16590	3392	156	12229	10213	10317	11555	13546	10367	12811	12892	13352	11068
16285	611	12261	13282	8698	11163	14012	11885	4877	3029	12920	9378	26	10938	4771	3510	6743
15440	5337	10470	6756	11590	4757	14704	3765	11797	2715	4282	15455	4936	11820	608	16070	12571
7962	4640	3776	6866	6920	174	12893	239	11136	13277	3973	14217	358	3358	7752	12280	1254
10641	8321	8761	3970	11497	1725	4595	3432	2725	13093	9365	10914	2629	5593	4676	11848	1612
5238	4880	14160	1952	4071	12923	14249	11726	8348	5792	4964	13970	1444	9791	11305	5925	3931
7775	7142	12289	12933	8905	5975	5548	14144	8267	10269	12388	14291	7358	14130	1733	10940	4424
7037	16415	2427	2267	4652	16233	1407	6717	11727	12850	9438	8584	9282	16824	1334	8270	8437
5312	15906	10884	12094	15756	110	13434	2488	3047	14556	9187	10562	5567	12955	11986	11277	4481
7155	14630	4803	2134	13556	13019	8947	10388	15312	2227	3021	7972	10994	16158	1839	3089	11582
5281	14264	14191	5726	13523	6450	716	14876	5491	16745	4795	14101	1929	13176	6092	15616	1920
12463	16498	6159	12551	12780	2827	1425	2490	11212	16192	8598	1038	14167	16644	2687	3070	8273
9764	11875	16029	2288	16358	9578	560	10513	627	11685	1947	9765	13759	6156	15827	14857	15213
11624	4486	13103	12036	4472	13933	5806	4060	16711	4155	12448	13488	8575	3722	5210	4085	15751

Col. 86	Col. 87	Col. 88	Col. 89	Col. 90	Col. 91	Col. 92	Col. 93	Col. 94	Col. 95	Col. 96	Col. 97	Col. 98	Col. 99	Col. 100	Col. 101	Col. 102
8438	9335	3457	16732	5952	6167	1056	235	1694	8851	8566	12696	9272	13470	2365	15347	12375
15742	4626	11601	9959	1018	16911	14775	11084	16461	15826	16305	15134	11355	5306	14574	16728	16310
6537	6216	1488	5600	6631	8966	880	4647	10422	8538	10000	12321	16572	8280	6175	3989	15245
10045	8153	8794	5874	3898	14047	999	14387	14326	2399	2280	12273	5400	11609	9862	11840	4009
3747	9372	6344	4022	719	2303	13866	14176	9431	7763	15068	11057	14543	11583	3420	11302	6721
12769	13780	309	7939	15625	5922	2278	8977	2719	3465	4574	11476	8410	103	1666	5662	4934
4587	9565	10703	7634	7981	2533	16854	6731	9591	14691	12004	1781	14359	667	10433	9099	12938
16654	10963	7681	4682	5262	13558	12749	7104	12537	4644	16599	5539	4513	14621	4507	4373	2474
7351	15538	8092	10925	6559	14049	5984	11388	6252	11486	2775	4802	11109	9600	9326	11959	13090
10266	12575	10436	16569	12486	15993	12972	4561	7559	5034	3744	4745	11826	16856	5917	16691	9163
2685	2751	13032	2244	9848	13194	6977	13131	16414	4309	13574	5582	16620	15344	3243	12844	11969
14796	10107	6704	9359	8613	2701	6279	4869	6533	3553	5206	8219	7497	9905	11983	9105	7408
11762	5259	5384	10604	3211	13684	12995	12810	1512	7574	15582	12411	8662	4706	4709	3337	13435
12986	16605	1091	9672	12801	7625	1129	12246	316	4773	12516	12159	6582	13742	5361	15659	13214
6871	5455	12970	9393	15473	4664	514	11004	1885	13226	16585	12664	14083	13975	15923	12985	6467
37	15285	6008	764	3522	10769	7079	576	3501	1356	12658	12942	430	11005	6658	3165	4892
8895	2776	7115	14558	11689	5986	6600	15442	13627	13894	16504	621	2353	15106	15519	8773	11144
13446	15705	6211	4086	2983	9142	1393	2757	5456	3975	4888	15938	1533	615	3153	4712	10315
9005	8802	14859	8072	16838	11222	12918	1860	15793	11410	14179	13534	2430	9157	13358	233	11775
14679	1766	6447	3129	920	6183	12428	4649	10043	15240	15631	15274	9324	13158	4705	16816	13341
2485	2556	14776	5153	5127	5958	15702	2139	6898	13441	6131	10537	2480	6164	13319	11750	14074
14563	7676	9771	6306	16291	5884	14417	7103	1135	15448	344	4463	737	8039	1994	16344	2215
8899	4246	90	2968	16092	1443	4172	1975	5753	9738	13096	14596	9997	9213	3666	4318	3730
3516	7032	14590	9925	6877	2652	6719	14457	11988	11581	8292	9615	4091	717	14414	6081	10691
2944	5059	8178	11886	4035	5818	8038	491	1949	13713	12045	8889	13583	10404	5572	5194	3651
4047	14766	11656	14193	754	14145	7822	7131	986	14717	15604	16991	2194	10853	8612	11359	13064
9122	5372	5659	14432	10765	1350	10126	9776	15200	12145	11407	5823	5553	13313	8089	6460	6449
10697	9025	4600	15647	9784	11891	9320	7535	3288	13195	8256	12837	404	12859	13312	13830	14213
11157	6779	8386	1810	1487	5835	6988	3115	12929	2225	2892	15550	13646	1840	3592	8828	9970
16064	11949	7897	11451	1194	781	1662	8760	7812	8606	13219	12994	11079	9775	2400	10807	13443
18	2530	11923	5701	13406	12943	1054	2553	1702	25	36	6402	14389	16316	15173	1153	9402
10310	8894	5748	15619	3438	13043	12895	2079	289	7802	11314	14863	1259	14082	5181	12871	14129
13265	5985	9827	6556	5525	2015	1257	14309	998	188	13380	6590	3836	9422	13172	14422	1699
6923	8192	5161	596	975	16705	460	269	11321	731	11012	13985	9222	2472	4797	5546	13838
3003	1567	95	5954	10235	3483	15839	15054	11138	7127	15450	12243	5881	5852	8281	6957	515
3797	2453	14284	3113	9594	13483	11639	15864	1110	3997	11550	12695	2206	1613	2169	5633	5587
5252	9418	896	6625	9277	5200	12755	4613	8377	4710	11592	12131	6925	7511	5053	3729	7701
9552	12979	1563	7209	15224	16831	5348	2946	7568	13061	12014	2366	4911	3033	859	6275	13440
12481	9547	6218	5661	1918	9704	7969	11725	6014	15983	5800	11754	9357	8083	4524	12924	1035
9069	3488	1985	5846	13979	742	13264	13347	14798	15445	14909	6798	8699	2368	16807	14889	16188
5026	16754	7144	7205	12150	6037	10333	9820	3618	7598	16746	1669	1093	1848	8846	980	5401
15755	8845	6190	11293	4703	10272	6486	2733	16271	4386	4667	10711	3136	10851	4995	5360	13668
8248	16441	9541	14954	961	4831	15467	919	4432	3240	9860	1527	4053	12419	3004	12310	5464
8659	2499	5898	7740	8853	11278	1225	8312	3452	16	10889	16120	8043	726	8986	13538	4838
12760	4981	7231	14100	558	3267	9144	5166	10982	4853	16560	15199	14694	7251	1183	12149	12209
14460	3528	954	15661	7602	13231	6177	15003	7547	4489	2780	1654	4662	13651	11652	610	9410
3244	1446	4352	1175	4414	15603	4537	4989	4754	8831	11940	3356	12754	16103	7344	16993	9201
2305	6842	13770	4777	3897	3258	3051	9156	13140	15987	3347	14702	10910	3062	4962	10362	10031
4951	15182	14994	2739	2085	3173	1803	16676	5054	9832	3901	9708	15791	3008	16530	142	7690
13800	6665	13085	2576	9256	15907	2557	9941	14533	1895	15095	2370	8758	7247	4104	3443	14407
14337	2028	7871	16495	6604	15044	8694	11393	11266	12292	3636	13094	15037	11853	11237	4217	4214
6747	13175	9681	2201	614	10167	7323	12051	2609	3297	12886	13346	15197	5594	6662	2663	16694
10194	12522	1622	15296	13908	2692	9841	10290	9613	1468	4449	15377	3442	5585	13283	16635	15101
153	6408	16278	11970	13321	2889	7493	1237	5255	2590	5010	13430	4245	582	10967	14552	8431
4941	757	1105	2566	16194	3731	8170	16534	13353	7848	13893	9380	9155	2895	12056	2259	1114
14608	5991	3104	10279	9937	15488	9362	15859	12399	9852	5404	14578	16489	1530	3503	16683	11556
16736	2309	9128	4687	14066	8616	780	13533	9002	13947	14399	12774	6964	6269	14295	16589	5862
2344	8561	9284	12523	16652	16170	70	16241	3044	5727	10972	6425	2965	10378	14088	53	9347
11843	3424	15393	437	9799	427	4099	1309	4564	1109	7795	13586	7858	4002	8109	4908	9230
486	4870	3773	988	11696	2862	1629	2390	4691	9205	7297	6165	10409	4004	847	14429	7985
3720	13762	16520	8826	4222	12450	11829	14724	4672	3849	2174	10594	3643	11348	15271	4286	13447
10359	1958	7496	15129	2704	6959	9021	9967	3271	14303	12206	3132	14013	12302	16825	6088	7465
9540	3758	4701	15731	4067	7624	3759	14647	8473	362	3121	5377	9658	16084	10066	565	1396
3988	7360	128	12177	5029	14089	14096	2771	16957	9425	5645	7861	14479	7212	2000	2067	1560
13925	9221	13790	7860	9883	7793	10933	4625	14884	7270	12615	4160	14482	15146	9676	1685	14480
7267	6521	14998	8402	1284	16166	730	13882	15262	10648	2772	1490	4984	12584	8495	5371	14854
6755	5113	11657	12323	3360	7136	3778	8171	7704	7217	7398	2327	7873	8594	16822	16532	15404
5791	812	1365	6947	1206	14490	15280	5243	9070	9661	9878	5960	5055	2242	14887	3958	4767
12661	16050	4158	4607	12383	11051	10182	16920	3242	16230	4433	3149	6705	2840	15469	16387	12739
4988	10040	10563	4404	7194	16156	5528	1195	3400	6380	15385	4931	7729	6864	1899	439	4568
11694	2527	14586	7001	9050	6938	6487	5330	2415	9183	16299	161	15476	1976	1199	1063	5974
15063	5041	4851	16081	13808	2550	4458	16614	10927	5119	10750	6848	8059	8615	11414	13589	7927
9027	11593	12300	9650	7081	2126	14248	8830	11267	6455	3860	8971	5124	10022	15276	5634	13674
4725	3799	13271	10498	2061	11427	4465	823	14236	6509	3152	6712	11214	2282	13629	617	5448
16201	9447	3627	9549	15710	7440	15850	7633	9202	8203	1593	280	12727	4746	1497	16112	606
13303	8046	14874	13682	11874	15418	2624	2164	6945	6004	6574	8426	3756	9034	2976	3875	1470
15353	15883	2958	5866	8535	10437	12477	9757	12576	8992	7513	6224	13909	1274	8435	8448	3027
8196	2100	13756	13680	5680	7594	4801	10789	7232	6560	6575	5715	15855	12502	11699	9689	3782
2296	16974	16794	7652	12498	12629	15651	10377	14655	7278	9768	3306	10039	8569	16538	56	526
10937	8344	16167	913	9186	2819	12678	492	7022	12680	2787	11872	4496	12777	14867	10447	12911
1418	1905	702	14919	14382	3606	4199	11735	1451	673	11209	2804	13767	918	13159	11256	14723
14513	14181	1394	5944	2777	9842	10421	14960	11563	1219	13730	11572	3345	643	6834	15232	8620
4510	447	3263	10780	1687	14553	10480	1224	5297	15594	4232	2682	8106	3441	12529	9461	1951
3965	13095	12019	5213	4531	196	14028	7324	8553	16643	12889	7048	6143	16778	7932	14362	2315
9573	8717	2990	1339	14592	5395	9135	7957	13146	15403	9306	13867	15566	1909	7735	13795	1053
11327	6998	3895	1472	2940	3701	6961	8720	5588	16525	11328	2740	978	2988	14990	11038	15370
9132	11587	1450	1616	6680	1048	2538	1787	16613	11631	10646	894	12910	4881	1700	10237	1820
4562	5973	13276	13584	16374	16416	5220	12730	5096	1405	328	175	16701	13993	10415	14289	14046

Col. 103	Col. 104	Col. 105	Col. 106	Col. 107	Col. 108	Col. 109	Col. 110	Col. 111	Col. 112	Col. 113	Col. 114	Col. 115	Col. 116	Col. 117	Col. 118	Col. 119
52	3130	5060	7507	11901	8743	1768	5120	7815	15549	16095	12843	10209	11531	15348	1318	601
4943	6800	14916	8801	8906	10812	10471	6878	4804	12272	16935	16544	15819	15867	15453	15195	11687
4634	618	7164	1200	11947	3555	12318	16566	9867	1409	7462	13128	2611	16384	1727	11530	12471
10242	6649	8911	2915	8369	7184	14271	10977	4879	3127	8861	3495	1279	13029	10532	15400	9946
13751	7850	15931	8745	15384	1535	12447	16733	15019	3118	2046	7073	5709	934	13772	938	2891
9821	3943	8777	15317	16487	1970	12064	5187	3236	3248	16908	6539	12091	2588	7560	662	9047
5108	16266	4038	12659	12105	13108	7006	3886	14329	15420	2978	6787	1977	6390	1221	13733	13439
11347	7406	16141	1251	9611	5388	3494	13585	11846	5115	13401	15082	4516	7070	11118	66	11508
9825	13373	12023	14759	12673	12169	16403	10530	13417	9109	16863	15821	9808	13291	15386	15654	9669
3941	1050	8433	57	3482	5670	10516	4873	624	4362	10726	5904	8917	5367	5522	73	5462
6086	3733	7946	16855	9101	7108	12133	10440	14377	3305	3323	2384	14880	12632	337	7906	4363
5900	15886	4144	12768	2911	822	6818	2040	15558	7562	5095	11453	4445	15269	6615	12707	3241
10881	1380	10800	13242	4868	15833	13126	8307	14594	1802	13900	8981	16479	10707	12490	11576	6771
2752	8158	7224	12670	6291	10527	2653	9978	9693	4584	10119	9659	15443	14625	3422	7908	14194
2854	15894	16485	7472	13910	10854	16862	15644	1779	15935	15982	952	13202	11989	9721	11413	6716
10080	11371	35	13272	9453	9849	9203	16381	1642	9369	548	16431	16734	2580	7928	3171	393
14962	1315	1983	3909	7	4495	14496	15176	1881	3410	9625	8325	6571	16406	11895	3146	10398
12112	4305	12835	5184	4847	5987	9991	13047	360	16903	9868	3662	10120	11681	4762	4781	9056
1374	4916	11879	13147	3581	10261	2058	1138	3039	3783	11469	13536	8040	15590	14665	8580	5457
4419	10647	15304	4657	8127	6825	8407	4942	13782	16042	8936	14985	7033	10234	9044	7564	15650
11842	12070	1139	8881	15808	16857	4533	3245	7717	829	426	6661	3893	13444	16897	11238	4559
6087	9522	6353	6198	7355	5909	8702	4850	6098	8934	12761	11424	10804	9387	7264	12624	15991
2900	5044	13405	10870	3861	16797	2011	8848	7195	15926	15967	7223	9560	11192	2439	12641	5690
9789	3554	9370	14907	157	9338	14705	13510	3904	12540	15387	598	16810	14061	461	7199	1882
8362	2910	5385	14227	14976	13379	11938	1477	10627	9684	15998	4195	12106	13255	9113	13664	10943
4856	12841	15142	2448	16669	3939	8689	238	2396	201	1087	1340	11499	1623	4388	13455	12416
5380	15029	15626	11224	10534	16348	3868	2138	454	5908	5793	9794	11350	13935	15771	4238	1965
13897	1010	10521	3005	5992	2351	11524	208	1751	6520	10262	7805	6241	4224	15966	16008	13193
9009	15359	13489	3408	8852	1235	11318	4643	7997	9289	14908	7525	6356	8421	2989	12771	15703
10833	15272	5214	12781	10473	3320	3366	8814	11360	7983	16290	6064	2736	1007	15510	8803	9049
15412	10188	3001	7301	10554	15164	114	13836	12236	8207	15915	6208	8545	3940	6469	4763	12501
1842	11860	6774	3659	7038	14842	12532	14738	7660	2193	14819	6213	16213	803	15924	11188	16404
10861	4131	15136	6231	10504	11264	7610	7241	13604	3884	993	9158	8449	15097	1226	2519	14368
830	9031	2558	1460	16175	8133	6937	9994	5642	7395	7474	15514	8007	16847	4763	4233	15958
1216	6710	306	5356	15175	9362	15398	3409	9291	10739	2794	14829	15741	12025	5223	1671	11796
7165	5532	15517	620	15610	16122	13859	11422	6768	13766	14139	12039	7309	6838	3456	13370	7606
10015	1369	8350	11226	7049	8164	1621	5757	9886	10366	1835	755	14549	2822	7087	7799	4349
5730	4800	8796	11317	7766	7506	7448	5558	11674	7719	5894	11937	10116	13261	13209	16536	3263
4025	16407	14413	13311	11342	1039	13250	2549	8264	9388	16174	16388	4716	12633	12971	11137	16020
10295	13998	4054	8822	728	436	4784	16227	1941	2621	15583	13168	2962	10836	15939	15212	16515
16140	6480	5233	6370	12277	12748	13156	15018	2331	14019	12020	681	13829	16860	7147	3984	4944
12776	16921	6273	13279	6238	1375	14397	1703	2551	13837	7958	9267	8068	13773	13362	917	11662
1942	14980	4490	5882	2991	9454	4336	11667	12449	16308	3847	10340	6124	10417	3511	15816	13074
3817	12226	9058	10576	8440	15709	12832	1159	5209	1543	3766	6536	15103	2458	13843	8489	584
1498	11284	16195	15502	9574	3056	6369	8701	9679	2532	5646	13051	7505	4930	7947	12357	4982
3451	12420	3608	11110	10019	3399	14920	5856	10155	11912	3779	12975	3450	6471	268	9858	4929
10631	2185	12764	13982	2954	12332	6076	15909	15436	7616	15354	800	2511	5951	15721	2581	11599
14141	6511	9053	364	15038	8516	7113	10111	11513	941	1776	9954	3631	1627	6416	9911	3361
8969	7967	10541	7731	5556	1950	168	3426	9885	10566	7484	10684	12152	7141	4420	8558	16418
15680	2517	6626	5776	6928	15032	7499	10305	415	9545	1746	1037	5751	5201	15949	15869	4665
16612	5494	1145	1005	10134	8384	10518	6672	428	13207	12296	5916	533	15189	1919	10240	4180
1893	8670	4609	9126	16710	1059	14116	1856	3945	9511	12591	12998	264	10793	11213	13817	4772
2789	16262	16206	1013	12186	5660	10991	4234	7626	6599	1515	8224	12536	16755	4314	3223	10414
9528	2995	720	4001	11605	15627	3547	3304	3122	5684	11184	15419	12808	9958	9826	4817	10394
7213	7401	8244	13696	6083	9160	8597	1366	15151	14339	4994	16915	14208	5015	7169	8731	5021
10589	12741	12795	6113	8767	2887	13280	6106	10823	6103	4839	5867	9257	12834	4257	12977	12630
16478	4385	14770	9567	10546	1355	11311	3609	14266	9836	15959	4083	15988	6383	286	7856	14283
11683	979	7556	5654	2276	1465	11301	10189	16442	4878	1814	8359	2714	5283	5778	8107	2053
16089	686	6475	8942	8937	13965	1361	10374	8954	1203	10430	2832	12593	3902	2035	3170	7463
10968	11512	5782	7043	303	15927	333	12441	8155	12814	826	12253	3577	16013	2904	5743	2913
8973	4164	2116	5469	11050	8209	11055	12685	8787	13281	213	10511	5518	16563	14638	7592	8118
16303	11159	11688	13864	16488	5922	9055	11107	16421	1496	4605	5038	528	11001	14483	6334	13875
3208	425	2497	8572	2409	1495	916	6652	4992	11508	3407	10625	5483	6670	6761	2378	7177
7222	10246	15845	3178	7438	5531	16708	12123	13517	14037	14469	10520	3960	2678	2990	4517	6684
6612	6005	15943	1571	6946	13102	1740	15912	7720	10284	3635	15789	11763	15579	5763	1453	6163
2038	15898	13818	12325	3864	8711	5811	14967	10671	2238	10131	14782	9987	16926	9270	16125	8892
7492	8913	6068	14162	340	5579	10311	1410	16591	7986	3391	2829	7300	4758	14650	5307	10003
1077	7478	12672	1158	12092	4689	11131	1486	13009	11977	15670	2842	7864	1519	4063	9086	14580
13886	494	5476	3949	13129	15822	14628	13671	12961	2833	5270	12196	11133	15784	12709	462	12315
13304	7632	6694	8032	4819	15475	12352	744	1964	3303	16954	1602	16650	8578	3681	1128	11528
8226	4842	12750	3883	16191	7137	1154	12897	1271	16335	6853	5454	15937	14286	9191	4141	14729
11678	10999	5586	15693	9439	15685	16087	16916	6505	5760	12702	1070	11365	13033	13879	477	6180
7818	14948	9018	1352	13117	11637	4136	11630	8371	11910	8206	12144	5128	13125	14649	7830	6056
2165	4293	9707	1945	8798	14898	12271	16947	5682	14192	5392	16027	5949	13258	10294	183	2504
12640	2700	1061	12017	13268	14922	1598	8785	13619	10150	14961	3144	11119	6155	15890	7322	10945
4365	16581	6700	8020	1463	5668	10662	8441	10693	13973	6567	4288	1739	11340	12941	41	4915
5742	5471	871	2119	4546	16895	8671	13579	14475	9950	11742	6378	15278	13212	15664	9568	1831
6219	8740	580	13676	12728	4683	5295	9103	8949	9268	16770	9824	6654	9325	14835	5574	10381
5914	6205	11129	15587	2545	13136	111	10650	8279	12439	1281	1984	13456	14097	15311	2552	10487
10869	13924	8104	13687	1916	9373	15745	4896	7538	2713	15696	3688	14296	14489	14780	8518	12139
412	14972	4620	15629	2620	13622	6614	12766	1132	2961	3276	6951	16858	5731	9519	2953	3888
15557	8945	1475	4431	3057	16118	315	8242	7076	11849	16237	15362	368	7259	13712	313	14166
4212	11698	10783	9083	12440	8709	10816	5681	12752	943	13366	5477	11485	5333	661	9786	1134
14345	6132	14965	5995	2518	11260	10211	4290	3927	14216	14268	7703	12445	5838	3972	11036	9145
7605	8062	8088	12117	13298	5042	1960	13326	16511	7436	7441	9732	12534	13266	16659	6295	11817
1917	16561	7974	4128	2479	15769	6926	13419	9137	11544	16097	9627	13761	7627	4686	7367	3658
3002	6534	2481	7090	16363	10611	14454	7208	11773	7868	2452	10300	16762	15511	8021	11429	12269
2977	9434	10602	10376	1594	8210	9697	1600	8529	13399	10037	12954	15150	16010	5005	5739	13976

Col. 120	Col. 121	Col. 122	Col. 123	Col. 124	Col. 125	Col. 126	Col. 127	Col. 128	Col. 129	Col. 130	Col. 131	Col. 132	Col. 133	Col. 134	Col. 135	Col. 136
7287	12068	6841	10531	4768	1737	501	4750	16896	14866	15399	11435	6587	13397	7666	1111	16985
2894	7584	2179	3598	3109	1659	13525	4066	475	15349	8012	11094	2815	8424	5264	7226	11385
5657	3214	170	4906	11257	4598	12987	1171	4272	13115	9346	8857	14779	1901	3560	5412	11285
5953	14749	14762	3398	193	12431	12820	435	11395	15973	16499	16987	13686	6813	3542	1707	12914
12679	1684	15801	8610	15092	2388	663	14823	9539	5734	8311	14693	13297	5919	6669	16229	8974
12908	3468	4565	12554	9760	5998	8422	15048	15[illegible]4	15149	12041	8098	9336	3332	3200	9179	6975
5332	930	9231	10385	4367	12891	9169	2603	15231	15283	1130	7338	9514	12548	14180	1323	15119
7896	9223	5526	12311	5018	5876	16655	7487	10905	15665	14110	3413	11909	16951	14477	6061	13013
2320	2252	3103	2075	13929	1417	2805	12802	5940	16470	10785	14330	16861	6546	8462	3123	8500
15979	14579	9029	7668	15586	8837	11474	9119	6644	14152	5417	15887	12010	11419	390	2698	14263
3435	8644	3489	6819	6057	2948	6090	554	12032	2610	9524	3071	14348	5438	2875	8501	15203
13531	10028	2662	34	12999	1072	12541	10792	2090	5393	15635	7383	16105	11172	2759	15140	1434
14752	6960	16179	14172	13816	7641	15313	5159	4642	14062	498	7349	6918	8870	3634	14591	6341
7477	5302	5972	15925	1933	14124	13828	11953	11771	11643	1637	11680	990	4046	6437	2920	15891
5045	2007	10185	1783	2886	177	7174	1974	8696	6221	3638	1367	10027	13560	7645	2228	5584
10034	8485	3339	13863	11622	7315	2655	3580	1179	11259	1347	11028	12731	15512	7959	10932	7639
9901	5031	1474	3237	3192	8459	2437	7402	9075	8404	12364	304	14080	16315	1576	11627	13595
9923	10653	2966	5204	3645	959	7307	13689	10372	6453	2217	1809	14008	6307	3054	3697	15415
3845	10713	10895	3816	186	1387	5267	7395	9217	1826	5777	5036	3473	7101	10405	4812	11241
12690	7993	4840	8220	14849	16356	12458	9812	6130	1244	13977	433	4303	15314	12821	11929	11966
1595	7524	2720	2464	16768	2402	16748	9249	2218	1665	3325	12251	5073	3265	2658	1762	833
1104	10564	11493	16759	8776	8980	10296	1712	4659	12347	11066	9617	8725	9510	4032	13331	1681
4805	3201	9715	8890	898	1875	16236	16747	16142	6003	11573	8928	1774	16349	4578	6901	4532
5048	5931	9695	4416	9975	11443	16235	958	16535	15305	7203	13422	15676	687	7578	12122	6401
14051	10220	7930	11705	7176	9218	11086	12772	16068	1239	8010	8808	14282	9746	10474	7558	9892
10738	3191	15208	5141	3650	10667	8396	15622	9810	984	14328	11282	10901	5700	3687	3402	312
520	15284	12674	5099	8114	11132	2877	12867	6581	10893	1191	9181	7903	12354	149	15767	10842
11557	6340	9397	6160	11123	14801	12156	3509	10[illegible]	2467	2245	2507	11067	9129	11948	6622	817
2816	8374	10503	3099	16646	6433	4826	5832	1837	4253	2207	9247	6019	6780	8523	15120	1824
7502	10865	9643	4129	2673	6396	15405	3717	4789	13678	11776	9234	6362	8542	9678	3891	3504
12934	3726	14807	16628	9061	6242	16270	13292	3479	10600	2570	6374	2372	11936	6748	12114	14211
11246	1795	5794	6305	14147	7446	3017	5035	6516	15413	1019	11430	974	4447	2222	12511	13587
14659	3179	5268	16281	16055	13995	4488	8588	9437	471	12384	12306	2429	694	15544	4179	13
8406	7767	2299	12967	7919	9914	8283	13376	649	12952	2634	3037	7684	1190	11074	4437	11518
14073	8869	9790	11401	5068	14743	3664	14239	908	8779	13633	2352	9777	14942	13801	1024	13636
9162	11638	2702	1099	7135	10643	7845	4790	15219	8571	12221	7982	15328	7588	10799	664	5225
13904	6438	5219	10123	7869	14974	5016	4619	127	4673	4457	15152	13413	15976	12362	15299	2769
7509	2451	11130	14334	10772	524	13229	13225	1320	16341	2591	7542	9935	8933	818	5810	13045
12717	7145	9581	89	8285	6859	7680	7938	7082	12190	11702	9303	1217	16365	16919	8805	12095
14316	4736	7313	1980	16146	1799	15350	1455	10088	2157	12262	8417	1772	12224	10778	8084	16307
11906	8874	2559	8225	8063	16030	8583	5784	12982	2407	11017	13173	16066	1720	3404	9442	10524
8482	8483	8468	7485	7471	15524	2938	3138	9977	7457	3110	4115	16370	4359	9871	1040	13967
7289	16878	2728	2972	10810	14084	4581	16446	5762	16578	6892	11546	11784	11821	10092	7931	13395
8008	11446	1605	7214	7128	10917	1652	4163	15382	5822	8159	8604	10740	8629	4052	4515	3934
9080	2173	973	12625	10059	3336	14632	8559	13725	4380	16638	7557	12163	675	8360	16582	4502
207	9358	5265	2709	2147	5635	6135	11958	9526	9778	307	12988	16390	8792	1489	653	1192
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1385	11095	6987	9493	12455	13827	8818	14226	10321	2578	10628	10569	14968	1155	9467	8255	11334
555	9657	4247	1513	9864	15401	1004	13661	2393	4680	4623	14855	8031	13081	13994	6317	8719
6963	8728	9755	10245	12264	1678	16149	4265	4971	10466	9702	14799	8265	3568	12662	5639	5732
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10064	9480	1789	12329	11495	4953	4142	16113	703	13960	12706	10507	6922	8600	2882	3447	10670
10978	10990	15754	5275	3096	15241	4389	13951	11194	15881	4604	2177	6192	9457	3600	12043	15093
2744	2797	7015	13814	234	5780	7262	12158	12669	8589	1663	16553	2602	3302	12698	14117	4459
1261	12297	6328	10906	6266	4110	8236	1057	2220	4304	5672	7891	11837	250	9893	9094	2158
760	4554	14365	3928	4028	7011	4833	6773	4675	7129	16686	16452	6038	15954	5805	10723	1264
1283	939	13498	977	3053	10831	6403	129	15540	16596	715	10997	1937	6358	12833	7062	12421
3394	2864	5074	2171	16763	4743	14507	4618	14877	10962	15218	7732	11062	15599	10689	16968	12788
6197	7979	15778	9740	5414	4430	7302	13807	11804	7790	2853	8105	2819	3464	8238	15995	7677
5320	15408	3114	2189	13527	8274	12626	12505	14950	1786	7854	3977	12373	12822	16153	1676	1714
2631	6595	1967	5537	12546	294	8156	2044	9561	6067	6584	1564	2121	12654	7911	13877	10337
3437	14000	2599	3711	14341	7374	1328	13826	2223	6007	16371	5085	12565	15229	4342	15027	11308
8891	5370	7026	11903	14364	557	7990	15893	10669	9716	11715	15091	15727	12589	4106	10241	4182
7900	6897	1811	6254	16656	13106	11008	9972	1911	6477	14427	2717	8116	4493	6846	1112	6272
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724	14895	6262	1792	15016	12519	753	8041	14272	10966	4796	2722	1416	1391	6406	11417	8537
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11104	2676	13657	7036	1236	12561	8517	4563	6753	809	1500	6355	15015	13839	13702	3049	16004
7884	14400	3656	10859	7035	603	13185	329	14577	15492	16829	9822	6619	15964	13216	4418	3583
4579	12868	13639	2522	5804	3694	112	2927	12740	14395	6388	9787	6398	13850	13540	10839	16115
4184	4823	15903	4997	7343	15065	14285	4146	8025	15785	10877	2301	8526	10444	5365	633	4429
4573	14298	15117	4816	15369	13121	138	7025	3709	14778	15824	16463	11788	11298	5436	10784	7385
2033	5057	3458	16469	245	159	12240	5788	5383	3593	16680	5783	15588	7071	5512	14514	15862
2236	7759	11143	3750	11712	11205	4134	14241	13038	3862	10395	12637	7968	9633	16211	11325	12602
1668	8091	2224	12686	7898	5363	16595	10936	14010	583	12514	660	7923	1227	8076	9210	13416
11339	10930	883	318	12966	8476	8661	12241	16425	4539	15918	10749	4841	15688	14078	12141	11672
11134	2457	13259	5114	1682	1526	8470	2343	2037	16159	274	2699	882	13472	14837	199	94
12475	15655	3086	3591	13023	5886	16253	3329	9171	16795	10456	2246	2359	2045	2291	1439	3023
13286	8443	6046	11151	12172	154	6322	9536	5855	401	6173	14222	8075	564	5627	9063	4714
6668	10535	7548	483	6613	11633	3277	8897	16073	2643	3976	16409	9785	11744	12838	3268	4467
8823	3466	214	11510	6578	16593	6158	16327	9166	14054	14697	13739	13141	227	11176	622	3411
16000	6194	15687	6930	13752	8397	495	6096	1262	4285	8146	5490	522	8939	10489	4650	8693
8460	10373	15080	5705	16492	14509	8849	16467	2577	8290	5423	13486	1461	2718	16352	8807	6347
15057	7215	14174	666	10773	16626	15043	3550	3723	13912	8394	4360	2766	16019	3374	5106	11494
8964	6011	321	5538	8016	5433	5049	16549	10902	11985	4079	16706	13182	13302	12964	6382	3081
4787	11981	10176	3091	4769	13049	8253	8714	3120	7783	4636	1962	15858	7221	4950	835	6815
12906	7950	2489	16428	3131	10382	8658	11640	12614	2542	11801	7163	5759	5470	1716	8564	10010

Col. 137	Col. 138	Col. 139	Col. 140	Col. 141	Col. 142	Col. 143	Col. 144	Col. 145	Col. 146	Col. 147	Col. 148	Col. 149	Col. 150	Col. 151	Col. 152	Col. 153
14123	6692	11491	2298	8819	4244	11399	9084	15223	8877	10344	13460	16324	9206	6472	12816	3143
14727	1202	445	8276	9897	7948	1233	4766	3854	3894	10538	16399	5747	12234	6936	15330	5416
1026	5087	2203	7770	12042	2469	13284	3831	503	9078	4478	1204	2322	4167	9507	2426	16268
14324	12097	7936	12202	13433	4031	4132	123	1649	3763	13046	7030	16234	5613	14813	16240	4960
4809	14206	5072	885	6318	4844	11836	10335	15902	16562	3652	3273	10068	8713	5386	5901	1867
1250	5683	285	6883	11519	11235	15546	9872	16848	15255	3167	6635	15143	4440	691	11900	4974
9426	15600	3475	16946	1708	13186	7707	15461	5381	9636	8978	9502	12089	15674	210	15752	13170
676	16885	14917	1640	16864	3502	572	9077	14108	6414	14721	5644	11216	16380	10984	6609	14956
1148	4837	13437	10973	13241	2403	6746	13504	63	16853	1180	2534	12425	1758	1205	16269	8145
10450	8389	10016	12866	13740	2408	5648	10135	6887	8875	4721	14360	12279	16080	13198	14458	132
12008	12978	12134	10588	15815	16389	16011	12526	12001	13964	5418	16671	14817	16870	5352	15168	7797
3463	16444	12466	3684	3075	7275	1614	13367	1606	16129	9529	14142	5236	3286	16688	10191	4519
10065	8320	12397	8810	16956	6110	2795	15698	13957	14784	7966	8645	417	10021	4421	3229	2059
13338	4829	5006	6373	16051	5616	11219	16500	15049	1987	732	7833	13884	8037	4291	6099	8052
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1337	11160	14868	3162	9093	2297	10617	5871	12497	7253	49	5402	14015	6263	1286	14981	16471
16891	15534	13438	6549	1506	11174	16997	7422	11418	7635	13945	4556	7956	8379	7907	13161	11202
1034	1351	2130	3855	15606	10674	14600	13543	3335	366	13648	7346	14254	341	1713	6299	11779
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1505	10348	7781	14949	6415	3386	5271	4548	3128	1957	4815	12361	12290	3419	9352	14352	3084
16339	12080	1726	2573	15202	14652	10757	8215	1491	14	3281	15818	7964	6630	4527	12962	11575
8506	12592	9926	13871	8574	16661	15279	2732	14667	1870	2405	13078	3224	9873	15144	16999	15395
9664	16611	15562	11197	6663	10536	7728	12653	15692	397	246	10550	11480	7387	15456	4183	7916
13889	3429	3449	10044	220	1186	6412	7298	10706	5504	4858	1081	4720	16933	14933	377	5017
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8044	14035	2756	5655	9296	10508	10181	15812	15564	12205	13885	12759	5509	2283	8174	11161	7692
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4390	11554	4256	14201	12374	3647	10976	1430	13666	3956	11124	12610	5808	7178	16265	12360	16767
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710	10249	67	2601	7926	8859	774	14957	257	11861	11566	1989	14428	1573	12174	4187	9394
10724	11818	4280	6500	15900	15533	11504	1228	9876	10817	5508	12746	7943	1753	6146	2047	14838
24	14599	13745	6457	6261	6791	4648	2025	14918	4909	39	3960	6102	9313	15811	13155	11236
7813	4397	14072	15186	4008	3018	6896	4203	9245	12845	2691	11533	1584	8135	1852	15677	10100
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13152	10795	14881	3219	7739	6225	12696	4624	12849	3991	11514	12566	3307	13576	2986	1619	10129
13988	14344	14584	14939	9059	953	15896	5420	7913	7623	578	9143	15391	16475	14502	11168	16123
12225	11377	4206	1117	12291	7899	16185	12176	2979	3539	12520	957	2002	11449	15324	3032	15022
16641	6483	4334	9490	9558	2123	14820	16116	1424	14566	7612	11400	569	14681	4461	2492	2382
5474	12124	6985	16509	12703	7444	15430	11316	16061	928	14904	8652	2475	16154	13990	839	5749
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13402	2850	1398	5132	1022	12233	2813	3425	15163	7697	7980	1223	2120	13060	3484	2874	13055
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5625	3827	16761	16959	13186	13851	442	11009	319	6366	4252	13588	15871	6080	8015	6063	9226
13200	2671	6441	166	1570	7345	7051	6025	6869	8688	10494	16783	6290	2018	15266	8549	14546
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16248	6586	16571	6801	4959	14189	7835	4775	9537	9017	2647	342	856	4255	11663	1359	1400
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10621	671	2465	6171	8378	5180	5144	2389	1142	5598	3249	6679	12393	14993	16995	4845	9487
9406	5024	11574	423	2204	13931	4874	16879	2348	6618	5561	9274	12789	6973	12697	3020	15641
14935	16422	7183	549	14440	8113	9724	1213	11374	16433	7371	5712	7138	14640	15373	5981	3186

Col. 154	Col. 155	Col. 156	Col. 157	Col. 158	Col. 159	Col. 160	Col. 161	Col. 162	Col. 163	Col. 164	Col. 165	Col. 166	Col. 167	Col. 168	Col. 169	Col. 170
4696	15141	6150	1731	11394	11918	16472	4694	16292	14910	2649	13332	971	15352	8323	8065	1551
14892	14725	5218	13099	3952	3255	12417	13939	6199	13454	3588	1295	3506	15737	10680	11825	13169
3359	8117	10752	9859	3582	3595	889	2801	6981	3151	7888	3616	1503	14795	4491	1016	14304
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8093	15261	3527	4316	14214	9377	3798	9465	6345	13571	2627	44	1173	10318	5615	4058	3079
9819	3106	10462	14185	497	9663	6888	15343	5547	1777	1791	14168	5562	14472	4332	16678	15516
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2239	8222	1655	4730	7000	2825	9949	15615	9963	15820	2229	5957	3586	1800	4374	12515	11799
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13811	6934	821	8287	1293	4961	11034	7237	8370	556	5609	13237	776	16247	6976	1492	12248
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16945	7852	16817	8768	131	8228	3961	1521	630	2949	11676	13031	7098	4383	5913	4529	2881
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8632	8984	15529	1397	10883	6335	12951	493	12275	10934	14662	4970	4476	12090	9932	15914	16139
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5848	587	3372	7847	12538	59	10539	2838	11135	14033	16550	13938	1710	12856	3922	11295	7855
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3772	1988	15147	2659	7789	10431	15167	11488	3828	6499	16998	4903	7483	2080	7549	3625	5336
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10283	14198	3390	14175	1316	10222	2942	3995	4761	11532	14279	15221	15137	16940	5373	10672	12713
8927	3788	12648	14265	14986	6688	13428	13612	1575	15498	31	7937	5789	16776	3716	5346	15790
3292	8997	5139	13000	1310	5554	1925	8111	10325	7285	16557	16058	602	16576	6860	8439	9605
11867	4120	9725	15434	6720	10478	783	11915	12705	11808	4955	15852	6073	6640	7091	7024	1402
5971	3252	2747	7878	15863	5207	9940	6935	8961	14165	4885	16901	8198	1332	8771	1658	12491
16874	14155	5923	1020	6980	3346	1569	2554	5242	1578	14196	1864	13913	7292	16059	4824	379
11146	16880	2232	10154	7841	13251	15774	5611	472	13991	12298	9745	12787	14048	11597	8916	11536
4699	2531	3957	2706	12371	12301	9007	16801	16849	3785	7109	2818	7329	10615	12870	10402	15744
3641	11239	5062	14039	13620	15981	229	5343	7340	12885	15321	2483	15944	2724	3093	16176	15515
7191	7333	3576	2506	5350	4695	14042	575	10147	4828	1724	16753	16924	11166	10017	5023	13001

Col. 171	Col. 172	Col. 173	Col. 174	Col. 175	Col. 176	Col. 177	Col. 178	Col. 179	Col. 180	Col. 181	Col. 182	Col. 183	Col. 184	Col. 185	Col. 186	Col. 187
11589	12219	6624	16533	13805	3396	9407	16506	16948	4178	1015	6312	7396	8750	13458	8126	7004
3434	15573	6804	7738	11088	7400	955	2934	7867	15584	5452	6833	16017	12937	11812	12577	9363
16130	9956	3920	13809	5324	10390	5849	4926	11420	7609	13709	10203	2916	12894	14075	5175	13640
1285	11743	12083	9140	10808	11156	16104	4612	14119	298	1076	9774	10585	13429	6489	3205	15256
9550	86	6321	5844	1996	12847	8800	7786	6	16953	12211	81	12480	2428	3812	9711	9971
670	3036	5070	9580	1705	6404	10920	12267	14888	16624	74	2264	11666	13861	14190	6134	4324
12596	6304	11620	6161	4176	2274	16347	2783	1094	15079	4876	16865	8428	10826	2131	13042	137
▸262	334	11732	13719	1265	15389	5795	16630	15396	12724	15033	3140	3460	3	7724	10565	20776
14219	5344	13590	8169	2361	13462	14739	9195	9134	16178	2980	14367	9583	5651	11673	6002	12394
9212	14644	5511	7663	2314	12128	12922	8139	6033	11501	4956	1115	5461	11516	15917	16320	2277
15333	10392	6359	12644	5142	14944	3850	16757	10166	9154	10756	8850	2290	10501	8199	8596	16250
14369	10798	12422	10725	8411	10526	7359	16107	4872	4935	9807	12063	14852	3474	16225	5524	4102
9751	13695	5685	11364	5964	13694	1943	14404	12550	16177	12403	3246	2261	10180	4181	7453	15108
6698	106	474	6448	14825	12655	2373	14006	6300	14252	12259	5349	1317	11873	5640	11320	14710
14609	3454	11223	12252	7126	9275	16244	14551	4603	16026	3499	10030	8876	9947	14634	6674	12180
2358	5427	9781	13062	11755	16530	523	7392	8464	5936	5735	2496	1494	8820	14391	6714	15535
11943	5256	16002	13771	12652	11046	2994	12860	16096	11461	10082	8586	7722	2693	10425	16531	559
10084	7418	8385	13361	7875	616	12562	2097	12342	13314	6726	16695	11098	5102	2952	16932	4312
4387	15810	14995	16794	10137	2450	7454	6606	12199	1818	15706	14853	708	8087	4446	15849	10829
3882	970	3433	8066	3611	4671	15598	7029	14135	9460	1229	3160	14086	3373	10639	3544	14025
4011	10801	8271	13954	3948	5172	14789	4967	326	14520	13655	15059	13883	10495	14370	15484	2898
9908	9918	4755	2364	1412	15437	11669	640	14547	8503	10049	11193	16098	15072	7220	2667	13941
13946	14683	4852	16172	10549	9141	10291	16723	10505	1592	15904	4663	2412	540	8736	8624	16967
▸9582	1939	10223	1520	2106	4215	13710	16057	6979	9668	2196	13551	133	15621	1587	14157	12348
15672	1246	16888	6729	650	3705	40	5216	1646	16704	13206	7409	11979	1101	16670	7306	13669
11148	876	11839	16806	11100	4270	8212	9433	8310	1501	4957	10894	15025	16221	4633	13942	9854
15053	11967	3354	1841	11757	11789	1344	15041	16219	8405	7894	9546	7352	11312	6849	11366	14527
15684	2811	3052	4127	6281	2703	296	1579	14005	14521	16721	6162	12101	10109	11759	3496	11291
2477	14247	16284	4487	15792	11171	10468	150	1816	11982	8546	7942	8522	16232	3992	15746	11828
3315	16740	6496	11908	14064	5261	14232	13056	3251	5656	10472	4751	4599	8607	10981	12483	11596
12823	1868	10887	4157	7820	3107	15761	12984	12265	5279	15634	6351	13881	11387	6181	8656	11345
2250	12146	16580	2071	14386	8191	3239	15563	2984	16015	2324	9	6776	3870	13293	6283	10216
11997	13137	15596	10225	13015	4130	10232	3918	9532	8638	8783	5274	9318	8185	12052	9731	2266
3574	15131	9598	16648	808	1335	10011	5699	12805	10635	6636	11651	16157	4264	13309	5046	3619
14092	1650	14944	4735	14951	5890	1742	8842	8463	499	10850	12855	11882	14186	2443	3069	15773
11736	16631	1555	16703	4020	849	6912	16111	7941	378	9584	9486	11503	16402	2563	8993	1107
8540	5084	7915	2381	8474	5967	5716	2599	8231	8266	7636	7611	7600	4543	12932	4722	9475
2091	13922	505	10399	5331	5463	9677	13750	7708	1834	10540	15009	874	1715	9026	3740	4822
5004	6365	2623	3498	9240	6832	11710	10547	3936	11534	13138	2255	13521	6392	14120	14401	14261
8456	14900	15107	1871	9392	361	1686	7866	242	16699	6525	14372	1090	4679	2092	11233	12390
16001	3525	2294	347	2505	7865	11898	102	13601	6971	10742	2417	9624	16925	14528	10546	9782
11304	7423	12078	16601	15765	2909	212	14457	8077	13846	2951	14567	14245	11154	1473	2625	5410
13192	13218	14199	3055	14069	1218	12138	10904	1047	10014	5176	6827	3685	12524	1999	6268	12341
3181	11017	5873	4933	3403	9882	5316	11660	5980	6422	15463	9398	706	12142	14476	8687	2956
3529	16400	2644	11777	3141	9253	16483	324	10056	13034	14726	9261	13577	8544	3826	3878	7649
7585	6185	14646	13238	4525	2342	15972	13069	5025	6400	12798	9225	13130	12244	9851	5830	6016
11033	12339	11560	13662	13162	9088	2583	8412	14011	14045	15332	2924	11043	13425	4912	7963	4021
11190	4269	2197	13644	7207	6956	15265	10136	7744	14235	8879	4271	3585	2210	13008	3415	6711
7745	2617	7490	4126	9900	1900	10698	923	7809	6117	789	11452	2690	15548	15878	10591	5624
13263	8749	14321	9964	2318	8723	13715	6494	6446	4940	8655	518	3942	2371	10110	767	1238
12737	10439	4260	1017	4202	9551	6910	11723	2103	15581	7175	2421	5230	15612	12857	12062	6395
10718	3324	5797	6245	9151	5314	12901	4382	9943	9837	8627	13524	13469	6319	6119	16430	12881
771	5117	2919	14349	11813	13318	4298	4889	11465	3775	1651	4442	2367	12413	6623	6573	10187
1596	14027	12765	1574	13769	5250	9354	16336	1764	3800	10192	4690	4196	946	7988	16293	15660
10339	12317	14444	10441	15056	12426	8705	10939	15185	5067	16223	15477	8240	10715	10328	7561	6109
9729	13375	1437	9300	3751	4540	9933	4637	8027	13217	10515	15047	6407	16893	15895	1157	4064
4084	2857	2178	14783	16279	5626	14678	12915	16377	2515	6760	2598	3792	5543	8643	8364	16187
3698	9004	9459	7242	10584	3689	14865	16071	820	15042	15421	13012	9645	12197	8086	1735	741
4718	6807	9555	729	11351	11654	2642	9471	3351	14402	3584	16718	968	6491	15075	5761	10097
2933	10890	1846	2884	19	5014	3272	14803	8581	8078	7800	1376	4122	1931	15424	635	6248
15723	5435	16672	15159	5434	8252	16014	10509	3060	10517	8189	11612	15496	8246	14446	12715	13187
11292	723	9254	15188	16735	16519	10193	3682	8232	2478	14573	13150	85	8154	8177	15447	11930
5052	6207	15114	4081	15248	16741	6706	10175	16788	15920	14851	11602	773	459	11254	1014	15929
13896	2014	16905	13617	13514	29	12127	6118	6564	12104	6129	16132	2868	3221	11324	15505	12657
1184	15956	16634	10477	777	8082	3604	10663	12949	9214	9823	513	13065	4614	9046	7046	16311
5879	816	14029	2785	15451	7134	1447	2618	5071	12235	14071	9818	12257	8303	4830	991	7912
9483	15230	4549	15860	12287	11933	2589	15671	10845	14822	7055	12530	4846	579	10863	14703	259
6933	2731	3262	3436	1178	13901	9844	8009	9637	5007	15602	3985	14708	10730	15885	2635	3887
6222	8653	2665	5737	8143	9381	2271	8952	8258	14850	7817	5545	16338	15997	517	6210	14085
4979	5628	8391	4520	5495	5738	13891	12216	371	3216	2606	13423	6550	1763	2395	16600	12183
7186	5334	7328	3105	4871	2710	4615	16005	2626	13788	12432	13729	2852	12121	10428	10391	5523
5605	4585	3193	16355	8570	10818	4551	933	10108	9750	3900	3871	9147	119	43	6995	11010
6325	11006	13564	6701	10993	6462	13621	6022	11856	7272	1709	12147	8904	689	4061	9148	8675
14826	12350	13247	2762	2021	13080	16687	14178	13796	8812	7620	15624	14340	68	3289	10700	16102
6012	15004	5841	4093	10741	11649	16337	6678	376	15749	3034	16930	2754	8983	10073	5515	15804
2970	12646	8022	12088	16297	5723	4151	11281	15750	5861	9686	15630	1092	9557	1069	13057	6786
16738	15337	10060	3786	2462	7413	9626	13544	9233	9172	15553	4884	16673	13663	1000	1459	16298
11003	5840	16813	1836	16255	10529	11515	13204	15726	11186	12075	1403	3364	12898	4641	11381	12073
15636	9508	12263	100	7953	13253	7283	6919	8029	1635	6133	15397	11402	14338	3376	10949	16963
1170	2734	13333	11768	10271	16053	10350	12338	13753	5736	6730	11379	8987	12883	4749	881	7097
1597	12468	2569	2360	13741	5755	15762	11307	16564	2863	3225	4627	11253	14453	11234	8509	1386
16889	8918	2008	1695	13673	11448	1922	12087	8753	15656	10575	5779	14288	10813	14408	16724	15228
4328	8496	7892	15730	10694	12496	4161	1827	2494	16709	3353	9596	11767	6054	14225	5169	5643
2065	7121	14001	16074	13305	16805	10257	9035	3074	7691	5501	4006	15006	10545	9038	4125	1804
14246	3111	5300	16397	15527	9015	14333	3789	12642	4774	5754	14270	14290	3982	7567	10265	4512
3124	1582	4470	7397	15888	11484	4236	12744	10443	14955	187	4072	1006	3937	11262	4422	10238
4893	13803	13920	2404	8047	12974	9317	5686	3802	15951	944	4630	10050	4983	12266	6417	2847
6324	12785	2567	14459	3362	10947	7764	9390	9421	14602	6331	2019	4586	12175	12029	13963	8602

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT NUMBERS—*Continued.*

Col. 188	Col. 189	Col. 190	Col. 191	Col. 192	Col. 193	Col. 194	Col. 195	Col. 196	Col. 197	Col. 198	Col. 199	Col. 200	Col. 201	Col. 202	Col. 203	Col. 204
6770	14243	9139	6557	2630	5589	11180	751	7370	3026	7276	3620	5891	13746	14009	4917	12030
11361	12836	4576	9366	1454	11127	4036	7530	2607	2235	15788	636	5342	2144	16252	7570	1395
1163	13178	2846	5979	7498	8197	16758	9209	3397	10710	8475	5266	9985	16394	7782	2449	6206
16845	16674	11330	1322	4785	10878	16077	8738	10892	11091	16742	15110	6041	16052	15250	4338	677
982	5269	8139	5134	4113	5289	3602	13191	9424	1127	1956	15483	13492	16615	7694	15679	6250
13542	11987	16936	7348	5520	6629	11960	10098	16280	4197	4593	11183	16602	10041	6781	9295	9041
9477	6992	11611	1141	2765	6070	15946	8390	11993	11280	10913	12369	16796	16898	16342	8315	1280
14771	16766	16717	1287	4030	945	6596	14769	4073	6367	9488	12790	16802	14293	16961	1683	9466
13197	698	6737	14430	3046	6810	6481	16887	8048	5097	10705	2319	7295	11585	3439	16636	9307
15090	15294	13210	6868	10152	11517	5517	7235	7647	8550	3737	10911	16913	265	16088	10197	10888
9898	16205	4473	15718	419	6120	16189	15135	8376	3699	907	12002	463	8730	16160	7455	7501
2317	16110	16944	14242	6209	8729	4905	7308	479	11020	11411	16325	10613	15160	12312	7419	255
2077	9553	6313	7093	5188	12991	13030	4078	3896	1601	15646	14412	116	3654	16719	4975	5440
10696	5824	16457	810	5308	4226	13906	3117	7432	2774	5497	13127	3603	15113	10103	6799	4594
14943	6123	9293	14626	6484	3858	1759	6767	10165	8510	12634	15971	2199	5502	6831	9492	12305
5002	6482	16660	5850	7514	4049	6808	10948	7780	16394	862	7893	13974	7066	8432	16183	12676
10717	15116	10555	13484	7954	12136	12983	4883	11897	2679	13084	8582	14354	5449	5918	4055	12487
1411	537	15974	7061	10542	15211	5575	1634	13567	4526	14897	5151	692	6463	4653	14426	353
1299	1618	3621	519	5496	7072	5368	15481	9332	10815	4023	15764	14656	7842	11810	6020	13398
16078	4744	9064	14136	11199	1436	7042	14114	1747	15928	6179	5774	10231	1289	13179	840	1419
11541	15865	5431	5321	13048	5869	8534	4550	1333	7437	14077	2681	9770	14500	6826	12660	7461
6850	11391	14589	13091	14847	8472	5202	1113	9342	12072	11525	3540	3448	10475	15187	2112	5674
6879	15777	12462	11914	8233	5189	11883	13923	12160	16964	4186	9952	14076	12981	16180	9525	11412
15306	4121	5714	2023	7921	5432	14059	4137	14021	6689	6074	6566	7650	16977	2575	14542	10872
6071	400	12492	15237	9043	11617	11153	13007	5902	13222	15678	13427	13239	15963	1080	2310	13199
15220	16839	7935	15652	15740	2208	13815	3282	2585	10659	14002	12890	11078	7631	15947	14442	15196
14732	2062	654	1544	7565	218	4776	78	6894	15532	13083	4946	195	872	5093	4306	6039
4898	8926	16181	4337	16445	4968	3065	6051	685	5568	11934	4544	221	987	2240	13037	4221
14121	3444	15282	9455	5294	15383	7754	14098	11996	16782	7067	2798	16869	15633	14394	10364	15277
11459	13765	14273	14209	15975	1508	1877	5669	15809	6736	3301	16309	11416	10608	13374	12563	6364
4655	9474	6381	6993	772	841	2219	5425	9167	5027	7341	14760	7698	6286	13189	5136	2669
16551	3587	13503	5192	11608	9930	14468	14014	16607	8554	3261	4965	5693	11834	10200	15817	6677
2947	11023	2746	14639	13142	16875	3841	9995	8557	13789	9420	13721	8944	1889	15877	4825	5842
16716	14494	11362	13076	2190	14883	12869	5880	2808	16927	5785	12011	3999	824	1862	15356	16647
3755	13898	15243	7532	6136	4191	7748	8737	9054	3172	15162	4200	5619	13868	10923	4438	9988
11031	12939	3908	9174	13786	5834	5603	16969	16884	16512	1879	4894	4205	7445	12887	11995	15247
11746	4225	16941	3517	15916	15781	10416	14034	13111	9207	13582	9146	6817	5885	9260	9969	12734

STATISTICS OF THE DRAFT.

CONGRESS, May 18, 1917, passed the First Selective Service Law which, with its subsequent amendments, resulted in four registrations:

June 5, 1917, 21 to 30 years	9,586,508	Sept. 12, 1918, 18 to 20 and 32 to 45 yrs.	12,966,594
June 5, 1918, 21 to 30 years	744,865		
Aug. 24, 1918, 21 to 30 years	158,054	Total	23,456,021

The numbers of the first draft were drawn July 20, 1917; those for the second, June 27, 1918; those for the third, September 30-October 1, 1918.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE FIRST DRAFT.

(As prepared by the Provost Marshal General's Office on the best information available as of Aug. 30, 1918.)

Registration of June 5, 1917, 9,586,508; inducted or otherwise accounted for prior to December 1, 1917, 897,061; number due to file questionnaires, 8,689,447; number placed in Class I., 2,473,680; number placed in Class II., 497,261; number placed in Class III., 416,456; number placed in Class IV., 3,406,240; number placed in Class V., 1,895,810; total, 8,689,447.

Analysis of Class I.—Total number in Class I., as of September 1, 1918, 2,473,680; delinquents, 285,895; emergency fleet, 46,552; limited service, 245,234; remedial defectives, 58,950; not physically examined, 42,801; total, 679,432.

Fighting men left, 1,794,248; registration of June 5, 1918, 744,865; number placed in Class I., 408,517; total, 2,202,765.

Delinquents, 11,107; emergency fleet, 5,530; limited service, 32,589; remedial defectives, 9,433; not physically examined, 37,771; total, 96,430.

Total number of fighting men to be accounted for, 2,106,335; January calls, 23,288; February calls, 83,779; March calls, 132,484; April calls, 174,377; May calls (1), 360,230; June calls, 292,354; July calls, (2), 396,811; August calls, 285,039; rejected at camp requiring replacements during May and June, 56,076; total, 1,804,438.

Balance fighting men as of September 1, 1918, 301,897; deductions for inductions to replace men rejected under July, August, and September calls, deaths, reclassifications, etc., 70,327.

Net balance fighting men September 1, 1918 (3), 231,570.

NOTE—(1) 12,833 inducted from Porto Rico, making total for May, 373,063.. (2) 4,336 inducted from Hawaii, making total for July, 401,147. (3) Of this number 160,401 are white, 56,169 are colored, and 15,000 are in Porto Rico.

THE DRAFT OF JUNE 5, 1917.

(The figures cover the first quota, and the data are summarized from the report made to the Secretary of War, December 20, 1917, by Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder.)

THE Selective Service Law was enacted by Congress on May 18, 1917. On June 5, 9,586,508 young men of military age, between 21 and 30 years, assembled before the more than 3,500 registration boards throughout the country and subscribed their names. These boards contained over 12,000 members, and had 125,000 registrars and other assistants. The regulations for exemptions were distributed by June 18, and early in July the task of allotting quotas and credits for voluntary enlistments was completed. The order in which the registrants were to be called on to determine their availability for military service was settled by a great central lottery at Washington, in the Senate Office Building, on July 20. The first quota under the draft was 687,000 men. On July 30 the National Army took in the first selected man under the draft plan, and by September 1, 1917 about 180,000 men had been passed by the boards and were ready for training. The designation of Gen. Crowder as Provost had been made on May 22. He

was assisted in working out draft details by Captains Hugh S. Johnson, cavalry, and Cassius M. Dowell, infantry.

For the purpose of apportioning quotas to the States and Territories and the District of Columbia there was added to the total number of men 687,000, to be raised by the first draft under the Selective Service act; the further number of 465,985 thus composed: (*a*) 164,292 men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April 1, 1917; (*b*) 183,719 men who entered the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard during the period from April 2 to June 30, 1917, both dates inclusive; and (*c*) 117,974 men who entered the military service of the United States as members of the Regular Army during the period from April 2 to June 30, 1917, both dates inclusive, making 1,152,985 in all.

The first call was August 25; second, September 19; third, September 22; fourth, October 13; fifth, November 2; sixth, November 21; seventh, December 7; eighth, December 8;

The cost of obtaining men by the selective-service system includes only expenses up to the time of entrainment for the camps. By a statement from the Adjutant General, the per capita cost of recruiting in 1914 was $24.48 and in 1915 $19.14. It further appears, from a statement of the Adjutant General, that the per capita cost of recruiting for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1917—July, 1916, to April, 1917, inclusive—was $28.95.

Per capita cost of the selective-service system in 1917 and the Civil War draft, compared—Under the act of March 3, 1863, Gen. James B. Fry was appointed the Provost Marshal General. In his report, dated March 17, 1866, he states that the cost of recruiting 1,356,593 men, prior to the passage of the act referred to, was $34.01. Under the act of March 3, 1863, referred to, each district of every loyal State was assigned a certain quota of men which it was required to produce for the army. If the entire quota volunteered, no draft was held. If part volunteered the balance was drafted. For that reason the expenses of the volunteer and draft systems under Gen. Fry's administration were so intermingled that no separate per capita cost can be arrived at. His report shows a total of 1,120,621 men produced at a cost of $11,027,715.21, or $9.84 per capita. This report nowhere gives the items going to make up the total amount. Of this number only 168,649 were drafted men or substitutes.

Agricultural claims—Filed, 93,428; granted, 33,528. Non-agricultural claims—Filed, 47,448; granted 20,315.

ALIENS REGISTERED AND CALLED IN BIG CITIES, 1917 (The first number shows the registered, second number the called)—New York, 161,805, 64,161; Chicago, 72,405, 29,500; Philadelphia, 32,635, 12,524; Cleveland, 25,189, 11,572; Boston, 19,290, 6,581; Milwaukee, 6,473, 2,002; Seattle, 5,606, 1,765; St. Louis, 5,412, 1,602; San Francisco, 3,793, 1,962; Cincinnati, 2,367, 608; New Orleans, 1,990,525.

NATIONALITY OF ALIENS REGISTERED: Cobelligerents—Belgium, 3,952; France, 3,510. Great Britain—England, 27,553; Ireland, 20,840; Scotland, 7,491; Wales, 1,563; Canada, 47,258; elsewhere, 16,479. Greece, 68,005; Italy, 245,679; Portugal, 21,943; Roumania, 7,695; Russia, 275,413; Serbia, 2,852; China, 7,170; Japan, 16,336. Neutral—Denmark, 8,063; Netherlands, 6,679; Norway, 16,678; Sweden, 24,663; Switzerland, 4,929; Mexico, 59,145; Central and South America, 5,429; sundries, 22,688. Enemy—Germany, 40,663; Austria-Hungary, 238,768. Allied with enemy—Bulgaria, 7,271; Turkey, 36,031; total, 1,243,801.

COST OF THE SELECTIVE DRAFT IN NEW YORK STATE.

The average cost of registering 1,029,226 New York State men for the Federal draft and inducting 167,643 of them into the National Army by June 30, 1918, was $1.42, according to figures sent to Gov. Whitman by Major F. S. Hutchinson, disbursing officer and agent of the United States in the State of New York, in charge of the Selective Service Bureau of Adjutant General Sherrill's office. In New Rochelle the cost to the Government was nothing, that city bearing the expense. In other places the induction cost per capita ran from 12 cents a man by Board 164 of New York City to $2.58 a man by Board 161 of New York City. The boards ranking next to New Rochelle and Board 164, New York City, in lowest cost were: Board 184, New York City, 26 cents per man for 2,833 men; Oneida County Board 2, 27 cents a man for 1,698 men; Orange County Board 2, 31 cents a man for 2,428 men. The highest per capita cost in cities outside of New York was in Albany City Board 1, where 2,036 men were inducted at $2.00 each. The highest per capita cost in counties was in Rensselaer County Board 1, where the average was $2.44 for 1,822 men going into the service, for the period ending June 30, 1918.

The figures for the September 12, 1918 registration cover the actual register that day with local boards, and do not include straggling returns.

RESULTS, BY STATES, OF REGISTRATIONS OF JUNE 5, 1917, JUNE 5, 1918, AUGUST 24, 1918, AND SEPTEMBER 12, 1918.

STATES.	June 5, 1917.	June 5, 1918.	Aug. 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918.	Total.	STATES.	June 5, 1917.	June 5, 1918.	Aug. 24, 1918	Sept. 12, 1918.	Total.
Un. States.	9,586,508	744,865	158,054	12,966,594	23,456,021	Mont.....	88,299	4,255	830	100,784	194,168
						Neb.....	118,278	9,875	1,959	152,630	282,742
Ala.....	182,499	15,358	3,914	235,753	437,124	Nev.....	12,090	561	107	17,039	29,797
Ariz.....	37,355	1,695	335	52,870	92,255	N. Hamp..	37,519	2,776	600	52,603	93,498
Ark.....	149,097	13,208	2,797	193,569	358,671	N. J.....	304,208	20,574	4,792	425,136	754,710
Cal.....	298,989	18,834	3,923	478,410	800,156	N. M.....	33,497	1,674	465	43,326	78,962
Col.....	84,125	6,923	1,356	122,244	214,648	N. Y.....	1,009,345	69,529	15,115	1,357,044	2,451,033
Conn.....	160,037	10,380	2,005	197,426	370,048	N. C.....	197,481	16,743	3,833	251,644	469,701
Del.....	22,122	1,430	416	30,033	54,001	N. D.....	65,963	5,086	1,177	85,728	157,954
D. of Col..	32,372	2,622	610	52,751	88,355	Ohio.....	554,709	43,540	8,946	762,741	1,369,936
Fla.....	83,226	7,380	1,251	111,058	202,915	Okla.....	170,956	16,315	3,407	238,748	429,426
Ga.....	232,537	16,715	3,691	285,475	538,418	Ore.....	63,319	4,701	947	106,883	175,850
Idaho.....	41,606	2,788	605	58,169	103,168	Pa.....	815,973	63,237	13,692	1,149,322	2,042,224
Ill.....	645,037	44,842	9,696	852,131	1,551,706	R. I.....	53,589	3,849	785	73,503	131,726
Ind.....	255,754	20,093	4,140	350,852	630,839	S. C.....	128,019	10,776	2,532	157,877	299,204
Iowa.....	215,939	18,032	3,737	280,303	518,011	S. D.....	57,899	5,197	1,087	78,471	142,654
Kan.....	150,347	13,122	2,646	210,924	377,039	Tenn.....	188,946	18,153	3,810	257,609	468,518
Ky.....	190,629	18,626	3,773	267,905	480,933	Texas.....	409,743	34,256	7,334	521,474	972,807
La.....	159,475	13,819	2,699	209,129	385,122	Utah.....	44,158	3,051	630	53,224	101,063
Maine.....	60,593	5,207	1,106	87,687	154,593	Vt.....	27,244	2,354	531	40,887	71,016
Md.....	121,598	10,428	2,188	177,098	311,312	Va.....	181,526	15,788	3,335	251,053	451,702
Mass.....	362,825	24,909	5,269	475,020	868,023	Wash.....	110,167	7,705	1,688	192,573	312,133
Mich.....	374,317	25,799	5,178	452,771	858,065	W. Va.....	125,846	11,522	2,583	179,085	319,036
Minn.....	222,698	21,029	3,747	286,243	533,717	Wis.....	244,884	20,599	4,301	308,871	578,655
Miss.....	139,321	12,071	2,660	185,105	339,157	Wyo.....	22,896	1,831	285	34,357	59,369
Mo.....	297,456	25,603	5,341	421,056	749,461						

ALIENS BY STATES IN 1917 DRAFT.

STATE.	Allied Aliens.	Neutral Aliens.	Enemy Aliens.	Allied Aliens.	STATE.	Allied Aliens.	Neutral Aliens.	Enemy Aliens.	Allied Aliens.
Totals	772,744	148,274	40,663	282,120	Montana	6,941	2,043	307	2,489
					Nebraska	1,855	1,007	698	1,348
Alabama	975	100	48	130	Nevada	2,687	703	61	589
Arizona	1,882	12,117	87	978	New Hampshire	8,123	215	89	1,068
Arkansas	274	41	74	93	New Jersey	48,539	4,319	3,647	20,464
California	41,148	17,823	1,559	4,430	New Mexico	718	3,288	60	292
Colorado	4,838	2,663	280	1,571	New York	170,254	16,529	10,309	42,241
Connecticut	45,988	2,632	718	9,258	North Carolina	320	44	22	104
Delaware	2,454	152	58	282	North Dakota	3,197	2,939	457	940
Dist. of Columbia	1,361	171	49	98	Ohio	34,927	1,773	2,363	31,655
Florida	3,118	1,591	89	170	Oklahoma	843	1,522	97	337
Georgia	810	65	52	162	Oregon	3,675	1,312	285	883
Idaho	1,963	1,585	103	491	Pennsylvania	98,254	5,568	3,002	69,280
Illinois	57,482	9,403	4,281	28,233	Rhode Island	12,121	435	65	2,087
Indiana	7,123	500	538	5,447	South Carolina	233	46	31	123
Iowa	4,506	4,280	1,295	1,512	South Dakota	804	1,096	314	335
Kansas	1,842	3,398	332	832	Tennessee	794	73	44	78
Kentucky	554	55	74	183	Texas	2,520	19,849	732	1,270
Louisiana	1,849	818	166	327	Utah	4,641	1,028	69	784
Maine	9,535	414	18	350	Vermont	2,946	304	39	321
Maryland	5,398	812	614	666	Virginia	1,536	290	97	403
Massachusetts	86,860	4,264	803	13,463	Washington	10,778	4,210	433	1,803
Michigan	41,951	3,049	2,028	16,899	West Virginia	6,965	450	171	3,484
Minnesota	9,975	8,381	1,138	5,548	Wisconsin	9,665	2,798	2,184	5,580
Mississippi	313	49	19	104	Wyoming	1,413	628	70	830
Missouri	5,846	1,442	594	1,755					

Enemy alien columns do not include Austro-Hungarians.

OTHER DETAILS OF THE DRAFT OF 1917.

STATE.	Gross Quota.	Enlistment Cr'dits	Total Enlistments	Net Quota.	Total Registrants.	Total C'ld. for Exam.	Total Accepted.	Ratio to Called.	Col'rd Registrants.	Col'rd Called.	Col'rd Accepted
Totals	1,152,985	465,985	732,687	687,000	9,586,508	3,082,949	1,057,363	34.30	737,626	208,953	75,697
Alabama	21,390	7,651	10,831	13,612	182,499	52,385	18,794	35.88	37,225	10,291	3,174
Arizona	4,478	698	1,693	3,472	37,355	22,113	6,188	27.98	273	151	72
Arkansas	17,452	7,155	9,204	10,267	149,097	45,271	11,695	25.83	7,143	2,814	1,587
California	34,907	11,786	24,379	23,060	298,989	135,387	44,155	32.61	2,538	1,160	428
Colorado	9,797	5,027	8,704	4,753	84,125	24,547	7,824	31.87	894	228	116
Connecticut	18,817	7,807	11,696	10,977	160,037	70,176	20,249	28.84	3,170	1,579	920
Delaware	2,569	1,363	1,970	1,202	22,122	7,466	998	13.37	3,373	1,126	376
District of Columbia	3,796	2,860	4,130	929	32,372	4,163	952	22.87	9,673	1,118	539
Florida	10,129	3,786	5,858	6,325	83,226	25,317	11,342	44.80	27,697	8,249	2,145
Georgia	27,209	8,825	13,472	18,337	232,537	71,071	27,408	38.56	92,964	25,754	7,244
Idaho	4,833	2,538	4,017	2,287	41,606	9,307	3,250	34.92	968	365	123
Illinois	79,094	27,304	45,264	51,653	645,037	229,345	85,651	37.35	21,373	7,136	2,812
Indiana	29,971	12,409	22,360	17,510	255,754	76,424	26,060	34.10	10,187	2,813	1,004
Iowa	25,465	12,672	19,994	12,749	215,939	43,249	12,129	28.04	1,859	274	134
Kansas	17,795	11,325	14,377	6,439	150,347	24,742	9,494	38.37	4,594	555	294
Kentucky	22,152	7,878	11,394	14,236	190,629	60,294	21,925	36.36	19,198	4,953	1,709
Louisiana	18,481	4,867	7,873	13,582	159,475	39,744	19,743	49.68	50,873	12,043	5,236
Maine	7,076	5,243	7,177	1,821	60,593	9,604	2,901	30.21	102	9	1
Maryland	14,139	7,018	10,992	7,096	121,598	33,659	11,654	34.62	19,415	5,093	2,088
Massachusetts	43,109	22,448	36,296	20,586	362,825	120,207	33,710	28.04	3,044	947	170
Michigan	43,936	13,569	23,686	30,291	374,317	135,341	44,516	32.89	5,580	2,150	987
Minnesota	26,021	8,198	17,273	17,778	222,698	63,187	24,189	38.28	3,687	2,334	169
Mississippi	16,429	5,600	6,783	10,801	139,321	31,205	15,201	48.71	33,233	6,219	2,462
Missouri	35,461	16,740	28,191	18,660	297,456	81,183	19,493	24.01	9,647	1,870	893
Montana	10,423	2,533	6,425	7,872	88,299	28,441	13,236	46.54	398	130	57
Nebraska	13,900	5,691	11,493	8,185	118,278	28,573	8,764	30.67	4,499	761	383
Nevada	1,435	382	835	1,051	12,099	5,474	2,103	38.42	23	12	16
New Hampshire	4,419	3,207	4,165	1,204	37,519	6,740	2,012	29.85	50	9	4
New Jersey	35,623	14,396	20,902	20,665	304,208	113,057	34,185	30.24	10,979	3,526	1,289
New Mexico	3,856	1,557	2,207	2,292	33,497	10,491	4,234	40.36	155	31	10
New York	122,424	52,971	81,595	69,241	1,009,345	369,076	99,787	27.04	16,390	5,196	1,951
North Carolina	23,486	7,471	9,241	15,974	197,481	63,509	15,846	24.91	19,502	6,267	1,568
North Dakota	7,737	2,452	3,794	5,272	65,963	19,591	8,234	42.03	267	214	197
Ohio	66,474	27,586	41,971	38,773	554,709	201,090	62,037	30.85	39,398	12,376	5,064
Oklahoma	19,943	4,344	8,959	15,564	170,956	63,810	25,026	39.22	10,299	3,518	1,680
Oregon	7,387	6,657	11,660	717	63,319	2,890	1,400	48.44	322	1	0
Pennsylvania	98,277	37,248	63,621	60,859	815,973	302,541	101,626	33.59	36,341	14,558	5,861
Rhode Island	6,277	4,055	5,998	2,211	53,589	12,191	3,044	24.97	1,099	232	82
South Carolina	15,147	5,040	6,267	10,081	128,019	39,049	14,804	37.91	59,126	18,446	4,875
South Dakota	6,854	4,125	5,627	2,717	57,899	8,602	3,736	43.43	115	27	13
Tennessee	22,158	7,592	11,899	14,528	188,946	54,827	15,909	29.02	34,069	7,940	2,866
Texas	48,116	17,488	28,176	30,545	409,743	139,929	50,108	35.81	70,249	20,492	7,838
Utah	4,945	2,566	5,562	2,370	44,158	12,416	4,239	34.14	300	69	34
Vermont	3,243	2,188	2,794	1,049	27,244	5,616	1,414	25.18	59	4	1
Virginia	21,354	7,522	9,883	13,795	181,526	47,032	18,388	39.10	53,080	12,720	5,756
Washington	12,768	5,450	13,097	7,296	110,167	36,897	11,095	30.07	394	131	64
West Virginia	14,848	5,721	7,848	9,101	125,846	32,748	12,684	38.73	11,186	2,928	1,348
Wisconsin	28,199	15,274	18,456	12,876	244,884	60,149	19,820	32.95	440	89	37
Wyoming	2,683	1,868	2,578	810	22,896	2,733	1,367	50.02	175	36	20
Alaska	710	13		696							
Hawaii	2,403	4,397		0							
Porto Rico	13,480	624		12,335							

DETAILS OF THE 1917 DRAFT (CONTINUED).

STATE.	Total Exam. Ph'sely.	Physically Qual'fd.	Physically Unfit.	Claims Filed.	Claims Grant'd	Total Married Called.	Total Mar'd Acptd.	Tl.nd Rej for Dpdcy	Total Alien Regists	Aliens Called.	Aliens Certified.
Totals	2,510,706	1,779,950	730,756	1,419,678	1,161,266	1,500,056	163,115	748,762	1,243,801	457,713	76,545
Alabama	47,867	36,369	11,498	25,883	18,138	31,119	4,731	15,298	1,253	282	51
Arizona	12,356	9,352	3,004	9,542	8,526	8,798	1,682	2,938	15,064	9,047	2,333
Arkansas	41,557	29,777	11,780	20,866	14,746	27,664	5,752	12,601	432	121	16
California	95,647	70,614	25,033	66,696	56,593	55,888	3,501	27,987	64,960	27,753	4,150
Colorado	21,089	15,174	5,915	11,373	9,729	11,763	1,282	5,773	9,352	2,893	311
Connecticut	29,002	15,575	13,427	32,931	29,630	29,696	2,633	10,132	58,596	27,543	2,626
Delaware	6,258	4,155	2,103	3,570	3,098	3,602	177	1,898	2,946	1,043	64
Dist. of Columbia	3,697	2,668	1,029	2,094	1,465	1,982	367	755	1,679	201	25
Florida	29,505	14,839	5,666	9,954	7,453	13,071	1,711	5,186	4,968	2,135	342
Georgia	65,946	46,394	19,552	32,743	24,506	42,375	5,320	21,443	1,089	196	21
Idaho	8,317	6,522	1,795	4,227	3,407	3,958	228	2,341	4,142	1,035	217
Illinois	187,535	139,091	48,444	115,292	97,966	107,833	11,247	59,409	99,399	38,712	7,097
Indiana	70,948	51,931	19,017	35,455	28,544	41,905	4,288	23,367	13,608	2,677	692
Iowa	40,961	31,875	9,086	19,125	13,905	20,444	1,680	11,393	11,593	1,952	231
Kansas	23,555	18,189	5,366	12,012	9,235	11,992	1,432	7,180	6,454	838	117
Kentucky	60,231	41,345	18,886	31,577	26,052	34,837	4,355	22,123	866	225	28
Louisiana	38,395	26,787	11,598	14,238	9,682	20,636	4,462	7,985	3,160	803	61
Maine	8,511	4,888	3,623	3,629	2,613	4,589	705	1,711	10,317	1,401	297
Maryland	30,922	21,667	9,255	15,257	12,396	17,367	1,453	9,076	7,490	1,372	204
Massachusetts	82,796	54,067	29,729	55,636	46,805	51,500	3,704	18,300	105,390	36,970	4,201
Michigan	123,161	90,409	32,782	59,839	51,602	65,386	6,840	37,910	63,927	23,355	5,654
Minnesota	55,450	42,109	13,341	26,652	21,741	23,056	1,341	13,330	25,042	7,891	946
Mississippi	29,117	21,315	7,802	13,237	7,904	17,560	4,192	6,788	435	89	14
Missouri	76,040	55,655	20,385	38,808	30,510	42,408	3,801	23,414	9,637	2,263	426
Montana	24,092	18,601	5,491	9,466	7,612	9,525	1,464	5,117	11,780	4,392	1,574
Nebraska	26,377	21,063	5,314	12,878	9,731	13,393	943	7,520	4,908	1,307	231
Nevada	3,737	2,607	1,130	2,113	1,717	1,626	148	464	4,040	1,800	276
New Hampshire	5,073	3,110	1,963	2,946	2,312	3,094	400	983	9,495	1,628	214
New Jersey	90,710	62,650	28,060	51,562	45,068	55,092	4,854	24,299	76,969	29,729	4,374
New Mexico	8,808	6,287	2,521	4,107	2,947	5,395	835	1,956	4,358	1,230	108
New York	322,082	223,754	98,328	171,367	143,243	163,016	11,729	75,419	239,333	89,678	12,878
North Carolina	59,879	42,048	17,831	29,488	21,502	35,682	4,298	17,458	490	107	12
North Dakota	17,605	13,654	3,951	8,459	5,953	6,916	298	3,924	7,533	2,192	397
Ohio	167,828	124,057	43,771	95,395	83,955	101,242	10,496	54,420	70,718	31,510	6,132
Oklahoma	58,896	45,920	12,976	31,204	23,386	36,502	5,726	20,007	2,799	1,112	174
Oregon	2,622	1,947	675	1,029	737	1,104	112	516	6,155	232	51
Pennsylvania	161,323	86,029	75,294	131,963	114,288	148,734	17,184	73,121	176,054	68,389	14,523
Rhode Island	9,379	6,309	3,070	6,047	5,396	5,578	353	1,758	14,708	3,595	252
South Carolina	35,681	25,581	10,100	17,790	12,157	22,812	3,221	10,566	433	141	12
South Dakota	8,296	6,294	2,002	3,559	2,732	3,528	278	2,170	2,549	340	80
Tennessee	51,837	36,876	15,012	25,026	17,646	32,236	4,971	15,113	989	154	18
Texas	119,779	91,312	28,467	67,769	55,253	76,857	9,950	39,999	24,371	10,728	2,263
Utah	9,947	7,482	2,465	6,287	5,329	5,603	562	3,382	6,522	2,228	390
Vermont	5,141	2,888	2,253	1,953	1,469	2,699	230	916	3,610	782	105
Virginia	43,243	30,794	12,449	21,411	15,284	23,700	3,852	12,180	2,326	420	82
Washington	29,823	22,155	7,668	16,686	13,569	14,651	795	7,807	17,224	5,733	808
West Virginia	19,457	12,262	7,195	14,444	11,750	16,908	2,447	8,693	11,070	3,253	543
Wisconsin	45,838	33,660	12,178	25,050	21,127	23,850	914	13,154	20,527	5,665	853
Wyoming	2,350	1,844	506	1,043	797	884	170	426	2,941	521	71

COST OF THE 1917 DRAFT, BY STATES.

STATES.	Total Cost.	Cost Per Registrant.	Cost Per Man— Called	Accepted	Quota Due.	STATES.	Total Cost.	Cost Per Registrant.	Cost Per Man— Called	Accepted	Quota Due.
Unit. States	$5,211,965	$0.54	$1.69	$4.93	$7.59	Mont.	$49,914	$0.57	$1.71	$3.77	$6.34
						Neb.	42,335	.36	1.76	4.83	5.17
Ala.	133,860	.73	2.56	7.12	9.83	Nev.	12,503	1.03	2.28	5.94	11.90
Ariz.	26,160	.70	1.18	4.22	7.53	N. H.	14,581	.39	2.16	7.24	12.11
Ark.	77,927	.52	1.72	6.72	7.59	N. J. (est)	95,000	.31	.84	2.77	4.60
Cal.	194,799	.65	1.44	4.41	8.45	N. M.	26,428	.79	2.51	6.24	11.53
Col.	45,211	.54	1.84	5.78	9.51	N. Y.	803,234	.80	2.09	8.04	11.60
Conn.	48,470	.30	.69	2.39	4.41	N. C.	134,542	.68	2.12	8.49	8.42
Delaware	19,062	.86	2.55	19.00	15.86	N. D.	15,094	.23	.77	1.83	2.86
D. of Col.	8,588	.27	2.06	9.02	9.24	Ohio.	280,148	.50	1.39	4.51	7.22
Fla.	42,694	.51	1.69	3.76	6.75	Okla.	39,475	.23	.62	1.57	2.53
Ga.	147,054	.63	2.07	7.83	8.02	Ore.	6,809	.11	2.35	4.86	9.50
Idaho	9,290	.22	1.00	2 85	4.06	Pa.	440,239	.54	1.46	4.33	7.23
Ill.	354,439	.55	1.55	4.13	6.86	R. I.	39,860	.74	3.26	13.09	18.02
Ind.	93,265	.26	1.22	3.57	5.32	S. C.	61,968	.48	1.58	4.18	6.15
Iowa	55,556	.26	1.28	4.58	4.36	S. D.	17,023	.29	1.98	4.56	6.27
Kan.	31,963	.21	1.27	3.36	4.96	Tenn.	142,312	.75	2.59	8.94	9.80
Ky. (est'd).	100,000	.52	1.82	4.56	7.02	Texas.	194,320	.47	1.39	3.88	6.36
La.	53,574	.34	1.35	2.71	3.94	Utah.	16,321	.37	1.31	3.85	6.89
Maine.	32,427	.54	3.38	11.18	17.81	Vermont.	18,657	.68	3.32	13.18	17.79
Md.	81,809	.67	2.43	7.02	11.53	Va.	116,530	.64	2.47	6.33	8.45
Mass.	205,284	.56	1.71	6.08	9.97	Wash.	76,268	.69	2.07	6.87	10.45
Mich.	287,863	.77	2.13	6.36	9.50	W. Va.	61,740	.49	1.89	3.87	6.78
Minn.	96,800	.43	1.53	4.00	5.44	Wis.	134,948	.55	2.24	6.80	10.48
Miss.	55,660	.40	1.78	3.66	5.15	Wyo.	8,154	.36	2.98	5.96	10.07
Mo.	161,792	.54	1.99	8.30	8.67						

In Idaho there was no estimate of outstanding expenditures. In Nevada the expense was borne by the State.

THE Second Registration occurred June 5, 1918, under a Resolution signed by the President, May 20, 1918. It applied to men who had attained twenty-one since the First Registration, of June 5, 1917, and who numbered 744,865. The lottery was held at Washington, June 27, 1918.

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14
246	177	906	567	603	909	758	633	798	343	627	180	1121	1178
1168	923	61	372	501	1098	263	903	386	497	746	866	953	550
818	747	596	198	81	49	243	754	336	653	1063	1068	523	870
1091	199	234	442	649	695	227	351	612	696	1088	839	146	915
479	269	91	137	966	546	8	1021	19	164	96	708	852	683
469	4	743	545	1040	1037	107	621	459	899	272	699	1124	476
492	753	405	776	338	979	1109	559	230	983	989	394	9	526
154	778	1162	626	173	704	713	959	998	1044	1144	286	331	174
529	306	51	297	424	1179	608	517	1058	907	837	954	20	525
355	320	348	1118	489	942	392	868	196	733	876	1055	601	341
580	822	244	267	189	857	553	284	494	872	124	75	551	1030
740	239	63	694	604	432	93	565	318	1074	845	672	1081	933
10	859	1198	193	266	547	760	654	1046	973	524	1102	1150	499
599	130	231	155	443	25	658	804	185	292	934	282	600	373
29	500	703	999	643	452	911	7	1062	181	490	1000	556	711
210	229	613	543	481	1043	426	27	796	422	780	1101	327	606
445	1016	1173	823	278	480	904	474	562	1156	314	1161	720	987
305	851	335	1152	581	707	791	929	669	1061	593	874	1017	598
259	1093	41	216	815	288	99	541	842	1148	256	938	334	345
1007	1133	974	240	682	316	402	251	383	382	1094	1047	220	390
1153	397	875	992	184	991	628	1057	698	667	1079	1006	255	889
410	465	317	1146	438	253	841	916	680	586	53	888	242	1008
298	1125	1051	1083	344	657	190	665	439	140	43	854	591	738
361	1181	446	158	958	540	131	640	722	835	142	803	863	408
17	809	274	985	636	58	1127	1038	1180	222	846	563	951	1019
328	319	84	864	935	847	123	1036	635	467	1141	59	560	968
370	70	902	865	1137	277	631	415	339	1099	538	908	100	1119
74	1069	833	518	264	12	1191	163	990	1085	391	891	849	544
961	575	367	1128	789	435	186	1024	922	128	106	484	486	982
836	108	637	638	745	802	347	576	59	1142	1020	1075	910	1013
618	840	32	270	88	34	739	726	505	1176	374	324	115	425
136	357	66	11	1028	616	300	897	531	217	1065	47	877	502
969	860	16	1130	188	349	900	702	506	1027	359	674	399	1140
1001	414	299	880	797	448	629	1015	37	371	248	1166	291	931
322	579	203	552	537	433	1011	258	1136	495	134	126	403	1182
1195	589	218	927	1072	856	451	1158	487	1018	765	1132	892	641
145	1125	1112	69	607	677	1189	233	735	782	1003	732	326	121
737	466	718	241	578	504	431	558	364	1009	358	1092	634	901
664	792	548	464	434	554	204	262	1184	1157	340	86	650	444
470	1107	315	385	192	453	503	853	36	844	80	60	409	725
482	719	984	1084	450	661	963	179	1066	533	715	783	827	774
777	820	574	766	701	228	871	1	68	455	532	129	879	221
1154	308	957	35	245	293	587	52	534	197	509	1149	441	705
1194	302	1090	644	418	717	120	1170	741	103	508	799	496	162
988	401	191	113	685	149	615	920	861	79	201	639	848	806
207	1120	153	630	978	1045	194	1110	884	771	955	273	611	810
617	28	82	976	224	590	150	6	1041	511	127	724	583	132
767	1089	530	655	493	420	1050	858	949	485	101	659	354	1123
692	881	995	676	898	830	781	1052	295	15	744	323	997	488
1117	89	1187	513	1155	420	94	1070	784	1131	1113	395	994	981
1078	1147	427	869	1095	368	148	312	1023	1192	475	205	376	941
652	454	238	1034	727	584	260	381	85	1134	159	821	109	788
1196	151	147	1183	1151	914	577	456	755	625	380	375	996	960
817	691	622	398	114	930	773	405	195	1106	731	1186	878	449
1071	937	762	62	257	1077	265	219	417	1139	1177	1143	249	413
377	787	980	1014	39	1080	1033	24	975	943	483	757	281	894
447	1067	801	1188	855	663	156	597	535	945	965	183	261	118
1012	807	1048	303	346	112	970	917	686	369	700	1010	215	681
712	867	419	337	648	510	407	14	716	141	170	528	814	271
555	793	55	895	1145	812	67	1193	926	26	971	831	950	97
1174	800	33	666	940	939	1026	595	428	110	582	73	5	325
1111	90	56	964	30	948	1165	1096	838	211	144	1171	290	721
226	294	862	1163	977	828	956	165	329	748	23	993	1103	332
57	522	285	709	925	423	786	763	1005	1004	749	536	363	236
885	65	535	843	498	687	706	602	172	772	350	311	463	645
76	752	639	728	119	2	1082	710	161	967	473	1031	873	1054
1115	1169	1042	1122	280	947	808	610	356	736	832	378	919	379
330	411	102	18	1022	1175	811	237	1108	729	883	421	283	389
507	519	714	1105	886	768	770	471	83	805	573	167	1039	834
1164	125	429	819	296	588	289	366	566	794	614	169	166	850
268	1035	816	143	952	1197	1159	1002	1097	539	250	1129	779	619
78	365	688	462	734	247	40	416	905	400	388	307	117	171
122	825	48	440	1167	202	913	520	387	104	569	675	1199	468
785	921	549	223	893	95	182	1064	472	651	22	946	571	301
1160	829	206	1086	352	918	38	572	756	775	437	384	723	527
668	276	13	620	187	962	564	436	623	912	673	1116	139	568
928	1190	254	521	1135	412	882	944	313	1087	1185	826	310	750
279	45	477	200	512	561	333	71	1076	932	1053	759	609	152
557	72	353	1049	813	1100	790	887	44	542	646	730	133	684
516	570	3	404	769	972	795	208	1172	986	670	461	105	690
1200	135	1104	54	160	77	624	662	478	157	585	515	42	936
87	1029	342	761	98	46	693	671	116	31	214	111	213	225
742	275	321	594	362	1138	605	178	1056	678	656	824	176	
252	304	64	1032	360	309	1060	679	514	890	457	175	1059	
209	212	924	697	632	1114	647	896	138	642	21	491	393	
1025	396	168	660	751	287	232	764	92	1073	460	458	235	

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers.....Capt. John C. Nelson, National Military Home, Ohio.
Secretary.....Hon. James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Illinois.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 32,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California	Yountville.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio	Sandusky.
Colorado	Monte Vista.	Montana	Columbus Falls.		Madison.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Burkett.	Oregon	Roseburg.
Idaho	Boise.		Milford.	Pennsylvania	Erie.
Illinois	Quincy.	N. Hampshire	Tilton.	Rhode Island	Bristol.
Indiana	Lafayette.	New Jersey	Kearny.	South Dakota	Hot Springs.
Iowa	Marshalltown.		Vineland.	Vermont	Bennington.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.	New York	Bath.	Washington	Orting.
Massachusetts	Chelsea.		Oxford.		Retsil.
Michigan	Grand Rapids.	North Dakota	Lisbon.	Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Minnesota	Minnehaha.			Wyoming	Buffalo.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

Pensions of inmates are drawn by the Treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the Governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There were (September 27, 1918) 824 resident soldiers, 133 on outdoor relief, 43 in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 181 on furlough, 1 absent without leave, and 106 at the United States Army Hospital, Fort Bayard, N. M.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

Governor—Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young (retired). *Dep. Governor*—Major Parker W. West (retired). *Secretary-Treasurer*—Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A. *Attending-Surgeon*—Col. W. B. Davis (retired).

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. *Secretary*—Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior.
Lieut. Col. Marlborough Churchill, General Staff, War Department.
Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Post-Office Department.
David M. Hildreth, Post-Office Department.
J. N. B. Hewitt, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
Lieut. Col. Robert B. Marshall, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.
William McNeir, Bureau of Accounts, Dept. of State.
C. Hart Merriam, Department of Agriculture.
John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury.
James E. Payne, Government Printing Office.
George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.
E. A. Sherman, United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.
Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Records Office, Department of the Navy.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken. The board has passed on 18,000 place names since its creation. It now averages 2,000 decisions a year.

War Cyclopedia.

(Compiled from data published by the Committee on Public Information in its work of the same title, and from other official sources. For late happenings at places named, consult War Chronology.)

Adjutant General—An officer who keeps the records, orders, and correspondence of the Army. He serves under the direction of the Secretary of War and of the Chief of Staff. Through him and over his name instructions and regulations of the War Department are sent forward to military officers and troops. He is secretary and archivist to the Secretary of War.

Aisne—A French river flowing through Soissons, tributary to the Oise. The Germans occupied positions north of the Aisne after their retreat from the Marne in September, 1914, and were forced back there again in August 1918, this time by the Americans and French, in pursuit of the Crown Prince's fleeing army.

Albania—A former province of Turkey, made an independent State after the Balkan Wars. Italian forces occupied the southern part in 1915. In January, 1916, the Austro-German-Bulgarian forces, proceeding from their conquest of Serbia and Montenegro, overran the country as far south as Avlona, which was held by the Italians. On June 3, 1917, the General in charge of the Italian forces proclaimed Albania an independent country under Italian protection.

Allies—France and Great Britain (also Russia), bound together by the pact of London, September 5, 1917, against making a separate peace. Italy and Japan later joined this alliance.

Alsace-Lorraine—The territory bounded by the Rhine on the east, the Vosges Mountains on the west, Luxemburg on the north, and Switzerland on the south. The soil is fertile and Lorraine is rich in iron ore. The total area is 5,604 square miles and the population in 1910 was 1,874,014. Both Alsace and Lorraine originally lay within the Holy Roman Empire, but the former was acquired by France in Louis XIV.'s time, and the latter during the reign of Louis XV. After the Franco-Prussian War Germany took the provinces and they were erected into an imperial territory (Reichsland), directly subject to the German Emperor and the Federal Council. A Constitution was granted in 1911. Germanizing of the population has been sought by bringing in settlers and limiting instruction in the French language in the public schools.

Ambulance Companies—Used to supplement the Regular Army in transportation of sick and wounded to base hospitals, and thence to other hospitals in the home country. The personnel may man ambulance trains, hospital trains, ships, and other agencies for sick transport by land and water, or for the establishment of emergency hospitals. Each company consists of five officers and eighty-six men, and such other personnel as may be approved by the Secretary of War. Persons who enroll in a Red Cross ambulance company agree to serve in the Medical Department of the Army.

American Ambulance Corps—Shortly after the outbreak of the war there was organized in connection with the American hospital at Neuilly, near Paris, a volunteer fleet of motor ambulances for the transport of wounded from the front, and the first "section" soon expanded into a corps which was given a definite place in the French Army. The ambulances are manned chiefly by American college men, who agree to serve not less than six months.

American Ambulance Hospital—Organized at the outbreak of the war in Europe by the American colony in Paris and housed in a college building at Neuilly, near Paris. It was, in July, 1917, turned over to the Medical Corps of the United States Army as Military Hospital No. 1.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance—Japan entered the war because of a treaty with Great Britain, concluded in 1902. The original alliance preceded the Russo-Japanese war. In 1905 the alliance was further extended to provide for the defense of British interests in India and Afghanistan, while England agreed to give Japan a free hand in Korea. In 1911 it was again modified by the agreement that Great Britain should not be bound to aid Japan against any power with whom she had a treaty of arbitration—thus excluding the United States as a possible enemy. The alliance has been extended to 1921.

Anti-aircraft Guns—These are of various types, ranging from a light machine gun up to batteries of three-inch and six-inch guns, for defense against aircraft. Shrapnel is the most effective ammunition. Bursting, it throws its bullets in all directions. When these reach the petrol tanks or other vital parts of the machine, it falls and is destroyed, often burning in its descent. German anti-aircraft guns on the western front have brought down Allied machines flying at a height of 10,000 or 12,000 feet. Allied artillery of this kind is equally effective. Often machines escape with the wings riddled with shrapnel, but without the tank being punctured or the propelling or steering gear disabled. Balloons are more vulnerable in that they present a larger surface to be aimed at. Observation balloons are attacked by fire bombs dropped from aeroplanes overhead or by rockets and incendiary bullets.

Antwerp—A Belgian city on the Scheldt River. After the fall of Brussels the Belgian defense centred about Antwerp. On September 28, 1914, the Germans opened fire upon the outer forts. On October 5 the Belgian Army began to withdraw from the city, and the Germans occupied it on October 9, 1914.

Army Corps—The largest complete tactical and administrative unit in an army, which is composed of two or more corps. The corps is the appropriate command of a lieutenant general. In the United States service an army corps is formed by combining two or more divisions, under orders given by the President when he deems such a formation necessary. Such a corps may consist of corps headquarters, six complete divisions, and special corps troops, including one pioneer regiment of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, one anti-aircraft machine gun battalion, one anti-aircraft artillery battalion, one trench mortar battalion, one field battalion, signal corps, one telegraph battalion, one aero wing, one regiment of engineers, one pontoon train, one corps artillery park, one remount depot, one veterinary hospital, one bakery company, one supply train, one troop transport train. In addition, one artillery brigade, one sanitary train, and one corps engineer park may be formed from detachments from the divisional organizations. Its approximate strength is 185,000 officers and men.

Army Organization—There are three principal fighting arms of the service—infantry, field artillery and cavalry. The infantry is organized in regiments of ten companies, brigades of two regiments each, and divisions of two brigades each. The divisions of the United States Regular Army are numbered 1-25; those of the National Guard, 26-75, and those of the National Army, 76-000. The fighting forces are served by the staff, whose principal divisions are quartermaster corps, ordnance, medical corps, signal corps, engineer corps. The general staff, controlling and directing the whole establishment, under the President and Secretary of War, has a war college and an intelligence bureau.

Articles of War—Rules enacted by Congress for military discipline and punishment in the army, corresponding to the annual mutiny act in Great Britain. The latest form of the Articles of War will be found in the Army Appropriation Act of 1916. (See 1917 Almanac.)

Artillery—This war differs from previous wars, in increase in the use of artillery, due to the manufacturing resources of the countries at war, which enable them to produce great numbers of guns and great quantities of ammunition. A gun cannot be accurately aimed at an object the exact location of which is unknown. The airplane is able to bring back or to signal back this information sometimes by wireless, so that the artillery may now be used with great effect. The size of the guns and the force of the explosive shells fired from them have been largely increased. Field artillery is the artillery which accompanies the army in the field, as distinguished from the coast artillery, which is permanently mounted in emplacements in the coast forts. Field artillery is divided into light, horse, heavy, and mountain artillery. The light artillery is armed with three-inch guns, and the majority of the men are not mounted, while the horse artillery usually accompanies cavalry and the entire personnel is mounted. The heavy artillery is armed

with guns above three-inch calibre, including six-inch guns and howitzers. Mountain artillery is carried usually on pack mules, and is for use in difficult and mountainous country.

The coast artillery is for defensive use. Nearly all of the guns are fixed in forts, though it is planned to make some of them mobile for removal to unfortified harbors and beaches. The modern scheme for defense of our coast begins with the report of the Endicott board in 1886. There are three principal districts, the North Atlantic, running from Maine to Sandy Hook, N. J.; the South Atlantic, from the Delaware River to Texas; the Pacific Coast, from San Diego up to Puget Sound. There are forts also in the Philippines, in Hawaii, and at Panama. Under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, for the reorganization of the army this branch of the service called for over 30,000 men.

Aviation—A vast new arm of military service which has undergone a most remarkable development during the present war. The combined British and French air squadrons, it was recently stated, have been increased since the war began from 1,700 to more than 20,000 machines, with a personnel of 200,000 men. England did not possess more than 200 qualified aviators at the outbreak of hostilities. Aircraft in use include airplanes, the German Zeppelins, other dirigibles, and the observation kite balloons. The Allies at the beginning were surprised to see sausage-shaped bags anchored behind the German lines at altitudes reaching up to 5,000 feet. These were in position to report upon troop movements of the enemy and to guide the artillery. But the main line of development has been in the manufacture and use of airplanes. These are monoplanes, biplanes, and triplanes. They are of various types, sizes, and makes, designed for all kinds of uses. Principally they are for reconnaissance, for direction of artillery fire, for scouting and chasing, and for bombardment. The reconnaissance machines often carry cameras, and from them detailed photographs of ground to be attacked are made and returned to headquarters. They afterward direct the fire of the guns. The scout plane precedes and feels the way for other planes. The chaser is to pursue the enemy and to protect aerial movements. The planes for bombardment of enemy positions or troop masses carry bombs. All war planes are armed, the principal reliance being upon machine guns, with which to wound and precipitate enemy machines to the earth. Some of the chasers are built to fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour. One has risen to a height of 15,000 feet in seven and one-half minutes. In battles on the west front, as at Messines Ridge, there have been first, near the earth, a squadron of fighting planes, armed with guns for attacking troops in the trenches, transports, etc.; at a height of 3,000 to 5,000 feet a division of machines for dropping bombs into the enemy lines; and above, at a height of 15,000 or 20,000 feet, fast one-man machines for engaging planes sent out by the enemy to attack the bombers from overhead.

Barbed-wire Entanglements—Made of wire with protruding points, run back and forth over ground to be defended. The wire is sometimes electrified.

Barrage—A new word in the military vocabulary—specifically, the act of barring by artillery fire. By exact measurements a line of guns is brought to bear upon a certain terrain. The fire creates a complete screen of projectiles. Behind it a body of troops is safe; through it no enemy can advance. By moving the barrage line forward ("creeping" barrage) a detachment can advance with a minimum of casualties. It is controlled by observers at the front who find ranges and direct artillery fire by telephone or wireless, and it demolishes, in front of the attacking force, wire entanglements, trenches, and "pill boxes."

Base Hospitals—Receive the wounded from the front, treat their wounds, and then pass them on to permanent hospitals in the rear. Shortly after the beginning of the war in Europe the American Red Cross proceeded to organize base hospital units in connection with medical centres. Each of these base hospitals has a staff of twenty-two physicians, two dentists, sixty-five Red Cross nurses and 150 enlisted men of the Army Medical Corps. It costs on an average $75,000 to equip a base hospital with beds, blankets, sterilizers, operating tables, tents, dental outfits, automobiles, and kitchens.

Battalion—An organization of two, or more, generally four, companies in the infantry, engineers, and signal corps, and of two or more batteries in the field artillery. Two or more coast artillery companies are usually organized into provisional battalions for other than coast artillery formations. The total strength of a complete infantry battalion in the United States service is twenty-six officers and 1,000 men; of a machine-gun battalion of three companies twenty officers and 550 men, and of four companies, twenty-six officers and 728 men; of a battalion of light artillery, seventeen officers and 579 men; of heavy field artillery, twelve officers and 456 men; of a field signal battalion, fourteen officers and 248 men; and of an engineer battalion, twenty officers and 753 men. A trench mortar battalion has seventeen officers and 747 men. In the present war the importance of the battalion has been greatly increased.

Battery—Smallest administrative and tactical unit in the field artillery. A three-inch gun battery (light artillery) has five officers and 193 men; a heavy field artillery (six-inch) has five officers and 228 men. The term "battery" includes both the personnel and materiél. It is also used to designate a coast artillery emplacement, the guns mounted therein, and the materiél and supplies necessary for their service. Two batteries of heavy field artillery and three batteries of light usually make up a battalion, under command of a major.

Belgrade—Capital of Serbia, commands the Danube River at the Austro-Serbian frontier. It was shelled by the Austrians July 29, 1914. December 1 the Serbians evacuated the city. The Austrians entered on December 2, being forced to conduct the bombardment from across the Danube, and reduce the city to ruins. The rally of the Serbians on December 5 enabled them to reoccupy Belgrade, December 13, 1914. The next fall of Belgrade took place on October 9, 1915.

Bessarabia (anciently Wallachia)—This former province of Russia, which joined Roumania, in 1918, after the Peace of Bucharest, has 17,143 square miles, and 1,500,000 inhabitants. It fronts on the Black Sea, and is bounded south by the River Danube, and west by the River Pruth. It is a flat, fertile, grain country. In 1812 Turkey separated Bessarabia from Moldavia and gave the former to Russia. After the Crimean War Bessarabia and Moldavia were reunited; and in 1859, Moldavia and modern Wallachia united to form the Kingdom of Roumania. Bessarabia was got by Russia again in 1878, after her war with Turkey. The Bessarabians are mostly Roumanians.

"Boche'"—A term commonly used by the French soldiers to designate the Germans. The origin is disputed. It was used before the war as the equivalent of German. It was so used by the Paris printers to designate their German assistants. The term ce boche was used, before the Franco-Prussian war at least, as equivalent to "that chump," and tete de boche is given by French dictionaries of slang as equivalent to "wooden-pate" or "blockhead." Some French scholars derive the present use of boche from caboche, a French word meaning head.

Bohemia—A division of Austria with an area of 20,065 square miles and a population (1910) of 6,769,548, of whom the overwhelming majority is Czech. Bohemia was formerly an independent kingdom, which passed to the Hapsburgs in 1526; its independent political organization was suppressed in 1620.

Bolsheviki—Meaning "belonging to the majority;" originally the left or radical wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Party. In 1905, at the time when the split in the party occurred, the radicals, led by Nikolai Lenine, were in the majority, or Bolshinstvo, and hence called themselves Maximalists or Bolsheviki, meaning the majority faction. The moderates, similarly, are called Minimalists or Mensheviki.

Bosnia-Herzegovina—The two southernmost provinces of Austria-Hungary, in the northwest part of the Balkan Peninsula. Originally part of the Turkish Empire, they were placed under Austria by the Congress of Berlin, and in 1908 were definitely annexed by Austria, contrary to the agreement made at that congress. Together they cover about 19,700 square miles, with a population of 2,000,000. The great majority of the inhabitants are Slav and pro-Serbian. This resulted in numerous attempts on the lives of Austrian officials, together with a more or less open state of insurrection on the part of the people, which

Austrian officials claimed was aided and abetted by Serbia. After the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, at Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, Austria-Hungary addressed to Serbia the ultimatum which brought about the war.

Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference—The first session was held Saturday, December 22, 1917. The delegates were: Germany—Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, Foreign Minister; Herr von Rosenberg, Baron von Hoek, Gen. Hoffmann and Major Brinekmann. Austria-Hungary—Count Czernin, Foreign Minister; Herr von Merey, Freiherr von Wisser, Count Collerda, Count Osaky, Field Marshal von Chisceries, Lieut. Polarny, and Major von Gluise. Bulgaria—Minister Popoff, Former Secretary Cosseff, Postmaster General Stoyanovich, Col. Gantjiff and Dr. Anastasoff. Turkey—Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Nesimy Bey, Ambassador Hakki, Under Foreign Secretary Hekmit Bey and Gen. Zekki Pasha. Russia—Joffe Kamineff, Bisenko Pokrosky, Karaghan Lubinski, Weltman Pawlowich, Admiral Altvater, Gen. Tumorri. Col. Rokki, Col. Zeplett and Capt. Lipsky. The delegates were welcomed by Prince Leopold of Bavaria. Russia put in fifteen peace requests, including evacuation of her territory by enemy troops, no indemnities: and the restoration of Belgium and indemnity through an international fund for damages. The conference then adjourned until December 25, when the Teutons put in counter proposals, including independence for Poland, Courland, Lithuania, and parts of Esthonia and Livonia, and a European commission to administer the mouth of the Danube. Nothing was said as to Belgium.

On January 2, 1918, the Executive Committee of the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates announced a rejection of the German counter proposals, with a demand that the conference be transferred from Brest-Litovsk to Stockholm. Germany and Austria then declared the Russian demands ungrantable as to Stockholm and evacuation of Russia's territories. The second session of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference opened on Thursday, January 10, 1918. The meeting was attended by Minister Trotzky, one woman, Mme. Bitbenko; a former exile, M. Joffe; M. Kameneff, M. Pokrovsky, and three Councillors. Representing the Central Powers were Dr. von Kühlmann, Count Czernin, Talaat Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, and the Bulgarian Foreign Minister. There was also a representation from Ukrainia, which, through its Rada, or Parliament, had demanded independent peace commissions, this having been agreed to by the Bolsheviki and the Central Powers. Count Czernin stated that to shift the parley to Stockholm, on neutral land, would give the Allies a chance to interfere. The Teutons complained that the Bolsheviki were using the Russian wireless to spread Socialist doctrines among the German troops.

On January 11, 1918, the conference agreed to extend to February 12 the armistice of December 14, 1917, which expired January 12, 1918. The Central Powers announced to the other delegates informal recognition of Ukrainian independence. On January 14 the conference was broken off. Meantime, since December 25, there had been economic conferences at Petrograd between commissions from both sides. On January 16, at a private conference of the delegates, an agreement was reached between the Central Powers and the Ukrainians. On January 25, before the formal conference had resumed, the Ukrainian Rada warned the Petrograd Government that unless Russia made peace with Germany within twenty-four hours the Ukraine would make a separate peace. This was not agreed to by Petrograd. Then the Brest-Litovsk conference was resumed, and on February 9 a treaty was signed between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, on the one side, and the Ukraine Rada on the other side. On March 3 peace was signed at Brest-Litovsk between the Central Powers and the Russian Bolsheviki; on March 7 the peace was signed between Germany and Finland, and negotiations were under way with Roumania. This wound up the Brest-Litovsk conference. The peace treaty between the Central Powers and Roumania was signed at Bucharest May 6.

Brigade—An infantry brigade is a tactical organization commanded by a brigadier general, and is made up of brigade headquarters, two infantry regiments, and a machine-gun battalion, with a total strength of 232 officers and 8,210 men, of which 17 officers and 202 men are noncombatants, i. e., the chaplain and the Medical Corps. A brigade of field artillery consists of brigade headquarters, two regiments of light artillery, one regiment of heavy artillery, and a trench mortar battery, with 72 guns, 12 trench mortars and the necessary transportation, supplies, etc. It has a total strength of 185 officers and 4,781 men. A cavalry brigade is composed of headquarters and three cavalry regiments, and has a strength of approximately 181 officers and 4,575 men.

Brussels—Capital of Belgium. Evacuated by the Belgian Government August 19, 1914. German forces occupied the city on August 20, levying a war tax upon the inhabitants on August 21. It became the centre of German administration for Belgium.

Bucharest—Capital of Roumania. December 6, 1916, the Germans took possession of the city.

Buffer States set up by Germany—Comparatively early in the war, and long before the actual collapse of the Russian military offensive, the Central Powers set about establishing buffer states on their eastern borders. German agents in Russian Poland promised that region independence, so the Poles declared. In the Ukraine district of Russia an Austrian bund was formed for active propagandizing. In Finland, in Courland, in Esthonia, and in Lithuania, similar movements were started. In Finland, and also in Poland, the Russians, too, were in competition with the Germans in promising independence and the establishment of buffer states. The Kerensky government, the first in Russia after the revolution, strove to keep the Ukraine region intact with Russia proper, on account of its bordering on the Black Sea. The Bolshevist government, which succeeded the pro-Ally government of Kerensky, got in competition with the Central Powers in promising independence to the Ukraine. In the end, Austrian influence in the Ukraine overcame that of the Bolsheviki, and the Ukrainians were the first to make a treaty of peace with the Germans.

A formal admission that Germany's aim was to set up buffer states on her east was made by the Foreign Secretary, von Kühlmann, who, in a statement in the Reichstag in February, 1918, regarding the Russian treaty, said: "It contains no conditions whatever which dishonor Russia, no mention of oppressive war indemnities, no forcible appropriations of Russian territory. A number of the border states have severed their connection with the Russian State in accordance with their own will, which was recognized by Russia. In regard to these States we adopt the standpoint formerly expressed by me, that under the mighty protection of the German Empire they can give themselves political form corresponding with their situation and the tendency of their kultur, while at the same time, of course, we are safeguarding our own interests."

Bulgaria—A constitutional monarchy, in the Balkans, capital, Sofia. Its area has been altered by gains and losses in the recent Balkan wars, and was estimated for 1913 at 114,017 square kilometres (approximately 45,000 square miles), while its population at that time was 4,711,917. In 1908 Bulgaria repudiated certain restrictions imposed by the Congress of Berlin and became an independent monarchy, with Prince Ferdinand as Czar. Like Serbia, Bulgaria is a link in the Berlin to Bagdad railway. On October 14, 1914, Bulgaria declared war upon Serbia and became an ally of the Central Powers.

Bulgaria sued for an armistice from the Allies, which was granted on condition that she demobilize and get out of the war; at noon, September 30, hostilities between Bulgaria and the Allies ceased.

"Cadets"—The Constitutional Democratic Party of Russia, so-called from the initial letters of the party name.

Cambrai—A town of 21,791 inhabitants (1906) in northern France, thirty-seven miles south and a little east of Lille. Old fortifications had been levelled before the outbreak of the present war, but the city possessed military importance as the converging point of four railways and numerous highways. The Germans made it a great distributing centre for the armies along the Hindenburg line and also along the Aisne. It was a link in the chain of supply stations—Laon, St. Quentin, Cambrai, Douai, Lille—in front

of which the Germans took their stand after the retreat from the Marne. It was the objective of the drive begun by Gen. Byng on November 20. 1917, and renewed in the late summer of 1918.

Camouflage—A French word for a military art that has assumed new importance in the present war as a result of the effort to conceal fortifications, ships. guns, trenches, etc., from the observation of hostile aircraft. It consists in painting objects of war so that they may blend readily into the landscape and thus be lost to view, or in concealing them by screens or false work, or even in "faking" fortifications or "Quaker" guns.

Cavalry—Soldiers organized and armed with the rifle, pistol, and sabre, mounted on horses, and trained to fight either on foot or on horseback; of great importance in past wars. The smallest administrative unit of the cavalry; four troops form a squadron, and three squadrons, with headquarters, supply and machine gun troops, form a regiment. Captains command troops; majors, squadrons; and a colonel, the regiment.

Caucasus—This region has an area of 180,703 square miles and an estimated population of 14,000,000. It is bounded on the north by Ukrainia and the Don region, on the east by the Caspian Sea, on the south by the Turkish-Persian frontiers, and on the west by the Black Sea. It comprises two geographical divisions, namely: Ciscaucasia, or the northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia, or the southern Caucasus. Ciscaucasia contains four out of the fourteen administrative divisions of the old viceregency of the Caucasus. It has an area of 96,672 square miles and an estimated population of 7,000,000, 90 per cent. of which are Turko-Tartars, Circassians and other Moslem tribes. Ciscaucasia, at the instigation of Germany and Turkey, declared, in 1918, its independence from Russia and assumed the title of the Union of the Independent State of the Mountaineers of the Caucasus. Transcaucasia contains ten out of the fourteen administrative divisions of the old viceregency of the Caucasus. It has an area of 84,131 square miles and constitutes exclusively the Russian Georgia and Armenia. Of its estimated population of 7,000,000 about 3,000,000 are Georgians; 2,000,000 are Armenians, exclusive of the 350,000 refugees from Turkish Armenia, and the rest are Turko-Tartars, Russians, Jews, etc. Transcaucasia is bounded on the north by Ciscaucasia; on the east by the Caspian; on the south by the Turkish-Persian frontiers, and on the west by the Black Sea.

Cavell, Edith, Execution of—Occurred at 2 A. M. of October 13, 1915, in pursuance of sentence passed by the German military court at Brussels, the charge against her being that she had assisted English and Belgian young men, who had come under her care as nurse, to cross the frontier into Holland.

Cettinje—Capital of Montenegro, fell before the Austrian armies November 13, 1915.

Company—Smallest administrative unit in the infantry, engineers, signal corps, and coast artillery. The quartermaster corps and medical corps also have special units designated as companies, such as truck companies, field hospital companies etc. A company is the proper command of a captain, and its strength in the different arms of the service varies from 250 in an infantry rifle company to seventy-five in the signal corps. In the infantry and coast artillery, four companies, with battalion headquarters, make a battalion; in the engineers, signal corps, quartermaster corps, and medical department, companies are organized into battalions when necessary, such number of companies being used as will most efficiently combine for the special work for which the troops are intended.

Congress of Berlin—Met under the presidency of Bismarck at Berlin in 1878 to settle questions which had arisen out of the Russian defeat of the Turks in the war of 1877-78. It had been the desire of Russia to erect a strong Slav State, Bulgaria, out of land taken from Turkey, leaving the latter little in Europe except Constantinople. England opposed, from fear of Russian control at Constantinople, and Austria, desiring Balkan land and fearing a strong Russia, added her protest. Bismarck mediated. Russian plans for Bulgaria were checkmated, and Austria secured control of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Much of the land intended for Bulgaria was given back to Turkey. This contributed to break up the old Russo-German friendship and later led to the Franco-Russian alliance.

Contraband—Goods of warlike use, neutral trade in which, with the enemy, may be intercepted by the belligerent either on the high seas or in enemy's waters and suitably penalized. It is, or at least used to be, of two sorts—(1) absolute contraband, which comprises generally speaking, articles of predominantly warlike use, such as munitions; and (2) conditional contraband, which includes articles of double use, like foodstuffs. The carriage of the former to the enemy country is attended by the risk of confiscation both of cargo and vessel; that of the latter, only when it is shown to be destined for the enemy forces or Government. The difficulty of distinguishing between the civil population of the belligerents in the present war and their armed forces has rendered the distinction between the two kinds of contraband precarious; and the science of chemistry has worked to the same end. Raw cotton, which the Declaration of London listed in 1909 with articles never contraband, now furnishes the basis of the highest explosives, and has, in consequence, been declared absolutely contraband by Great Britain and France.

Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia—These three provinces in European Russia, declared independent states by the Central Powers early in 1918 under their treaty with Russia, lie side by side on the east shore of the Baltic Sea.

Courland, the most southerly, occupies a peninsula which juts into the southeast corner of the Baltic, with Libau as its chief port, and has the Gulf of Riga on its east. Above Courland is Livonia, lying between the Gulf of Riga and the province of Petrograd. Riga is its seaport and capital. Esthonia is north of Livonia, and is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Finland, which is an arm of the Baltic. Its capital Reval, lies on the gulf. Courland had, in 1915, an area of 10,435 square miles—slightly larger than Maryland—and a population of 812,000. It was once a part of Poland. The Dvina is the chief river. Formerly much flax was grown, great quantities of amber were gathered on the coast. There are large exports of corn, lint, hemp, oils, and lumber. Iron is mined. The country is level, with many lakes and marshes. The upper classes are mainly of German descent; the peasantry, Letts. The name Courland, or Kurland, comes from the Kur, who were Letts.

Livonia (formerly Riga), in 1915, had an area of 17,574 square miles—larger than Massachusetts and New Hampshire together—and a population of 1,778,000. It is 250 miles long, north and south, and 150 miles wide, east and west. There are many lakes and forests. One of the lakes, Virty, or Virts Yerve (now called Wrzjarv), is twenty-three miles by nine miles. Livonia, a century ago, was the "corn granary of Europe." Cereals, potatoes, flax, and dairying are now the chief industries. The upper classes are mostly Germans; the lower, Letts and Esthonians. The country was Polish, then Swedish, then Russian. The Germans got in there in the thirteenth century.

Esthonia (formerly Reval) had, in 1915, an area of 7,605 square miles—somewhat larger than New Jersey—and a population of 512,000. It is a flat land, humid; much sand, and marsh, and pine woods; corn, cattle, and fish are important products. The upper classes are German; the lower, Finns and Esthonians. The capital, Reval, is a bathing resort, and was called by the Russians, Kolyvan in the middle ages. The Esthonians called it Tallin.

Cuxhaven—The fortified port of Hamburg, situated at the mouth of the Elbe, directly opposite the west end of the Kiel Canal, and used in the present war as a German naval base.

Czecho-Slovak National Unity Movement—Preceding the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities, held at Rome, April 8-10, 1918, a home-rule declaration was made in the Austrian Parliament on May 30, 1917, in the name of the Czechs of Bohemia, and by the Poles, Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo Slavs. The Slav leaders were imprisoned, and released in July, 1917, by the young Emperor, Charles. Their leader, Dr. Kramar, was received by a cheering throng on his return to Prague. At that city, January 6, 1918, was held a Constituent Assembly of all Czech Deputies in the Austrian Parliament, at which a resolution

was adopted demanding Bohemian independence. In February the various Czech Socialist groups in Bohemia united. On April 2, 1918, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, Count Czernin, spoke in Parliament, denouncing the Czech leaders as "high traitors" and "Masaryks." The second appellation was denied by the Czecho-Slovaks at a national Bohemian convention at Prague, April 13, 1918, attended by 6,000 delegates. Then Czernin resigned as Premier, the Reichsrat, or Parliament, was adjourned, and the Emperor threatened Bohemia with partition. On May 1, 1918, Czech demonstrations were held all over Bohemia.

Following the Roman Congress, the Czechs of Bohemia held a similar gathering at Prague, May 16, 1918. The Slovenes sent one hundred delegates, as did the Croatians, Serbians, Bosnians, Italians, Bukovinians, Roumanians of Transylvania, Slovaks of Hungary, and Poles from Galicia, Silesia, and Posen. On May 17 the assembly adopted a resolution calling for "world democracy, a real and sovereign national people's government and a universal League of Nations, endowed with the necessary authority." The Austrian Government on May 19, 1918, suppressed the newspaper Narodni Listy, many arrests were made on treason charges, and Dr. Kramar was expelled.

Destroyers—Large torpedo craft of from 350 to 1,100 tons displacement. They have greater freeboard and higher speed than the torpedo boats, which they were devised to destroy. In the present war they have proved to be one of the best means for fighting submarines.

Division—The infantry division is complete in itself, having infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, signal and quartermaster corps troops, medical and sanitary troops, and all necessary supplies, material, and transportation, with the headquarters personnel, enabling it to act independently of any other organization. It is the command of a major general. The infantry division of the United States army is now composed of division headquarters, two infantry brigades, each of two regiments of infantry and one machine gun battalion, one field artillery brigade (having two regiments of light and one of heavy field artillery and one trench mortar battery), one divisional machine gun battalion, one regiment of engineers, one field signal battalion, headquarters train, and military police, and engineer, ammunition, supply, and sanitary trains. The division has a total strength of 887 officers and 26,265 enlisted men. The cavalry division at the beginning of the present war included headquarters and three brigades of cavalry, with horse artillery, mounted engineers, train, etc., and its total strength was 711 officers and 17,537 men. This organization will, in all probability, be somewhat changed to meet present conditions.

Essen—Industrial town in the midst of iron and coal fields in the Rhineland in Prussia. It is situated at a point some twenty-seven miles from Dusseldorf. It is the seat of the Krupp iron and steel works, the largest in Europe.

Embargo—Formerly defined as consisting in the detention of ships and goods within the port of the state resorting to it. It was ordinarily a measure of reprisal and might be either (1) pacific, when the detention was confined to the states' own vessels; or (2) hostile, when it was extended to the goods and ships of another state.

Finland—The restoration of autonomy to Finland was one of the first acts of the Russian revolution, and put once more in force the Constitution of the old Grand Duchy, granted to the Finns in 1863 by Czar Alexander II. of Russia, and which had confirmed the rights and privileges given to the Grand Duchy by Czar Alexander I. after he formed the duchy out of the Swedish province of Finland (wrested from Sweden in 1809), and out of the province of Vyborg, conquered by Peter the Great. Czar Nicholas II. suspended the Constitution of Finland in 1899, and began a Russification of the province. In 1905 there was an upheaval in Finland, and Solnien, the Procurator General, was assassinated. The Finns agreed to pay $2,000,000 a year to Russia, in return for the stopping of recruiting and the making of judges irremovable. In 1910 there was trouble due to laws set up by Russia.

Finland contained, in 1916, an area of 144,000 square miles, somewhat smaller than that of Montana, and a population of 3,000,000. The Finns call their country Suomi, the "land of lakes." Helsingfors, the capital, a seaport on the Gulf of Finland, has 93,000 population and a large university, removed from the city of Abo in 1827. The latter city was the capital until 1819. It is near the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. Finland joins Sweden on the east, and Norway projects above it. Finland is 700 miles long, from 112 to 370 miles wide, and includes a large part of Russian Lapland. It is a fertile agricultural (284,000 farms) and pastoral (1,400,000 horses and cattle) country, with immense forests, a large merchant marine, and mineral deposits in the north. The Finns belong to the Uralto-Altaic stock, and speak a language like that of the Lapps, though the two races do not mix. They date back to the Scythians. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries the Finns, up to that time pagans, were conquered by the Swedes. In 1721 that part of southern Finland, on the Gulf of Finland, was got by treaty by Peter the Great of Russia, and in 1808-9 most of Finland was taken by Czar Alexander I. of Russia, including the southern portion. Under Russian control, Finland became a Grand Duchy, under a Governor General, residing at Helingsfors, but until recent years, preserving its old constitution. The Governor General was the head of the Imperial Senate of Finland, composed of four classes—nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants. The country was divided into eight laons, or provinces. In 1911 the population consisted of 2,571,000 Finns, 339,000 Swedes, 7,000 Russians, 1,800 Germans, and 1,600 Lapps. Nearly all the people are Lutherans. In 1907, when the old constitution was restored, having been suspended for several years, Finland adopted universal suffrage, including both sexes. The whole country was included, for military purposes only, in the Petrograd army district, the Russian capital lying just across the Gulf from Helsingfors.

Finnish Republic—The Russian Grand Duchy of Finland was proclaimed, March 21, 1917, by the Revolutionary Russian Provisional Government, to be a free and independent state, in a Russian federation. The manifesto revoked the laws contrary to the old constitution, freed all Finns who had been imprisoned or exiled for religious or political offenses, and promised the establishment of a Diet, or local legislature, and independent government. Under the Finnish Constitution government authority was vested in the Emperor of Russia, who was also Grand Duke of Finland. No bill passed by the Diet could become a law without the confirmation of the Emperor-Grand Duke, as the monarchy no longer existed, the question now was who was to inherit authority in Finland. The leaders argued that the grand ducal prerogatives had automatically passed to the Finnish Senate, i. e., Cabinet of Ministers. The Provisional Government held that the rights formerly vested in the Grand Duke of Finland now belonged to itself, and that the future relations between the two countries were to be determined not by a one-sided act of the Finnish Diet but by a mutual agreement, whose terms could be fixed only by the All-Russian Constituent Assembly. The Diet opened on April 4, 1917, the date fixed by the Provisional Government in a special edict. Although it had a Socialist—that is, a separatist—majority, it refrained for some time from challenging the Russian Government, and reluctantly submitted to its authority.

Finally the Diet passed, July 19, 1917, a bill giving Finland a government independent from that of Russia. The Russian Provisional Government, August 3, 1917, ordered the dissolution of the Finnish Diet and the summoning of a new one on November 1, 1917. It had been in session several days when the Kerensky Government in Russia was overthrown by Lenine and the Bolsheviki, who, through the Government of the Soviets, declared the right of the Russian peoples to secede, without waiting for the decision of the Constituent Assembly. A manifesto issued by the Peoples' Commissaries, the Bolshevist Ministers, on November 23, confirmed the right to freedom and self-determination on the part of the various nationalities in Russia, and stated that "this right of the Russian peoples to their self-determination is to be extended even as far as separation and the forming of independent states."

Finland, accordingly, on December 5, 1917, declared its own independence. On December 9 the President of the Finnish Senate issued a proclamation that the Finnish Diet had assumed sovereign power and had appointed the Senate as the supreme executive authority; that the President of the Senate had submitted

to the Diet a bill instituting Finland an independent republic, and that no legal Russian authority existed in Finland. The declaration of independence was recognized by Sweden, France, Norway, Denmark, and Germany, in the order named, and on January 9, 1918, the Russian Provisional Government, through the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets, unanimously recognized Finland as free and independent. Then followed Socialist strike riots and civil war. The "Red Guards" (Bolsheviki) set up a government at Viborg, and the "White Guards" (pro-German) set up a rival government at Vasa. On March 7, 1918, Germany signed a peace treaty with Finland, having invaded the country and occupied the Aland Islands. After the treaty, the Germans took part in the civil war, occupying Helsingfors on April 13, and Viborg on April 30.

France—The present French Republic was proclaimed on September 4, 1870. She was the friend and ally of the United States in the struggle for independence, and in her own great revolution gave Europe the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The first French Republic was established in 1792, but it was unable to maintain itself against the reactionary forces of the age. At the beginning of the war the Germans seized the territory of northeastern France, in which are located 90 per cent. of her coal and iron, and her most productive industries. France has an area of 207,129 square miles, with a population in 1911 of 39,607,509. The capital, Paris, had 2,888,110. The Government consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected by the people, and a President chosen for seven years by the Houses sitting jointly. M. Poincare has been President since 1913.

Fryatt, Capt., Execution of—June 23, 1916, the British steamship Brussels, Capt. Fryatt, was captured by German warships. On July 27 he was condemned to death by a German court-martial at Bruges, and shot the same day, for having attempted on March 20, 1915, to ram the German submarine U 33.

Freedom of the Seas—Doctrine first propounded by Grotius in his Mare Liberum, "The air, running water, the sea—are common to all." Selden answered with his Mare Clausum, which defended the pretensions of England over the waters surrounding the British Isles. The issue between Grotius and Selden may be regarded as settled by the present doctrine regarding the marine league, i. e., that the jurisdiction of a state extends three miles beyond the coast line, and no further. In the eighteenth century continental antagonism to British sea power produced the doctrine that "free ships make free goods." This was backed by the armed neutralities of 1780 and 1800, and was finally incorporated, in great part, into international law by the Declaration of Paris, 1856, which also abolished privateering. Meantime a third meaning had come to be fastened to "freedom of the seas," the idea that private property should be immune from capture on the high seas in war time unless it was contraband or intended for a blockaded port. Of this notion the United States has always been the champion.

Galicia—Acquired by Austria in the eighteenth century at the partition of Poland by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. It is the largest of the Austrian Crown lands; the population (8,022,126) is about evenly divided between Poles (west) and Ruthenes (east); it was the region of the first Russian drive into Austria, which, beginning September 1, 1914, captured Lemberg on September 5, and swept across Galicia to the edge of the Hungarian plains. The Russians were almost completely expelled from the district by Mackensen's advance in May-June, 1915, and the Austro-German invasion of Russia which followed. The Russians returned to the invasion of Galicia under Brussiloff in 1916, penetrating as far as Halicz, where they were halted by internal affairs in Russia. A third drive in Galicia was begun in July, 1917, and rapid gains were made July 11-July 20; but this campaign was ended by the revolution.

Gallipoli—A narrow peninsula north of the Dardanelles and the strategic key thereto. After the failure, with heavy losses, of a naval demonstration, Allied forces were landed in April, 1915, in an attempt to force the straits. The landing was accomplished only at heavy cost. On April 28, the Allied troops commenced to advance. On May 11 they were able to begin siege operations against the intrenched Turco-German forces, but these failed of success, as did a flanking attack at Suvla Bay in August. The campaign was abandoned in January, 1916.

Gas Warfare—During the engagement near Ypres, April 22, 1915, the German army introduced poisonous or asphyxiating gases. These gases were generated in bombs, grenades, and other apparatus, and allowed to drift with suitable winds into the allied trenches. A week earlier, says Gen. French, the Germans had falsely announced that the British were using asphyxiating gases as a weapon of war. Later, the use of gas in explosive shells became general.

German Colonies—Germany's colonial possessions, before the war, had an area of more than 1,000,000 square miles. She had Kamerun, in West Africa, with an area of 191,000 square miles and a population of 4,500,000; German East Africa, 400,000 square miles and a population of 6,850,000, and German Southwest Africa, 320,000 square miles, and a population of 200,000. In 1904, Germany's expenditures on her colonies amounted to $31,000,000, while her trade with them reached a third of this sum.

German Empire—It is composed of twenty-five states and the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine). The capital is Berlin. The area is 208,825.2 square miles; population at the outbreak of the war, 67,816,000. The separate states have a measure of local self-government. William II. ascended the throne June 15, 1888.

Helgoland—A small island one-fifth of a square mile in area with a population of 2,307 (1906). It belonged to England up to 1890, when it was ceded to Germany in exchange for territories in Africa. The German Government has fortified it and made it a very important feature in the defense of the coasts. The harbors are not of sufficient size to admit battleships, but it makes a station for small cruisers and torpedo craft. An important naval engagement was fought near it in August, 1914. It commands the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

"Hindenburg Line"—German preparation for a renewal of the Somme battle in 1917 was a "strategic retreat" to the "Hindenburg line," assumed to have been through Laon, La Fere, St. Quentin, Cambrai, and Lille, joining the old line at Vimy Ridge north of Arras. The retreat on a front extending from Arras to the Aisne was carried out in March, 1917. The Allied pursuit overtook the retreat. La Fere was rendered useless by French successes. St. Quentin was eliminated from the line in April, 1917. On March 21, 1918, when the Germans renewed their offensive, the Hindenburg line, beginning at the north at Nieuport, went south through Lens, Croiselles, Bullecourt, Hermes, Epehy, Bellenglise, Essigny, and St. Quentin, La Fere, Anizy, and Craonne, to Rheims. The Allied armies, including American brigades, under Gen. Foch, began a counter movement in June, 1918 (at which time the Germans had swept west to Arras, Beaumont, Corbie, Hangard, Braches, Montdidier, Cambronn, Bailly, Courtil, Soissons, Troenes, Vaux, Chateau-Thierry, Dormans, Chatillon, and Thillois, to Rheims), and by September 22 the Soissons-Rheims salient had been wiped out, and from La Fere, through Laon, to Rheims, the Germans were gradually being pushed toward, and then across, the southern remnants of the Hindenburg line.

Infantry—Soldiers trained and organized to fight on foot. It is the most important of the three arms, and constitutes the bulk of our own and the military forces of other countries. The National Defense Act of 1916 provided for sixty-four regiments of infantry in the Regular Army of the United States. Since that act was passed, the act of May 18, 1917, authorized the President to increase the personnel of the army, but the number of regiments in the regular establishment cannot be changed. An infantry regiment, according to the new Tables of Organization, has a strength of 103 officers and 3,652 enlisted men.

Italia Irredenta—Means unredeemed Italy. After 1861, when the present kingdom was established, the Papal States, Venetia, the district around Trieste, and the district around Trent, were still—although inhabited mainly or in part by Italians—not parts of the kingdom. Venetia and the Papal States were annexed in 1866 and 1870. This process of winning Italy from foreign control came to be called redeeming

Italy, and after 1870 the term "Italia irredenta" was applied to Trieste and the Trentino, these being territories still "unredeemed."

Italy—A constitutional and parliamentary monarchy; area of 110,688 square miles; population in 1915, 36,120,118. Rome is the capital. The reigning King, Victor Emmanuel III., came to the throne on July 29, 1900. The Queen is Elena, a princess of Montenegro. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war against Austria; on August 20, 1915, against Turkey; on August 27, 1916, against Germany; and on October 19, 1915, against Bulgaria. Prior to the war Italy, Germany, and Austria composed the Triple Alliance, which had been in existence since 1882, as a counter balance to the Triple Entente (England, France and Russia), which began in 1893 with an alliance between Russia and France. England joined France in 1904, and joined Russia in 1907.

Japanese-American Agreement—On November 2, 1917, Viscount Ishii for Japan and Secretary Lansing for the United States exchanged notes on their policy regarding China. In a statement Secretary Lansing spoke of the attitude of constraint and doubt fostered by a campaign of falsehood adroitly and secretly carried out by the Germans, and declared that through the frankness and cordiality of the Japanese commissioners this propaganda of years had been undone in a few days. The main points of the agreement were as follows: "The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and consequently the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous. The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired, and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government that, while geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations. * * * Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China, or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunities in the commerce and industries of China." The Chinese Government issued a statement that it could not be bound by agreements concerning it entered into by other powers.

Junker—A member of a noble Prussian family, who belongs to the landed aristocracy, and, as a rule, adopts the profession of arms and enters the officer corps. Since 1862, when, under the leadership of Bismarck, the aristocratic party came into political power, the term has been applied to those who desire to preserve intact the social, military, and political privileges belonging traditionally to the "well-born."

Jugoslav Congress of Oppressed Nationalities—This was held at Rome, April 8-10, 1918. Senator Ruffini presided. There were delegates present from Italy, Poland, Roumania, and from committees of the Czechs and Jugoslavs (southern Slavs). The Czecho-Slovak National Committee was represented (in the absence of Professor Masaryk in Russia) by Dr. Benes and the aviator, Col. Stefanik; the Jugoslav Committee, by its President, Dr. Trumbic, the Dalmatian sculptor, Mr. Mestrovic, the Bosnian ex-Deputy, Mr. Stojanovic, and others; the Poles by the Galician Deputy, Mr. Zamorski, and by Messrs. Seyda, Skirmunt, Loret, and others; the Roumanians by the Senators Draghicescu and Mironescu, the Deputy Lupu and the Transylvanians, Mandrescu and De Luca. The Serbian Skupstchina sent a deputation of twelve deputies and a delegation of officers from the Jugoslav Division at Salonica. Among the foreign visitors invited to the congress were M. Franklin-Bouillon, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber, the ex-Minister, M. Albert Thomas, M. Fournol, M. Pierre de Quirielle, Mr. H. W. Steed, Mr. Seton-Watson, and Mr. Nelson Gay. The congress unanimously adopted the general resolutions agreed upon between the various nationalities and the special Italo-Jugoslav Convention concluded between Messrs. Torre and Trumbic, in which they declared for separate national independence. The United States announced sympathy with and interest in the congress.

Kiaochow—In 1897 the German fleet seized the land on both sides of Kiaochow Bay, China, to secure reparation for the murder of two German missionaries. It was afterwards arranged that the bay and the land adjacent should be leased to Germany for ninety-nine years; area about 117 square miles. The port is Tsingtau, fortified by Germany; was besieged by Japan and taken November 10, 1914.

Kieff, or Kiev—An ancient fortified city on the right bank of the Dnieper, 670 miles south of Petrograd, and 290 miles north of Odessa, which latter city is near the mouth of the Dnieper, on an inlet of the Black Sea. Kieff (population, 1915, 329,000) was the cradle of Christianity in Russia. It is the seat of the University of St. Vladimir, and when the Russian monarchy was founded, in the second half of the ninth century, Kieff became the capital, and so continued until the division of the empire, in the middle of the eleventh century. Long afterwards it remained the chief centre of power of Russia. It is a centre of the beet sugar, and fruit preserving industries. In recent times it has been the scene of many outbreaks against the Jews.

"Kultur"—Has been defined as indicating the whole mass of customs, conventions, usages, laws, institutions, and language from which the Prussian people derives its outlook, and in which it expresses the dominant characteristic differences distinguishing it from other peoples. A Kulturmensch (culture-man) is not primarily a distinctive individual, but the exponent of self-conscious national tendencies under the definition above.

Lafayette Escadrille—A body of young American aviators who, in memory of Lafayette's services to the United States during our War for Independence, volunteered to aid France. Before we had yet declared hostilities upon Germany it was stated that they had brought down thirty enemy aircraft. The pilots use Nieuport machines. They were the first to raise the Stars and Stripes on the western front in April, 1917, upon receiving news of our entry into the war.

Lithuanian Republic—In January, 1918, a Congress of Lithuanians, at Vilna, declared for a Lithuanian Republic, reaffirming the independence declaration made there first in 1905, and again in October, 1917. On March 13-14, 1918, Lithuanians in convention at New York proclaimed an Independent Lithuanian Republic. A republic was recognized by Germany, March 23, 1918, and the Kaiser, on May 12, 1918, issued a proclamation to that effect. This was followed by the organization of a provisional Lithuanian Government. The Independent Lithuanian Republic comprises more than old Samogitia, which was on the Baltic border. Lithuania was overswept in 1915 by the Germans, who refused to give it up when they made their treaties of peace with Russia and Ukrainia. Lithuania has an area of 132,000 square miles, being 10,000 square miles greater in extent than New Mexico. It includes the provinces of Kovno, Vilna, Suvalk, bordering on Prussia; a part of Russian Poland, and parts of Grodno, Moghilev, Minsk and Vitebsk, and has an estimated population of 7,000,000. For forty years before the present war, the Russian Government had a ban on the Lithuanian language in public places, including courts, railroad stations, schools and churches. The dissemination of Lithuanian books, pamphlets, papers and periodicals was forbidden. Now and then, printed matter in the Lithuanian language was stocked in the market places in Vilna, the capital, and burned. In 1897, the German Emperor began the same course, but abandoned it on May 7, 1904, after which the language spread to most of the Lithuanian schools of all grades.

According to some historians, among them Dr. John Szlupas, a member of the Lithuanian Society of Science, now an American citizen, of Scranton, Pa., that race was divided in the tenth century into three main branches, the first of which, the Borussians, or Prussians, gave the name to Prussia. The second branch, the Letts, went north, settling on the Baltic, in the region afterwards known as Livonia. Later they were subjugated by the Germans. The third branch, the Lithuanian proper, joined with the Samogitians in forming an independent state and were almost continuously at war with the Slavs around them, particularly to the north and east. Mendowe, the first Christian King of Lithuania, was assassinated in 1263. On February 14, 1386, Jogiello, King of Lithuania, was crowned King of Poland, having married

the Queen of that country, Yadviga. At that time, Lithuania, extended from the Danube to the Black Sea and thence to the Sea of Azov. In 1569, Lithuania ceased to be a grand principality and was incorporated with the Kingdom of Poland. The area of Lithuania at the time of the partition of Poland was approximately 100,000 square miles. The country is level and for centuries has been fitted for grazing and has abounded in timber. The Lithuanians, the Letts, and the Prussians, form a separate division of the Aryan, or Indo-European stock. Middle Age Lithuania took in Little Russia and extended from the cities of Orel, Kursk, Kharkov, Poltava, and Ekaterinoslav on the east, to Odessa on the Black Sea, and, was bounded on the west by Bessarabia, Galicia, Poland, and Courland. Dr. Szlupas says that the Lithuanians are descendants of the race known in the Bible as Hittites. They are fair in complexion, tall and sturdy, and have never been inclined to segregate into large communities.

Lusitania—About 2 P. M., on May 7, 1915, the Cunard liner Lusitania, on a voyage from New York, with 1,918 persons on board, was sunk without notice by the German submarine U 39, ten miles off Old Head of Kinsale. The vessel went down twenty-one minutes after the attack, with loss of 1,154 lives, including men, women, and children, of whom 114 were Americans. The Berlin Government at first asserted that the Lusitania was armed. The essence of the Lusitania case was stated by our Government in its note of June 9, as follows: "Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare."

There were three American notes to Germany upon the Lusitania sinking. In the first, May 13, 1915, occurs the expression, "The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act." and the contention is advanced that it is impossible to conduct submarine warfare against commerce conformably with international law. In the second, June 9, occurs the statement that "the Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity." In the third, July 21, it is asserted that "the events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct * * * submarine operations * * * within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare." This note closes with the statement that "the repetition" of certain acts "must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

On May 1, 1915, the day on which the Lusitania sailed on her last voyage, various New York morning papers contained the following advertisement: Notice—Travellers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters; and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.—Imperial German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915. In its first Lusitania note (May 13, 1915) the United States State Department referred to "the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers," and it continued, "no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act."

Luxemburg—A state lying between France, Belgium, and Germany, which, in 1814, was formed into a grand duchy under the King of the Netherlands and in 1867 was made independent and like Belgium neutralized by a conference of the powers. When, in 1914, Germany demanded free passage through Belgium for her armies she made the same demand upon Luxemburg; the verbal protest of the Grand Duchess was in vain, for the duchy possessed no means of defense.

Machine Gun Company—A machine gun company in the United States Army has six officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters (three officers and twenty-one men), three platoons (each with one officer and forty-six men), and a train (thirteen men). Its armament is twelve machine guns of heavy type and four spare guns. The present war has seen a great increase in the number and use of machine guns, in trench fighting, armored motor cars, aircraft, etc,. and a multiplication of types, including light guns portable by one man (the Lewis gun).

Marine Corps—An independent branch of the military service of the United States, used in garrisoning navy yards and naval stations at home and in performing many duties beyond the seas; landing, for instance, in case of disturbance in foreign countries to protect American interests and to guard our embassies and legations. It serves generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. But the corps may be detached by order of the President for service with the Army

Marine League—The distance from shore over which, by a rule of international law, a State is entitled to exercise jurisdiction. The rule, which was originally based on the fact that a cannon shot carried three miles, is not strictly applied in the case of arms of the sea, like the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. These are regarded by the United States as a part of its territorial dominion. The jurisdiction which a State may exercise over the waters within a marine league of its shores is limited by the right of innocent passage; that is, the right of foreign vessels to pass through these waters if they conduct themselves peaceably.

Marne—A French river north and east of Paris flowing into the Seine. On September 3, 1914, the Germans crossed the Marne in their drive toward Paris. September 6 the French and British forces, under Gen. Joffre and Gen. Sir John French, drove the Teutons back across the river in a four-day battle. This area was again taken by the Germans, then reconquered early in the Fall of 1918.

Mazurian Lakes—A series of lakes in East Prussia, which was invaded by the Russians in August, 1914. The Russian advance was checked at Tannenberg, August 26-31; in January, 1915, the invasion was resumed, the Russian armies crossing the lake region while the waters were frozen; on February 4 the Russians began a retreat.

Medical Department—In the United States Army this department is composed of the Medical Corps (surgeons, etc., regularly commissioned), the Dental Corps, the Veterinary Corps, the Nurse Corps, and an enlisted force, which may be enlarged to meet the advancing needs of the service.

Metz—The City of Metz (population, 1900, was 58,424), chief community in the Lorraine district, was an important military station of the Romans. Under Frankish rule it was the capital of Austrasia. It lies at the junction of the Moselle and Seille Rivers, eighty miles northwest of Strassburg (capital of Alsace-Lorraine), and 170 miles east of Paris. The new part of the city is built on islands in an arm of the Moselle. The Cathedral of St. Stephen stands on an eminence. It was begun in the thirteenth century. When the Kingdom of the Franks went to pieces Metz fell to the Germans, and was a free imperial city from the start of the thirteenth century until 1552, when it was occupied by France, under Henry II. Metz was a French possession until October 27, 1870, when it was surrendered by Gen. Bazaine to Germany, being at that time capital of the Department of the Moselle. It was at Metz that the Emperor, Charles IV., issued the Golden Bull, in 1356. Metz was the first German city against which the First American Army, under Gen. Pershing, directed its arms, in September, 1918. For years it was considered one of the strong places of Germany, being encircled by a dozen forts. The Lorraine regions contains about 9,000 square miles; about three-fourths was French, prior to the present war; and at the time of the French Revolution it was the Province of Lorraine-et-Barrois, formed out of the old Duchy of Lorraine, the Duchy of Bar, and other districts. The name "Lorraine" is from the Latin "Lotharingia," the "Kingdom of Lothair,"

inherited by Lothair II. in 855, great-grandson of Charles the Great. The lower part of old Lorraine later became Brabant. The dukes of Lorraine had their capital at Nancy. German Lorraine and Metz were formally ceded by France to Germany in 1871.

Mines, Marine—An underwater explosive device used for the injury of shipping at sea; of two types, (1) automatic, which explodes upon contact, and may be either anchored or drifting, and (2) controlled, which can be exploded only by action at the keyboard of the control station.

Mine Sweepers—Vessels engaged in detecting and removing mines laid by the enemy. Ordinarily two small vessels patrol the mined area abreast, dragging a wire cable with an end on each vessel. The mines are caught or swept by the cable and are then destroyed.

Mustard Gas—A compound chemically known as dichlorethyl sulfide. It is called "mustard" because of its strong, pungent odor, and to the Germans it is officially known as Yellow Cross gas, as the shells are all marked with yellow crosses and bands. Although the effects are not often deadly, it is an effective agent on account of its slow and insidious method of poisoning. The odor of mustard indicates danger, but is not in itself uncomfortable until it causes the nose and throat to become irritated. If properly protected there will be no further bad effects. In extreme cases the eyes and lids become inflamed and blistered, and severe inflammation in the lungs results in bronchitis and even pneumonia. The after effects of the poisoning lay one up for several weeks, but seldom result in death. The gas lingers in dugouts for days, and has to be forced out by means of fires and fans. In this connection a captured German document states that "gas poisoning still occurred among those who took off their masks after wearing them for twelve hours."

National Army—The largest element in the army of the United States, consisting of those young men selected for national service under the acts of 1917 and 1918.

National Guard—The organized militia, or national guard, as maintained by the States for local potection in time of peace, was made subject to draft into the national service by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. On August 5, 1917, the whole national guard, 450,000 men, was drafted into Federal service and ordered to sixteen cantonments. The national guard was "federalized" by Section 76 of the National Defense Act in these words: "When Congress shall have authorized the use * * * of forces * * * in excess of those of the regular army * * * the President * * * may draft into the military service of the United States * * * any or all members of the national guard," who shall thereupon "stand discharged from the militia."

Naval Militia—An arm of the State militia recognized by the National Defense Act of 1916. At the outbreak of war with Germany this body was brought into the national service and became the national naval volunteers.

National Reserve—Subdivided into four classes of men, eligible and fitted for special duties in time of war: The fleet naval reserve, made up of those who have received naval training and whose war-duty assignment would naturally be on vessels of the fleet. Enrolment in the fleet naval reserve is for a period of four years, but in time of peace a member may be discharged upon request. In time of war a member of the fleet reserve is obligated to serve throughout the war. The naval auxillary reserve is composed of seafaring men with experience on merchant ships. These men are ordered to duty on auxiliary vessels of the navy. To be eligible as an officer in this class the applicant must have had not less than two years' experience as a watch officer on a lake or ocean-going vessel and possess the other usual qualifications. The naval coast defense reserve is composed of citizens of the United States whose technical and practical education has been such as peculiarly to fit them for the many positions in navy yards, administrative offices on patrol vessels, and various other branches of the navy at sea and ashore. A great number of college men, fishermen, old sailors, and men with business experience are enrolled in this branch of the naval reserve force. The naval reserve flying corps is composed of qualified aviators, or persons skilled in the design, operation, or building of aircraft. An officer of this class must be a qualified aviator, though he need not be a licensed air pilot.

Naval War College—An advanced institution, located at Newport, R. I., for the training of selected navy officers in the study of problems of naval warfare and the development of plans for naval operations.

Navy—The relative size in tons of the naval forces of the principal nations of the world on July 1, 1914, at the outbreak of the war, was as follows:

Great Britain	2,158,250	Japan	519,640
Germany	951,713	Italy	285,46
United States	774,353	Russia	270,861
France	665,748	Austria-Hungary	221,52

The United States navy, on July 1, 1914, included these completed ships in service: Eight dreadnaught battleships, twenty-two pre-dreadnaughts, twenty-five cruisers, fifty-one torpedo-boat destroyers, thirteen torpedo boats, and thirty submarines. We had at that date a naval strength of 66,273 officers and enlisted men.

Officers' Reserve Corps—A corps of the regular army established by the National Defense Act of 1916, in answer to obvious needs and suggested by European example. It is for the purpose, as stated in the law, "of securing a reserve of officers available for service as temporary officers in the regular army, as officers of the quartermaster corps and other staff corps and departments, as officers for recruit rendezvous and depots, and as officers of volunteers." These reserves, covering every branch of the service, are made subject to duty only in time of war. The number admitted to the corps may not exceed the number of officers of corresponding grades in the regular army, with the exception that an unlimited number may be appointed to the lowest authorized grade for use by promotion at need.

Officers' Training Camps—Announcement was made two weeks after the declaration of war of the institution of sixteen camps in various parts of the country for the training of officers for the new army. These camps opened on May 15, 1917, with about 40,000 men enrolled.

"Open-door" Policy—Name given to the American policy in China and the Orient by John Hay, Secretary of State, after the Boxer uprising, 1900. His view, to which all of the powers concerned in China finally adhered, was that no exclusive privilege should be sought or acquired by any single nation, but that whatever was granted to one must be allowed to all other powers upon similar terms. American commercial treaties had long been based upon this principle through the "most-favored-nation" clause.

Ordnance Department—The most of what is not supplied to the army by the quartermaster's department comes to it through the ordnance department. These are the two main channels through which is received what is necessary for the prosecution of a war. The quartermaster general subsists and attends to the material wants of the soldier; the chief of ordnance furnishes him with the powder and ball, the guns and military equipment he fights with, and puts at his hand what he needs in prosecuting the business for which he is sustained. Arsenals, armories, munition factories, when these are taken over for Government use, fall under the administration of the ordnance department. This bureau contracts for the manufacture of arms, large and small, horse equipment, gun mounts, etc.

Palestine—A province of the Turkish Empire, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, where a British invasion began in the spring of 1917. The fall of Erzerum had ended the plan for a Turkish invasion of Egypt through this region in 1916. British forces from Egypt began operations in Syria; they advanced to within fifty miles of Jerusalem on March 28, 1917; in November, 1917, occurred the taking of Aacalon and Jaffa. Jerusalem was surrendered to the British on December 9, 1917.

Panama Canal—The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, between the United States and Great Britain, in 1850,

provided for an Isthmian canal to be constructed by a private corporation under international control. In 1880 President Hayes announced that any canal between the two oceans must be under American control. Secretary Hay negotiated with England, in 1901, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and recognized the exclusive right of the United States to construct and manage a canal, and placed the canal "politically as well as commercially under the absolute control of the United States." The canal was opened to commerce, informally, August 15, 1914. It is fortified.

Pan-Germanism—The aspiration that all European people of Germanic stock may be united under a single flag. The Pan-German League was organized in 1890.

Piave—A river of considerable size in northern Italy, on which the Italian army took its stand in November, 1917, following the retreat from the Isonzo, and where the Austrians were defeated and driven back in the summer of 1918.

Petrograd—Formerly St. Petersburg; the capital of Russia, situated near the Baltic in the northwest corner of the State. Population (1912) 2,018,596; founded by Peter the Great in 1703. It has always been the city of the aristocracy and bureaucracy and is said to be less Russian than any other city in Russia. Petrograd became the centre of extreme radicalism in Russia, and it was there that the revolutions of March and November, 1917, started.

"Place in the Sun"—Phrase used by William II. on June 18, 1901, at Hamburg, in referring to Germany's acquisition of the Chinese harbor at Kiaochow and other valuable commercial concessions in China. "In spite of the fact that we have no such fleet as we should have, we have conquered for ourselves a place in the sun. It will now be my place to see to it that this place in the sun shall remain our undisputed possession, in order that the sun's rays may fall fruitfully upon our activity and trade in foreign parts."

"Poilu"—The word used by the French people to designate their soldiers in the present war. The term comes from the French word poil, meaning hair, especially the hair or fur of animals or the hair or beard of man. Hence it is commonly supposed that the term poilu came to be applied to the French soldiers because when they were in the trenches they did not shave, as the British soldiers did. The French soldier was homme poilu, bearded man.

Poland—In November, 1916, the Russian Provisional Government appointed a Provisional Council of State for Poland and promised the restoration of that country on racial and geographical borders, with self-government. Meantime, all of Russian Poland had been captured and occupied by the Germans, who set up a Regency Council over the country December, 1916. On September 12, 1917, the Germans granted Poland a temporary constitution. On April 5, 1918, a new cabinet was appointed, headed by M. Stcozkowski. Poland (in Polish-Polska, or "flat land") forms the extreme western part of the late imperial Russian dominions, and juts out into the central part of Europe, south of East Prussia, east of Silesian Prussia, and north of Galician Austria. It had, under Russian government, at the outbreak of hostilities, 49,000 square miles, and 9,000,000 population—a plains state, not quite as large as Iowa. Poland, early in the seventeenth century, contained 375,000 square miles, extending from Hungary and Turkey to the Baltic, with its capital at Warsaw, and including in the kingdom West Prussia, the Red Russian portion of Galicia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Livonia. Lithuania was incorporated in 1569.

Polish People, Racially—The Poles are Slavs. Poland, a section of ancient Sarmatia, was a duchy in the sixth century and a kingdom about the year 992. The Samatians originally inhabited all of Russia from the Caspian Sea to the Vistula, and often raided the old Roman empire. They conquered European Scythia, north of the Black Sea. The Scythians were a mixture of Asian Aryans and Mongols, who overran Eastern Europe, but vanished as a governing race about 100 B. C. The Sarmatians were subjugated by the Goths in the third and fourth centuries, but joined the Huns and other barbarians in invading Western Europe in the fifth century. At the height of its power, the kingdom of Poland was 700 miles square. The kings were elected for life by a general diet of the "republic." Internal dissensions aided Russia Austria and Prussia in dividing up Poland among themselves, on three occasions, 1772 to 1795, in which latter year the last Polish king, Stanislaus II., resigned the crown. The respective shares of Poland taken by her three conquerors were, in square miles: Russia, 42,000, 96,000, 43,000; Prussia, 13,500, 22,000, 21,000; Austria, 27,000, none, 18,000. Thus Austria got part of Little Poland, and the greater part of Red Russia and Padolio, which last named became the kingdom of Galicia. Prussia got Great Poland, Polish Prussia, and a small part of Lithuania and Podlachia, and Russia got Samogitia, the rest of Lithuania, Volhynia and Podolio. Samagitia was that section of Lithuania bordering on the Baltic, now part of Kovno, Courland, and East Prussia. In 1791 the Polish Diet changed the constitution, so that kings were no longer to be elected by the people, but the kingship was to be hereditary in the House of Saxony. The Empress of Russia's forces overthrew the new constitution. Stanislaus II. (Augustus Poniatowski) abdicated at Grodno, 1795, and died a state prisoner, at St. Petersburg, February 12, 1798. France, in 1806, got the Prussian part of Poland, and, by the Treaty of Tilsit, it was given to Saxony, to be held as the Duchy of Warsaw.

In 1815 the Congress of Vienna, following the Battle of Waterloo (than called by the Germans the Battle of Belle Alliance), reunited the Duchy of Warsaw to Russia (except the province of Posen, which reverted to Prussia), and the Emperor of Russia assumed the title of King of Poland.

Some time before the fall of Poniatowski, the Polish patriot, Kosciusko, came to America and served throughout the Revolution. He returned to Poland and headed an unsuccessful revolt in 1794, was captured by Russia, was freed by the Emperor Paul in 1796, and died in Switzerland, aged eighty-one, in 1817. Another rebellion occurred in Poland in 1831, which failed, and in 1832, by a ukase, the Kingdom of Poland became an integral part of the Russian Empire. In 1846, the treaty of 1815, under which Cracow had become free, was revoked by Russia, Prussia and Austria, and Cracow was declared Austrian territory. This was protested in vain by England, France, Sweden and Turkey. From 1847 to 1868 the Poles engaged in several revolts. Russian Poland had its own constitution from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government until 1864. In 1868 the country was, by ukase, put absolutely under Russian laws, and the use of the Polish languages in public places was prohibited. This prohibition was extended to the use of Polish in the law courts and other public offices in 1876. In 1885 over 35,000 Poles were expelled from Prussia.

President, Control of Foreign Relations—He is the sole organ of intercourse with foreign nations. He receives ambassadors and other public ministers, nominates the diplomatic representatives of this country, recognizes new states and governments, and negotiates all treaties. But before a treaty can be "made" it must receive the consent of the Senate, "two-thirds of the Senators present concurring," while all diplomatic appointments are also subject to its veto. The power of declaring war belongs to Congress, which also controls the purse. The President is commander in chief of the army and navy. His powers as such are primarily those of military command and include the right to dispose the national forces where they can be used to best advantage. In the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, in the Spanish War, in the Boxer rebellion, and recently in Mexico, American troops were sent to fight on foreign soil. In the words of Chief Justice Taney, the President as commander in chief is "authorized to employ" the military and naval forces of the United States "in the manner he may deem most effectual to harass and conquer and subdue the enemy."

Prize Courts—Courts dealing with property captured in time of war. No title can be secured by the captor of maritime property unless a prize court pass upon it. Prize courts may be special courts, or ordinary courts assigned to this work. At present United States district courts are invested with the power of prize courts, with appeal to the supreme court. The American position is that prize courts administer international law.

Quartermaster Corps—Made up of a large number of officers, at the head of whom stands a quar-

termaster general. The National Defense Act of 1916 provided for an enlisted force of about 8,000 men, a limit which has been rapidly advanced to meet the needs the corps is meant to serve. It is the supply department of the army, providing food, horses, vehicles, transport, clothing, camp equipage—in effect, nearly everything used by the officers and men on the material side, except arms, ammunition, and what may be required for the hospital service.

Regiment—Companies under captains are combined into battalions; and battalions under majors, with headquarters, supply and machine gun companies, are combined into regiments under colonels. The strength of an infantry regiment is 103 officers and 3,652 men; of a light artillery regiment (three-inch guns), fifty-five officers and 1,424 men; of a heavy field artillery regiment (six-inch howitzers), sixty-three officers and 1,703 men; of an engineer regiment, forty officers and 1,617 enlisted men, and of a cavalry regiment, fifty-two officers and 1,539 men. A regiment is both an administrative and tactical unit.

Regular Army—The United States regular army, which has been the nucleus for all national military arrangements, has always been small. In time of peace, since the end of the Indian wars, it has had few duties, and has been scattered in post and garrison in various parts of the continental area and in our insular possessions. Prior to the passage of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, it consisted of only 5,014 commissioned officers and 92,973 enlisted men, which included about 6,000 so-called Philippine scouts.

Regular Army Reserves—To obviate the disadvantages and dangers in the past from the practice of raising the regular army to war strength at need by the enlistment of wholly untrained men, a reserve force has been created. Regular army service is now for seven years, three years on active duty and four years on furlough, subject to Government call, unless the soldier has enlisted "for the present emergency" only. In case of great proficiency, an enlisted man may be furloughed to the reserve after one year of active service. The assignment to duty and the use of this valuable body of men are in the hands of the President.

Rheims—A town of northern France, famous for its Gothic cathedral and its associations with Joan of Arc. The cathedral was bombarded by the German army in September, 1914. The German charge that it was used as a range-finding point for French artillery was denied by the French Government. It has been repeatedly bombarded since 1914.

Roumania—A constitutional monarchy on the Black Sea; capital, Bucharest. The evacuation of that city on November 27, 1916, caused the removal of the capital to Jassy. The area is 137,907 square miles and the population in 1913 was 7,509,009. The reigning king, Ferdinand, nephew of Charles I. of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, came to the throne October 11, 1914. The queen, Marie, is a British princess, the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. On August 27, 1916, Roumania declared war upon Austria-Hungary.

Following a German ultimatum of February 6, 1918, Roumania asked for peace, and signed a preliminary treaty with the Central Powers on March 5, 1918, and a permanent treaty on May 6, at Bucharest. Those who put their names to the document were: Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann for Germany; Foreign Secretary Czernin for Austria-Hungary; M. Montschiloff, Vice President of the Sobranje, for Bulgaria; Talaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier for Turkey, and M. Cartentojana for Roumania. The ultimatum came from Field Marshal von Mackensen and demanded that peace negotiations be started within four days or else Roumania would be destroyed as a separate state. The Roumanian Cabinet resigned, and a new one went in, with Gen. Averescu as premier. On March 5 a second ultimatum, directed to the king at Jassy, gave Roumania only twenty-four hours. Thereupon the treaty, as offered by Germany, was signed by the Roumanians, who had been abandoned by the Russians when the latter made a truce with Germany in December, 1917. Roumania also had signed that truce, one result of which was the withdrawal of the army of 150,000 Russians, which had aided 180,000 armed Roumanians in holding the eastern front, from the Black Sea to Bukowina. Roumania's occupation of Bessarabia had further weakened her.

By the treaty, Roumania gave up to Bulgaria the Dobrudja region, lying between the Danube River and the Black Sea and having an area of 4,000 square miles. This district belonged to Bulgaria for years, but was ceded to Roumania in 1878 by the Treaty of Berlin, when Bulgaria was made a self-governing principality, tributary to the Turkish sultan. It has a population of 260,000, including Tartars, Circassians, Turks, Roumanians, Greeks, Armenians and Jews, and is of little value for crops or live stock; but by reason of location, at the mouth of the Danube and extending along the south side of that river for many miles, the Dobrudja strategically controls the stream. The clause in the treaty of 1918, providing that Roumanian imports and exports shall go to or from the Danube by way of Constanza (Kustendje), which is a port on the western side of the Black Sea, sixty miles south of the Danube's mouth, cuts out a large part of the Roumanian commerce on the Danube below the town of Rassova. There is a highway from Rassova to Kustendje, forty miles. It is the main road from Bucharest to the Black Sea. Also by the treaty, Germany and Austria got control of the wheat, petroleum and salt production in Roumania, as well as the railways, and the four chief passes through the Carpathian mountains. Under a supplementary agreement with Roumania, the latter loses to Hungary hold on 170 villages, with 130,000 population, outside the Dobrudja.

Russia—Three countries in Europe bore the name of Russia some hundreds of years ago—Red Russia, comprising the southern part of Poland; White Russia, which was the east part of Lithuania, and Black Russia, composed of the provinces of Kalouga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir or Vladimir, and Iaroslav or Yaroslav. The name "Russia" is commonly derived from the Roxolani, a Slavic tribe. "Muscovy" was the title applied to all Russia in the sixteenth century, derived from "Moscow"—the second syllable being pronounced "koe." Practically all of the Russians are Slavs, belonging to the Slavonic race, which, in prehistoric times came, as is supposed, from Asia. The first identification of them in Europe, by a writer, as Slavs, was by Procopius, of the sixth century, who called the inhabitants of Russia (Scythians and Sarmatians) "spor," the Ante Spors, or Antes, living in East Russia, and the Slavspors or Slavs in West Russia. The Scythians are known to have lived in Northern Europe and Asia for ages. They swept down over Asia Minor, 624 B. C., and held that region twenty-eight years. They carried their conquests into Europe, and as far south as Egypt. The Tartars, or Mongols, or Moguls, were known in antiquity in Europe as Scythians. Under the name of Huns they invaded Europe from Asia in the thirteenth century, under Ogdai, son of Genghis Khan, capturing Pesth, or Budapesth, in Hungary, on Christmas, 1240, crossed the Danube on the ice, and overran Silesia, in southeast Prussia. The Huns were swept out of Europe in 1450. The first capital of Russia was the city of Novgorod, 103 miles south-southeast of St. Petersburg, on the River Volkov, near Lake Ibmen. It was founded by Scandinavians, led by Ruric, in 862 A. D. When the invaders moved south they removed the capital to Kiev, on the right bank of the River Dnieper, 670 miles south of St. Petersburg, and it remained there until the division of the realm, in the middle of the eleventh century. Vladimir, on the River Klyazma, 110 miles east-northeast of Moscow, was the third capital, until 1328, when Moscow, 400 miles southeast of Petrograd, on the River Moskva, became the seat of power. It is in the centre of Russia in Europe. In 1703 Peter the Great built the city named after him on land he seized from Sweden and made it the Russian capital. It lies at the east end of the Gulf of Finland, on the River Neva, at the outlet of Lake Ladoga.

Russian Revolution and Collapse—The Czar, Nicholas, was forced on March 15, 1917, to abdicate. Authority was vested by the Duma in a provisional government. A Russian republic was proclaimed on September 17, 1917. Prince George Lvov held office as Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior from March 15 to July 20. Milyukov was Minister for Foreign Affairs and Kerensky for Justice; with the exception of the latter, who was a moderate Socialist, the Ministry was composed exclusively of Constitutional Democrats. The new government proclaimed free speech, the right to strike, universal suffrage (including woman suffrage), a general amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles, and the maintenance of existing

treaties. A constituent assembly was promised to draw up a permanent constitution. The new government was opposed at every step by the "Soviet," or Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, at Petrograd, which called itself the true representative of Russia, to give the revolution a social character. Kerensky, May 13, succeeded Gutchkov as Minister of War. The Bolsheviki rioted at Petrograd. The Bolsheviki leader, Nikolai Lenine; returned from exile. In June, 1917, Kronstadt set up as an independent republic, recognizing only the Petrograd Soviet; the Ukraine declared its independence, and Finland took steps to restore its autonomy. An All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, sitting in Petrograd, abolished the Duma as a stronghold of the middle classes. On July 1, Gen. Brussilov started an offensive in Galicia, but it was soon converted into a retreat by Bolsheviki intrigue. Prince Lvov gave way to Kerensky, who set up a new Ministry. The three councils, of workmen, of soldiers, and of peasants, backed Kerensky and voted to keep up the war. Lenine was driven into hiding. Kerensky formed a new Cabinet on August 7, from which all extreme radicals were excluded. On August 26 an extraordinary national congress, convoked by Kerensky, met in Moscow. The capture of Riga by the Germans, September 3, caused a break between the military party and Kerensky. On September 9 Gen. Kornilov, who had succeeded Brussilov as commander in chief, attempted a coup d'état, which failed. A democratic congress called by the Central Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates met in Moscow on September 27, called for a preliminary parliament ("temporary council of the Russian republic") to act until the constituent assembly should meet in December, and declared against the forming of a coalition Cabinet without the sanction of the congress. Kerensky rejected its control and proceeded immediately to admit to his Cabinet four members of the Constitutional Democratic Party. The preliminary parliament began its sessions in the last days of October, in depression caused by the German capture of Oesel and Dagö, islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. On November 2, Kerensky in an interview stated that Russia had done her work in the war and was worn out; she would not quit the conflict but was in great need of help from the Allies. The government revoked an earlier decision to remove to Moscow, but Petrograd was evacuated by a considerable part of its civil population. Strikes, food riots, and street demonstrations again broke out in the capital. Finally the Bolsheviki won over the Petrograd garrison and the navy, and on November 7 they drove Kerensky from the city. The Winter Palace was defended for a time by women soldiers (the "Battalion of Death"), but soon the government buildings were in the hands of the Bolsheviki under Lenine and Trotzky.

The Bolsheviki proclaimed the following programme: (1) offer of an immediate democratic peace; (2) handing over of the large estates to the peasants; (3) transfer of all authority to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates; (4) an honest convocation of a constituent assembly. Kerensky, escaping from Petrograd, placed himself at the head of an army, but was defeated by the defection of his own troops. For some days students of the military schools and other loyal elements battled in Petrograd against the Bolsheviki. The latter gained control of Moscow, after fighting, and Kiev and other large industrial cities came under their rule. The power of Kerensky collapsed and he disappeared from the scene. The Bolsheviki proclaimed the peasants the owners of the lands and published a number of secret treaties and diplomatic letters of the earlier governments. On November 24 Trotzky presented his proposal for a general armistice. He declared that he spoke as commissioner of foreign affairs for a government in the form of a council of national commissioners, founded on October 26, and headed by Lenine. The efforts of Gen. Dukhonin (assassinated December 14) and of Gens. Kaledines and Kornilov to resist the Bolsheviki failed. The meeting of the constituent assembly, set for December 11, was dispersed. Anti-Bolsheviki newspapers were suppressed, German agents were given free hand. The railways workers, who controlled the transport of troops, were won over. Lenine's policy looked toward an exclusively proletarian republic. In interviews Trotzky denied that his government would make a separate peace, but orders were issued for the reduction of the Russian armies. On December 15, 1917, a truce with Germany was signed, with provision for the immediate opening of peace negotiations, without participation of Russia's allies. After several hitches a basis of peace was reached. The treaty was ratified March 16, 1918, by the Russian provisional government, at Moscow. Russia had formally withdrawn from the war on February 10, though its Bolshevist leaders refused at that time to sign a treaty with the Germans.

In the treaty, Russia promised to cease annoying Ukrainia, Persia, Afghanistan; and the eastern frontiers of Esthonia and Livonia were thus described: "The eastern frontier of Esthonia follows in general the line of the Narova River. The eastern frontier of Livonia runs in general through Peipus Lake and Pskov Lake to the southeasterly corner of the latter, then over Lubahner (Luban) Lake in the direction of Lievenhof, on the Dvina."

The Soviets authorized a decree, published on February 3, 1918, by Lenine, separating Church and State; cutting off the church from public funds, and handing over to the state the legal title to religious properties; the congregations to have the right, however, to use the property exclusively for religious purposes; refusing exemption from duties as citizens on account of religious scruples; cancelling the religious oath and replacing it by a promise; authorizing the civil authorities to perform marriage ceremonies and register births, and abolishing religious teaching in state schools and in private schools with a similar course of studies.

Russia proper, under the German peace treaties of 1918, was stripped of all ports and provinces on the Baltic, retaining only a frontage on the back end of the Gulf of Finland, and she lost also all her frontage on the Black Sea, retaining only the shore of the Caspian. In 1915 European Russia, exclusive of Poland and the Caucasus and Finland, consisted of fifty-one governments and provinces, with an area of 1,867,737 square miles and a population of more than 131,000,000. In that year Poland was estimated to have 12,000,000 population and 43,804 square miles, and the Caucasus, or Ciscaucasia, had nearly 6,000,000 population and 85,768 square miles. Russian Poland was almost as large as Louisiana. The European Caucasus was larger than Idaho. The separation of the Ukraine took away 109,000 square miles and over 21,000,000 population. The wresting of the Baltic provinces took away more than 10,000,000 population and over 167,000 square miles. The loss of the grand duchy of Finland amounted to 144,000 square miles and beyond 3,000,000 population.

Russia's Secret Treaties—On November 24, 1917, the Bolsheviki government revealed certain alleged agreements between the Entente Powers with reference to the settlement at the end of the war. In case Russia gained Constantinople and the Dardanelles, she was to allow the freedom of passage of cargoes proceeding to other than Russian ports. Part of Arabia was to be under a separate Mussulman government, and Britain was to have certain additions to her sphere of influence in Persia. In a second document published on the same day France recognized Russia's freedom to define her western boundaries. In a separate telegram the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs recognized that France and Great Britain should have the right to define the western boundary of Germany. On November 28 the Bolsheviki government published another document, said to have been signed in London April 26, 1915, by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, by which Italy, on the conclusion of the war, was to receive the Trentino, part of the Southern Tyrol, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia.

Decree Repudiating Russia's Debts—An official proclamation repudiating Russia's debts, dated February 8, 1918 (new style), approved by the central committee, is as follows: "(1) All loans contracted by former Russian Governments which are specified in a special list are cancelled as from December 1, 1917. The December coupons of these loans will not be paid. (2) All the guarantees for these loans are cancelled. (3) All loans made from abroad are cancelled without exception and unconditionally. (4) The short-term series of state treasury bonds retain their validity. The interest on them will not be payable, but they will circulate on a par with paper money. (5) Indigent persons who hold stock not exceeding

10,000 rubles in internal loans will receive in exchange, according to the nominal value of their holdings certificates in their own name for a new loan of the Russian Socialist Federal Republic of Soviets for an amount not exceeding that of their previous holding. The conditions of this loan are specially defined. (6) Deposits in the state savings banks and the interest upon them are not to be touched. All holdings in the canceled loans belonging to these banks will be replaced by debt entered to their credit in the Great Book of the Russian Socialist Republic. (7) Co-operative and other institutions of general or democratic utility, and possessing holdings in the canceled loans, will be indemnified in accordance with the special regulations laid down by the Supreme Council of Political Economy, in agreement with their representatives, if it is proved that the holdings were acquired before the publication of the present decree. (8) The state bank is charged with the complete liquidation of loans and the immediate registration of all holders of bonds in the state loans and other funds, whether annulled or not. (9) The Soviet of the Workmen's, Soldiers', and Peasants' Deputies, in accord with the local economic councils, will form committees for the purpose of deciding whether a citizen is to be classed as "indigent." These committees will be competent to cancel entirely all savings acquired without working for them, even in the case of sums below 5,000 rubles."

A decree was issued February 7 by the Bolsheviki government ordering the adoption of the Gregorian or "new style," calendar, as from Thursday, Feburary 14, 1918, "the first day after January 31, 1918, (Russian style), being reckoned as February 14."

Sabotage—A French word, used to describe wilful and underhand destruction of machinery, etc. by workmen. It is a method of "industrial warfare," encouraged, the United States Government alleges, by some leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World. Alleged telegraphic exchanges between the German Foreign Office and Count von Bernstorff in January, 1916, made public by the State Department on October 9, 1917, said von Bernstorff was under orders to promote sabotage in the United States. One telegram was: "General staff desires energetic action in regard to proposed destruction of Canadian Pacific railway at several points." A second telegram, dated January 26, 1916, read: "In the United States sabotage can be carried out in every kind of factory for supplying munitions of war. Railway embankments and bridges must not be touched. Embassy must in no circumstances be compromised." The telegrams named several Americans as suitable for assisting.

"Scrap of Paper"—August 4, 1914, the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir Edward Goschen, justified the entrance of England into the war chiefly on the ground that Germany had violated the neutrality of Belgium, which Great Britain was pledged by treaty to defend. In a despatch to the British Government he reported a conversation with the German Chancellor, Bethmann Hollweg, who said that "the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality,' a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her." When this despatch was published by the British Government, the Associated Press correspondent obtained an interview with the German Chancellor, who said that Sir Edward Goschen had misunderstood what he had said about the scrap of paper. The Chancellor maintained that what he had said was that England entered the war to serve her interests, and that among her motives the Belgian neutrality treaty "had for her only the value of a scrap of paper."

Selective Service—The first selective service or draft law of the present war was passed May 18, 1917. It applied to all men of the ages twenty-one to thirty, inclusive, and it has since been amended, so as to provide for two supplementary drafts (June 5, 1918, and August 24, 1918) in addition to the original draft of June 5, 1917. By a still later enactment, the draft ages were extended to include eighteen to forty-five years, inclusive, and the first registration thereunder, held on September 12, 1918, produced about 13,000,000 registrants. The first registration June 5, 1917,, brought out nearly 10,000,000 young men; the second, on June 5, 1918, yielded 744,865; the third, on August 24, 1918, yielded 157,963. The four registrations thus produced nearly 24,000,000 Americans of military age. The administration is in the hands of the War Department, under the supervision of the President, and with the assistance of local draft boards for each locality, with appeal boards for each congressional district. The President issued his first instructions to the exemption boards July 2, 1917, and the first men drafted were called to service September 5, 1917.

Selective Service, Second Draft—The Provost Marshal General authorized the classification of selectives into five groups, indicating the order in which they were to be called to service:

Class I.—(1) Single men without dependent relatives; (2) married man (or widower) with children, who habitually fails to support his family; (3) married man dependent on wife for support; (4) married man (or widower) with children, not usefully engaged; family supported by income independent of his labor; (5) men not included in any other description in this or other classes; (6) unskilled laborer.

Class II.—(1) Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonable adequate support during his absence; (2) married man, no children, wife can support herself decently and without hardship; (3) skilled farm labor engaged in necessary industrial enterprise; (4) skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class III.—(1) Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support; (2) man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support; (3) man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support; (4) county or municipal officer; (5) firemen or policemen; (6) necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories, and navy yards; (7) necessary custom house clerks; (8) persons necessary in transmission of mails; (9) necessary employés in service of United States; (10) highly specialized administrative experts; (11) technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise; (12) highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or nation; (13) assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise; (14) assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

Class IV.—(1) Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available; (2) mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States; (3) heads of necessary industrial enterprises; (4) heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

Class V.—(1) Officers of States or the United States; (2) regularly or duly ordained ministers; (3) students of divinity; (4) persons in military or naval service; (5) aliens; (6) alien enemies; (7) persons morally unfit; (8) persons physically, permanently, or mentally unfit; (9) licensed pilots.

Serbian War Mission to the United States—The Serbian War Mission left that country about the middle of November, 1917, arrived at Washington December 20, 1917, and presented to President Wilson an autographed letter of King Peter. The commissioners included Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, Serbian Envoy to France; Dr. Sima Lozanitch, former Minister of Agriculture and lately Minister at London; Gen. Mihailo Rashitch, Commander in Chief of the Serbian Corps d'Armee in France; Lieut. Col. Mihailo Nenadovitch, Military Attaché of the Serbian Legation in Switzerland; Capt. Milan Jovitchich, Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince; Mr. Vladislav Martinats, Secretary to the Serbian Legation at Paris. The envoys were received by the United States Senate on January 5, 1918, and by the House of Representatives on January 8. They visited Mount Vernon, then made a tour of the country, and were entertained at New York.

Service Reserve—United States Public Service Reserve is an official national organization of men who desire to find their place for effective service to the country in the war emergency and to make it easy for the Government to locate them when it needs help from men of their capacities. Its purpose is to enable

those who are not called into the army or navy to play their part. Address Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Shells—A general name for explosive projectiles. Shrapnel travels to a given point, bursts, and releases bullets which pass on to spread destruction. A shell, on the other hand, bursts upon striking its object or upon the action of a time fuse. Destruction is effected by the broken bits of metal of which it is composed, and by the earth, stones, and other material which it throws up around it. A shell of the French "75's," it is said, will burst into more than 2,000 pieces, many of them very minute, yet possessing extreme projectile force. Shells are of various diameters and weights and are charged with varying quantities of explosive compounds. Many are charged with gas or injurious chemicals. On the western front there have been guns shooting shells which weigh from 400 to 2,000 pounds, with a carrying power of from six to twenty miles. It is computed that a new sixteen-inch American naval gun has enough projectile capacity with a charge of 900 pounds of powder to send a shell weighing 2,400 pounds a distance of twenty-seven and one-three miles horizontally and to a height in the trajectory of eight and one-third miles. The length of such a shell is about six feet.

Signal Corps—Is directed by a chief signal officer. It has charge of the construction and operation of military cables, telegraphs, and telephones. Wireless machinery and meteorological apparatus have recently come within the sphere of authority of the corps, which has expanded to meet new needs. The balloon and airplane service has been attached to this department of our military administration. The signal corps and its enlisted force are the eyes and ears of the army. They keep a general in communication with his fighting units and enable him to direct a battle, at a distance of some miles from the front.

Sinn Fein—An Irish revolutionary society aiming at both independence and the cultural development of the Irish race. It was equally opposed to the Nationalists and the Unionists, and numbered many men of letters and art. On Easter, 1916, it precipitated a revolt at Dublin, with which Germany tried to co-operate. The outbreak was suppressed. Many arrests by the British in the early summer of 1918 halted, it was alleged, a second Sinn Fein uprising.

Slavs—A race inhabiting eastern and southeastern Europe, where they constitute the great majority of the population. They are not geographically united. The main stock comprises the Russians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Ruthenes or Little Russians. In the south, and separated from the northern branch by a solid barrier of Germans, Magyars, and Roumanians, live the Southern or Jugoslavs. These, divided into Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, form one people. The Bulgars, usually included in the Southern Slavs, were originally an Asiatic people, Slavicized. Russians, 100,000,000; Little Russians (Ukrainers), 30,000,000; Poles, 15,000,000; Czechs and Slovaks, 8,500,000; Slovenes, 1,250,000; Croats, 2,500,000; Serbs, 4,000,000; Bulgars, 4,500,000; total, 165,750,000.

Slavonic Races or Languages in Modern Europe—They are the Russian Bulgarians (who are descended from the Finns), Albanians, Serbians, Croatians, Slovenians, Bohemians, Saxons, and Prussians in so far as they are descended from the Lithuanians. By Saxons is meant particularly the present descendants of the ancient, not the modern Saxony. The ancient Saxony comprised the country in Northwest Germany, bordering on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Elbe, and extending from the Elbe, along the North Sea and the Holland frontier, to the Rhine, and down the east bank of that river to the city of Cologne.

Solomon Islands—A group in the Pacific, taken from Germany, September, 1914, by Australian troops.

Staff—A general term used to distinguish the administrative from the fighting units in an army. It includes not only the general staff (created in 1903 and enlarged by the National Defense Act) but military men engaged in the inspector general's, the quartermaster general's, the judge advocate general's, the adjutant general's, the ordnance, the engineering, the signal corps, the medical, and like departments in the army. The headquarters staff is the body of men performing secretarial and administrative duties for a general at headquarters. In general, staff is used in distinction to line; one branch of the service organizes and supplies, the other fights.

Swiss Military System—The Swiss army is a force of militia receiving periodical training upon the principle of universal obligatory military service for men from twenty to forty-eight years of age. Anyone disqualified must bear increased taxes until the age of forty years. The army is divided into three classes according to age: (1) The elite, being men of from twenty to thirty-two years; (2) the landwehr, or men between thirty-three and forty; and (3) a reserve of men from forty to forty-eight years of age. Recruiting schools for the first year of service continue sixty days, for sanitary, veterinary, and transportation troops; sixty-five days for infantry; seventy-five days for artillery and fortress troops, and ninety days for cavalry. After the first year, annual training courses for the elite last eleven days (with fourteen days, however, for artillery and fortress troops). In the landwehr all branches of the service, except cavalry, take a repeating course of eleven days each four years. The more promising recruits are given additional training in schools for non-commissioned officers, and if making a satisfactory record are still further trained for the commissioned grades. Officers serve in the elite until thirty-eight years of age, in the landwehr until forty-four years, and remain in the reserve until they are fifty-three years of age. Those who do not serve in the militia, through disqualification, bear increased taxes.

Submarine Warfare, Stages of—February 4, 1915, German Government proclaims war zone about the British Isles and intention to sink any enemy merchantmen in this zone without warning; May 1 (dated April 22), 1915, German embassy publishes in New York morning papers warning against taking passage on ships which United States Government had told the people they had a perfect right to take. The Lusitania sailed at 12.20 noon May 1 and was sunk May 7. August 19, 1915, sinking of the Arabic, whereupon von Bernstorff gave an oral pledge for his government that hereafter German submarines would not sink "liners" without warning; February, 1916 (after more debatable sinkings) Germany makes proposals looking toward "assuming liability" for the Lusitania victims, but the whole case is soon complicated again by the "armed ship" issue. March 24, 1916, sinking of the Sussex, passenger vessel with Americans on board. May 4, 1916, Germany, in response to the threat of the United States Government to break off diplomatic relations with her, gives her "Sussex pledge." January 31, 1917, Germany notifies United States she will begin "unrestricted submarine war" on the following day; February 3, 1917, the President gives Count Bernstorff his passports and recalls Ambassador Gerard from Berlin; April 6, 1917, American declaration of a state of war.

The American counts against German submarine warfare are (1) that, for the belligerent right of capture, it has substituted outright destruction; (2) that, from the procedure of capture, it has eliminated visit and search, and destruction is carried out with little or no warning to the victims; (3) that, for the duty of the captor to put those on board the captured vessel into a safe place before destroying it, it has substituted intrusting them to the waves in small boats many miles from land; and (4) being in itself a lawless practice it leaves any vessel, neutral or enemy, passenger or freight, at the mercy of any commander of a submarine.

The German defence of its submarine warfare is: (1) the novelty of the submarine; (2) England's extension of the blockade; (3) her own necessity.

Submarine—Called by the Germans U boat, i. e., undersea boat, or submersible. This type of war vessel, while it may travel upon the surface, may also submerge itself and thus hide its movements from an enemy. While beneath the water, observations can be taken by means of a projecting perpendicular arm, called a periscope. The submarine can discharge torpedoes while it is thus hidden from view. Submarines are of various types, the outgrowth of American inventive genius, that of John P. Holland and Simon Lake. They are combated by nets of steel sunk in channels, in which their noses are caught by fleets of destroyers,

trawlers, and specially constructed electric launches, by depth bombs, by low-flying airplanes supplied with bombing appliances, and by other means.

Superdreadnought—Name given to some vessels of the dreadnought type. The displacement is 25,000 tons or more. The speed attained may be twenty-five knots or sea miles (a sea mile is 2,000 yards), and the main battery consists of guns of 13.5 inches calibre or better.

Tanks—Heavy armored motor cars, propelled usually by "caterpillar drive" and used to break through enemy defenses, enfilade his trenches, or to cover attacks upon them. They were first used on September 15, 1916, by the British in their operations on the Somme, and were the decisive factor in Gen. Byng's advance toward Cambrai. They were of great advantage, also, in pushing back the Germans in the Foch drive of 1918.

Terrain—A word of French origin, meaning the ground, and the configuration thereof, where military operations are conducted.

"Tommy"—Or "Tommy Atkins" is the word used to designate the British private soldier. From 1815 the specimen or model forms issued by the government in the official army regulations were often filled in with the name of Thomas Atkins, thus: "Description, service, etc., of Thomas Atkins, private, No. 6 troop," etc. From this practice originated the custom of referring to the private soldier as Thomas Atkins, shortened to Tommy Atkins, and then to Tommy.

Torpedo—A development of great importance in naval warfare. It is associated with the names of Whitehead, an Englishman, and other inventors. The modern so-called automobile torpedo in general use is of the shape of a cigar. It carries in its nose or head a charge of 250 pounds of guncotton, which is exploded by concussion when it strikes the object aimed at. Abaft the explosive chamber is an air chamber containing the compressed air which supplies the motor power. Behind this air chamber is a balance chamber containing the steering apparatus for directing the rudders. Behind this again are the engines to revolve the shaft running to two screw propellers. Each torpedo contains 2,600 separate parts and is a small submarine in itself. A single torpedo costs from $5,000 to $7,000.

Torpedo Boats—Small vessels whose main offensive armament is a torpedo shot through a tube. They rely upon high speed, small size and a few light guns for defense. Their displacement varies from fifty to 300 tons. They travel at a rate running from nineteen to twenty-nine knots.

Treason—The Constitution (Article III., Section 3) reads: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." "Giving aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Unites States had been thus defined: "In general, any act clearly indicating a want of loyalty to the Government and sympathy with its enemies, and which by fair construction is directly in furtherance of their hostile designs." By "overt act" is meant an act, as distinguished from the mere intention to perform it. It includes not only "acts" in the colloquial sense, but also words, spoken or written. The penalty for treason is death, or imprisonment for at least five years and a fine of at least $10,000.

Trench Mortar—A short gun with a vertical fire used to discharge bombs into an enemy intrenchment. The Germans were well supplied with this weapon of offense at the outbreak of the war and the Allies were hard pressed for trench artillery to cope with it. The German trench mortar discharges with a "dull boom" a sausage-shaped projectile, moving so slowly at first that the body of men whom it is designed to strike can often escape its force.

Trench Warfare—The protection of troops demands stronger field intrenchments than have been necessary in previous wars; hence the so-called "trench warfare," which during the last four years has largely taken the place of former tactics. Digging trenches and throwing up breastworks for protection against the enemy's fire is, of course, not a new thing in warfare. A complicated network of trenches now protects the men on both sides. The spade has become one of the soldier's best weapons of defense. The chief improvement in methods of defending intrenched troops is the increased use of machine guns, which must be put out of operation by artillery fire or by rifle fire directed against the gunners before infantry can advance directly against them. There has been also a great increase during the present war in the use of barbed wire in front of the trenches as a means of defense. Through the use of wire and machine guns it is now possible to defend the front line positions with smaller bodies of men than were considered necessary earlier in the war, thus considerably reducing the losses entailed.

Triple Alliance—An agreement by Germany, Austria, and Italy, in 1882, for their mutual defense. The full and exact text of the treaties still remains secret. In 1914 Germany claimed to be bound by the treaties to protect Austria against attack by Russia. Italy, however, denied that Austria was attacked, insisted that Austria was the aggressor, that her designs in the Balkans would endanger Italy's own safety, and not only declined to fight in the triple alliance, but, later, entered the war against her old allies.

Triple Entente—The name given to the diplomatic union of England, France, and Russia, formed to oppose the triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy. Except in the case of Russia and France, there was no written treaty behind it. The first stage of the triple entente was the alliance in 1893 between Russia and France. In 1904 England concluded an entente (understanding) with France. In 1907 the chain was completed by an entente between England and Russia.

Ukrainia, or the Ukraine—Its boundaries, population and area by the German agreement are found under "Ukrainian Peoples Republic." Much of the soil is black, suited to wheat, hence the old name, "Black Russia." There are rich iron and coal deposits. The word Ukraine is Polish, and means "frontier." The whole vast region of fertile plains was ceded to the Cossacks by Poland, in 1672, and was obtained by Russia in 1682, Poland keeping all on the west side of the River Dnieper. By the Polish partition of 1795 Russia got the rest of the Ukraine. Mazeppa was long ago the Ukraine hetman, or chief. The Podolia region was taken from Poland in 1793. Its capital, Kamanetz, has over 35,000 population. The Poltava region consists of plains, watered by the River Dnieper. The city of Poltava has over 53,000 population.

The province of Volhynia, which lies on the northwest border of Galicia and on the eastern side of Poland, is agricultural. In the middle ages Volhynia was a principality, which, united with Lithuania, formed a part of the Polish kingdom. It reverted to Russia during the (1793-5) second and third partitions of Poland. The present capital, Zhitomir, on the Teterev River, contains over 65,000 people. The province of Kharkov, watered by the Donets River, is devoted to grain, wine, tobacco, and cattle. Its capital, the city of Kharkow, has 179,000 population.

Ukrainian People's Republic—Proclaimed free and independent by its Central Rada (parliament) November 20, 1917, with a constitution dating from December 23, 1917, was formally recognized as such in a preliminary treaty of peace, signed at the conference at Brest-Litovsk, February 9, 1918. The parties to the treaty were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, on one hand, and the anti-Bolshevik Central Rada of Ukrainia. Section two of that treaty said: "Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other hand, as far as these two powers border one another, those frontiers will exist which existed before the outbreak of the present war between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Russia. Further north the frontier of the republic beginning at Tarnegrad will in general follow the line of Bilgerey to Sroezeberzszyn, Krasnostau, Pugaszce, Radzyn, Meshiretsenci, Sarnaki, Selnik, Wysekelitowsk, Kamietslitowsk, Prushany, and Wydozowskyesee. This will be fixed in detail by

a mixed commission according to ethnographical conditions and with a regard to the desires of the population. Should the Ukrainian People's Republic yet have common frontiers with another of the powers of the quadruple alliance, special agreements will be made thereon."

Under the treaty with the Central Powers, Ukrainia thus was granted the territory of Kholm (Chelm), in Russian Poland. In Little Russia the Ukrainian Republic consisted, by the treaty, of the provinces of Kharkoff (21,041 square miles, population 3,452,000), Kieff (19,676 square miles, population 4,988,000), Podolia (16,224 square miles, population 4,127,600), Poltava (19,265 square miles, population 3,906,200), and Volhynia (27,699 square miles, population 4,241,800). Kholm (5,213 square miles, population 1,087,800) also was included in the treaty, but was claimed by Poland. In addition, the Ukrainians laid claim to the provinces of Chernigov (3,149,000 population, 20,232 square miles), Kherson (3,807,000 population, 27,337 square miles), Taurida (2,133,300 population, 23,312 square miles), and Yekaterinoslav (3,537,300 population, 24,477 square miles). This whole region, containing over 30,000,000 population, and more than 200,000 square miles, comprises "Little Russia," the "Southwestern Territory," and "New Russia," exclusive of the lands of the Don Cossacks. It is bounded on the west by Austria-Hungary, on the south by the Black and Azov Seas, on the east by the Don Cossacks, and on the north by Central Russia, and Lithuania. The Little Russians are 75 per cent. of the population. Odessa is the chief port.

On April 29, 1918, at Kiev, the Congress of Ukrainian Peasants chose Gen. Skoropauski as hetman, or ruler, in succession to the Central Rada. This was a step in the civil war between the Bolsheviki, and the antis, begun December 18, 1917. The Germans invaded Ukrainia, and on May 2, 1918, established a military dictatorship there. In their Independence proclamation of November 20, 1917, the Ukrainians had given the following guarantees: "All the liberties won by the Russian revolution are to be guaranteed, namely, freedom of the press, of speech, of religion, of assembly, of union, of strikes, of inviolability of person and of habitation, the right and the possibility of using local dialects in dealing with all authorities." They had got from Kerensky, in July, 1917, a promise of independence provided they stayed in the Russian Provincial Republic. On May 9, 1918, a new government, pro-German, was formed, with Nicholas Oustenovitch as president. The Russian calendar gave way to the Gregorian, and Ukrainian was made the official language in courts, schools and government offices.

Venice—This city, which was for many months a chief object of Austrian offensive, is the capital of the Italian province of Venice. The city is situated on 117 small islands in a shallow bay of the Adriatic, at the northwestern corner of that sea, nearly opposite the Hungarian port of Trieste, which is at the east side of the head of the Adriatic. The city dates from the middle of the fifth century. At the close of the middle ages it was one of the great maritime powers of the world. It supplied goods to the Crusaders, and handled the trade between Asia and Europe; but began to decline after Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese, discovered the all-sea route to the Far East around the Cape of Good Hope. The Turks, by conquering Constantinople, aided in the decline of Venice. They got Cyprus in 1571, and Crete was lost in 1669. After the decline of its commercial supremacy Venice became the art centre of the world, through the paintings of Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and others. The Venetian Republic, which had existed for centuries, was ended in 1797 by Napoleon, who substituted a provisional democratic republic. Under the treaty of Campo Formio, executed in 1797 the town of that name, sixty-six miles from Venice, all that part of the city and province of Venice lying west of the River Adige reverted to Austria, as a duchy, the rest being annexed to what the French called the Cisalpine Republic. That republic, established by Napoleon in 1797, consisted of Lombardy, that part of Venice above named; Modina, the north part of the Papal states, and other Italian lands. The republic became the Italian republic in 1802, and in 1805 was incorporated into the kingdom of Italy. In the last named year Napoleon again got the upper hand of Austria, and it was by the treaty of Pressburg, signed at that place (once the capital of Hungary, on the Danube), that Venice passed to Italy. Austria got all of Venice, by military force, in 1814, at the treaty of Paris. In 1848 Venice rebelled and became the republic of St. Mark, but in 1849 was reconquered by Austria, which held the city and province until 1866, when it was given to Italy.

Verdun—The military key to the west front, which the German Crown Prince tried to take in 1916. It has been, since 1871, the most important of the French defenses on the eastern frontier between the Argonne and the Vosges. During the German advance of 1914 Verdun held out, although the Germans were able to push a deep salient to the south at St. Mihiel. In February, 1916, the armies of the German Crown Prince began assault upon Verdun, which lasted six months, and led to the capture of forts Douaumont and Vaux. Verdun was called "the grave" by German soldiers. A counter offensive by Gen. Nivelle in October, 1916, and August, 1917, enabled the French to reclaim ground they had lost in 1916.

Zeppelin—A type of dirigible balloon, lifted by gas bags held in an aluminum framework, and propelled by gasoline engines; designed by the late Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, whose experiments with aircraft, about 1906, attracted wide attention. In war the Zeppelins are used for observation purposes, especially at sea; and for raids on enemy country. German aircraft, including Zeppelins, raided England thirty-four times between January 19, 1915, and October 1, 1917, killing outright 865 men, women, and children, and wounding over 2,500.

FRANCE'S TRIBUTE TO FIRST U. S. SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

The following eulogy was a part of the ceremony at the burial, in northern France, of the first three American soldiers who lost their lives. The words were spoken by a French officer. He said: "In the name of the —th Division, in the name of the French Army, and in the name of France I bid farewell to Private Enright, Private Gresham, and Private Hay of the American Army. Of their own free will they had left a prosperous and happy country to come over here. They knew war was continuing in Europe; they knew that the forces fighting for honor, love of justice and civilization were still checked by the long-prepared forces serving the powers of brutal domination, oppression and barbarity. They knew that efforts were still necessary. They wished to give us their generous hearts, and they have not forgotten old historical memories, while others forget more recent ones. They ignored nothing of the circumstances and nothing had been concealed from them—neither the length and hardships of war, nor the violence of battle, nor the dreadfulness of new weapons, nor the perfidy of the foe. Nothing stopped them. They accepted the hard and strenuous life; they crossed the ocean at great peril; they took their places on the front by our side, and they have fallen facing the foe in a hard and desperate hand-to-hand fight. Honor to them. Their families, friends and fellow-citizens will be proud when they learn of their deaths.

"Men! These graves, the first to be dug in our national soil, and but a short distance from the enemy, are as a mark of the mighty land we and our Allies firmly cling to in the common task, confirming the will of the people and the army of the United States to fight with us to a finish, ready to sacrifice as long as is necessary until final victory for the most noble of causes, that of the liberty of nations, the weak as well as the mighty. Thus the deaths of these humble soldiers appear to us with extraordinary grandeur. We will, therefore, ask that the mortal remains of these young men be left here, left with us forever. We inscribe on the tombs, 'Here lie the first soldiers of the Republic of the United States to fall on the soil of France for liberty and justice.' The passerby will stop and uncover his head. Travellers and men of heart will go out of their way to come here to pay their respective tributes. Private Enright, Private Gresham, Private Hay! In the name of France I thank you. God receive your souls. Farewell!"

Wars of the Last Half Century.

Seven Weeks' War, 1866—In a struggle by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in April, 1864, the Dannerwerk fortifications in Schleswig were taken by the Prussians, and about the same time the Austrians gained a victory over the Danish Army in the Battle of Oversea. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were wrested from Denmark and given, in jointure, to Austria and Prussia. Prince Frederick of Augustenberg, as a descendant of the ducal family of Holstein, claimed the disputed territory in his own right. Prussia denied this claim. This dispute was the ostensible cause of the war between Austria and Prussia. King William of Prussia and Francis Joseph of Austria, by Treaty of Gastein, August 1, 1865, agreed that Schleswig should be put under the protectorate of Prussia and Holstein assigned to Austria. The Austrian Governor of Holstein continued to support and urge the claims of Prince Frederick. Bismarck asked for war, but in the Prussian Assembly was outvoted, five to one. Nevertheless, a Prussian army was hurried into Holstein. Bismarck offered Venice to Italy, and King Victor Emmanuel made alliance with Prussia. All the smaller German Kingdoms except Oldenberg, Mecklenberg, the Saxon states, and three free cities took sides with Austria.

The Prussian Diet approved of the Austrian demand and declared war. On June 15, 1866, King William called upon Saxony, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel and Nassau to remain neutral, and gave them twelve hours to decide. In two days, Prussians seized Hanover, and in two more Hesse-Cassel was occupied by an army from the Rhine, and a third division was thrown into Dresden and Leipsic. On June 27, 1866, the Hanoverians were defeated, King George V. fleeing to Vienna. The three divisions of the Army of William were commanded by Crown Prince Frederick William; his Cousin, Prince Frederick Charles, and General Bittenfeld. The Austrians were led by General Benedek. On June 27 and 29, 1866, Prince Frederick Charles defeated the Austrian advance in four engagements, but the battles were indecisive. Meanwhile the Crown Prince gained several victories over General Benedek (June 27-30). On July 6, 1866, the decisive battle was fought, known variously as Sadowa and Konigsgratz. Austrian Army, 222,000; Prussian, 221,000. Austrian loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, 44,393; Prussian loss, 8,812. The Treaty of Prague was signed August 23, 1866. By its terms a North-German Union was formed. Hanover and Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Schleswig-Holstein and Frankfort were incorporated with the new Germany. The four southern states of Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Wurtemberg and Bavaria were conceded their independence, but with a secret agreement that their armies were to be at the disposal of Prussia.

Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871—In September, 1868, by a revolution in Spain, Queen Isabella lost her throne. The Spanish Cortes elected Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, a relative of the King of Prussia. France, under Louis Napoleon, protested. Leopold declined. France demanded of Berlin (July 13, 1870), that no Prince of the House of Hohenzollern should be a candidate for the Spanish throne. This demand was turned down by King William. On July 19, 1870, France declared war on Prussia. The French armies then numbered 310,000. The Prussians, within eleven days, had over 600,000 soldiers in motion. Their army was under General Steinmetz and Crown Prince of Prussia and his cousin, Prince Frederick Charles. Count Von Moltke was Commander-in-Chief. King William went to the front in person, as did Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French.

The conflict began August 2, 1870, at Saarbruck, where a French division under Gen. Frassard attacked a smaller body of Uhlans, and drove them back. Louis Napoleon sent a despatch to Eugenie announcing their son's "baptism of fire." On August 4 the Crown Prince defeated Marshal MacMahon at Welssenburg; and again at Worth, August 6. About the same time Steinmetz was victor at Spicheren. On August 14, 1870, Steinmetz and Frederick Charles defeated Marshal Bazaine at Courcelles. At Mars-le-Tour a battle was fought, with losses of about 17,000 on each side. The French claimed this as a victory, but Frederick Charles held his position. On August 18 a great battle was fought at Gravelotte—200,000 Germans against 180,000 French, and Marshal Bazaine was forced back into the fortifications of Metz. Marshal MacMahon, with an army of 125,000, hastened to the relief of Metz, but was intercepted by the Germans, who had the shorter line. On August 31, 1870, in the Battle of Beaumont, the French were defeated and forced to fall back to Sedan. MacMahon's army, then 112,000, was besieged by 200,000 Germans. On September 1, 1870, Sedan surrendered. Louis Napoleon was taken prisoner. The French Army, numbering 84,000, were prisoners of war. Empress Eugenie fled to England September 4, 1870, and on the same day, in Paris, a French Republic was proclaimed. A civic army of 70,000 was raised and command given to Gen. Trochu to defend Paris. On September 23 the Fortress of Toul capitulated. The German armies toward the close of war numbered 800,000. Paris was invested. Leon Gambetta escaped from that city in a balloon and raised an army of 150,000 volunteers, while the forces of Gen. Trochu were increased to 400,000. In the beginning of January, 1871, the army of Trochu was out to pieces, with loss of 60,000. On January 17, 1871, Louis Adolphe Thiers was chosen Chief Executive. On January 28 an armistice was arranged, and on February 26 a preliminary treaty of peace signed at Versailles. The permanent treaty was signed at Frankfort, May 10. By the document, Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to Germany and an indemnity imposed of 5,000,000,000 of francs.

It was estimated that the cost of the struggle to France, up to January, 1875, was 9,885,000,000 francs, including the indemnity to Prussia and interest. The bombardment of Strasburg was begun on August 14, 1870, and the place surrendered September 28. Two German armies, 220,000 men, began the march on Paris on August 28, 1870; the siege commenced September 15. Versailles, a suburb, gave in September 19. Bombardment of Paris began on October 11. The city capitulated January 28, 1871. The German troops entered March 1. The attack on Metz began August 8, and the surrender occurred on September 28. Verdun was attacked first in August, 1870, and surrendered November 8.

Modoc Uprising, 1872—In the Spring of 1872 an order was issued by the United States Government for the Modoc Indians to remove from their lands on the southern shore of Lake Klamoth, Oregon, to a new reservation. The Indians refused to obey. At a conference between them and six members of a United States Government Peace Commission on April 11, 1872, the Indians murdered Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, two of the members. The Modocs were then besieged by United States Regulars, and on June 1 Gen. Davis compelled Capt. Jack and his band to surrender. The Chiefs were tried by court martial and executed in October.

Sioux Uprising, 1876—In 1867 the Sioux Indians had, by treaty, agreed to relinquish all the territory south of Nevbrara, west of the 104th meridian and north of the 46th parallel of lattitude, and to retire to a large reservation in Southwestern Dakota by January 1, 1876. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills led the whites to overrun the lands of the Sioux and they in turn broke over their limits. A large force, under Gens. Terry and Crook, was sent to drive them back into their reservation. On June 25, 1876, Gens. Reno and Custer were sent forward to discover the whereabouts of the Indians. Gen. Custer, without waiting for reinforcements, charged on an Indian village on the Little Big Horn River and his whole force was practically annihilated (262 killed and 52 wounded). Gen. Reno held out until reinforced by Gen. Gibbon. On November 24, 1876, the Sioux were defeated at a pass in the Big Horn Mountains, and on June 5, 1877, again routed by the division of Col. Miles. The remaining bands, under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, escaped to Canada. It was not until 1880 that Sitting Bull was induced to return to the reservation on the north bank of the Missouri River.

Ashantee War, 1873-1874—By an arrangement between the English and the Dutch, in Africa, there was an exchange of forts, by which the King of Ashantee lost an annual stipend from the Dutch for occupancy by them of his lands. He demanded the English pay. They did not do so. The Ashantees decoyed four Europeans into their town and made them prisoners. In the Fall of 1873 Sir Garnet Wolseley was

despatched with a force; on January 20, 1874, he entered Ashantee land, and on February 4, 1874, reached Coomassie. Here the King of Ashantee renounced his claim of sovereignty and paid an indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold. The town of Coomassie was burned to the ground.

Serbian-Turkish War, 1876—Serbia declared war on Turkey in June, 1876, Montenegro aiding Serbia. The Union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia inspired King Milan with the idea that either union must be prevented or Serbia should have territorial compensation so that the balance of power might be maintained in the Balkan peninsula. The Serbian Army was defeated by Turkish forces under Abdul-Kermi Pasha, whose advance was stopped by the intervention of Czar Alexander II. of Russia, who insisted on an armistice. Serbia waa beaten in a few months.

Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878—On April 24, 1877, the Russian Czar declared war on Turkey, "to right the wrongs of Christians." The total Russian forces were about 200,000, and the Turkish about 120,000. At Plevna the Russians were repulsed twice, at the second battle losing 7,300 as against a Turkish loss of 2,000. At the third attempt Plevna was captured, Osman Pasha capitulating in November, 1877, surrendering an army of 40,000. The Russian casualties during the war were close to 20,000. The contest was ended by the Treaty of San Stefano, signed March 3, 1878. The terms of this treaty were modified at the Berlin Conference in June and July, 1878.

Afghanistan War of 1879—The British sent an Embassy to Cabul. Shere Ali, the Ameer of Cabul, forbade their entrance into his country. The British continued, accompanied by a military force, and took possession of Cabul and Candahar. Ali died and was succeeded by his son, Yakoob Khan, who hastened to sign a new treaty (May 5, 1879), by which he came under a protectorate. Shortly afterward a revolt occurred, and the English representatives in Cabul were attacked by insurgents and murdered. A second English expedition entered Cabul on December 24, 1879, Yakoob Khan was deposed and Cabul garrisoned.

Zulu War of 1879—A dispute between the Transvaal Republic and the Zulus over the ownership of a strip of African territory was referred to British Commissioners, who decided in favor of the Zulus, but the British Governor in South Africa, Sir Bartle Frere, did not execute the terms of settlement. Cetewayo, the Zulu King, raised an army, which the English Governor demanded be dispersed. British forces invaded the country and were defeated, January 22, 1879. A new British force, sent out under Lord Chelmsford, routed the Zulus, captured King Cetewayo and brought the war to an end before the middle of Autumn of 1879. It was in this war that the French Prince Imperial, son of Louis (Napoleon III.) and Eugenie, was killed.

Egyptian War, 1882—A revolution having been accomplished by Arabi Pasha in Egypt, both sides appealed to the powers. On May 17, 1882, English and French fleets were ordered to Alexandria. The representatives of Great Britain demanded the dismissal of the New National Ministry and the exile of Arabi Pasha. The first of these demands was complied with, but the Egyptians declined to banish Arabi. Riots broke out in Alexandria. Sir Beauchamp Seymour sent an ultimatum to the Egyptian Nationalists to cease repairing and manning the fortifications, and two days later bombarded Alexandria. An Anglo-Indian army of 30,000, under Sir Garnet Wolseley, fought the Battle of Tel-el-Keber, September 9, 1882. Arabi's forces were defeated, the Provisional Government overthrown, and Arabi was surrendered.

Serbo-Bulgarian War, 1885—King Milan of Serbia declared war on Bulgaria, November 14, 1885. The Berlin Congress of 1878, by its revision of the Treaty of San Stefano, created two states in the Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia. Serbian forces were concentrated on the Bulgarian frontier October 1 to 12, owing to disputes as to boundaries. Hostilities ceased November 28, 1885, through the intervention of Austria. The Bulgarian Army numbered 55,000; the Rumelian 35,000, plus a "bandit brigade," composed of Macedonians, Turks, Jews, etc., 3,000.

China-Japanese War, 1894-1895—The cause was the Chinese claim of suzerainty over Korea, which Japan disputed. Japan issued an ultimatum to the Korean Government July 20, 1894. War was formally declared August 1. There had been fighting before that. The Battle of Pingyang was fought September 16, 1894. The Japanese killed or captured 7,000 Chinese. The naval battle of Yalu occurred September 16, 1894. The loss of this fight led to degradation of Prime Minister Li Hung Chang. Port Arthur was captured November 2, 1894. Two Japanese armies of 12,500 each were sent into Manchuria, and a third army of 22,000 went, under Marshal Oyama, to Peking. These armies opposed 60,000 Chinese. The Japanese captured Kaiphing in December, 1894. In January, 1895, 14,000 Chinese attacked the Japanese at Haifung, and were repulsed. Early in February, 1895, over 25,000 Japanese landed on Shantung Peninsula and seized Weihaiwai, Chinese troops, 9,000 in number, fleeing. On February 16, 1895, the Chinese fleet surrendered. Admiral Ting, Commodore Liu and Gen. Ching, of the garrison, all three, committed suicide. On March 1 the Japanese captured Niuchwang, and on March 6 Kinyang. On March 9 they burned the City of Thienchuiangthai. A peace treaty was signed April 17, 1895, guaranteeing the independence of Korea; the south part of Fengtien to belong to Japan, as well as parts of the country between Yalu and Liao; and the Island of Formosa, of Pescadore group. Indemnity of 200,000,000 kuping taels was paid by China. Russia, Germany, and France objected to the ceding to Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula, and Japan accepted 30,000,000 taels instead.

A treaty of peace was signed April 17, 1895. The Japanese lost 4,177 by death in action or by sickness and 56,862 wounded and disabled. Impossible to estimate Chinese losses.

Cuban Insurrection, 1895—There were simultaneous uprisings in Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas on February 24, 1895. The Spanish Captain General, Calleja, had at that time a force of about 9,000, and 4,000 recruits were sent to reinforce him. Early in March, 1895, a force of 20,000 men was sent by Spain to Cuba to put down the insurrection. On March 25 Cuba declared its independence, with Dr. Tomas Estrado Palma, President; José Marti, Secretary, and Gen. Gomez, Commander-in-Chief. On May 18, Bartolome Masso was elected President. When the Spanish-American War was at its crisis in the midsummer of 1898 Gen. Garcia, in command of a Cuban patriot army, co-operated with Gen. Shafter in the campaign which ended with the capture of Santiago and the collapse of the Spanish rule.

Greco-Turkish War of 1897—The Island of Crete rebelled against Turkey in February, 1897. The Greek Government sent an army, under Col. Vassas, to Crete's support. Turkey appealed to the powers and foreign fleets bore down on Crete and blockaded the island. Parts of Thessaly had been conceded to Greece by the Berlin Conference of 1878, but never given up to it by Turkey, which now advanced into Thessaly, a formal declaration of war being issued April 17, 1897. The principal battles were Pharsalia and Domokas (fought May 17, 1897), where the Turks, numbering 50,000, stormed fortified position of the Greeks and drove them out toward Lamia and Thermopylæ. The Russian Czar admonished the Sultan of Turkey that if the latter marched on Athens a Bulgarian army would be sent against him. The insurrection in Crete was quieted, the island returned to the Sultan, and the status quo between Turkey and Greece restored.

Philippine Insurrection, 1896, and Philippine War, 1899-1902—Toward the end of the summer of 1896 an insurrection against Spain, led by a Dr. Rizal, was suppressed and Rizal executed. The rebellion was revived under Emilio Aguinaldo.

The Spanish-American War, resulting in the cession of the Philippines, ended temporarily the troubles in the Philippines. On February 4, 1899, Filipinos attacked the American forces near Manila. On the next day Admiral Dewey opened fire on them. The Americans lost 49 killed and 149 wounded. Warfare mainly of a guerilla nature followed, and April 8, 1899, an expedition set out from Manila, consisting of 1,500 troops under Gen. Lawton. On April 10 Santa Cruz was captured, the Americans losing one killed and nine wounded. The Filipinos lost 93 killed and many wounded.

Spanish-American War, 1898—On February 15, 1898, the American battleship Maine, at anchor

in the Harbor of Havana, was sunk by an explosion, 266 Americans being lost. Spain disavowed having anything *to do with the explosion.* A resolution was passed by the House of Representatives, at Washington, April 19, 1898, declaring that the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent." Similar resolutions were passed by the Senate, and a concurrent measure was signed by President McKinley. An ultimatum was sent to Spain demanding that she withdraw her forces from Cuba on or before April 23. Spain considered this a declaration of war, diplomatic relations were broken on April 21, a Cuban blockade was declared April 22, Spain spoke for war on April 24, and President McKinley issued a proclamation April 26, declaring that a state of war existed. He called for 125,000 volunteers. On May 1 Commodore Dewey fought the Battle of Manila Bay, destroying the Spanish fleet, and on June 3, at night, Commander R. P. Hobson, of Alabama, took the United States collier Merrimac into Santiago (Cuba) Harbor and sunk her in the channel, partly bottling up the Spanish fleet. On July 3 Commodores Sampson and Schley destroyed Cervera's fleet while it was attempting to escape from Santiago and adjacent waters. A United States Army corps had landed in Cuba on June 21. The Battle of San Juan Hill was fought on July 1, resulting in the capture of Santiago by the Americans. The city surrendered on July 17. A protocol (preliminary to a peace treaty) was signed August 12, 1898; Manila surrendered to the Americans on August 13 and the Treaty of Paris was signed December 12, 1898. By its terms the independence of Cuba was guaranteed, and Porto Rico was ceded to the United States, also the Island of Guam, of the Ladrones. Spain also relinquished the Philippines, receiving from the United States $20,000,000.

Boxer Troubles in China, 1898-1900—The Spanish Minister at Peking on May 24, 1898, made a demand on China for suppression of the Boxers. On May 29, 1898, all foreign ships at Taku, on the west coast of the Gulf of Pechili, landed marines and prepared to march to their legations in Peking. At noon, May 31, 360 men, British, Italian, Russian, French, Americans, and Japanese marines, set out for Peking. On June 10 a relief expedition of 2,500 men, under British Admiral Seymour, was despatched to Peking. The expedition was made up of British, Russians, Germans, French, Italians, Austrians, Japanese and Americans. On June 13 and 14 this force was compelled to return to Tientsin. On June 16 the Chinese fired on the foreign fleet lying before Taku. A battle ensued, lasting several hours, in which two Chinese forts were destroyed and the remainder captured. A British gunboat and a German warship were badly damaged, two British merchant vessels sunk, and a Russian gunboat blown up. The Allies had 20 killed and 57 wounded. The foreign army now massed at Taku. The Americans numbered altogether about 5,000 regulars, Japan 15,000, Great Britain 10,000. Russia, Germany, France, and other nations sent contingents mostly too late to take part in the fighting. In all, the foreign troops amounted to 60,000. In the fighting at Tientsin, July 13 and 14, the Allies lost in killed and wounded nearly 800, and had previously lost more than 600.

A force of 16,000 marched from Tientsin to the relief of Peking August 4. There were Russian, Japanese, English, and American troops. In a battle on August 5, with 30,000 Chinese, the Allies lost over 1,000 killed and wounded and the Chinese over 4,000. At Yangtau, on August 6, the Chinese lost 2,000, Allies 700. Of these, Americans numbered 10 killed and 62 wounded. In eight days this expeditionary force marched seventy miles, losing nearly 13 per cent. of their numbers. The casualties of the Chinese were three times that of the Allies. On August 14 Peking was captured, but the sacred "Forbidden City" was not entered until September 4, when 8,000 allied troops marched in. Two hundred Chinese officials committed suicide because of the desecration of their city.

The Philippine War, 1899-1902—This was preceded in 1896 by an insurrection by the natives against Spain. The rebels were led by Dr. Rizal, and Emilio Aguinaldo is said to have taken a prominent part. The Spanish-American War, resulting in the cession of the Philippines, ended temporarily the troubles there; but soon after the American occupancy another insurrection began at Manila. On February 4, 1899, forces of Filipinos attacked the American forces near the city. On the next day Admiral Dewey opened fire on them from the ships in the harbor. The Battle of Pasig was fought on March 13; Santa Cruz was captured April 25; San Fernando on May 5; the Battle of Bacorr was fought June 13; that of Imus, June 16; that of Colamba, July 26; that of Calluht, August 19; and that of Angeles, August 16.

Major John A. Logan was killed November 11, Gen. Gregoria del Pilar December 10, and Gen. Lawton December 19. On February 25, 1900, William Howard Taft headed a commission to the Philippines; Aguinaldo was captured March 23, 1901; and the Military Governorship ended on July 4, 1902.

South African (or Boer) War, 1899-1902—When there came to be more English than there were Dutch in the Transvaal Republic the English desired franchise rights, which the Dutch failed to give them. Conferences and negotiations through diplomatic channels, mainly correspondence of British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, were carried on from May 31 to September 22, 1899, the English demanding franchise rights and the use of the English language in the Boer Legislature. On September 22 a note from the British Government declared that it would be "compelled to consider the situation afresh and formulate its own proposition for a final settlement." This note, in conjunction with active military preparations, was accepted by Boers as a virtual declaration of war. On October 7, 1899, the Boers sent their ultimatum. Then the war began. At Glencoe and Elands Laagte, October 20 and 21, the British lost 16 officers and 62 men killed, and 51 officers and 268 men wounded. At Spion Kop, January 23-25, 1900, a British force was almost annihilated, the remnant of 200 surrendering. The siege of Ladysmith lasted from October 30, 1899, to March 1, 1900, finally being relieved by Gen. Buller. The garrison, at first consisted of 12,000 troops, 2,000 civilians, and 4,000 natives. The siege of Mafeking lasted from October 9, 1899, to May 17, 1900. The Boers at Ladysmith numbered 6,000. Gen. Cronje's army was from 7,000 to 8,000, while Gen. Roberts had between 40,000 and 50,000. Cronje capitulated February 27, 1900, his force then numbering 4,000.

The Transvaal Republic, under the name of "Transvaal Province," was formally annexed to the British Empire by proclamation September 1, 1900. The British losses were 48,640—21,657 killed in action, 680 died of wounds, 4,337 of disease, 2,689 missing and prisoners, the remainder invalided home. The expense of the Boer War, up to September, 1900, was half a billion dollars. Johannesburg was captured May 30, 1900; Pretoria on June 4, 1900; Gen. Methuen on March 7, 1902. After the Transvaal Republic was annexed the Orange Free State continued the war, and in November and December, 1900, the British suffered defeats in Dewetsdorp, so that in February, 1901, an additional force of 30,000 English soldiers was sent to South Africa. On March 8, 1902, an armistice of one week was declared. Final negotiations for peace were instituted March 23, 1902, and a basis of settlement reached June 2, 1902.

Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905—The cause was the occupation by Russia of Port Arthur, which the Japanese had got by their war with China, and the extension of Russian influence into Manchuria and Korea. Negotiations between Russia and Japan were broken off February 5, 1904; and a declaration of war issued February 10. Japan's fighting forces numbered 270,000, of whom 200,000 were trained. Russia, nominally, had an army of almost 1,000,000, but it was unprepared. At the Battle of Yalu, Japan lost 1,100 out of over 40,000, Russian losses were 2,500 out of 7,000. At Nanschan, the Japanese lost 4,500 out of 30,000; the Russian lost fully one-half of the 3,000 engaged. At Tellisen, the Japanese lost 1,200 out of 35,000; the Russians 3,600 out of 25,000. In actions on the eastern front, Russia lost 2,400, the Japanese 1,000. At Port Arthur the Russians had 300,000 and Japanese 220,000. The Japanese lost 8,000, the Russians 10,000. At Mukden the Russian losses were 97,000; the Japanese between 40,000 and 50,000. The Russian battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk April 13, 1904; the Japanese battleship Hatsuse and the cruiser Yoshino on May 15; the Nanshan Hill battles occurred May 21-27; Dalny was captured May 30; Vafangow battle was fought June 14; Kaiping was captured July 8; the attack on Port Arthur was begun July 20; Newchang was evacuated July 25, and Haicheng on August 3; the naval battle

of Port Arthur was on August 10; the Battle of Liaoyang August 26 to September 4; Battle of Sha River, October 12-19; Dogger Bank affair, October 22; 203-Metre Hill was taken November 30; North Keekwan on December 18; Ehrlungshan on December 25; Sungs Hushan on December 31; Port Arthur surrendered January 1-2, 1905; the Battle of Mukden was February 24 to March 12; that of the Sea of Japan, May 27-28; and Sakhalin was captured July 31. The war was ended by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H., signed August 23, 1905. By its terms Russia ceded one-half of Saghalien, agreed to surrender its lease of Kwang-tung Peninsula and Port Arthur, to evacuate Manchuria, and to recognize Japan's sphere of influence in Korea. This treaty was preceded by President Roosevelt's peace proposal of June 7.

Italian-Turkish War, 1911-1912—This was the first war in which aeroplanes were put to practical military use, and though only a few were used by the Italians, lessons were learned there which caused France and Germany to take up seriously the development of that type of warfare. The cause of the war was alleged mistreatment of Italians by Turkish officials in Tripoli. Italians had already undertaken colonization in that part of Northern Africa. War was declared by Italy September 29, 1911. Tripoli was bombarded October 3-5, and was captured on the latter date. The Turks were repulsed on land by the Italians on October 30; and on January 7, 1912, seven Turkish gunboats were sunk; Beirut was bombarded on February 24; and Tripoli was annexed February 25. The Island of Rhodes was seized on May 4, 1912; the Battle of Zanzur Oasis occurred on June 9; the town of Sidi Ali was captured on July 14, and a peace treaty was signed on October 18, 1912. The Italian Chamber ratified on February 23, 1912, a bill containing a decree of Tripoli annexation. Italy, by the Treaty of Ouchy, was given sovereignty over Tripoli, and agreed that the natives should have religious freedom.

Balkan-Turkish War, 1912-1913—This is known as the First Balkan War. It was begun on September 30, 1912 by a former alliance of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro, against Turkey. Hostilities commenced October 9, 1912. The Battle of Kirk Kilesseh was fought October 24, 1912; the Battle of Lule Burgas, October 29-31; and the City of Saloniea was captured on November 8. Then came the taking of Monastir on November 18, followed by the London Peace Conference, opening on September 16 and terminating ineffectually on January 29, 1913. War was resumed on February 3; Janina was captured on March 6; Adrianople on March 27; Scutari on April 23. The powers then captured the latter city on May 14. The Peace Conference was resumed, and the treaty was signed on May 30, 1913, by which Turkey gave up all its European territory west of a line drawn from Midia, on the Black Sea, to Enos, on the Aegean Sea, and also the Island of Crete. Quarrels among the Balkan League over the division of territory led to what is called the Second Balkan War, fighting in which was begun on May 23, 1913. The first battle was fought at Nokres on June 10, followed by the capture of Kilkish on July 4, and by that of Seres Kavala on July 9. Roumania and Turkey attacked Bulgaria on July 12, and on July 21 the Turks reoccupied Adrianople. On August 10 (July 26, old style), 1913, peace was made by the Treaty of Bucharest, between Bulgaria and Roumania, Greece and Montenegro.

"WITH IRON FIST AND SHINING SWORD."

THE German Emperor, in an address to his Second Army, on the Western Front, on December 22, 1917, said: "It has been a year full of events for the German Army and the German Fatherland. Powerful blows have been delivered, and your comrades in the east have been able to bring about great decisions. There has been no man, no officer, and no General on the whole eastern front, wherever I have spoken to them, who has not frankly admitted that they could not have accomplished what they have if their comrades in the west had not stood to a man. But for the calm and heroic warriors on the western front the enormous deployment of German forces in the east and in Italy never would have been possible. The fighter in the west has exposed heroically his body so that his brothers on the Dvina and the Isonzo might storm from victory to victory. The fearful battles on the bloody hills around Verdun were not in vain. They created new foundations for the conduct of the war. The tactical and strategical connection between the battles on the Aisne, in the Champagne, Artois, and Flanders and at Cambrai, and the events in the east and in Italy is so manifest that it is useless to waste words on it.

"With a centralized direction, the German Army works in a centralized manner. In order that we should be able to deliver these offensive blows one portion of the army had to remain on the defensive, hard as this is for the German soldier. Such a defensive battle, however, as has been fought in 1917 is without parallel. A fraction of the German Army accepted the heavy task, covering its comrades in the east unconditionally, and it had the entire Anglo-French Army against itself. In long preparation the enemy had collected unheard-of technical means and masses of ammunition and guns in order to make his entry into Brussels over your front, as he proudly announced. The enemy has achieved nothing. The most gigantic feat ever accomplished by an army, and one without parallel in history, was accomplished by the German Army. I do not boast. It is a fact and nothing else. The admiration you have earned shall be your reward, and at the same time your pride. Nothing can in any way place in the shade or surpass what you have accomplished, however great and overwhelming it may be.

"The year 1917, with its great battles, has proved that the German people has in the Lord of Creation above an unconditional and avowed ally on whom it can absolutely rely. Without Him all would have been in vain. Every one of you had to exert every nerve to the utmost. I know that every one of you in the unparalleled drumfire did superhuman deeds. The feeling may have been frequently with you: 'If we only had something behind us; if we only had some relief!' It came as the result of the blow in the east, where it is seen that the storms of war are at present silenced. God grant that it may be forever! Yesterday I saw and spoke to your comrades near Verdun, and there, passing through all minds like the scent of the morning breeze, was the thought: 'You are no longer alone.' The great successes and victories of the recent past, the great days of battle in Flanders and before Cambrai, where the first crushing offensive blow delivered upon the arrogant British showed that despite three years of war and suffering our troops still retained their old offensive spirit, have their effect on the entire Fatherland and on the enemy. We do not know what is still in store for us, but you have seen how in this last of the four years of war God's hand has visibly prevailed, punished treachery, and rewarded heroic persistence. From this we can gain firm confidence that the Lord will be with us in the future also. * * *.

"If the enemy does not want peace, then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with the iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace."

"FORWARD WITH GOD TO FRESH DEEDS."

On January 1, 1918, the German Emperor, in a New Year's greeting to his troops, said: "The German people in arms has thus everywhere, on land and sea, achieved great deeds. But our enemies still hope, with the assistance of new allies, to defeat you and then to destroy forever the world position won by Germany in hard endeavor. They will not succeed. Trusting in our righteous cause and in our strength, we face the year 1918 with firm confidence and iron will. Therefore, forward with God to fresh deeds and fresh victories!"

The German Crown Prince, in his New Year's greeting to his army, said: "Proud, and with a thankful heart, I behold you, my brave, resolute leaders and my heroic troops. With an unstained shield and a sharp sword we stand on the threshold of the new year around the Imperial War Lord, ready to strike and win. God with us."

UNITED STATES-JAPANESE ACTION IN SIBERIA.

THE Acting Secretary of State, at Washington, issued on August 5, 1918, the following statement on American-Japanese action in Siberia: "In the judgment of the Government of the United States, a judgment arrived at after repeated and very searching considerations of the whole situation—military intervention in Russia would be more likely to add to the present sad confusion there than to cure it, and would injure Russia rather than help her out of her distresses. Such military intervention as has been most frequently proposed, even supposing it to be efficacious in its immediate object of delivering an attack upon Germany from the east, would in its judgment be more likely to turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her. Her people, if they profited by it at all, could not profit by it in time to deliver them from their present desperate difficulties, and their substance would meantime be used to maintain foreign armies, not to reconstitute their own or to feed their own men, women, and children. We are bending all our energies now to the purpose, the resolute and confident purpose, of winning on the western front, and it would in the judgment of the Government of the United States be most unwise to divide or dissipate our forces. As the Government of the United States sees the present circumstances, therefore, military action is admissible in Russia now only to render such protection and help as is possible to the Czecho-Slovaks against the armed Austrian and German prisoners who are attacking them and to steady any efforts at self-government or self-defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance. Whether from Vladivostok or from Murmansk and Archangel, the only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by Russian forces, and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense. With such objects in view the Government of the United States is now co-operating with the Governments of France and Great Britain in the neighborhood of Murmansk and Archangel. The United States and Japan are the only powers which are just now in a position to act in Siberia in sufficient force to accomplish even such modest objects as those that have been outlined. The Government of the United States has, therefore, proposed to the Government of Japan that each of the two Governments send a force of a few thousand men to Vladivostok, with the purpose of co-operating as a single force in the occupation of Vladivostok and in safeguarding, so far as it may, the country to the rear of the westward-moving Czecho-Slovaks; and the Japanese Government has consented.

"In taking this action the Government of the United States wishes to announce to the people of Russia, in the most public and solemn manner, that it contemplates no interference with the political sovereignty of Russia, no intervention in her internal affairs—not even in the local affairs of the limited areas which her military force may be obliged to occupy—and no impairment of her territorial integrity, either now or hereafter, but that what we are about to do has as its single and only object the rendering of such aid as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavors to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory, and their own destiny. The Japanese Government, it is understood, will issue a similar assurance. These plans and purposes of the Government of the United States have been communicated to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and those Governments have advised the Department of State that they assent to them in principle. No conclusion that the Government of the United States has arrived at in this important matter is intended, however, as an effort to restrict the actions or interfere with the independent judgment of the Governments with which we are now associated in the war. It is also the hope and purpose of the Government of the United States to take advantage of the earliest opportunity to send to Siberia a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives, and agents of the Young Men's Christian Association accustomed to organizing the best methods of spreading useful information and rendering educational help of a modest kind in order in some systematic way to relieve the immediate economic necessities of the people there in every way for which an opportunity may open. The execution of this plan will follow, and will not be permitted to embarrass the military assistance rendered to the Czecho-Slovaks. It is the hope and expectation of the Government of the United States that the Governments with which it is associated will, wherever necessary or possible, lend their active aid in the execution of these military and economic plans."

COST OF DESTROYED INDUSTRIES IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

(By P. C. Williams, United States Commercial Attache, Paris.)

FIGURES give little idea of the material destroyed. But, because there is no other way, the following statistics are given as representing the cost of construction before the war of a few of the industries of Northern France that are known to have suffered worst; they are furnished by a trustworthy and semi-official source: Spinning of combed wool (2,400,000 spindles), 192,600,000 francs; spinning of cotton (2,800,000 spindles), 184,000,000 francs; spinning of flax (500,000 spindles), 100,000,000 francs; wool weaving (56,000 looms), 92,000,000 francs; weaving of cotton cloth (29,000 looms), 46,000,000 francs; central electric stations and lines of distribution (300,000 kw.), 250,000,000 francs; machinery and electrical manufacturing plants, 500,000,000 francs; sugar refineries, 135,000,000 francs; breweries, 137,000,000 francs; small machine shops, 350,000,000 francs; coal mines, 900,000,000 francs; iron mines, blast furnaces, and steel works, 2,500,000,000 francs.

These figures do not include the value of the land on which buildings stood; nor, with the exception of the coal mines, the blast furnaces, and steel works, do they include the value of the buildings themselves. Neither do they include the value of stocks of raw materials and merchandise in course of manufacture. The loss of these stocks may be considered as complete. In addition, there were many other flourishing trades represented by up-to-date installations. Ice-making plants, glass works, public works, gas and water works, pottery works, oil works, flour mills, printing plants, establishments for dyeing and bleaching textiles, food-conserving plants, chemical and fertilizer works, etc., abounded in the invaded regions of France. Their buildings, tools, and stocks of merchandise represented an enormous outlay of capital. The cost of replacing these industries to-day is conservatively estimated as nearly three times the original cost.

GEN. FOCH TELLS HOW TO WIN IN WARFARE.

(From an article by him in the *London Field*, in June, 1918.)

"Modern war, to arrive at its end—to impose its will on the enemy—recognizes only one means, the destruction of the enemy's organized forces. War undertakes and prepares this destruction by the battle, which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline and liaisons, and nullifies his units so far as their fighting power is concerned. From this it is an obvious corollary that the offensive, whether started at the beginning of the action or whether it follows the defensive, can alone give results, and in consequence must always be adopted, at least at the finish. Every defensive battle, therefore, must be terminated by an offensive action, a victorious counter-attack, or it will lead to no result. Theoretically, the conduct of battle is then the carrying through of the decisive attack to success; theoretically also, to be the stronger at a given point and at a given moment, all one's forces should be applied simultaneously on that point, and that in an unexpected manner. When we pass to practice, we see we must take other things into account; the idea of protection reappears and imposes sacrifices, absorbs forces.

"To fix the direction of the attack, to guard against the plans of the enemy, to prevent him from carrying out the same manœuvre, we must undertake, carry on, and sustain numerous combats, each with a determined aim. But since there remains no doubt that the decisive attack is the very key-stone of the

GEN. FOCH TELLS HOW TO WIN IN WARFARE—*Continued.*

battle, all the other actions which make up the battle must only be envisaged, considered, organized, provided with forces, in the measure in which they prepare, facilitate, and guarantee the development of the decisive attack, characterized by its mass, its surprise, and its speed, and for which, in consequence, it is essential to reserve the maximum force possible of troops of manœuvre. In the manœuvre battle, the reserve (that is to say, the prepared bludgeon), is organized, kept back, carefully instructed to execute the single act of the battle from which results are expected, the decisive attack; the reserve is husbanded with the most extreme parsimony, so that the bludgeon may be strong enough, the blow as violent as possible. Let loose at the finish, without any lurking idea of saving them, with a well-thought-out plan for winning the battle at a point chosen and determined, the reserves are thrown in all together in an action surpassing in violence and energy all the other phases of the battle, an action with the proper characteristics of surprise, of mass and speed. All our forces really participate, either by preparing it, or by carrying it out, in this, our supreme aim.

"Given that, in the manœuvre battle (a superior form, since it leads to the most complete employment of forces), the decisive attack is the necessary and sufficient condition of success, everything else becomes secondary; therefore, the smallest possible numbers must be consecrated to secondary objects, and their employment must be regarded, managed, studied, only in relation to our preparations for the decisive act. Nevertheless, we must recognize that besides the execution of the decisive attack, it is necessary: 1. To arrange its direction, to clarify (he plan; 2. To prepare it; 3. To watch it, to improve it; because of the possibilities open to the enemy (1) of concealing his dispositions; (2) of changing them; (3) of making similar attacks.

"Hence comes the necessity of a series of dispositions (of protection, if you like), having for objects: 1. To reconnoitre the enemy; 2. To immobilize him; 3. To paralyze him and absorb his activity; and all that is imbuded in what is called the frontal combat, or, rather, the 'preparation,' preparation for the decisive battle, which is then something quite different from an ordinary battle. But to reconnoitre the enemy, wherever he shows himself, demands numerous forces; to immobilize him demands great forces; you cannot stop him with nothing; and, to paralyze him, demands still more forces and more time.

"Finally, this frontal fighting, which, to remain faithful to the theory, one would expect to carry out with only feeble effectives, absorbs in practice the greater part of all the forces, as it takes the greater part of the time; whereas our decisive attack employs only the lesser part of the troops, and lasts only a few moments; a double effect of perspective which confirms superficial minds in the idea that the frontal fighting is the battle, because they judge only by quantity (of forces, or time), not by results and the causes of them; an error which therefore leads them to the doctrine of the parallel battle. We must not be deceived by appearances. Although theory fails when it is applied by feeble hands, and when the accessories obscure the main principle, or the details hide the root idea, history and reason show us that in battle there is a single argument which is worth while; the decisive attack which is alone capable of assuring the desired result, the overthrow of the adversary."

U. S. STATEMENT AS TO SEIZURE OF HOLLAND SHIPPING.

THE Secretary of State at Washington issued, April 12, 1918, a statement defending its commandeering of Dutch ships in American harbors, in answer to a protest from Holland, made March 30, 1918. Secretary Lansing said: "The Netherlands Government have issued a statement relative to the recent action of the Government of the United States in putting into its service for the period of the present war emergency certain privately owned vessels of Netherlands registry lying within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. While this action is referred to as being indefensible from the standpoint of international law, the statement of the Netherlands Government does not argue the question of legality. Nor is this Government disposed to do so. The practice of nations and the opinions of jurists on the right of a belligerent to utilize all vessels which come voluntarily and unconditionally within its jurisdiction are sufficiently well known to render citation of precedent and of authority unnecessary.

"But, as the Netherlands Government themselves suggest, our action must be subjected to a finer test than that of mere legality. It matters very little that our act be legal, if, as alleged, it violates traditional friendship and is inconsistent with ideals of right and justice. The Netherlands Government first declare that the very presence of Dutch ships in our ports resulted from our detention of them with an unfriendly hand. While our right to refuse bunkers and cargo licenses is conceded, friendship, it is said, should have led to the granting of special privileges in favor of the subjects of a friendly state. Our own supply of bunker coal at seaboard has been inadequate for our pressing national needs. The cargoes which were demanded were largely of grain, of which our own reserves are all too low. The bunkers, if granted, would have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands, where, as events have demonstrated, it was not then needed, and where it would only have served to release equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy. Such action upon our part, whatever its intention, would, in fact, have been an act beneficial to the enemy and having no relation to our friendship to the Netherlands. The owners of Dutch ships were, however, unwilling that their ships should perform any other services than those which it was clearly impossible for us to facilitate, and the ships of this maritime nation accordingly lay idle for many months and until the conclusion, on January 25, 1918, of the temporary shipping agreement which was proposed by the Netherlands Commissioners at London and accepted by the United States as a measure to restore to immediate activity that portion of the Netherlands mercantile fleet lying within our waters.

"The statement of the Netherlands Government seems to imply that this agreement was in fact lived up to by the Netherlands Government, yet evidence to the contrary is found in the statement itself, which refers to German objections as having prevented performance by that Government of what is erroneously referred to as America's demand, but what was in reality a Netherlands undertaking, that when a Dutch ship left the United States for the Netherlands a corresponding Dutch vessel should simultaneously leave the Netherlands for the United States. Had not the Netherlands Government, under German threats of violence, which were a matter of common knowledge, felt unable to carry out the temporary shipping agreement, it is inexplicable that the steamships Samariuda and Adonis would not have sailed for a Dutch port with their cargoes of foodstuffs, which under the agreement the Netherlands was to receive, and of which it was asserted her people were in direst need. Indeed, the statement of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, made to Parliament on March 12, 1918, if it is correctly reported to us, sets out in considerable detail Germany's objections which prevented performance of this shipping agreement. As recently as March 14, 1918, after the Netherlands Government had been informed that the situation had reached a point where the associated governments could see no alternative but requisitioning, a note was presented on behalf of the Netherlands Government, expressing the hope that Germany's objections might still be overcome, so as to permit at some future date complete performance of this agreement which was to have been put into operation immediately and completely upon its conclusion nearly two months before.

"One year ago the United States abandoned its neutrality and pledged its entire resources of life and treasure to insure the triumph of democracy over autocracy and to assist to save the world from the blight of militarism. As a result of a species of naval warfare directed against belligerents and neutrals alike, which the Netherlands Government have themselves declared to be illegal, there has, during this period, existed a shortage of shipping which threatens to postpone at frightful cost the ultimate victory. This has created an emergency which in magnitude and significance has seldom if ever before been equaled.

During this period there have been lying in ports of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction and control approximately 500,000 tons of ships of Netherlands registry. At any time within a year the United States might have exercised its right to put these ships into a service useful to it. Yet it forebore, and for many months patiently negotiated, first in Washington and then in London, until finally the temporary agreement of January 25 was entered into. No sooner was this agreement concluded than it broke down under German threats of violence, which overruled the will of the Netherlands Government expressed therein. Then and then only did the United States take steps to accomplish, through the exercise of its own right, that which it was hoped could have been accomplished by agreement, and which the Netherlands Government had been willing in part so to accomplish.

"The action taken leaves available to the Netherlands Government by far the greater part of their merchant marine and tonnage, which, according to estimates of their own officials, is ample for the domestic and colonial needs of the Netherlands. Shipping required for these needs will be free from detention on our part, and will be facilitated by the supplying of bunkers. The balance is being put into a highly lucrative service, the owners receiving the remuneration and the associated governments assuming the risks involved. In order to insure to the Netherlands the future enjoyment of her merchant marine intact, not only will ships be returned at the termination of the existing war emergency, but the associated governments have offered to replace in kind rather than in money any vessels which may be lost by war or marine risk; 100,000 tons of bread cereal, which the German Government, when appealed to, refused to supply, have been offered to the Netherlands by the associated governments out of their own inadequate supplies, and arrangements are being perfected to tender to the Netherlands Government other commodities which they desire to promote their national welfare and for which they may freely send their ships.

"The statement of the Netherlands Government explicitly recognizes the traditional friendship of the United States toward their country. It recognizes that we have heretofore sought to act in accordance with the dictates of right and justice, and to champion the interests of smaller nations. It should not, therefore, hastily be presumed that we have now abruptly repudiated that friendship and been false to those ideals. It is, in fact, difficult to believe that such a conclusion could be drawn from this exercise of our rights in a manner which scrupulously safeguards and indeed promotes the national interests of the Netherlands."

THE PROTEST OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

Following is a translation of the statement issued by the Netherlands Government in the *Staats Courant* of March 30, to which the above statement of the Secretary of State is a reply: 'Declaration of the Dutch Government, with reference to the proclamation and statement annexed of the President of the United States, dated March 20, this year. The Dutch Government and the whole Dutch people have taken note with painful surprise of the proclamation and statement of the President of the United States of March 20 relative to the seizure of part of the Dutch mercantile marine. The seizure en masse of a neutral mercantile fleet, although merely for the duration of the war, is an act which is indefensible from the point of view of international law and, apart from legal considerations, is unjustifiable when taken against a friendly nation. Furthermore, the manner in which the act of violence is defended in the President's statement does not contribute to making it any the less grievous, for the defense has clearly been set up under the influence of an entirely wrong conception of the facts.

"The manner in which the Dutch mercantile fleet has been treated for months past in the United States, the interminable difficulties placed in the way of our vessels' departure from American ports, the continually repeated refusal of bunker coal, the enforced unloading of cargoes already purchased—all of this may not be in conflict with the rights of the United States, with the exception of one case, that of the Zeelandia, which entered an American port with her own bunker coal and has been detained there illegally ever since, but it was nevertheless in conflict with the traditional friendship between the two countries. This, however, is merely said in passing. On this point, however, the statement is silent. According to the Presidential statement Holland is said not to have fulfilled entirely, because of German pressure, the provisional agreement which has been proposed in order that, pending a definite agreement relative to tonnage and the rationing of our country, our vessels lying in American ports should no longer lie there idle but be given an opportunity of making a voyage of ninety days at the most. This is absolutely incorrect, as is the assertion that Germany is said to have threatened to sink the two vessels which were to leave here in return for the two vessels leaving for Holland with America's approval and that Germany made more and more serious threats in order to prevent compliance with the modus vivendi as well as the conclusion of a permanent agreement.

"The true state of affairs is as follows: After the War Trade Board had urged that the Dutch vessels in American ports should make a voyage pending the definite agreement the Dutch Government proposed that some of these ships should travel in the service of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, that work of relief which the Netherlands has always promoted with all energy for the sake of the suffering population of Belgium and northern France. When the report came that Germany raised difficulties against America's demand that each time a Dutch ship should leave here in exchange for the departure of a relief ship from America the Netherlands Government was of the opinion that it was bound in good faith immediately to warn the American authorities in order that the said ships, which were on their way to Argentina, would be able to make for some other destination, which had the direct result that these ships were kept in the service in exact agreement with the provisional arrangement. And concerning the sailing of a part of the ships to the French harbor of Cette, a Swiss interest which finds great favor in Holland, the ship owners entirely agreed as soon as France had guaranteed that the ships would not be detained in Cette also. For this service various vessels had been chartered. The chartering and sailing of all the ships experienced no serious delay on account of the said objections, while for the rest Germany had no influence whatsoever, nor did it attempt to gain any influence in the carrying out of the provisional arrangement, which, moreover, only concerned the shipping between overseas countries; whatsoever really did prevent the carrying out of the provisional agreement was the extremely slow and sometimes missing overseas telegrams to and from the owners. The cause of this is still enveloped in mystery.

"It is a fact that the greater part of the ships had been chartered under the provisional arrangement, through the intervention of the so-called War Trade Board, and a part was already sailing to South America, but was again detained while en route by the American authorities while in the Pacific Ocean. The vessels plying between the west coat of the United States and the Netherlands Indies continued to sail regularly without any direct or indirect interference on the part of the Dutch Government. The vessels now taken in British ports, both in and outside of Europe, and in the Portuguese port of St. Vincent, were prevented from sailing by the British and Portuguese authorities themselves. The assertion that Holland was powerless under German compulsion to fulfill the provisional agreement is, as appears from the foregoing, contrary to the facts. The inaccurate information furnished the President of the United States appears unerring on a point of still greater importance, namely, where mention is made in the statement of the new requirement that the Dutch ships would have to sail through the danger zone and of the seizure following upon Holland's reply. After the inaccurate assertion that Holland was not able to fulfill the provisional arrangement, the statement says, without further ado, that on March 7 last Great Britain made a final proposal to Holland to which Holland replied with a counter-proposal that was not acceptable.' Really, so the statement continues, even if it had come to the effecting of an agreement, the Dutch Government would practically not have been able to carry this out, therefore seizure was decided upon.

"In this explanation is missing, however strange this may be, an extremely important link that is

U. S. STATEMENT AS TO SEIZURE OF HOLLAND SHIPPING—*Continued.*

indispensable in order to put the matter in its true light. What did really take place? On February 22 last, with a view to the threatened need of food here in this country by the summer, the Dutch Government asked the American Government for an advance of 100,000 tons of wheat on the quantity of 400,000 tons to be definitely fixed. On March 6 the associated Governments replied, it is true, affirmatively with regard to the 100,000 tons, although regarding the 400,000 tons no definite answer was given, but to this apparent accommodation the objectional condition was added that the associated Governments should immediately obtain the disposal of the whole of that part of the Dutch mercantile marine that, according to the London draft agreement, would eventually come to them on the conclusion of a definite arrangement. The Dutch Government, being compelled to do so, intended to agree to this as soon as it could obtain the assurance that not only could it firmly rely upon the 100,000 tons advance, but also on the full 400,000 tons of grain as an accepted basis for the definite arrangement. It was able to entertain this stipulation because it was definitely and expressly fixed at the conversations in London, and also since then, that the Dutch vessels would only sail outside of the danger zone, and thus need not in any case perform war services for one of the contending parties, which would not be compatible with neutrality.

"Suddenly, on March 7 last, the London arrangement mentioned was broken when the agreement with us was withdrawn which had been come to on the cardinal point, namely, that the ships of about 500,000 tons, to be given up in exchange for the advance of 100,000 tons of wheat, should not be used in the danger zone. The particularly objectionable character of this lay in the fact that allowing the use of Dutch vessels in the danger zone would lead to a breach of neutrality, not on account of the zone itself —this has nothing whatever to do with neutrality—but because it was clear that sailing through the zone, situated as it is around the associated countries of Europe, would mean at all events for a considerable part the transport of troops and munitions of war from America to her allies in Europe; while, moreover, the Dutch vessels, if they were armed, would run the chance of coming into armed conflict with German war vessels. Holland, as a neutral country, could not allow that her ships should be used in the danger zone unless the associated Governments were able to guarantee that they would not be armed and would not carry troops or war material. On the ground of the foregoing the argument used in the Presidential statement, according to which seizure was necessary, because Holland was not able to fulfill the obligation entered into, cannot be maintained. It is contrary to the actual facts of the case. The only correct presentation is this: The powers interested felt themselves compelled, owing to the loss of ships, to supplement their tonnage by obtaining the use of a very considerable number of ships which did not belong to them but to Holland. It appeared to them that the Dutch Government was not able to grant permission to its ships to sail for associated interests otherwise than upon conditions dictated by neutrality, but in the opinion of the interested Governments not sufficiently in accord with their interests, hence they decided to proceed to the seizure of the Dutch mercantile marine, inasmuch as this was within their power.

"The Dutch Government considers itself obliged, especially in such serious circumstances as the present, to speak with great frankness; it is giving expression to the feeling of the whole of the Dutch people when it says that it sees in the seizure committed an act of violence against which it protests with all the force of its conviction and its injured national feeling. The statement in the President's declaration saying that this action offers Holland, in a great measure, the opportunity of providing itself with bread cereals is only apparently the case. After the experience obtained with regard to Dutch vessels in British and American ports it would really be unwarrantable to allow other ships to sail to these ports without a proper guaranty that this experience would not be repeated. The American Government has always appealed to right and justice. It has always set itself up as the protector of small nations. That it now co-operated in a deed in diametrical opposition to these principles is a manner of acting which cannot be balanced by any expression of friendship or assurances of any mild application of the wrong committed."

CURTAILMENTS BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

(Up to September 26, 1918.)

PASSENGER Automobiles—For the last six months of 1918 curtailed to 25 per cent. of 1917 production, provided the manufacturer will limit his purchases of materials, equipment and supplies to such as are absolutely necessary to match up stocks on hand.

Pianos, Piano-players, and Parts—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to one-third the production of the last four months of 1917.

Cutlery—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 70 per cent. of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 70 per cent. shall include Government orders.

Stoves—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent. of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 50 per cent. shall include Government orders.

Black Galvanized and Enameled Ware—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent. of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 50 per cent. shall include Government orders.

Burial Goods—Curtailed to 2,200 tons of the iron and steel for the twelve months' schedule.

Clothes Wringers—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to two-thirds of the production of the last four months of 1917.

Corsets—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 40 per cent. of the production of the last four months of 1917.

Metal Beds—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent. of the production of the last four months of 1917, which 50 per cent. shall include Government and Allies' orders, and that no brass beds be built except from stock now on hand and no brass or brass scrap be purchased.

Boilers and Radiators—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 40 per cent. of the production of the last four months of 1917 and all production and sale shall be under license from the War Industries Board or for Government buildings.

Breweries—All brewery products cease on and after December 1, 1918.

Baby Buggies—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 50 per cent. of the production of the last four months of 1917, and that they be given a Class "C" rating for enough metal to match up stocks now on hand, provided discard steel only shall be used.

Composite Roofing—Manufacturers restricted to production and sale to buildings built by the Government and the Allies or under license from the War Industries Board.

Sporting Goods—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed as compared with production for the last four months of 1917, as follows: Tennis balls, 40 per cent.; footballs and equipment, 60 per cent.; baseballs, bats and equipment, 60 per cent.; golf balls and golf clubs, 40 per cent.; no athletic clothing manufactured after the stocks on hand have been used up.

Gas Stoves and Gas Appliances—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed to 50 per cent. of the production for the last four months of 1917, all copper eliminated except that on hand, which should be conserved for repairs to existing installation.

Automobile Pneumatic Tires—War Industries Board will deal with rubber industry as a controlled industry. Using as a basis the production for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1918, the maximum production of each manufacturer for the last four months of 1918 is fixed at 50 per cent. of the average four months' period production during the eighteen months' period.

Tin Plate—For the last three months of 1918 curtailed the use of steel 30 per cent. from consumption of the last three months of 1917, an estimated saving of approximately 150,000 tons of steel.

Soft Drinks and Mineral Waters—Effective November 1, the production of non-alcoholic beverages

CURTAILMENTS BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD—*Continued.*

(other than near beers, which have been prohibited after December 1); including the manufacture of fruit juices, water, concentrated extracts, syrups and carbonic acid gas, curtailed on the basis of 50 per cent. per annum based on the production for the calendar year of 1917; that is, no month's production shall exceed 50 per cent. of the production of the corresponding month of the previous year. Grape juice, cider and loganberry juice products of this year's harvest may be produced, but the restriction must apply to the year 1919.

Talking Machines—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 40 per cent. of the production for the last four months of 1917 in units and on a tonnage basis, with recommendation the industry secure war work before January 1, 1919.

Agricultural Implements and Farm Tractors—Effective October 1 on a twelve months' schedule curtailed in use of iron and steel 25 per cent. from consumption for calendar year ending September 30, 1918.

Bicycles—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 25 per cent. in iron and steel of the consumption for the last four months of 1917, with elimination of bicycles for children and for racing purposes.

Refrigerators—For the last four months of 1918 curtailed 33⅓ per cent. in iron and steel of the consumption for the last four months of 1917, with order for substitution of zinc plate where possible.

HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS EMBLEM.

(By The American Red Cross.)

In answer to inquiries frequently made, as well as to correct an impression regarding the original significance of the symbol that appears to prevail in some quarters, the following facts concerning the adoption of the Red Cross emblem are presented: The Red Cross was founded through a diplomatic convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864. The Treaty of Geneva, or, as it is sometimes called, the Red Cross Treaty, provided for a flag for hospitals and convoys and an arm badge for persons. The design proposed was a red cross on a white ground. This was in compliment to the country in which the congress was sitting, the Swiss flag being a white cross on a red ground. The Red Cross flag, therefore, is the national flag of Switzerland with the colors reversed.

Inasmuch as the cross symbolizes the Christian religion, the idea prevails with some persons, who are unfamiliar with the early history of the Red Cross, that the emblem has a distinctly religious significance—that in adopting it the signatories to the treaty had principally in mind the humanitarianism of Christianity. But the universality of the underlying idea, embracing all nations and all religions, divorced it from any such significance. In other words, the particular cross that suggested the Red Cross emblem was heraldic rather than religious. It is true that the Mohammedan antipathy to the cross in any form subsequently caused Turkish representatives to protest against operating under the emblem, and it was specially provided that the organization in Turkey should have a red crescent for a symbol. But Japan and China have the red cross for an emblem; and all the other countries of the world, in short, recognize it in its true non-sectarian and non-religious significance.

At a banquet given for the delegates to the original convention of 1864 there was in the centre of the table a large piece of confection, representing a fortress with its garrison and sanitary workers, distinguished by the Red Cross brassard, pursuing their functions. The tower was surmounted by small silk flags of the Swiss Republic and Canton of Geneva, around the central flag, a red cross on a white field, the emblem of neutrality just adopted. After the first toast this flag was taken from its place by the president of the convention, who, turning to the representative of the United States Sanitary Commission, presented it to him as a token of appreciation of the Commission's labors for the good of humanity.

REPORT ON DEATH OF MAJOR J. P. MITCHEL.

The following statement is authorized by the Secretary of War: The Director of Military Aeronautics received from the Commander of Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., the following official report: "The Board found that Major J. P. Mitchel, R. C. A. S., while flying a scout airplane, Signal Corps, No. 41,372, at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., at about 8 A. M. on July 6, 1918, fell out of said airplane at an altitude of about 500 feet when said airplane nosed down sharply and was killed instantaneously. Said airplane was found about half mile south of hangar No. 24, a total wreck, and Major Mitchel's body was found about 500 yards nearer hangar No. 24. The Board also finds that death occurred in line of duty and not the cause of his own misconduct. The accident investigation officer reports that safety belt was found unbuckled and intact with no evidence of any strain having been placed upon it. The fire extinguisher was found seventy yards from body on line with ship. Body bounded ten feet in opposite direction to ship on line with it. The consensus of opinion of witnesses is that he failed to buckle safety belt and upon nosing over for glide was thrown out by the peculiar quick snap of the scout when the stick pushed too far forward.—KIRBY."

A SUBMARINE IN THE HUDSON, DIRECTED BY WASHINGTON.

(By E. H. Mott, in the *New York Sun.*)

In a file of the Goshen *Independent Republican* for 1821, of the issue of November 26, is an obituary notice of Capt. Ezra Lee, a soldier of the Revolution, who had died in Lyme, Conn., aged seventy-two, "on the 29th ult.," in which is recounted his daring exploit in a submarine boat in the North River, in an attack on enemy ships. Stating that "it is a little remarkable that Capt. Lee is the only man of which it can be said that he fought the enemy upon land, upon water, and under water," the account of this pioneer submarine fighter's daring deed is as follows:

"When the British lay in the North River opposite New York, and while Gen. Washington had possession of the city, he was very desirous to be rid of such neighbors. A Mr. Bushnell at Saybrook, Conn., who had the genius of a Fulton, constructed a submarine machine, of a conical form, bound together with iron bands, within which one person might sit, and with cranks and sculls could navigate it to any depth under water. In the upper part was affixed a vertical screw for the purpose of penetrating ship bottoms, and to this was attached a magazine of powder, within which was a clock which, on being set to run any given time, would, when run down, spring a gun lock, and an explosion would follow. This 'marine turtle, so called, was examined by Gen. Washington and approved. To preserve secrecy, it was experimented with in an enclosed yard in over thirty feet of water, and kept during daylight locked in a vessel's hold. The brother of the inventor was to be the person to navigate the machine into action, but on sinking it at the first time he declined the service.

"Gen. Washington, unwilling to relinquish the object, requested Major Gen. Parsons to select a person in whom he could confide voluntarily to engage in the enterprise. The latter, being well acquainted with the heroic spirit, the patriotism and the firm and steady courage of the deceased above mentioned, immediately communicated the plan to the officer, which he accepted, observing that his life was at Gen. Washington's service. After practising with the machine until he understood its powers of balancing and moving under water, a night was fixed upon for the attempt. Gen. Washington and his associates in the secret took their stations upon a roof of a house in Broadway, anxiously awaiting results. Morning came and

A SUBMARINE IN THE HUDSON, DIRECTED BY WASHINGTON—*Continued.*

no intelligence could be had of the intrepid navigator, nor could the boat attending him give any account of him after parting with him the first part of the night. While these anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost, several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governor's Island (then in possession of the British) and proceed toward some object near the Asia, ship of the line. As suddenly they were seen to put about and steer for the island with springing oars. In two or three minutes an explosion took place from the surface of the water, resembling a water spout, which aroused the whole city and region. The enemy ships took the alarm, signals were rapidly given, the ships cut their cables and proceeded to the Hook with all possible despatch, sweeping their bottoms with chains, and with difficulty prevented their affrighted crews from leaping overboard.

"During this scene of consternation the deceased came to the surface, opened the brass head of his aquatic machine, rose up and gave a signal for a boat to come to him, but they could not reach him until he again descended under water to avoid the enemy's shot from the island, who had discovered him and commenced firing in his wake. Having forced himself against a strong current under water until without the reach of shot, he was taken in tow and landed at the Battery amid a great crowd, and reported himself to Gen. Washington, who expressed his entire satisfaction that the object was effected without the loss of lives. Capt. Lee was under the Asia's bottom more than two hours, endeavoring to penetrate her copper, but in vain. He frequently came up under her stern galleries searching for exposed plank and could hear the sentinel's cry. Once he was discovered by the watch on deck and heard them speculate upon him, concluding that a drifting log had paid them a visit. He returned to her keel and examined it fore and aft, and then proceeded to some other ships. To the impossibility of penetrating their copper hundreds owed their lives. The longest space of time he could remain under water was two hours."

This is all that the chronicler of this venturesome soldier thought it worth while to say about his daring and unprecedented submarine attacks on enemy ships, although a detail of the manner in which Capt. Lee managed to supply himself with air for breathing purposes while prowling about among the copper bottoms of the ships, endeavoring for two hours to find a vulnerable spot in which to insert the explosive prow of his machine, would have been at least enlightening. The chronicler mentions, however, that "the deceased during the war had the confidence and esteem of the Commander in Chief, and was frequently employed by him on secret missions of importance. He fought with him at Trenton and Monmouth. At Brandywine the hilt of his sword was shot away."

HOW PLANTS AND TREES REGENERATE.

(By Professor Jacques Loeb of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington.)

It is well known that isolated pieces of a plant or a lower animal may regenerate into a whole organism again. In order to replace the current vague speculations concerning this phenomenon by a scientific theory in the sense of the physicist, quantitative experiments are required. The writer has for the past two years made such experiments which have led to a remarkably simple law controlling the quantity of regeneration in an isolated piece of an organism. This law can be expressed as follows: The mass of tissue regenerated by an isolated piece of an organism is under equal conditions and in equal time in direct proportion to the mass of growth material contained in the sap (or blood) of the isolated piece. The experiments on which this law is based were carried out on an organism unusually favorable for investigations of this kind, namely, the Bermuda "life plant." When leaves of this plant are isolated from the stem they will regenerate shoots in some or many of their notches. If a piece of stem is cut out from a plant it will form shoots from its two most apical buds. My experiments have yielded the result that the mass of shoots formed in the latter case is in direct proportion to the mass of a leaf attached to the stem; and to the mass of the isolated leaf in the former case. When we cut out two sister leaves of *Bryophyllum*, *i. e.*, a pair of leaves taken from the same node of a plant, and keep them under the same condition of moisture, temperature, and light, the two sister leaves possessing equal mass will produce approximately equal masses of shoots in equal times, although the number of shoots produced by the two sister leaves may vary considerably.

Summary—By measuring the influence of the mass of a leaf attached to an isolated piece of stem upon the process of regeneration in the piece, it has been possible to prove that the quantity of regeneration is in equal time and under equal conditions in direct proportion to the mass of the leaf. Since nothing except substances produced and sent out by the leaf can vary in direct proportion to its mass, it follows that the quantity of regeneration in an isolated piece of an organism is under equal conditions determined by the mass of material necessary for growth circulating in the sap (or blood) of the piece. If we measure the rate of regeneration by the mass of material regenerated in a given time, the law of regeneration becomes a special case of the law of chemical mass action. That this mass action on a bud is only possible in a piece of stem after it is isolated, the writer explains on the assumption that the apex of an intact plant sends constantly inhibitory substances into the stem preventing the buds contained in the stem from growing and consuming the material required for growth. When a piece of stem is isolated, the supply of these inhibitory substances from the growing region ceases and the most apical bud being the first to become free from the inhibitory substance will then come under the influence of the acting masses of the substances in the sap and regeneration will occur. The mystifying phenomenon of an isolated piece restoring its lost organs thus turns out to be the result of two plain chemical factors: the law of mass action and the production and giving off of inhibitory substances in the growing regions of the organism.

TERRESTRIAL TEMPERATURE AND ATMOSPHERIC ABSORPTION.

(By C. G. Abbot, Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution. Read before the National Academy of Sciences, Washington.)

Is the earth's surface a perfect radiator? Its surface is about three-fourths water. Of the remainder much is moist soil or moist vegetation. The radiative power of the earth must therefore be near that of water. My colleague, Mr. Aldrich, finds that of the rays emitted by lamp-black paint at 100°C. a layer of water 1 cm. thick transmits none and reflects as follows:

	0°	30°	55°	63°	70°	72°
Incidence						
Reflection	2%	3%	7%	10%	17%	22%

As the absorption is 1— (Refl.+ Trans.) he computes that of rays reaching a water surface from a hollow hemispherical inclosing lamp-black-painted surface at 100°, the absorption would be 90%. Experiments on lamp-black paint having shown nothing strongly selective about its radiation in this region of spectrum, we seem justified in concluding, in accord with Kirchoff's law, that water is a 90% perfect radiator in this region of spectrum. As is water, so is the earth's surface. Hence we conclude that the earth's surface sends out 0.50 calories per cm2 per minute on the average. From recent experiments Fowle has computed that in clear weather, when precipitable water in the atmosphere is 1 cm., the atmospbere transmits 28% to space of the radiation emitted by the earth's surface. In the tropics where a load of atmospheric humidity equal to precipitable water of 3 cm. or more is common, the transmission would not exceed 20% on clear days. A. Angström has shown that on cloudy nights practically all radiation from the earth's surface to space is cut off.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

(By the Adjutant General of the United States Army.)

THERE is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging or saluting the United States flag or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection therewith. In fact, there are but two Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one the act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L., p. 725), providing that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof," and the other the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (Public—No. 305—64th Cong.), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia. Several States of the Union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning the matter, to govern action within their own jurisdiction. Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice, which has sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals: "Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment." It is the practice in the army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day, and to display it at half-staff on Memorial Day (May 30) from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, and also on other days specially designated for that purpose by the proper authority, the flag always being first hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered to the half-staff position.

There has been some question among civilians concerning the exact location of a flag hung at "half-staff." Theoretically, the flag is always hung on a separate staff, much shorter than the staffs usually erected on buildings, and as a consequence a flag hung at half-staff would be located much higher on the ordinary flagstaff than under the present practice, but still the custom of placing the half-staffed flag in about the center of the flagpole, whatever its length may be, is rather generally observed throughout the country, and this department sees no real objection to this custom. Considerable discussion has arisen throughout the country concerning the proper manner of hanging and displaying the flag for decorative purposes. As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, and individual opinion differs as to the procedure that should or should not be followed. It has been suggested that as far as possible the hanging of the flag should be restricted to suspending it from a flag pole, in the regular way, and not to displaying it otherwise; that for purposes of decoration only the national colors should be arranged in the form of bunting and not to be used in the form of the flag; that if it is nevertheless the desire to use the flag for decorative purposes it should always be hung flat, whether on the inside or the outside of buildings, with the union to the north or east, so that there will be a general uniformity in the position of the union of each flag displayed; that the flag should rarely be displayed in a horizontal position or laid flat; that under no circumstances should it be hung where it can easily be contaminated or soiled, or be draped over chairs or benches to be used for seating purposes, and that no object or emblem of any kind should be placed above or upon it. This department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property, provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

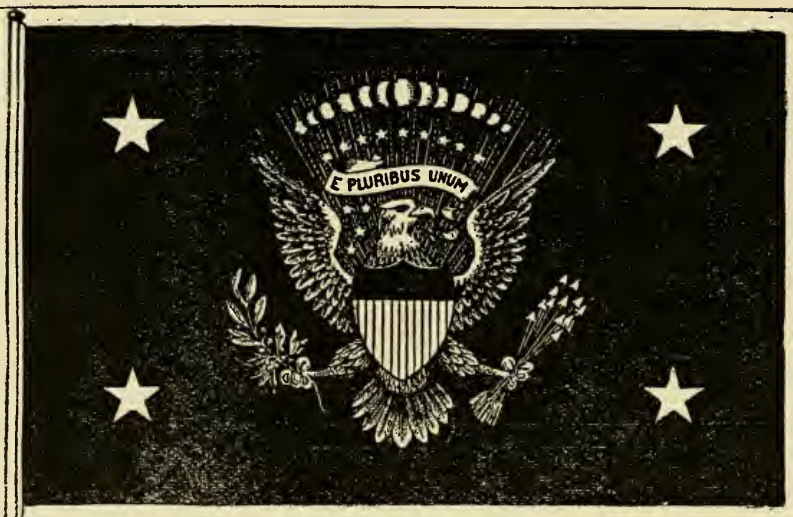
Days for Displaying Flag—It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days: Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Mothers' Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day. In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner. It seems to be appropriate that where several flags or emblems are displayed on a pole, or otherwise, the United States flag should always be hoisted first and hung or displayed at the top; that in any parade the United States flag should always have the place of honor, and that the flag should never be hung or displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress at sea. Existing regulations governing the army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, they will render honors as follows: If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right hand salute. A flag unfurled and hung in a room in which officers or enlisted men of the army are present will be saluted by them the first time they may have occasion to pass it, but not thereafter. The hand salute is as follows: Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted; drop the arm smartly to the side.

No anthem, hymn or musical air has been recognized by any Federal law as the national anthem, hymn or air, but army and navy regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as The Star-Spangled Banner shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval service. Whenever the national air is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, excepting when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in civilian dress and uncovered, they are required to stand and salute at the first note of the air, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the air is played. If in civilian dress and covered, they are required to stand and uncover at the first note of the air, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the last note is played, excepting in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised. The custom of rising and remaining standing and uncovered while The Star-Spangled Banner is being played is growing in favor among civilians.

Old or worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect due the emblem representing our country. It should be borne in mind that the views set forth here are merely suggestive and that it is not the intention of the department to give them out as authoritative.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG AND ITS CHANGES IN DESIGN.

According to the Smithsonian Institution there were many forms of early flags, especially Colonial types used by the individual colonies and militia regiments, before the flag of the United States was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, now celebrated as Flag Day. This act required that the flag of the United States be of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation, but it did not define how many points the stars should have, how they should be arranged, nor make provision for additional ones. One of the first occasions for public display of the "Stars and Stripes" is said to have been on August 6, 1777, when the new flag was hoisted over the troops at Fort Schuyler, Rome, N. Y. John Paul Jones is said to have been the first to fly the "Stars and Stripes" over the high



THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

seas, on the Ranger, in November, 1777. The National Museum has an early naval 12-star type flag said to have been flown by John Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution. From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes in the flag have varied. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the War of 1812, 29 in the Mexican War, 33 to 35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish War, and 48 to-day. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15, and then back again to 13. It may be surprising to know that our national flag is among the oldest flags of the nations, being older than the present British Jack, the French Tricolor and the flag of Spain, and many years older than the flags of Germany and Italy, some of which are either personal flags or those of the reigning families.

The American flag of the highest historic and sentimental value to the whole country is in the National Museum collections. It is the original "Star-Spangled Banner" which flew over Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key's immortal poem, now sung as our national anthem. It is of the 15 star and stripe type adopted after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by an act approved by President Washington, January 13, 1794. The "Star-Spangled Banner" measures about 30 feet square, though it was probably somewhat longer, and is much battered and torn, with one star missing, possibly shot away. From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's Administration, when Congress enacted that it should thereafter be of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with the addition of a star for each new State, commencing July 4, 1818.

It seems that for many years the army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before carried what was known as national colors or standards of blue, with the coat of arms of the United States, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, emblazoned thereon, with the designation of the body of troops. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The infantry and cavalry still used the national standards, which remained the colors of the infantry until 1841 and of the cavalry until 1887, when that branch of the army was ordered to carry the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777, however, naval vessels universally displayed the National Flag. The history of the flag thus indicates that the Stars and Stripes was not officially carried by American troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-47. In that war a flag of 13 stars and stripes was carried by the battalion of volunteers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the flag of Company I, Fourth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, of 13 stripes, with an eagle in the field. Ten flags of the National Museum collection pertain to the Civil War. Other flags include some of the Spanish-American War, a flag used by Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy; a miniature flag carried by Captain C. F. Hall in the Arctic, 1864-1869; the American colors carried by Rear-Admiral Peary in his Arctic explorations in 1909; the flag carried by the Smithsonian African Expedition under the direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909-10; and numerous examples of the National Ensign which has flown in notable engagements and during countless worthy achievements.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FLAG.

The official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "Union Jack" is blue with a star for every State in white. The Coast Guard flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

When the National and State or other flags fly together the National flag should be on the right. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should

the flag be allowed to touch the ground. The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trade-marks, and the use of the flag for advertising purposes is illegal. The President's flag consists of a blue field with four white stars, one in each corner, similar to the Admiral's flag, and in the centre a white spread-eagle with red, white, and blue shield on the body, the design being very similar to the seal of the United States. This spread-eagle design is based upon the seal which has been used in the White House for many years as the personal seal of the President. The flag of Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with four white stars—two horizontal and two perpendicular in centre. The flag of Vice-Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with three white stars—triangular. The flag of the Secretary of the Navy is blue with two white stars (perpendicular) at either end and white anchor in centre. The use of the 13-star boat flag has been discontinued, and in its place is a 48-star flag. The consular flag is blue with large white C in centre, surrounded by thirteen white stars. The flag of the Panama Canal consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P. C." in white.

The flag of New York State is blue charged with the arms of the State. The flag of New York City consists of three perpendicular lines, blue, white, and orange (the blue nearest the flagstaff); on the white bar is the seal of the city, without the legend.

FLAG DESECRATION.

New York forbids the use of the flag for advertising purposes and punishes public mutilation, trampling or casting contempt upon flag as a misdemeanor. The New York statute also provides for a forfeiture of a penalty of $50 for each offense, to be recovered in a civil action, which may be brought by or in name of any citizen and two or more penalties may be sued for and recovered in one action. Money so recovered, less reasonable cost and expense, is paid into State Treasury. Provisions of New York statute are not to be construed as applying to a certificate, diploma, warrant or commission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, article of jewelry, stationery for use in private correspondence, or newspaper or periodical; nor to advertising put out by U. S. in its governmental capacity, i. e., to obtain recruits or to advertise its governmental activities. These activities are in no way related to commerce.

SERVICE FLAGS—WHO MAY DISPLAY—MEANING OF STARS.

(By Lieut.-Col. Judge Advocate Nathan W. MacChesney of the National Army.)

THE service flag is not an official flag of the United States Government. The idea was, so far as we are advised, an entirely novel one, the credit for the conception of which appears to be due to R. L. Queisser of Cleveland, Ohio, who designed and patented the present flag. It has, however, taken such firm root in popular sentiment and has been of such beneficial influence that it is officially recognized, and everyone who is entitled to fly it is encouraged and urged to do so. Mr. Queisser was formerly captain of the machine gun company, 5th Ohio Infantry (now 145th United States Infantry), from which he was retired because of an accident.

Who Are Entitled to Representation—(a) The basic idea of the service flag is that there shall be a star to represent each person serving with the colors. Perhaps the best guide as to what persons shall be entitled to this honor is the legislation enacted by Congress for the benefit of those in the military service. Those whom Congress has thus recognized may properly, it would seem, be accepted as entitled to representation on the service flag, since they are "persons in military service," as defined by the highest legislative body of the Nation; and conversely those to whom Congress has not seen fit to extend such recognition ought not to be represented on the service flag, which is limited, both in its conception and by common usage, to those in the military service. This legislation is found in the war-risk insurance act and the soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act.

The war-risk insurance act states (Art. I, sec. 22):

"(7) The terms 'man' and 'enlisted man' mean a person, whether male or female, and whether enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, and include non-commissioned and petty officers and members of training camps authorized by law.

"(12) The term 'military or naval forces' means the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Naval Reserves, the National Naval Volunteers, and any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the Army or the Navy."

The soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act provides:

"Sec. 101. (1) That the term 'persons in military service,' as used in this act, shall include the following persons and no others: All officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Regular Army Reserve, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps; all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and National Guard Reserve recognized by the Militia Bureau of the War Department; all forces raised under the act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 18, 1917 (the selective service act); all officers and enlisted men of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard; all officers and enlisted men of the Naval Militia, Naval Reserve Force, Marine Corps Reserve, and National Naval Volunteers recognized by the Navy Department; all officers of the Public Health Service detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury for duty either with the Army or the Navy; any of the personnel of the Lighthouse Service and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey transferred by the President to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department or of the Navy Department; members of the Nurse Corps, Army field clerks, field clerks Quartermaster Corps, civilian clerks and employees on duty with the military forces detailed for service abroad in accordance with the provisions of existing law; and members of any other body who have heretofore or may hereafter become a part of the military or naval forces of the United States. The term 'military service,' as used in this definition, shall signify active service in any branch of service heretofore mentioned or referred to, but reserves and persons on the retired list shall not be included in the term 'persons in military service' until ordered to active service. The term active service' shall include the period during which a person in military service is absent from duty on account of sickness, wounds, leave, or other lawful cause."

Recognition of Women—(b) Women.—As will be noted, all persons included in the several military forces above enumerated are, without regard to their sex, deemed to be "persons in military service," and no good reason is perceived why a woman performing active service in any of the foregoing branches should not be accorded the honor of representation on the service flag.

(c) Reserves.—Clearly, persons in any of the reserve forces are not entitled to representation until they are called into and enter upon active duty.

(d) State forces.—Members of the National Guard not federalized, State militia or reserves, and home guards are not entitled to representation on the service flag by reason of such service. If and when called into the Federal military or naval service for active duty, they then properly may be represented. The United States Guards are not a State force, but are a part of the Federal Military Establishment, organized under the selective service act of May 18, 1917, and are entitled to representation.

(e) Men in training.—Men attending the officers' training camps of the United States Army or Navy at cantonments, camps, or forts are in the active military service and entitled to representation. Students taking military instruction at colleges and universities may have either a civilian or a reserve military status. If they are members of training units organized by the War Department in institutions maintaining prescribed course of military in-

struction, and have taken the oath of enlistment, they are in the reserve forces of the Army of the United States and liable to active duty at the call of the President, but until such call to active duty they are not entitled to representation on the service flag, having only a reserve status. Students under 18, and therefore not legally eligible for such enlistment, who have enrolled in training units, and all members of training organizations not recognized by the War Department or who have not taken the oath of enlistment, have only a civilian status and are not entitled to representation on the service flag.

(f) Other patriotic service.—It is recognized that members of the reserves, State forces, training corps, and like organizations are performing service which is or may become very valuable to the country at this time. Many others, such as members of the local and district boards of the Selective Service System, and of the medical and legal advisory boards attached thereto, of the Red Cross, of the various official war boards and commissions, Y. M. C. A., K. C., and Jewish Welfare Board secretaries and clergy, aid societies, etc., are doing most necessary and helpful work. There should be no desire anywhere to minimize its importance and value or to detract in any wise from the credit they should be given therefor; but, the service flag being limited to persons in the military service, it is believed that persons rendering service collaterally connected with or of assistance to the military or naval service, but not a part of it, should not be represented on the service flag, either by the regulation star or by any distinguishing symbol in lieu thereof, such as a red cross, Y. M. C. A. triangle, &c. Undoubtedly such persons are performing a splendid service, for which they should receive full recognition and appreciation, but such representation would be contrary to the spirit and purpose of the service flag, which was designed to be, and has been accepted by the people of this country as a means of showing our homage to those who have entered the military and naval service in this crisis, our appreciation of the sacrifice they are making and the pride taken therein by members of their families and organizations with which they are affiliated, and a visible token to them and to us that while away in their country's service they are not forgotten by their loved ones at home. Representation of others thereon, however worthy the work they are performing, would be deemed by many as in some measure detracting from or lessening the honor designed to be accorded to those engaged in the military or naval service. The addition of anything except the authorized stars is also discountenanced as being apt to confuse and as militating against the basic purpose of the service flag.

(g) There has also been some indication of a desire to adapt the service-flag idea by transposition of the colors, use of different symbols, change of form or design, etc., to purposes and uses other than the original one—for instance, for service in the missionary field, charitable and social welfare work, etc. This also is deemed very inadvisable, at least until after the termination of the war, for like reasons. Appropriation of this idea to any other purpose than that for which it was designed and to which it is limited by established popular sentiment can not have other than a harmful effect and must be condemned. The good effect of the service flag must be conserved by strict observance of its proper use and preservation of its special significance.

Men in Allies' Service—(h) Men in Allies' service.—The use of the service flag is customarily limited to those in the military or naval service of the United States, but no objection is seen to extending the honor of representation thereon to those in the service of our allies, at least where they enlisted before our entrance into the war or were so situated that they could not enter the military service of their own country.

(i) Noncombatant service.—It is believed that to limit representation on the service flag to those in combatant organizations is impractical and undesirable. It is exceedingly difficult to define with accuracy the "fighting" personnel and to draw the line of demarkation between those "who must face danger for their country" and those who may not be called upon to do so. The essence of military service is that those who enter it subject themselves to orders to perform any duty, combatant or otherwise, wherever directed, whether in the front line or elsewhere. Men in noncombatant branches are frequently called upon for combatant service or for duty which exposes them to danger, and men in combatant branches are not infrequently assigned to noncombatant duty. Further, all are subject to transfer from one branch to another, if deemed for the best interests of the service, and such transfers are often made, especially in the case of officers. The great majority in noncombatant service are there because their training, education, experience, or other circumstances make them more valuable there. The Army and Navy are vast organizations and competent men in administrative, supply, medical, and other noncombatant services are no less essential than in the combatant service, the efficiency of which in large measure depends upon the adequacy and efficiency of the former. To draw invidious distinctions between them is in most instances unjust. None appreciate this more fully than the men in combatant service, who understand how others in the military service regard it as a hardship and misfortune not to have their opportunity of distinguishing themselves at the front. It is believed that it would be unjust, even if practical, to determine who will be protected from danger throughout the war, to disregard the sacrifice they are making and their willingness for any service, and to penalize them by such visible stigma as omission from the service flag. All those who serve in the zone of the advance in the war will receive the war-service chevrons as the official distinction for undergoing such hazards, and those not called upon to perform service there should, it would seem, at least receive such recognition as is given by representation on the service flag.

Members of the Household—(j) When flown from a home a husband, son, father, or brother may properly be represented on the service flag, even though he did not actually leave from that household directly to go into the service, but in case of any more distant relatives they should actually be members of the household where the flag is displayed and have left for the service directly from such household. Domestic employees, roomers, or boarders should not be represented.

(k) When flown by a club or other society only those who are actually members, active or honorary, of such club or society should be represented. Stars should not be placed thereon for husbands, sons, fathers, or brothers, or other relatives of members merely because of such relationship.

(l) When flown by a business concern it should represent only members of the firm and employés going directly to the service from such place of business, with some continuous relation existing and where there is an expectation of return to the employment. Since the stars should represent only those who are an integral part of the business or organization which flies the flag, the service flag of a building should not contain stars to represent tenants who have gone into the service from such building any more than the service flag of a mercantile concern should represent its customers, of a professional concern its clients, or of a hotel its guests.

Schools and Colleges—(m) Schools and colleges may properly represent trustees, members of the faculty, graduates, and undergraduates.

(n) Organization flags.—There is some sentiment in favor of distinguishing flags representing members of a family from those representing members of organizations by limiting the individual stars to the family flags, the organization to use a single star with a numeral to indicate the number who have gone and to represent individually, by silver and gold stars as hereinafter indicated, only those who are invalided, wounded, or killed. This would enable anyone clearly to determine in any doubtful case whether the persons represented are members of the family or employés, and, in cases where there are a large number, would show more distinctly how many have gone from such organizations.

Manner of Representation—(a) A blue star is used to represent each person, man or woman, in military or naval service of the United States.

Several methods have been suggested for representation of those invalided, wounded, or killed in the service. The following is believed to state the consensus of opinion and accepted usage:

(b) For those killed in action a gold star will be substituted for the blue star or superimposed on it in such manner as to entirely cover it. The idea of the gold star is that of the honor and glory accorded

the person for his supreme sacrifice in offering up for his country his "last full measure of devotion," and the pride of the family in it, rather than the sense of personal loss, which would be represented by a mourning symbol, even though white were to be used instead of black.

(c) For those wounded in action a silver star will be substituted for the blue star or superimposed on it in such manner as to entirely cover it. Use of the star in this manner would be limited to those entitled to the official wound chevron which is awarded to those receiving wounds in action with the enemy or disabled by a gas attack, necessitating treatment by a medical officer.

(d) For those who subsequently die from such wounds or gas disablement, the gold star will be superimposed on the silver in such manner as to leave a margin of silver around the gold.

(e) For those disabled or invalided home by injury or disease incurred in line of duty in the military or naval service, a silver star will be superimposed on the blue star in such manner as to leave a margin of blue around the silver. While there is some sentiment in favor of limiting this to those who are thus injured or disabled overseas in the zone of the advance, it is believed it may properly be extended to those who are so injured or diseased at a training camp or before reaching France. However, those rejected at a training camp as physically unfit, before any substantial service, and those incurring injury or disease otherwise than in line of duty, especially if the result of their own misconduct, clearly are not entitled to this additional distinction.

(f) For those who subsequently die as the result of such accident or disease contracted in line of duty, and who were thus previously represented by a silver star superimposed on the blue with a blue margin, a gold star will be substituted for this silver star or superimposed in such manner as to entirely cover it, leaving, however, the margin of blue.

(g) The width of the silver or blue margin will depend upon the size of the star. It should be sufficient to be visible from the beholder's usual distance, if possible; and hence should be more than a mere thin edge, if practicable.

It is believed that the foregoing will enable anyone observing it to read the message of the flag, which, without being unduly complicated, will show clearly whether the person represented was wounded or killed in action, died of wounds or of disease or injury.

(h) Missing.—Where men are reported missing, the presumption is that they have been taken prisoner, unless the circumstances clearly indicate the contrary, and unless authentic information is received that they have been wounded or killed they should continue to be represented by the blue service star.

(i) Men discharged.—Where discharged not for the good of the service, or upon request or resignation, but from wounds or physical incapacity contracted in line of duty, entitling them to representation by the silver star, they will continue to be represented by the silver star for the duration of the war even though discharged, as the least tribute we can give in appreciation of their sacrifice. Where discharged for other causes, such as good of the service, dependency, request or resignation, physical incapacity not acquired in the service or in line of duty, they would appear thereafter no more entitled to representation than other persons not in the military service.

The Roll of Honor—The rules with reference to the roll of honor are essentially the same as those with reference to the service flag, since both have the same object in view.

It should properly be limited to those entitled to representation on the service flag. It should be headed by those who have made the supreme sacrifice, under the designation "In memoriam," or in gold lettering, if desired, with a statement of the date, place, and manner of death. The names of the others in service may be subdivided under the various branches of the service, such as Army, Navy, Marine Corps, &c., or followed by the name of the organization in which serving and place where located.

Persons serving in civilian capacities in connection with the war, but not entitled to representation on the service flag, should be carried under a separate list, wholly distinct from those serving with the colors, under some distinctive appropriate title, such as "Patriotic service," "Government service," "State service," if such is the fact, or under the particular work in which they are engaged, as Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. C., War Boards, &c.

WHO MAY WEAR AN ARMY OR NAVY UNIFORM.

(By Lieut. Col. MacChesney.)

A great many inquiries are also received with reference to the right to wear the uniform. This is covered by the national-defense act of June 3, 1916 (39 Stat., 216), which provides:

"Sec. 125. Protection of the uniform.—It shall be unlawful for any person not an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to wear the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any distinctive part of such uniform, or a uniform any part of which is similar to a distinctive part of the duly prescribed uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps: *Provided*, That the foregoing provision shall not be construed so as to prevent officers and enlisted men of the National Guard from wearing, in pursuance of law and regulations, the uniform lawfully prescribed to be worn by such officers or enlisted men of the National Guard; nor to prevent members of the organization known as the Boy Scouts of America, or the Naval Militia, or such other organizations as the Secretary of War may designate, from wearing their prescribed uniforms; nor to prevent persons who in time of war have served honorably as officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, and whose recent service was terminated by an honorable discharge, muster out, or resignation, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in such Regular or Volunteer service; nor to prevent any person who has been honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, from wearing his uniform from the place of his discharge to his home, within three months after the date of such discharge; nor to prevent the members of military societies composed entirely of honorably discharged officers or enlisted men, or both, of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, from wearing, upon occasions of ceremony, the uniform duly prescribed by such societies to be worn by the members thereof; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of a State university, State college, or public high school offering a regular course in military instruction from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such university, college, or public high school for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to prevent the instructors and members of the duly organized cadet corps of any other institution of learning offering a regular course in military instruction, and at which an officer or enlisted man of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps is lawfully detailed for duty as instructor in military science and tactics, from wearing the uniform duly prescribed by the authorities of such institution of learning for wear by the instructors and members of such cadet corps; nor to prevent civilians attendant upon a course of military or naval instruction, authorized and conducted by the military or naval authorities of the United States, from wearing, while in attendance upon such course of instruction, the uniform authorized and prescribed by such military or naval authorities for wear during such course of instruction; nor to prevent any person from wearing the uniform of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in any playhouse or theater or in moving-picture films while actually engaged in representing therein a military or naval character not tending to bring discredit or reproach upon the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps:

WHO CAN WEAR AN ARMY OR NAVY UNIFORM—*Continued.*

Provided further, That the uniforms worn by officers or enlisted men of the National Guard, or by the members of the military societies, or the instructors and members of the cadet corps referred to in the preceding proviso, shall include some distinctive mark or insignia to be prescribed by the Secretary of War to distinguish such uniforms from the uniforms of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps: *And provided further*, That the members of the military societies and the instructors and members of the cadet corps hereinbefore mentioned shall not wear the insignia of rank prescribed to be worn by officers of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or any insignia of rank similar thereto.

"Any person who offends against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding $300, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The constant attempt to imitate the uniform of the Army of the United States by persons doing work helpful in the war, but which does not constitute them a part of the military service, is a direct violation of law and is punishable in the manner stated.

It has been held by some of the authorities that the use of khaki or olive-drab cloth is within the inhibition of this statute when made up in the style of a uniform. In any event it should be discouraged as particularly reprehensible at this time.

Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps and of the Enlisted Reserve Corps are held not to be entitled to wear the uniform during the period of the war until they are called into active service.

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Calendar Year 1916—by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)
[000 omitted.]

KIND.	No. of Feet Sawed. Board Meas.	Computed Total Prod. in Feet b. m.	KIND.	No. of Feet Sawed. Board Meas.	Computed Total Prod. in Feet b. m.
Yellow pine	13,411,411	15,055,000	Cedar	322,003	410,000
Douglas fir	5,413,431	5,416,000	Beech	283,363	360,000
Chestnut	419,581	535,000	Tupelo	214,239	275,000
Oak	2,164,633	3,300,000	Basswood	209,275	275,000
Yellow poplar	394,854	560,000	Elm	195,266	240,000
White pine	2,330,831	2,700,000	Ash	156,204	210,000
Red gum	651,879	800,000	Cottonwood	134,980	200,000
Hemlock	1,986,653	2,350,000	White fir	189,699	190,000
Western yellow pine	1 684,987	1,690,000	Sugar pine	169,247	169,250
Spruce	1,129,750	1,250,000	Balsam fir	97,165	125,000
Cypress	945,350	1,000,000	Hickory	93,454	125,000
Maple	809,341	975,000	Walnut	61,167	90 000
Redwood	490,828	490,850	Sycamore	28,035	40,000
Larch	376,731	455,000	Lodgepole pine	28,226	30,800
Birch	365,943	450,000	Mahogany	13,244	

Red gum is produced mostly in Ark., Miss., and La.; yellow poplar in W. Va. and Tenn.; chestnut in W. Va. and Pa.; yellow pine in La., Miss., Tex., N. C., Ala., and Ark.; sycamore in Ark., Ind., and Tenn.; lodgepole pine in Col. and Wyo.; balsam fir in Me., Minn., and Mich.; walnut in Mo. and Ind.; sugar pine in Cal.; hickory in Ark. and Tenn.; cottonwood in Miss. and Ark.; white fir in Cal., Nev., and Idaho; ash in Ark., Wis., La., and Tenn.; basswood in Wis., Mich., and W. Va.; elm in Wis. and Mich.; cedar in Wash., Ore., and Idaho; beech in Mich., Pa., Ind., W. Va., and N. Y.; tupelo in La., Ala., and Va.; red wood solely in Cal.; larch in Mont. and Idaho; birch in Wis. and Mich.; cypress in La. and Fla.; maple in Mich., Wis., W. Va., and N. Y.; spruce in Me., Wash., W. Va., Ore., Vt., and N. H.; Western yellow pine in Cal., Ore., Idaho, Wash., Mont., Ariz., and N. M.; white pine in Minn., Idaho, Me., Wis., N. H., and Mass.; hemlock in Wis., Mich., Wash., Pa., W. Va., Me., and N. Y.; Douglas fir in Wash., Ore., Cal., Nev., Idaho, and Mont.; oak in W. Va., Ark., Tenn., Ky., Va., Miss., N. C., Pa., and Ohio.

MINOR SPECIES OF LUMBER WOOD.

KIND.	Feet Sawed	KIND.	Feet Sawed	KIND.	Feet Sawed	KIND.	Feet Sawed
Cherry	7,872,000	Japanese oak	553,000	Persimmon	123,000	Holly	35,000
Buckeye	3,161,000	Eucalyptus	500,000	Alder	119,000	Jenisero	18,000
Cucumber	1,900,000	Butternut	495,000	Myrtle	81,000	Sassafras	13,000
Willow	1,610,000	Hackberry	421,000	Red bay	81,000	Hornbean	6,000
Magnolia	1,359,000	Laurel	300,000	Jap. Birch	69,000	Mulberry	3,000
Locust	712,000	Pecan	140,000	Boxelder	64,000		

LUMBER CUT, BY STATES, 1916.

(.000 omitted.)

STATE.	1916. 30,081 Mls.	STATE.	1916. 30,081 Mls.	STATE.	1916. 30,081 Mls.	STATE.	1916. 30,081 Mls.
	Feet b. m.		*Feet b. m.*		*Feet b. m.*		*Feet b. m.*
Total	39,807,251	Cal	1,420,000	N. Y	400,000	Col	77,580
		Va	1,335,000	N. H	385,000	Ct	75,000
Wash	4,494,000	Mich	1,230,000	Mont	383,900	Ill	60,000
La	4,200,000	W. Va	1,220,000	Ohio	280,000	N. J	40,000
Miss	2,730,000	Minn	1,220,000	Ind	270,000	S. Dak	29,650
Ore	2,222,000	Ga	1,000,000	Mo	260,000	Ia	20,000
N. C	2,100,000	Me	935,000	Okla	240,000	Wyo	18,495
Tex	2,100,000	S. C	857,000	Mass	210,000	R. I	18,000
Ark	1,910,000	Idaho	849,600	Vt	200,000	Del	12,000
Ala	1,720,000	Pa	750,000	Ariz	93,270	Utah	9,385
Wis	1,600,000	Tenn	700,000	N. M	91,600	Kan	534
Fla	1,425,000	Ky	525,000	Md	90,237		

The total cut of lumber in the U. S. in 1915 was estimated at 38,000,000,000 board feet. It ranged from 40 to 46 billion feet a year, 1904 to 1914.

Laths produced in 1916 totalled 3,163,029,000 board feet, of which 396,935,000 feet were cut in Maine, and 354,551,000 feet in Louisiana.

Wilson and the War.

A CHRONOLOGICAL arrangement of the President's chief proclamations, addresses to Congress, messages, speeches, and other public utterances, together with the various peace offers and messages, and documents from other sources, which, joined together, form a summary view of the great events of the year

WHY THE RAILROADS WERE FEDERALIZED.

ON taking over the railroads, Mr. Wilson, December 27, 1917, said, in a statement to the American people: "The Government of the United States is the only great government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do everything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration it would certainly have been accomplished, but no zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor now that it is demonstrated and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action, and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it."

WILSON'S FOURTEEN POINTS OF PEACE.

ON January 8, 1918, President Wilson, in an address to a joint session of Congress, named fourteen points as essential in a consideration of peace. His speech, in full, will be found on pages 17-18 of the 1918 WORLD ALMANAC AND CYCLOPEDIA. The fourteen points he stated as follows:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at; after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored; and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Mr. Wilson's declaration of fourteen peace points was made a day after the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, had stated in a public address to the trades unions what his country considered a basis for peace discussion.

PREMIER GEORGE'S DECLARATION.

"WE are not fighting a war of aggression against the German people. Their leaders have persuaded them that they are fighting a war of self-defense against a league of rival nations bent on the destruction of Germany. The destruction or disruption of Germany has never been a war aim with us. Most reluctantly and quite unprepared we were forced to join in their war in self-defense, in defense of violated law in Europe. The British people have never aimed at the breaking up of the German peoples or the disintegration of their state. Our wish is not to destroy Germany's great position in the world, but to turn her aside from schemes of military domination to devote her strength to the beneficent task of the world. We are not fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or the rich lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish. We are not fighting to destroy the German constitution, although we consider a military, autocratic constitution a dangerous anachronism. Our viewpoint is that the adoption of a democratic constitution by Germany would be the most convincing evidence that her old spirit of military domination had indeed died in this war, and it would make it much easier for us to conclude a broad, democratic peace with her. But that is a question for the German people to decide.

PREMIER GEORGE'S DECLARATION—*Continued.*

"It is more than a year since the President of the United States advised the belligerents by suggestion that each side should state clearly the aims for which they were fighting. We replied. The Central Powers did not, and they have maintained complete silence as to the objects for which they are fighting. Even on so crucial a matter as their intention regarding Belgium they have declined to give any trustworthy indication. The days of the Treaty of Vienna are long past. We can no longer submit the future of European civilization to the arbitrary decisions of a few negotiators striving to secure by chicanery or persuasion the interests of this or that dynasty or nation. Therefore, government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement. For that reason also, unless treaties be upheld, it is obvious that no treaty of peace can be worth the paper on which it is written.

"The first requirements always made by the British and their allies have been the complete restoration, political, territorial and economic, of the independence of Belgium, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces. It is no demand for war indemnity, but insistence that before there can be any hope of stable peace this great breach of public law in Europe must be repudiated and, so far as is possible, repaired. Reparation means recognition. Unless international right is recognized by insistence on payment for injury done in defiance of its canons, it can never be a reality. Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and the occupied parts of France, Italy and Roumania. The complete withdrawal of alien armies and reparation for injustice done is the fundamental condition of a permanent peace.

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of '71, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn away. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and until cured healthy conditions cannot be restored. Nobody who knows Prussia and her designs toward Russia can doubt her ultimate intention. Whatever phrases she uses to delude Russia, she does not mean to surrender any of the Russian provinces and cities now occupied. Under one name or another they will henceforth be part of the Prussian dominions, ruled by the Prussian sword, and the rest of the Russians will be enticed or bullied into complete economic and ultimate political enslavement.

TO STAND BY ALLIES.

"Democracy in this country will stand to the last by the democracies of France and Italy. We should be proud to fight to the end side by side with the new Russian democracy. So would America, France and Italy. But if the present rulers of Russia act independently we have no means to arrest the catastrophe. Russia can only be saved by her own people. An independent Poland, comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desire to participate, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

"Though we agree with President Wilson that the breaking up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it, it is impossible to hope for the removal of those causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have so long threatened its general peace. On the same grounds we regard as vital the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue. We also mean to press that justice be done to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations. If these conditions were fulfilled Austria-Hungary would become a power whose strength would conduce to the permanent peace and freedom of Europe instead of the instrument of a pernicious Prussian military autocracy. Outside of Europe we believe that the same principles should be applied.

FUTURE OF TURKEY.

"While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race, with its capital Constantinople—the passage between the Mediterranean and Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to recognition of their separate national conditions. What the exact form of that recognition should be need not here be discussed, beyond stating that it will be impossible to restore to their former sovereignty the territories to which I have referred. Much has been said about the arrangements we have made with our allies on this and other subjects. I can only say that as new circumstances, such as the Russian collapse and the separate Russian negotiations, have changed the conditions in which the arrangements were made, we are always ready to discuss them with our allies.

"Respecting the German colonies, they are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of their native inhabitants. The governing consideration in all these cases must be that the inhabitants shall be placed under control of an administration acceptable to themselves, one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists or governments. Finally, there must be reparation for injuries done in violation of international law. The peace conference must not forget our seamen and the services they have rendered and the outrages they have suffered. To secure the conditions I have enumerated, the British Empire is prepared to make even greater sacrifices."

GERMANY'S ANSWER TO WILSON'S 14 POINTS.

To these declarations by the United States and Great Britain, replies were made on Thursday, January 24, by the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, and by the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, the former in the main committee of the Reichstag, at Berlin; the latter at Vienna.

Count Hertling said: "Gentlemen, when last I had the honor to speak before your committee—that was on January 3—we were faced by an incident which had occurred at Brest-Litovsk. At that time I expressed the opinion that we should await the settlement of this incident in all equanimity. The facts have corresponded with this expectation. The Russian delegation have again arrived at Brest-Litovsk, and negotiations have been resumed and continued. The negotiations are progressing slowly. They are exceedingly difficult. I have already referred, on a previous occasion, to the exact circumstances from which these difficulties arise. Indeed, many times there were reasons to doubt whether the Russian delegation were in earnest with their peace negotiations, and all sorts of wireless messages, which are going around the world with remarkably strange contents, tended to strengthen this doubt. Nevertheless I hold firmly to the hope that we shall come to a favorable conclusion in the near future with the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk. Our negotiations with the representatives of Ukrainia stand favorably. Here also there still are some difficulties to be overcome; but the prospects, as I regard them, are favorable. We hope in the near future to arrive at a settlement with Ukrainia which will be to the interest of both sides, and which should also be advantageous as far as their economic aspect is concerned.

SEPARATE PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

"One result, gentlemen, could already be recorded on January 4, at 10 o'clock in the evening. As you all know, the Russian delegation, at the end of December, made the proposal to send an invitation to all the participators in the war asking them to take part in the negotiations. As a basis for this the Russian delegation submitted certain proposals of a very general character. We at the time agreed to the proposal for inviting participators in the war to the negotiations, with the condition, however, that this invitation should be limited to a clearly defined period. On January 4, at 10 o'clock in the evening, this period expired.

No answer had been received. The result is that we are bound no longer in any way so far as the Entente is concerned, that we have a clear road in front of us for separate negotiations with Russia, and also that, obviously, we are no longer bound in any way, as far as the Entente is concerned, to the proposals for a general peace which have been submitted by the Russian delegation. Instead of the then anticipated reply which failed to come, two announcements have, as we all know, been made in the meantime by enemy statesmen—the speech by the English Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, of January 5, and the message of President Wilson of the day after. I freely admit that Mr. Lloyd George has changed his tone. He no longer uses abuse, and thus appears to wish again to establish his claim to negotiating abilities of which I previously despaired.

"All the same, I cannot go as far as the many opinions from neutral countries which claim to read in the speech of Mr. Lloyd George a sincere desire for peace, and even a friendly spirit. It is true that he declares that he does not wish to destroy Germany, and that he has never wanted to destroy her. He even finds expressions of respect for our economic, political, and cultural position, but among them there is no lack of other utterances, and between the lines there is always present that it is his duty to sit in judgment on guilty Germany for all sorts of crimes. This is a spirit, gentlemen, with which, naturally, we can have nothing to do, and in which as yet we can observe no trace of a sincere desire for peace. We are supposed to be culprits over whom the Entente is now sitting in judgment. That forces me to pass in review the conditions and incidents which preceded the war, even at the risk of once again repeating what has long since been known. The establishment of the German Empire in the year 1871 put an end to the old state of dismemberment. By uniting its peoples the German Empire, in short, attained that position which corresponded with its economic and cultural achievements, and the claims founded thereon. Prince Bismarck crowned his life's work by the alliance with Austria.

GERMAN POLICY OF PEACE.

"It was a purely defensive alliance, and was from the very first day regarded and desired as such by the high contracting parties. In the course of decades never has the slightest thought of its misuse for aggressive purposes cropped up. The defensive alliance between Germany and the closely allied Danube monarchy, united with us by the tradition of centuries and common interests, should especially serve to maintain peace. But Prince Bismarck was often reproached with being haunted by the nightmare of coalitions, and the events of the times that followed have shown that it was not a mere terrifying phantom. The danger of enemy coalitions which threatened the allied Central Powers often made an appearance. The dream of coalitions became a reality, owing to the hemming-in policy of King Edward. The German Empire, struggling upward and increasing in strength, stood in the way of English imperialism. This British imperialism only too readily found support in the French longing for revenge and in the Russian struggle for expansion. And so plans for the future developed which were dangerous to us. Germany has always been faced with the danger of war on two fronts, owing to her geographical position. It now became more and more visible. An alliance was concluded between Russia and France, whose inhabitants were more than double those of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary.

ARMING IN ALLEGED SELF-DEFENSE.

"France—Republican France—lent to Czaristic Russia milliards for the construction of strategic railways in the Kingdom of Poland, which were to facilitate an advance against us. The French Republic called up its last man for three years' military service. Thus France, together with Russia, created for herself an armed force up to the limits of her capacity. Both pursued aims which our enemies now characterize as imperialistic. It would have been neglect of duty if Germany had merely looked on quietly, and if we also had not attempted to create for ourselves an armament with the object of protecting ourselves against future enemies. I may perhaps remind you of the fact that I, myself, as a member of the Reichstag, have often spoken about these things, and that on the occasion of new army budgets I have always pointed out that the German nation, in agreeing to those armaments, merely wished to pursue a policy of peace, and that those armaments were forced upon us for defense against the danger threatening us from our enemies. It does not seem as if these words were in any way heeded by foreign countries.

"And now as to Alsace-Lorraine—Alsace-Lorraine, which is once again referred to by Mr. Lloyd George. Once again he speaks of the injustice which Germany committed against France in the year 1871. Alsace-Lorraine—I do not say this to you; you do not need this information; but abroad there still seems to be ignorance about these things—Alsace-Lorraine, as is known, includes for the greater part purely German territory which was detached from the German Empire by centuries of continuous violations and breaches of right until finally, in 1789, the French Revolution swallowed up what was left. At that time they became French provinces.

"When, therefore, in the war of 1870 we demanded back the regions which had been wantonly wrested from us, that was not conquest of foreign territory but was in reality what to-day is called dis-annexation, and this dis-annexation was expressly recognized by the French National Assembly and the constitutional representatives of the French nation at that time, March 29, 1871; and in England, gentlemen, people at that time spoke very differently from what they do to-day. I can refer to a classical witness. He is no other than the celebrated English historian and author, Thomas Carlyle, who in a letter to the *Times*, in December, 1870, wrote as follows:

" 'No nation ever had such a bad neighbor as Germany has possessed in France during the last 400 years. Germany would be mad if she did not think of erecting a frontier wall between herself and such a neighbor—[I draw attention to the fact that for my part I am not repeating the very sharp terms which Carlyle used against France in this connection]—and if she does not erect for herself such a frontier wall when she has the opportunity to do so, I know of no natural law and of no Heaven-sent decree on the strength of which France, alone among the dwellers of the earth, should not be obliged to return a portion of stolen territories when the owners from whom they were wrested had a favorable opportunity to get them back.' And prominent English press organs expressed themselves in the same sense. I may mention, for instance, the *Daily News*.

"And now, gentlemen, I come to President Wilson. Here also I admit that the tone has changed. It appears that the unanimous rejection at the time of the attempt of Mr. Wilson, in the reply to the Papal note, to sow discord between the German Government and the German nation has done its work. It was possibly this unanimous rejection which led Mr. Wilson on to the right road, and perhaps a beginning has been made because now there is, at least, no longer any question of the suppression of the German nation by an autocratic Government, and the former attacks against the House of Hohenzollern are not repeated. I will not go into the distorted representations of German policy which are even yet to be found in Mr. Wilson's message, but I will discuss in detail the points which Mr. Wilson brings forward. There are no fewer than fourteen points in which he formulates his peace programme, and I beg you to have patience if I bring forward these fourteen points for discussion, as briefly as possible."

The Chancellor then dealt seriatim with the fourteen points:

(I.) "History records that we were the first to be able to declare ourselves in agreement with the most extensive publicity of diplomatic agreements. I remind you of the fact that our defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary has been known to all the world since the year 1889, while the offensive agreements of our enemies have had to be disclosed during the course of this war, chiefly by the publication of the Russian secret documents. The full publicity also given to the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk proves that we were

in a position readily to consent to this proposal, and to declare the publication of negotiations as a general political principle.

(II.) "Complete freedom of navigation on the seas in war and peace is also put forward by Germany as one of the first and most important demands for the future. Here, therefore, there is no difference of opinion whatever. The restriction mentioned by Mr. Wilson toward the end is incomprehensible and seems superfluous. It should therefore be suppressed. It would, however, be important in a high degree for the future freedom of the seas if claims to strongly fortified naval bases on important international shipping routes, such as England maintains at Gibraltar, Malta, Hongkong, on the Falkland Islands, and at many other points were renounced.

(III.) "With this we wholly agree. We also condemn an economic war, which would inevitably bring with it causes for future warlike complications.

(IV.) "As has already been declared by us on a previous occasion, the subject of the limitation of armaments is a matter quite suitable for discussion. The financial situation of all the European states after war should further its satisfactory solution in a most effective manner. It will be seen that as to the first four points of the programme agreement could be reached without difficulty.

(V.) "The practical carrying out of the principle laid down by Mr. Wilson will in this world of realities meet with some difficulties. In any case, I believe that for the time being it may be left to the greatest colonial empire—England—to determine as to how she will come to terms with her ally regarding this proposal. We shall have to talk about this point of the programme at the time of the reconstruction of the colonial possessions of the world, which has also been demanded unconditionally by us.

(VI.) "The Entente states having refused to join in the negotiations within the period agreed upon by Russia and the four allied powers, I must decline, in the name of the latter, any subsequent interference. The question here involved is one which alone concerns Russia and the four allied powers. I cherish the hope that, under the conditions of the recognition of the right of self-determination for the nations within the western boundaries of the former Russian Empire it will be possible to be on good relations with these nations as well as with the rest of Russia, for whom we urgently wish a return of guarantees which will secure a peaceful order of things and the welfare of the country.

(VII.) "As far as the Belgian question is concerned, it has been declared repeatedly by my predecessors in office that at no time during the war has the forcible annexation of Belgium by the German Empire formed a point in the programme of German politics. The Belgian question belongs to a complicity of questions the details of which will have to be regulated during the peace negotiations. As long as our enemies do not unreservedly adopt the attitude that the integrity of the territory of the Allies offers the only possible foundation for peace negotiations I must adhere to the standpoint which, up to the present, has always been taken, and must decline any discussion of the Belgian question until the general discussion takes place.

(VIII.) "The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here also forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions and modalities of the evacuation, which must take into consideration the vital interests of Germany, must be agreed between Germany and France. I can only once again expressly emphasize that there can never be any question of the separation of the imperial provinces. We will never permit ourselves to be robbed of Alsace-Lorraine by our enemies under the pretext of any fine phrases—of Alsace-Lorraine which, in the mean time, has become more and more closely allied internally with German life, which is developing more and more economically in a highly satisfactory manner, and where more than 87 per cent. of the people speak the German mother tongue.

(IX.), (X.), (XI.) "As regards the questions dealt with by President Wilson under these clauses, namely, the frontier question, the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan states, they embrace questions of paramount importance to the political interests of our ally Austria-Hungary. Where German interests are concerned we will guard them to the utmost, but the reply to President Wilson's proposals in connection with these points I would prefer to leave in the first instance to the Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. A close connection with the allied Danube monarchy is the vital point of our policy to-day and must be a guiding line for the future. The faithful comradeship in arms which has proved itself so brilliantly during the war must continue to have its effect also in peace, and we on our part will bring everything to bear in order to bring about for Austria-Hungary a peace which takes into account her justified claims.

(XII.) "Also in connection with the affair mentioned by President Wilson under point twelve, which concerns our brave and powerful ally Turkey, I would like in no way to forestall the attitude of Turkish statesmen. The integrity of Turkey and the security of her capital, which is closely connected with the questions of the straits, are important and vital interests also of the German Empire. Our ally can in this respect rely on our most explicit assistance.

(XIII.) "It was not the Entente—who found nothing but meaningless words for Poland, and before the war never mediated on her behalf with Russia—but the German Empire and Austria-Hungary who freed Poland from the Czaristic regime which was oppressing her national individuality. Therefore, it must be left to Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland to come to an agreement about the future organization of that country. We are, as has been proved by the negotiations and declarations of the last year, well under way with the task.

(XIV.) "As regards point fourteen I am sympathetic, as is shown by my previous political activity toward any thought which for the future excludes all possibility and probability of wars and tends to promote a peace and harmonious co-operation between the nations. If the conception of the League of Nations mentioned by President Wilson demonstrates, under further development, and after trial, that it really was conceived in a spirit of complete justice to all and with complete freedom from prejudice, the Imperial Government will be gladly prepared—after all the other questions in suspense have been settled—to investigate the principles of such a national union.

"Gentlemen, you are conversant with the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and the proposals of President Wilson. I must repeat what I said at the beginning. We must now ask ourselves whether out of those speeches and proposals a really earnest and honest desire for peace appears before us. They contain certain principles for a general world peace which we also admit, and could form points of departure and aims for negotiation. Where, however, concrete questions are concerned—points which are of decisive importance to us and to our allies—there the wish for peace is less perceptible. Our enemies do not wish to destroy Germany; but they cast furtive and covetous glances toward parts of our lands and those of our allies. They speak with respect of Germany's position; but the idea that we are culprits who must do penance and promise reformation repeatedly makes itself apparent. This is the usual tone of the victor to the vanquished. This also is the tone of the man who points to all our former statements of willingness for peace as mere signs of weakness.

"From this standpoint, from this deception, the leaders of the Entente will first have to free themselves. In order to make this easier for them I would like to remind them exactly how the situation really stands. May they believe me when I state that our military situation was never more favorable than it is now. Our highly gifted army leaders face the future with undiminished confidence in victory. Throughout the whole army, in the officers and in the men, lives the unbroken joy of battle. I remind you of the words which I spoke on November 29 in the House. Our repeatedly expressed willingness for peace and the spirit of reconciliation which was revealed by our proposals must not be regarded by the Entente as a license permitting an indefinite lengthening of the war. Should our enemies force us to prolong the war, they will have to bear the consequences resulting therefrom. If the leaders of the enemy powers are really inclined

toward peace, let them revise their programme once again, or, as Mr. Lloyd George said, introduce another consideration.

"If they do that and come forward with fresh proposals, then we will examine them carefully, because our aim is no other than the re-establishment of a lasting general peace. But this lasting general peace is not possible so long as the integrity of the German Empire, the security of her vital interests and the dignity of our Fatherland are not guaranteed. Until that time we must quietly stand by each other and wait. As to the purpose, gentlemen, we are all one. Regarding the methods and the modalities, there may be differences of opinion. But let us shelve all those differences. Let us not fight about formulas which always fall short in the mad course of the world events, but, above dividing party controversies, let us keep our eyes on the one mutual aim, the welfare of the Fatherland. Let us hold together, the government and the nation, and victory will be ours. A good peace will and must come.

"The German nation bears in an admirable manner the suffering and the burdens of the war, which is now in its fourth year. In connection with these burdens and sufferings I think especially of the sufferings of the small artisans and the lowly paid officials, but you all, men and women, will hold on and see it through. With your political knowledge you do not allow yourselves to be fooled by catch-phrases. You know how to distinguish between the realities of life and the promising dreams. Such a nation cannot go under. God is with us, and will be with us also in the future."

AUSTRIA'S ANSWER TO THE UNITED STATES.

COUNT CZERNIN'S reply to President Wilson's proposals was made in the Austrian Parliament during his report on the progress of peace negotiations with the peoples of Russia. As to the American conditions, he said: "Once we have reached peace with Russia, a general peace cannot long be prevented, in my opinion, despite all the efforts of Entente statesmen. We have heard that it was not understood in places why I declared in the first speech after the resumption of the negotiations that it was not a question of general peace but of a separate peace with Russia in Brest-Litovsk. That was a necessary statement by clear fact which Trotzky has inevitably recognized and was necessary because we were treating on a different basis—that is, in a more limited scope—when the question was one of separate peace with Russia rather than a general peace. Although I have no illusions that the effort of a general peace might mature overnight, I am still convinced it is maturing and is only a question of our holding through, whether we are to have a general honorable peace or not.

THE REPLY TO AMERICA.

"I have been strengthened in this view by the peace offer which the President of the United States of America has made. To the whole world this is a peace offer, for in fourteen points Mr. Wilson develops the basis on which he attempts to bring about general peace. It is evident that no such offer can be an elaboration acceptable in all details. Should this be the case, negotiations would be unnecessary, for then peace might be made by simple acceptance—by a simple yes and amen. That, of course, is not the case. But I do not hesitate to say that I find in the last proposals of President Wilson considerable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and among his proposals are some to which we can agree with pleasure. If I shall now be allowed to discuss these proposals in greater detail I must say two things in advance: As far as those proposals relate to our allies—and in them there is mention of the German holding of Belgium and of the Turkish Empire—I declare that, faithful to the duties of the alliance which I have accepted, I am determined to go to every extreme in defense of our allies. The state of the property of our allies before the war we shall defend as our own. This is the point of view of the allies in complete reciprocity. Secondly, I should say that I must refuse politely but definitely any advice as to our internal government. We have a Parliament in Austria, elected by common, equal, direct and secret suffrage. There is no more democratic Parliament on earth, and this Parliament, in conjunction with other constitutionally authorized factors, alone has the right to decide the internal affairs of Austria. I speak only of Austria because I am speaking in the Austrian delegation and not about the general affairs of the Hungarian state. I should not consider that constitutional. We do not interfere in American affairs, and we wish as little foreign guardianship by any other state. Having said this in advance, I allow myself to answer the remaining points as follows:

"I have nothing to say on the point which discusses abolishing secret diplomacy and complete publicity of negotiations. As for the question of publicity of negotiations, nothing can be said against this method from my point of view as far as it is based on complete reciprocity, although I have serious doubts whether it is always the most practical and quickest way to reach a result. Diplomatic treaties are nothing but business affairs. I can easily think of cases, for instance, when commercial treaties are being made between states, and when it would be undesirable that the incomplete results should be told to the whole world beforehand. In such negotiations both sides naturally begin by making as large as possible demands and by using one desire after another as compensation until that balance of interest is present which must be reached to make the conclusion of a treaty possible. Should such negotiations be conducted before the eyes of the general public, it could not be avoided that the public should passionately take sides for every single one of the demands, so that the renunciation of such a demand, even if made only for tactical reasons, would be considered a defeat. Should the public take sides especially strongly for one desideratum, then the conclusion of a treaty might become impossible, or the treaty, should it be concluded, might be felt as a defeat perhaps on both sides. This would not further peaceful relations, and the points of friction between the states would be increased. But what is valid for commercial treaties would be just as valid for political ones which treat of political business.

"If abolishing secret diplomacy means that there are to be no secret treaties—that treaties shall not be made without the knowledge of the public—I have nothing to say against the realization of this. How the realization of this principle and its safeguard is to be considered I know not. When the Governments of two states agree, they will always be able to make secret treaties without any one discovering it. But these are minor points. I do not stick to formulas and will never be responsible for the failure of reasonable arrangement because of more or less formalities. We can, therefore, dismiss Point 1.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

"Point 2 relates to the freedom of the seas. In this postulate President Wilson has spoken from the heart of all, and I subscribe to this desire of America's completely, especially because the President adds the clause 'outside territorial waters'—that is, freedom of open seas. But I cannot subscribe to the violation of the sovereign rights of our faithful Turkish ally. Its point of view on this question will be ours. Point 3, definitely against future economic war, is so just and so reasonable and has been so often demanded by us that I have nothing to add to it. Point 4, demanding general disarmament, explains in especially good and clear style the necessity of forcing free competition in armaments after war to a point which the domestic safety of states demands. President Wilson explains this clearly. I permitted myself to develop the same, a few months ago, in a Budapest speech. It is part of my political creed.

"As far as Russia is concerned, we are proving with deeds that we are ready to create a friendly, neighborly relationship. As far as Italy, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro are concerned, I can only repeat the point of view which I have expressed already in the Hungarian delegation. I refuse to figure as surety

AUSTRIA'S ANSWER TO THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

for enemy war adventures. I refuse to make one-sided concessions to our enemies who remain stubbornly on the point of view of war to final victory, concessions which would forever injure the monarchy and give immeasurable advantage to our enemies and drag on the war indefinitely."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REJOINDER TO CENTRAL POWERS.

PRESIDENT WILSON, on February 11, 1918, addressed to Congress his reply to the answers of von Hertling and Czernin, as follows: "On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world. Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statements a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

GERMAN REPLY VAGUE AND UNSATISFACTORY.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads, it is not clear, where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined—at any rate in this case—to generalities; and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the twenty-three states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces; with no one but the government of France the 'conditions' under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland. In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state.

WORLD'S PEACE DEPENDS ON WORLD'S SATISFACTION.

"The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security, and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind; and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened. Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind; that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent. 'Self-determination' is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangement of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties of this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair—an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

MUST REMOVE CAUSES OF WAR.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REJOINDER TO CENTRAL POWERS—*Continued.*

peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing, as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential bases of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by common agreement and guaranty; but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way, as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field, without according it in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes, and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind. If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purposes of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must of course be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany. After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

FOUR PRINCIPLES TO BE APPLIED.

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that—

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims amongst rival states; and—

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

SUCH TERMS CAN BE DISCUSSED.

"A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative, except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just. I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action, and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order, under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail, is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. Without that new order the world will be without peace, and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it, we shall not turn back.

"I hope that it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken thus only that the whole world may know the true spirit of America; that men everywhere may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

PRESIDENT ADMONISHES ARMY AND NAVY TO OBSERVE SABBATH.

THE White House, Washington, January 20, 1918. The President, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, following the reverent example of his predecessors, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service of the United States. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest, the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors, a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine Will demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. Such an observance of Sunday is dictated by the best traditions of our people and by the convictions of all who look to Divine Providence for guidance and protection, and, in repeating in this order the language of President Lincoln, the President is confident that he is speaking alike to the hearts and to the consciences of those under his authority.—WOODROW WILSON.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1918 MUST DECIDE THE WAR.

MR. WILSON, in a message to the Farmers' Congress, at Urbana, Ill., January 31, 1918, urging record-breaking crop production, wrote: "I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every

one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greater willingness, and even satisfaction, because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters, who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of the governments they unhappily for the moment control. You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the Western Hemisphere while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the imperial government of Germany.

"This was no threat. It had become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own property in flagrant violation not only of justice but of the well-recognized and long-standing covenants of international law and treaty. We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own Revolution had to be fought over again; and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of that great end. You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied those materials and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other government in the world can show. The Department of Agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world. The labor problem is one of great difficulty, and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible to solve it. Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know that they would not wish to be. I take it for granted they would not wish to be put in a class by themselves in this respect. But the attention of the War Department has been very seriously centred upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible, and under the new draft regulations I believe that the farmers of the country will find that their supply of labor is very much less seriously drawn upon than it was under the first and initial draft, made before we had our present full experience in these perplexing matters. The supply of labor in all industries is a matter we must look to and are looking to with diligent care.

"And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say that you are aware that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers in Europe. It is not necessary that they should do so. It would perhaps be bad economy for them to attempt it. But they do produce by two to three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital, than the farmers of any European country. They are more alert and use more labor-saving devices than any other farmers in the world. And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable. Last spring their planting exceeded by 12,000,000 acres the largest planting of any previous year, and the yields from the crops were record-breaking yields. In the fall of 1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was 1,000,000 larger than for any preceding year, 3,000,000 greater than the next largest, and 7,000,000 greater than the preceding five-year average.

SHOULD EXCEED PAST ACHIEVEMENTS.

"But I ought to say to you that it is not only necessary that these achievements should be repeated, but that they should be exceeded. I know what this advice involves. It involves not only labor but sacrifice, the painstaking application of every bit of scientific knowledge and every tested practice that is available. It means the utmost economy, even to the point where the pinch comes. It means the kind of concentration and self-sacrifice which is involved in the field of battle itself, where the object always looms greater than the individual. And yet the Government will help and help in every way that is possible. The impression which prevails in some quarters that while the Government has sought to fix the prices of foodstuffs it has not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact, the Government has actively and successfully regulated the prices of many fundamental materials underlying all the industries of the country, and has regulated them, not only for the purchases of the Government, but also for the purchases of the general public, and I have every reason to believe that the Congress will extend the powers of the Government in this important and even essential matter, so that the tendency to profiteering, which is showing itself in too many quarters, may be effectively checked. In fixing the prices of foodstuffs the Government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served, but it is serving mankind as well as the farmer, and everything in these times of war takes on the rigid aspect of duty.

"I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts; I do not believe that it is necessary to do so. I believe that you will do it without any word or appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere. You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington, that set aflame the revolution that made America free. I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The toil, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrificing, and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control; and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are Americans and have had the privilege to play such a part."

AMERICA'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

EARLY in March, 1918, the following message from President Wilson to the people of Russia was made public. It had been cabled by Secretary Lansing to the United States Consul General at Moscow, for delivery to the Soviet Congress. Mr. Wilson said: "May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russia? Although the Government of the United States is unhappily not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia, through the congress, that it will avail

itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world. The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life."

The progress of events in Russia thenceforward was toward a general state of chaos, there being no stable central government which could heed the American advice.

"I ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE"—"FORCE TO THE UTMOST."

WILSON'S answer to Germany, after the Russian breakdown. The address was delivered on the night of April 6, 1918, at Baltimore, at the opening there of the Third Liberty Loan campaign.

The President said: "Fellow citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The Nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men and, if need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it, and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skimping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meagre earnings. They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, the need to fight it through, and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before. It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. The man who knows least can now see plainly who the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

"I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged. I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen, and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes, without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

WE HAVE OURSELVES PROPOSED NO INJUSTICE, NO AGGRESSION.

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered—answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will.

"The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement. At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We can not mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Roumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest. They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion!

WHAT THEY WOULD DO.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions can not overcome? If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?

"Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East, in such a programme our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principles of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

"That programme once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden under foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

"The thing is preposterous and impossible; and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter dis-

"I ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE."—"FORCE TO THE UTMOST."—*Continued.*

illusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unpitying thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.

"What, then, are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely purposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

"I ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE."

"I accept the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

"PUT THE WHOLE FORCE OF U. S. INTO THIS STRUGGLE."

THE President, on April 6, 1918, sent the following reply to King George of England, to the latter's greeting on the anniversary of America's entrance into the war. Mr. Wilson cabled: "Permit me to express the warm gratification with which your generous message has been received and to assure you that it is with the greatest satisfaction that the people of the United States find themselves side by side in this final war for free self-government with such steadfast and indomitable associates. Permit me also to assure Your Majesty that we shall continue to do everything possible to put the whole force of the United States into this great struggle."

The King had said in his message: "On the occasion of the anniversary of the momentous decision of the United States to enter this war for the guarding of international right and justice I desire to convey to you, Mr. President, and through you to the American people the friendly greetings of the entire British nation. At this critical hour when our enemies are sparing no sacrifice and counting no cost to the achievement of victory, the French and British troops stand united as never before in their heroic resistance to these endeavors. They are buoyed up with the thought that the great democracy of the west in the same spirit and with the same objects as their own is putting forth every effort to throw its supreme force into the struggle which will once for all decide destinies of free nations of the earth. The deeds of Americans on land and sea have already indicated to the enemy that his hope is vain. Every day that passes as American troops pour in ever increasing numbers into France diminishes the chances of his success. The American people may rest assured that the British Empire, now tried by nearly four years of war, will cheerfully make yet further sacrifices. The thought that the United States under your leadership are with us heart and soul emboldens us in the determination with God's help finally to destroy the designs of the enemy and to re-establish on earth the rule of right and justice."

U. S. ASSURES GREECE HER RIGHTS IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

FOLLOWING is the text of a statement issued in Athens, in April, 1918, by the American Minister to Greece: "The people of the United States view with admiration the unselfishness and courage with which the Greek people, animated by that love of liberty and devotion to right which they have inherited from a long line of heroic ancestors, are fighting to preserve the freedom for which their patriotic forefathers valiantly fought. Claiming similar ideals and moved by the same principles of right and justice the government and people of the United States are determined that the fullest possible measure of assistance shall be rendered to Greece, and that her integrity shall be preserved and her rights secured in any final negotiations for peace that shall take place."

THE PRESIDENT PARDONS A SOLDIER SENTENCED TO DIE.

IF pardoning, on May 4, 1918, Private Jeff Cook, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, who had been found guilty of sleeping at his sentry post, in France, President Wilson wrote on the papers in the case: "In view of the youth of Private Cook, and the fact that his offense seems to have been wholly free from disloyalty or conscious disregard of his duty, I hereby grant him a full and unconditional pardon, and direct that he report to his company for further military duty.

TELLS OF THE NEEDS OF DISCIPLINE.

"The needs of discipline in the army with propriety impose grave penalties upon those who imperil the safety of their fellows, and endanger their country's cause by lack of vigilance, or by infractions of rules in which safety has been found to rest. I am persuaded, however, that this young man will take the restored opportunity of his forfeited life as a challenge to devoted service for the future, and that the soldiers of the army of the United States in France will realize too keenly the high character of the cause for which they are fighting, and the confidence which their country reposes in them to permit the possibility of further danger from any similar shortcoming."

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION, MAY 30, 1918, AS A DAY OF PRAYER.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States, on the second day of April last, passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that, it being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God and to implore His aid and protection, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause, His blessings on our arms, and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth;

And whereas it has always been the reverent habit of the people of the United States to turn in humble appeal to Almighty God for His guidance in the affairs of their common life;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the thirtieth day of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories, a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, and do exhort my fellow citizens of all faiths and creeds to as-

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION, MAY 30, 1918, AS A DAY OF PRAYER—*Continued.*

semble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right, and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will; beseeching Him that He will give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice, and good will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

By the President, Woodrow Wilson. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

WILSON'S RED CROSS ADDRESS.

(In which he declared, Saturday night, May 18, 1918, at New York, that the German peace approaches were insincere and that there would be no limit on the size of the American army going to France. The occasion was the opening of the Red Cross $100,000,000 campaign.)

The President said: "I have not come here to-night to review for you the work of the Red Cross; I am not competent to do so, because I have not had the time or the opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean. It means a great deal. There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war, and the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves. Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have heard, gentlemen recently say that we must get 5,000,000 men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000 I have asked the Congress of the United States to name no limit, because the Congress intends I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry.

"And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intimations, and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the West involves a reservation with regard to the East. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France. The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake, I tell them now they are mistaken. For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, so far as we are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish peace, let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours, and they know what they are. But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do; and it is a character which those who see and realize appreciate and admire, but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

"Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and, better even than that if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture: In the centre of the scene four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and against them twenty-three governments representing the greater part of the population of the world drawn together into a new sense of community of interest, a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life The Secretary of War told me an interesting incident the other day. He said that when he was in Italy a member of the Italian government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States. He said, 'If you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any one of these troop trains and ask in English how many of them have been in America, and see what happens.' He tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and he said, 'How many of you boys have been in America?' and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up and said: 'Me from San Francisco,' 'Me from New York—all over.' There was part of the heart of America in the Italian army—people that had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived among us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and now, friends of America, were fighting for their native Italy. Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together. And this intimate contact of the great Red Cross with the peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the centre of the heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love.

"My friends, a great day of duty has come, and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. May I say this? The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men among us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the Civil War, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country; this is a war to save the world. And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You can not give anything to the government of the United States; it will not accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the government will accept is a loan, and duties performed; but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross. Down in your hearts you cannot take very much satisfaction in the last analysis in lending money to the government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn your pockets. It is a commercial transaction, and some men have even dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that constitutes upon their attitude. But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know there is the old cynical definition of gratitude, as 'the lively expectation of favors to come.' Well, there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that men may be succored, that homes may be restored, that suffering may be relieved, that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken away from it, and that wherever force goes there shall go mercy and helpfulness. And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare, and do not consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all—you are giving to your own vanity. But if you give until it hurts, then your heart blood goes into it. Think what we have here! We call it the American Red Cross,

PRESIDENT WILSON'S RED CROSS ADDRESS—*Continued.*

but it is merely a branch of a great international organization, which is not only recognized by the statutes of each of the civilized governments of the world, but it is recognized by international agreement and treaty as the recognized and accepted instrumentality of mercy and succor.

"And one of the deepest stains that rests upon the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross. That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as the thing which no man was to touch because it was the expression of common humanity. We are members, by being members of the American Red Cross, of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over the world; and this cross which these ladies bear to-day is an emblem of Christianity itself. It fills my imagination, ladies and gentlemen, to think of the women all over this country who are busy to-night and are busy every night and every day doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships, ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common work that all their hearts are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other. When you think of this you realize how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family whose heart is being used for the service of the soldiers not only, but for the service of civilians where they suffer and are lost in a maze of distress and distractions. And you have, then, this noble picture of justice and mercy as the two servants of liberty. For only where men are free do they think the thoughts of comradeship; only where they are free do they think the thoughts of sympathy; only where they are free are they mutually helpful; only where they are free do they realize their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in a common interest and common necessity. I heard a story told the other day that was ridiculous, but it is worth repeating, because it contains the germ of truth. An Indian was enlisted in the army. He returned to the reservation on a furlough. He was asked what he thought of it. He said: 'No much good. Too much salute, not much shoot.' Then he was asked: 'Are you going back?' 'Yes.' 'Well, do you know what you are fighting for?' 'Yes, me know; fight to make whole damn world Democratic Party.' He had evidently misunderstood some innocent sentence of my own. But after all, although there is no party purpose in it, he got it right as far as the word 'party;' to make the whole world democratic in the sense of community of interest and of purpose; and if you ladies and gentlemen could read some of the touching despatches which come through official channels (for even through those channels there come voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic); if you could catch some of those voices that speak the utter longing of oppressed and helpless peoples all over the world, to hear something like the Battle Hymn of the Republic, to hear the feet of the great hosts of liberty coming to set them free, to set their minds free, set their lives free, set their children free—you would know what comes into the heart of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power they have to this great enterprise of liberty.

"I summon you to the comradeship. I summon you in this next week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

U. S. REJOICES TO BE COMRADE WITH FRANCE.

THE President sent, May 21, 1918, the following message to the French people through Mr. James Kerney, Paris representative of the Committee on Public Information: "The people of the United States rejoice to find themselves comrades with the people of France in a war in which every man who loves the right must be proud to take part. For more than a hundred years they have desired the opportunity which has now come to them to give the French people some proof of their gratitude and friendship. There is added now in their hearts a deep and ardent admiration of the heroism and devotion which the people of France have exhibited in this terrible final grapple between liberty and cruel force. Their hearts go with their armies to the bloody fields of gallant France. They are your brothers in a great and sacred common cause.—Woodrow Wilson."

"WITH EVER INCREASING RESOLUTION AND FORCE."

ON May 23, 1918, the President sent the following message to the Italian people: "I am sure that I am speaking for the people of the United States in sending to the Italian people warm fraternal greetings upon this the anniversary of the entrance of Italy into this great war in which there is being fought out once for all the irrepressible conflict between free self-government and the dictation of force. The people of the United States have looked with profound interest and sympathy upon the efforts and sacrifices of the Italian people, are deeply and sincerely interested in the present and future security of Italy, and are glad to find themselves associated with a people to whom they are bound by so many personal and intimate ties in a struggle whose object is liberation, freedom, the rights of men and nations to live their own lives and determine their own fortunes, the rights of the weak as well as of the strong, and the maintenance of justice by the irresistible force of free nations leagued together in the defense of mankind. With ever increasing resolution and force we shall continue to stand together in this sacred common cause. America salutes the gallant kingdom of Italy and bids her godspeed.—Woodrow Wilson."

The King of Italy, on the same day, cabled to Mr. Wilson: "On the occasion of Italy's entrance into the war, which your country is commemorating, I have the pleasure of sending to you, Mr. President, and to the American people my warm greetings and those of the Italian nation. It is now three years since Italy unsheathed her sword in the defense of the same ideals to which the mighty North American Republic later brought the powerful aid of its moral and physical support. The conscience of the nation rebelling against any attempt to overwhelm, no matter whence it might come, drove Italy to the side of the peoples who are fighting for the sacred principles of right which we want to have embodied in the liberation of our brothers laboring under the foreign yoke and in the vindication of our legitimate right to live in safety, without which no stable peace can be secured for the future. On the fields of battle in France the brotherhood of the North American and Italian armies has found its consecration. May this be the happy augury of the ever closer collaboration for the future of the two peoples on the active path of civic progress.—Vittorio Emanuele."

"FULL VINDICATION OF THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM."

MR. WILSON, answering, May 25, 1918, a cable message of gratitude from the King of Belgium, said: "Your Majesty's generous message has been read with deep pleasure and appreciation, and I beg to assure you that nothing that the American Red Cross or the body of my fellow citizens have done has been done more truly from the heart than the aid, all too little, which they have been able to render the gallant and suffering people of Belgium. We feel our common dependence with them upon the full vindication of the cause of freedom."

The King had cabled: "I would not fail to take the opportunity afforded me by the second appeal for funds in favor of the American Red Cross to express to you all my people's gratitude for the splendid generosity displayed by the American nation toward the army and the civil population of Belgium. Both the material help given and the friendship of your great nation will always be remembered. I am glad to say how useful the work done by Col. Bicknell, Major Van Schaick, and the commission for Belgium has already been and to pay a tribute to their valuable and efficient activity. The relationship between our peoples, cemented in this time of suffering, will strengthen confidence, sympathy, and good will and increase the devotion of every citizen of the allied countries to the sacred cause of liberty and justice."

"AT THE CRISIS OF THE WAR."

IN asking Congress, at a joint session, May 27, 1918, for further war taxes, the President said: "The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind. There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial programme must no more be left in doubt or suffered to lag than our ordnance programme or our ship programme or our munitions programme or our programme for making millions of men ready. These others are not programmes, indeed, but mere plans upon paper, unless there is to be an unquestionable supply of money. That is the situation, and it is the situation which creates the duty, no choice or preference of ours. There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or fear of consequences. Politics is adjourned. The elections will go to those who think least of it; to those who go to the constituencies without explanations or excuses, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed. I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them. There is no danger of deceit now. An intense and pitiless light beats upon every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage. If lobbyists hurry to Washington to attempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their protection or advantage, the light will beat also upon them. There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the Treasury with regard to profit of every sort. The profiteering that can not be got at by the restraints of conscience and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable.

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"Have you not felt the spirit of the Nation rise and its thought become a single and common thought since these eventful days came in which we have been sending our boys to the other side? I think you must read that thought, as I do, to mean this, that the people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win this war, but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it. We need not be afraid to tax them, if we lay taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for and that it is they who must pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which none escape who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a sort of solemn pride. I have always been proud to be an American, and was never more proud than now, when all that we have said and all that we have foreseen about our people is coming true. The great days have come when the only thing that they ask for or admire is duty greatly and adequately done; when their only wish for America is that she may share the freedom she enjoys; when a great, compelling sympathy wells up in their hearts for men everywhere who suffer and are oppressed; and when they see at last the high uses for which their wealth has been piled up and their mighty power accumulated and, counting neither blood nor treasure now that their final day of opportunity has come, rejoice to spend and to be spent through a long night of suffering and terror in order that they and men everywhere may see the dawn of a day of righteousness and justice and peace. Shall we grow weary when they bid us act?

"May I add this word, gentlemen? Just as I was leaving the White House I was told that the expected drive on the western front had apparently begun. You can realize how that solemnized my feeling as I came to you and how it seemed to strengthen the purpose which I have tried to express in these lines. I have admired the work of this session. The way in which the two houses of the Congress have co-operated with the Executive has been generous and admirable, and it is not in any spirit of suggesting duty neglected, but only to remind you of the common cause and the common obligation, that I have ventured to come to you, to-day."

"INDIVIDUAL THRIFT A PATRIOTIC DUTY."

THE President said, May 30, 1918, in an appeal to the people to buy Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps: "This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not, primarily, a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our army and navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes. The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the Nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks; and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency; and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us.

"To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times: with the desperate need of the civilized world to-day for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity."

WILSON'S ADDRESS TO MEXICAN EDITORS.

FOLLOWING is the text of the President's speech, at the White House, June 7, 1918, to a party of Mexican editors: "Gentlemen, I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because it has been one of my distresses during the period of my Presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you, and I hope you have had every evidence of the truth of my assurance, that that attitude is one of sincere friendship. And not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service. My own policy, the policy of my own administration, toward Mexico was at every point based upon this principle, that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business; that we had no right to interfere with or to dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. Take an aspect of our relations which at one time may have been difficult for you to understand: When we sent troops into Mexico, our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that

ly assisting in that way and then immediately withdrawing I might give substantial proof of the truth of the assurances that I had given your government through President Carranza.

"And at the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purpose of the United States, and not only a wrong impression, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen. You know the distressing things that have been happening just off our coasts. You know of the vessels that have been sunk. I yesterday received a quotation from a paper in Guadalajara which stated that thirteen of our battleships had been sunk off the capes of the Chesapeake. You see how dreadful it is to have people so radically misinformed. It was added that our Navy Department was withholding the truth with regard to these sinkings. I have no doubt that the publisher of the paper published that in perfect innocence without intending to convey wrong impressions, but it is evident that allegations of that sort proceed from those who wish to make trouble between Mexico and the United States.

"Now, gentlemen, for the time being, at any rate—and I hope it will not be a short time—the influence of the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world, and I believe that it is pervasive because the nations of the world which are less powerful than some of the greatest nations are coming to believe that our sincere desire is to do disinterested service. We are the champions of those nations which have not had a military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time, which I hope will soon come, when we can give substantial evidence, not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it, that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people, you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects. One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war—the years when the United States was not in the war—was in getting the Foreign Offices of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish, and that if she came in, she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory, or trade, or anything else of that sort. In some of the Foreign Offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from the ordinary sources of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of the cloister. They did not believe that I was speaking the real heart of the American people, and I knew all along that I was. Now I believe that everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes.

RUSSIA.

"The other night in New York, at the opening of the campaign for funds for our Red Cross, I made an address. I had not intended to refer to Russia, but I was speaking without notes and in the course of what I said my own thought was led to Russia, and I said that we meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as we would stand by France or England or any other of the Allies. The audience to which I was speaking was not an audience from which I would have expected an enthusiastic response to that. It was rather too well dressed. It was not an audience, in other words, made of the class of people whom you would suppose to have the most intimate feeling for the sufferings of the ordinary man in Russia, but that audience jumped into the aisles, the whole audience rose to its feet, and nothing that I had said on that occasion aroused anything like the enthusiasm that that single sentence aroused. Now, there is a sample, gentlemen. We can not make anything out of Russia. We can not make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the most remote of the European nations, so far as we are concerned, the one with which we have had the least connections in trade and advantage—and yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that I made in that address. That is the heart of America, and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may propose our real feelings toward Mexico.

"Some of us, if I may say so privately, look back with regret upon some of the more ancient relations that we have had with Mexico long before our generation; and America, if I may so express it, would now feel ashamed to take advantage of a neighbor. So I hope that you can carry back to your homes something better than the assurances of words. You have had contact with our people. You know your own personal reception. You know how gladly we have opened to you the doors of every establishment that you wanted to see and have shown you just what we were doing, and I hope you have gained the right impression as to why we were doing it. We are doing it, gentlemen, so that the world may never hereafter have to fear the only thing that any nation has to dread, the unjust and selfish aggression of another nation. Some time ago, as you probably all know, I proposed a sort of Pan-American agreement. I had perceived that one of the difficulties of our relationship with Latin America was this: The famous Monroe Doctrine was adopted without your consent, without the consent of any of the Central or South American states.

"If I may express it in the terms that we so often use in this country, we said, 'We are going to be your big brother, whether you want us to be or not.' We did not ask whether it was agreeable to you that we should be your big brother. We said we were going to be. Now, that was all very well so far as protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water was concerned, but there was nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us, and I have repeatedly seen the uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of the states of Central and South America that our self-appointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interests and not for the interest of our neighbors. So I said, 'Very well, let us make an arrangement by which we will give bond. Let us have a common guarantee, that all of us will sign, of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that if any one of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or the territorial integrity of any of the others, all the others will jump on her. I pointed out to some of the gentlemen who were less inclined to enter into this arrangement than others that that was in effect giving bonds on the part of the United States that we would enter into an arrangement by which you would be protected from us.

"Now, that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis, the only conceivable basis, for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was ambitious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace. Peace can come only by trust. As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding, and as long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble. If you can once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, every one of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and of confidence instead of the seeds of suspicion and variety of interest. That is the reason that I began by saying to you that I have not had the pleasure of meeting a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because you are our near neighbors. Suspicion on your part or misunderstanding on your part distresses us more than we would be distressed by similar feelings on the part of those less nearby.

"When you reflect how wonderful a storehouse of treasure Mexico is, you can see how her future must depend upon peace and honor, so that nobody shall exploit her. It must depend upon every nation that has any relations with her, and the citizens of any nation that has relations with her, keeping within the bounds of honor and fair dealing and justice, because so soon as you can admit your own capital and the capital of the world to the free use of the resources of Mexico, it will be one of the most wonderfully rich and prosperous countries in the world. And when you have the foundations of established order, and the world has come to its senses again, we shall, I hope, have the very best connections that will assure us all a permanent cordiality and friendship."

MEXICAN OIL LANDS COMPLAINT.

WHEN the text of the President's address to the Mexican editors was telegraphed to Mexico City, some of the newspapers there complained that the sentiments did not agree with those contained in a note which the American Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, had delivered to the Mexican Government on April 2, 1918, protesting against the new Mexican tax on oil lands and on oil contracts prior to May 1, 1917, under a decree of February 19, 1918. To this complaint the State Department at Washington made answer in a public statement, saying: "An examination of the note proves that all that the United States asks for its citizens who have made investments in Mexico, relying on the good faith and justice of the Mexican Government and Mexican laws, is justice and fair dealing. There is no disposition on the part of the United States Government to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico. However, the seizure of property at the will of the sovereign without due legal process equitably administered and without provision for just compensation has always been regarded as a denial of justice and a cause for diplomatic representation. The President in his speech referring to Mexico's future said: 'It must depend upon every nation that has any relations with her, and the citizens of any nation that has relations with her, keeping within the bounds of honor and fair dealing and justice, because so soon as you can admit your own capital and the capital of the world to the free use of the resources of Mexico it will be one of the most wonderfully rich and prosperous countries in the world.' The President further pointed out that the basis for the future relations of nations was trust, and said: 'As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding, and as long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble. If you can once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace.' The United States always desires to accord to the Mexican Government and people justice and fair dealing, and it is confident that it will be accorded the same justice and the same fair dealing in return."

Secretary Lansing at the same time made public Ambassador Fletcher's note to President Carranza, in which the former asserted that the imposition of a tax on the surface of oil lands, together with the separate and additional tax on the rents, royalties and production derived therefrom, was a move toward, if not actual, confiscation of American oil interests in Mexico.

"NO INTRIGUES OF THE ENEMY CAN EVER DIVIDE OUR UNITY."

IN a telegram, June 10, 1918, to the American Federation of Labor convention, at St. Paul, President Wilson said: "Please convey to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the war programme of the nation in the past year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield, where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen. We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured, now, that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels, and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workingman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish his place will be as honored and his service as gratefully esteemed."

"JUSTICE IS OF THE ESSENCE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE."

IN a telegram, June 10, 1918, to the convention at St. Paul of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, President Wilson said: "The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it. No controversy between capital and labor should be suffered to interrupt it until every instrumentality set up by the Government for its amicable settlement has been employed and its intermediation heeded to the utmost; and the Government has set up instrumentalities wholly fair and adequate. And this duty to avoid such interruptions of industry wherever they can be avoided without the actual sacrifice of essential rights rests upon the employer as imperatively as upon the workman. No man can afford to do injustice at any time, but at this time justice is of the essence of national defense, and contests for any sort of advantage that at other times would be justified may now jeopard the very life of the Nation."

WILSON ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE—FAVORING THE SAME.

THE President, in answering, June 13, 1918 (through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the memorial of the French Union for Woman Suffrage Union Francaise Nour le Suffrage des Dames), presented to him February 1, 1918, said: "I have read your message with the deepest interest and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree without reservation that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage, and that only by that action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion, or the full humane forces of action. The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it? As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give an unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our Federal Constitution before the end of this session."

"FORCES OF FREEDOM MADE OVERWHELMING."

PRESIDENT WILSON cabled as follows, June 14, 1918, to President Poincaré of France, answering the latter's congratulations on Gen. Pershing's achievements: "I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States as well as my own when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under Gen. Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil. It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right. It is a constant satisfaction to them to know that in this great enterprise they are in close and intimate co-operation with the people of France."

ASKS EMPLOYERS TO RECRUIT LABOR THROUGH FEDERAL AGENCIES.

THE President, in a public statement, June 17, 1918, asked employers to recruit labor only through the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, said: "For more than a year it has been our pride that not our armies and navies only but our whole people is engaged in a righteous war. We have said repeatedly that industry plays as essential and honorable a role in this great struggle as do

ASKS EMPLOYERS TO RECRUIT LABOR THROUGH FEDERAL AGENCIES—*Continued.*

our military armaments. We all recognize the truth of this, but we must also see its necessary implications —namely, that industry, doing a vital task for the nation, must receive the support and assistance of the nation. We must recognize that it is a natural demand—almost a right of anyone serving his country, whether employer or employee, to know that his service is being used in the most effective manner possible. In the case of labor this wholesome desire has been not a little thwarted owing to the changed conditions which war has created in the labor market. There has been much confusion as to essential products. There has been ignorance of conditions—men have gone hundreds of miles in search of a job and wages which they might have found at their doors. Employers holding government contracts of the highest importance have competed for workers with holders of similar contracts, and even with the government itself, and have conducted expensive campaigns for recruiting labor in sections where the supply of labor was already exhausted. California draws its unskilled labor from as far east as Buffalo, and New York from as far west as the Mississippi. Thus labor has been induced to move fruitlessly from one place to another, congesting the railways and losing both time and money.

"Such a condition is unfair alike to employer and employee, but most of all to the nation itself, whose existence is threatened by any decrease in its productive power. It is obvious that this situation can be clarified and equalized by a central agency—the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, with the counsel of the War Labor Policies Board—as the voice of all the industrial agencies of the government. Such a central agency must have sole direction of all recruiting of civilian workers in war work; and, in taking over this great responsibility, must at the same time have power to assure to essential industry an adequate supply of labor, even to the extent of withdrawing workers from non-essential production. It must also protect labor from insincere and thoughtless appeals made to it under the plea of patriotism, and assure it that when it is asked to volunteer in some priority industry the need is real.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, solemnly urge all employers engaged in war work to refrain after August 1, 1918, from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner, except through this central agency. I urge labor to respond as loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry. And I ask them both alike to remember that no sacrifice will have been in vain, if we are able to prove beyond all question that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

GERMANY'S IDEAS IN JUNE, 1918, AS TO PEACE TERMS.

THE following statement in the Reichstag, June 24, by Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann, in a debate on the budget, was followed July 4 by President Wilson's "no compromise" declarations to the diplomatic corps at Mount Vernon. Dr. von Kühlmann said in his speech on the budget:

"At no moment of our later history was there less occasion for us to start or contribute to the starting of a conflagration than the moment in which it occurred. In a former debate I pointed out that the absolute integrity of the German Empire and its allies formed the necessary prerequisite condition for entering into a peace discussion or negotiations. That is our position to-day. From England the reproach is constantly made that we are not prepared on a hint from England to state our attitude publicly on the Belgian question. On this point the fundamental views of the Imperial Government differ from those ascribed to us by English statesmen. We regard Belgium as one question in the entire complex. We must, however, decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a statement on the Belgian question which would bind us without in the least binding the enemy. Despite the brilliant successes of our arms, there has been nowhere clearly recognizable among our enemies any readiness for peace. The German Government has repeatedly laid down its standpoint in declarations intended for the widest publicity. Our enemies have nothing to show that can in any degree compare with the German peace offer, with the resolution of this house, or with the reply to the Papal note.

"The declarations of our enemies, especially of English statesmen, allow as yet no peaceful ray of light to fall on the darkness of this war. I do not believe that any responsible man in Germany, not even the Kaiser or the member of the Imperial Government, even for a moment believed they could win the domination in Europe by starting this war. The idea of world domination in Europe is a Utopia, as proved by Napoleon. The nation which tried it would, as happened to France, bleed to death in useless battle and would be most grievously injured and lowered in her development. One may here apply von Moltke's phrase, 'Woe to him who sets Europe afire.' Mr. Balfour, moreover, by way of precaution, has added that we must in no way imagine that any agreement on the Belgian question exhausts the stock of English or Entente wishes. He prudently abstained from describing those points in which he intends to announce more far-reaching claims or desires. The supposition is not unjustified by previous experiences that while these words on the one hand were addressed to Paris, on the other hand covetous desires floated across the Mediterranean to the parts of Palestine and Mesopotamia at present occupied by the British troops. I hear already the justification which will be duly given for such desires, namely, that England could not possibly make such sacrifices of blood and treasure without reserving for herself most of the gains.

"As regards the probable course of events, the Imperial Chancellor and I have previously declared that in the present stage of development far-going advances on the road to peace can hardly any longer be expected from public statements which we shout to each other from the speakers' tribune. We too can adopt the words spoken by Mr. Asquith. (Mr. Asquith said Great Britain would listen to peace proposals not in ambiguous terms.) We likewise can make the same declaration, knowing that it is also our policy. Once the moment arrives—when, I cannot prophesy—that the nations which are at present locked in battle will exchange peace views, one of the preliminary conditions must be a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry. For so long as every overture is regarded by others as a peace offensive, as a trap or as something false for the purpose of sowing disunion between the allies, so long as every attempt at a rapprochement is at once violently denounced by the enemies of a rapprochement in the various countries, so long will it be impossible to see how any exchange of ideas leading to peace can be begun. Our position on the battlefields, our enormous military resources and the situation and determination at home permit us to use such language. We hope that our enemies will perceive that, in view of our resources, the idea of victory for the Entente is a dream, an illusion, and that they will in due course find a way to approach us with peace offers which will correspond with the situation and satisfy Germany's vital needs. I consider it necessary to say quite simply and in a way easy for all to understand what our positive desires are.

"We wish for the German people and our allies a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth; the freedom of the sea, carrying our trade to all parts of the world. These, in brief, are our roughly sketched aims, the realization of which is absolutely vital and necessary for Germany.

"I believe that one can say without fear of contradiction, as the result of revelations, that the deeper we go into the causes of this war the clearer it becomes that the power which planned and desired the war was Russia; that France played the next worse role as instigator, and that England's policy has very dark pages to show. England's attitude in the days before the outbreak of the war was bound to strengthen Russia's desire for war. Of this there are proofs enough in the documents already published. On the other hand, Germany did not for an instant believe that this war could lead to the domination of Europe, much less to the domination of the world. On the contrary, the German policy before the war showed good pros-

GERMANY'S IDEAS IN JUNE, 1918, AS TO PEACE TERMS—*Continued.*

pects of being able satisfactorily to realize its essential aims, namely, the settlement of affairs in the East and colonial problems by peaceful negotiations."

Of the general outlook von Kühlmann said: "When one makes a wide survey of events one must ask. Will the war, according to human calculation, last beyond autumn and winter or beyond next year? There is a common idea among the public that the length of the war is something absolutely new, as if authoritative quarters had in our time never reckoned on a very long war. This idea is incorrect."

Von Kühlmann quoted the words which Field Marshal von Moltke uttered in the Reichstag on May 14, 1890, that if war were to break out its duration and end could not be calculated. He continued to quote from von Moltke as follows: "The greatest powers in Europe, armed as never before, enter conflict with one another. Not one of them can, in one or two campaigns, be so completely beaten that it will declare itself vanquished and be compelled to conclude peace on hard terms, and that it would not raise itself up again to renew the battle even if only after a year. It can become a Seven Years', a Thirty Years' War, and woe to him who first throws a match into the barrel of powder."

"Since the old master of German strategy made this statement," continued von Kühlmann, "conditions have altered only in the sense that the powers taking part in the war have further enormously increased their armaments and that, not only as then appeared probable, the powers of Europe but also the great overseas powers like Japan and America have joined in the conflict."

"THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE."

(PRESIDENT WILSON'S speech to the Diplomatic Corps, July 4, 1918, at the exercises at Washington's tomb, Mt. Vernon.)

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when Gen. Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

"It is significant, significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot, that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centred in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this: That it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw to-day. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

"This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand, stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but can not act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who speak no common purpose, but only selfish ambitions of their own by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The past and the present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them. There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

"I. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"III. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

"IV. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind. These great ends can not be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social

"THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE"—*Continued.*

freedom and opportunity. I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people, as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself.

"The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of—forces which, once roused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!"

WILSON'S "FOUR-MINUTE" MESSAGE TO THE NATION—JULY 4, 1918.

(READ by four-minute men to patriotic meetings in 5,300 communities in every part of the United States.)

"You are met, my fellow citizens, to commemorate the signing of that Declaration of Independence which marked the awakening of a new spirit in the lives of nations. Since the birth of our republic, we have seen this spirit grow. We have heard the demand and watched the struggle for self-government spread and triumph among many peoples. We have come to regard the right to political liberty as the common right of humankind. Year after year, within the security of our borders, we have continued to rejoice in the peaceful increase of freedom and democracy throughout the world. And yet now, suddenly, we are confronted with a menace which endangers everything that we have won and everything that the world has won. In all its old insolence, with all its ancient cruelty and injustice, military autocracy has again armed itself against the pacific hopes of men. Having suppressed self-government among its own people by an organization maintained in part by falsehood and treachery, it has set out to impose its will upon its neighbors and upon us. One by one, it has compelled every civilized nation in the world either to forego its aspirations or to declare war in their defense. We find ourselves fighting again for our national existence. We are face to face with the necessity of asserting anew the fundamental right of free men to make their own laws and choose their own allegiance, or else permit humanity to become the victim of a ruthless ambition that is determined to destroy what it cannot master.

"Against its threat the liberty-loving people of the world have risen and allied themselves. No fear has deterred them, and no bribe of material well-being has held them back. They have made sacrifices such as the world has never known before, and their resistance in the face of death and suffering has proved that the aim which animates the German effort can never hope to rule the spirit of mankind. Against the horror of military conquest, against the emptiness of living in mere bodily contentment, against the desolation of becoming part of a state that knows neither truth nor honor, the world has so revolted that even people long dominated and suppressed by force have now begun to stir and arm themselves.

"Centuries of subjugation have not destroyed the racial aspirations of the many distinct peoples of Eastern Europe, nor have they accepted the sordid ideals of their political and military masters. They have survived the slow persecutions of peace as well as the agonies of war and now demand recognition for their just claims to autonomy and self-government. Representatives of these races are with you to-day, voicing their loyalty to our ideals and offering their services in the common cause. I ask you, fellow citizens, to unite with them in making this our Independence Day the first that shall be consecrated to a declaration of independence for all the peoples of the world."

MRS. WILSON'S GREETING TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE wife of the President, July 4, 1918, sent the following message to the women of the United States: "The greeting which I am glad to send to the women of our beloved country, who are playing so large and so noble a part in this day of our supreme test, can have but a single thought for its theme—the thought that is in all our hearts. That thought is that we are sustaining not a government but the very principle of our nation's life. The morale of the war is in the thoughts and aspirations and hopes of the women as well as of the men. They stand at the very centre of every issue involved, as the men do, and in that sense the war is theirs. It is a war for what is humane and right. They can put all that is best of them into the struggle. And they are doing so. I deeply admire them, and am proud to stand with them. A new glory attaches to the Fourth of July because we are striving to make the whole world free."

INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS.

ON July 4, President Wilson sent to, and received from, all of the allied and pro-ally neutrals, Independence Day messages. President Poincaré cabled from Paris: "The government of the republic, at one with all the national representatives and the whole country, ordained that to-morrow the Independence Day of the United States shall also be a French holiday. Paris will give your glorious name to one of its one of its handsomest avenues, and acclaim to the skies the parade of the valiant American soldiers. In every department, in every town, large and small, these manifestations of fraternity will be echoed. Two peoples in communion of thought will, one and all, remember the fights of old that won liberty for America and hope for the forthcoming victories which will secure for the world a just and fruitful peace based on the law of nations and fortified by the approval of human conscience. Permit me, Mr. President, cordially to extend to you on the eve of that great day of union and confidence the wishes and felicitations of France for the United States and yourself."

To which Mr. Wilson replied: "With a full heart I welcome your message of congratulation upon the American Day of Independence. It is fitting that this glorious anniversary should witness the fraternity of free peoples in the cause of national self-determination. The happy fruitage of the ancient association of our lands in the common cause of liberty is to-day fitly seen in the union of our countries in the splendid task of upholding their rights in the face of barbaric aggression. My countrymen are alike gratified and filled with pride at the tribute of brotherly affection which the French people are offering them so generously at every point of intercourse. I most hopefully reciprocate your prayerful wish that this may all presage the ultimate triumph of the rights of France and America not only but also the rights of humanity."

To King Albert's greeting in behalf of Belgium, Mr. Wilson cabled: "Your message is very welcome to the American government and people. It comes at a time when the seeds of nation-wide compassion have yielded the ripe harvest of brotherly union in the common cause of defending the freedom and the right of human communities to live for themselves and shape their own destinies. May the clouds that overshadow our countries soon pass away, and the sun of world-righteousness arise, spreading its healing beams over the enfranchised lands and peoples of the earth. To this the liberty-loving world is dedicating its noblest efforts without stint or reservation, and may God defend the right."

To Premier Eleutarios of Greece, Mr. Wilson answered: "Your message of congratulation on America's natal day of freedom comes to blend the glorious traditions of our own struggle to conserve for our own land and people the priceless heritage of freedom with the splendid history of the great Greek people, whose indomitable aspirations for national self-government have reawakened and inspired their sons from of old to renewed endeavor in the great work of world-wide regeneration and enfranchisement. It is fitting that Greeks and Americans should stand side by side and strive for the triumph of their common cause to the end that the spirit of freedom shall not perish among men. In the name of the government and people of America I extend the hand of fellowship to your land and its people."

"THE SEA SEEMS VERY NARROW."

IN a cable message of greeting to President Poincarè, on Bastile Day, 1918, Mr. Wilson said: "America greets France on this day of stirring memories with a heart full of warm friendship and of devotion to the great cause in which the two peoples are now so happily united. July 14th, like our own July 4th, has taken a new significance, not only for France, but for the world. As France celebrated our Fourth of July, so do we celebrate her fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose of which we are deeply proud. The sea seems very narrow to-day, France is so close neighbor to our hearts. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerable things, but it is also being fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, to the great peoples with whom we are associated; and to the peoples everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conceptions that have lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world. The French flag flies to-day from the staff of the White House, and America is happy to do honor to that flag."

To this President Poincarè replied, by cable: "The French national holiday following the American Independence Day has afforded the two peoples another occasion to combine their sentiments and hopes. The message you were pleased to send me in honor of the 14th of July has reached the heart of France. Once more Paris has acclaimed Gen. Pershing's magnificent troops, which are already giving on the battlefields such striking evidence of their grand military quality. The great memories that united our two countries are drawing from the war we are waging together a strength and vividness that nothing can impair. Right and liberty have obliterated space and the ocean to bring even nearer together our two beloved nations in the splendor of the same ideal."

A "RE-ENFRANCHISED BELGIUM."

MR. WILSON, in a message to King Albert of Belgium, July 21, 1918, said: "On this day, sacred in the annals of Belgium, the hearts of my countrymen beat in sympathy with the Belgian people, with whom we are linked in the resolute struggle to conserve the rights and liberties of free communities. Your country has been torn asunder before by alien oppression and by attempted domination, and beneath the searing blasts of oppression has learned to prize and develop the qualities that stimulate a true-hearted people to assume among the powers that high place that rightly belongs to free and independent nations. I join with my countrymen in extending to Your Majesty and to the people of Belgium, who have so nobly given their lives and treasure for the safeguarding of national freedom and equal justice, heartfelt greetings on this auspicious day, in the confidence that it presages for re-enfranchised Belgium a still greater and more glorious place in the proud annals of human achievement in the paths of liberty."

WILSON'S DENUNCIATION OF MOB VIOLENCE.

THE President, on July 26, 1918, made a statement to the nation on mob violence, as follows: "My fellow countrymen: I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which so vitally affects the honor of the nation and the very character and integrity of our institutions that I trust you will think me justified in speaking very plainly about it. I allude to the mob spirit which has recently here and there very frequently shown its head amongst us, not in any single region, but in many and widely separated parts of the country. There have been many lynchings, and every one of them has been a blow at the heart of ordered law and humane justice. No man who loves America, no man who really cares for her fame and honor and character, or who is truly loyal to her institutions, can justify mob action while the courts of justice are oper and the governments of the States and the nation are ready and able to do their duty. We are at this very moment fighting lawless passion. Germany has outlawed herself among the nations because she has disregarded the sacred obligations of law and has made lynchers of her armies. Lynchers emulate her disgraceful example. I, for my part, am anxious to see every community in America rise above that level with pride and a fixed resolution which no man or set of men can afford to despise.

"We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer, and does more to discredit her by that single disloyalty to her standards of law and of right than the words of her statesmen or the sacrifices of her heroic boys in the trenches can do to make suffering peoples believe her to be their savior. How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? Every mob contributes to German lies about the United States what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny. They can at least say that such things cannot happen in Germany except in times of revolution, when law is swept away. I therefore very earnestly and solemnly beg that the governors of all the states, the law officers of every community, and, above all, the men and women of every community in the United States, all who revere America and wish to keep her name without stain or reproach, will co-operate—not passively merely, but actively and watchfully—to make an end of this disgraceful evil. It cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

"I have called upon the nation to put its great energy into this war and it has responded—responded with a spirit and a genius for action that has thrilled the world. I now call upon it, upon its men and women everywhere, to see to it that its laws are kept inviolate, its fame untarnished. Let us show our utter contempt for the things that have made this war hideous among the wars of history by showing how those who love liberty and right and justice and are willing to lay down their lives for them upon foreign fields stand ready also to illustrate to all mankind their loyalty to the things at home which they wish to see established everywhere as a blessing and protection to the peoples who have never known the privileges of liberty and self-government. I can never accept any man as a champion of liberty either for ourselves or for the world who does not reverence and obey the laws of our beloved land, whose laws we ourselves have made. He has adopted the standards of the enemies of his country whom he affects to despise."

"WE SOLEMNLY PURPOSE A DECISIVE VICTORY OF ARMS."

IN his draft proclamation of August 31, 1918, the President said: "Fifteen months ago the men of the country from twenty-one to thirty-one years of age registered. Three months ago and again this month those who had just reached the age of twenty-one were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. We now accept and fulfil the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now.

"We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose. The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring, make them the admiration of all who see them in

"WE SOLEMNLY PURPOSE A DECISIVE VICTORY OF ARMS"—*Continued.*

action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war, but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind. By the men of the older group now called on, the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize to the full the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a place for themselves in their respective communities, having assumed at home the graver responsibilities of life in many spheres, looking back upon honorable records in civil and industrial life, they will realize, as perhaps no others could, how entirely their own fortunes and the fortunes of all whom they love are put at stake in this war for right, and will know that the very records they have made render this new duty the commanding duty of their lives.

"They know how surely this is the nation's war, how imperatively it demands the mobilization and massing of all our resources of every kind. They will regard this call as the supreme call of their day and will answer it accordingly. Only a portion of those who register will be called upon to bear arms. Those who are not physically fit will be excused; those exempted by allen allegiance; those who should not be relieved of their present responsibilities; above all, those who cannot be spared from the civil and industrial tasks at home upon which the success of our armies depends as much as upon the fighting at the front. But all must be registered in order that the selection for military service may be made intelligently and with full information. This will be our final demonstration of loyalty, democracy and the will to win, our solemn notice to all the world that we stand absolutely together in a common resolution and purpose. It is the call to duty to which every true man in the country will respond with pride and with the consciousness that in doing so he plays his part in vindication of a great cause at whose summons every true heart offers its supreme service."

"A WAR TO MAKE NATIONS AND PEOPLES SECURE."

IN his Labor Day message, of September 1, 1918, appealing to the working people to stand behind those "in the far fields of actual battle," Mr. Wilson said: "What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interests of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters.

"This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests so long as governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women and children are to be the fuel."

PRESIDENT WARNS BRIDGEPORT STRIKERS TO WORK.

THE President, on September 13, 1918, sent the following letter to the members of District Lodge No. 55, International Association of Machinists, and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn.: "I am in receipt of your resolutions of September 6, announcing that you have begun a strike against your employers in Bridgeport, Conn. You are members of the Bridgeport branches of the International Union of Machinists. As such, and with the approval of the national officers of your union, you signed an agreement to submit the questions as to the terms of your employment to the National War Labor Board, and to abide the award, which in accordance with the rules of procedure approved by me, might be made. The members of the board were not able to reach a unanimous conclusion on all the issues presented, and as provided in its constitution, the questions upon which they did not agree were carried before an arbitrator, the unanimous choice of the members of the board. The arbitrator thus chosen has made an award which more than 90 per cent. of the workers affected accept. You who constitute less than 10 per cent. refuse to abide the award, although you are the best paid of the whole body of workers affected, and are, therefore, least entitled to press a further increase of wages because of the high cost of living. But, whatever the merits of the issue, it is closed by the award. Your strike against it is a breach of faith calculated to reflect on the sincerity of national organized labor in proclaiming its acceptance of the principles and machinery of the National War Labor Board.

"If such disregard of the solemn adjudication of a tribunal to which both parties submitted their claims be temporized with, agreements become mere scraps of paper. If errors creep into awards, the proper remedy is submission to the award with an application for rehearing to the tribunal. But to strike against the award is disloyalty and dishonor. The Smith & Wesson Company, of Springfield, Mass., engaged in Government work, has refused to accept the mediation of the National War Labor Board and has flaunted its rules of decision approved by Presidential proclamation. With my consent the War Department has taken over the plant and business of the company to secure continuity in production and to prevent industrial disturbance. It is of the highest importance to secure compliance with reasonable rules and procedure for the settlement of industrial disputes. Having exercised a drastic remedy with recalcitrant employers, it is my duty to use means equally well adapted to the end with lawless and faithless employés. Therefore, I desire that you return to work and abide by the award. If you refuse, each of you will be barred from employment in any war industry in the community in which the strike occurs for a period of one year. During that time the United States Employment Service will decline to obtain employment for you in any war industry elsewhere in the United States, as well as under the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration, and all other government agencies, and the draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption based on your alleged usefulness on war production. Sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson."

The strikers thereupon returned to work, after a stormy meeting, at which the National War Labor Board was denounced.

WILSON'S PROCLAMATION ENDING BEER BREWING ON DEC. 1, 1918.

(Dated September 16, 1918.)

"WHEREAS, under and by virtue of an act of Congress, entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel,' approved by the President on August 10, 1917, it is provided in section 15, among other things, as follows:

" 'Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that

WILSON'S PROCLAMATION ENDING BEER BREWING ON DEC. 1, 1918—*Continued.*

reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquors, is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the national security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the President and in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof;'

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred on me by said act of Congress, do hereby find and determine that it is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, in order to subserve the national security and defense, and because of the increasing requirements of war industries for the fuel productive capacity of the country, the strain upon transportation to serve such industries, and the shortage of labor caused by the necessity of increasing the armed forces of the United States, that the use of sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials, and feeds in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes be prohibited. And by this proclamation I prescribe and give public notice that on and after October 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds, except malt now already made, and hops, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol; and on and after December 1, 1918, no person shall use any sugar, glucose, corn, rice, or any other foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds, including malt, in the production of malt liquors, including near beer, for beverage purposes, whether or not such malt liquors contain alcohol. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third. Woodrow Wilson.

"By the President, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion is 6,598.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP AS FOLLOWS:

Original companions of the first class—Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the 15th day of April, 1865, or who served under the President's call of the 15th day of April, 1861; or who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officers in the United States Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps. All midshipmen in the United States Navy and all cadets of the United States Army, who, while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point, actually rendered service.

Hereditary companions of the first class—The direct male lineal descendants, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, of deceased original companions of the first class, and of deceased officers not members of the order, but who were eligible as such, and whose direct descent shall in every case be traced anew from the original founder of the membership in the order, or from the deceased eligible officer, and not otherwise.

Any original companion having no direct lineal male descendant, may, by writing, filed with the Recorder of his Commandery, nominate a companion of the second class from among the collateral male members of his family, descending only from his own brother or sister, and the person so nominated when he shall have attained the age of 21 years shall become eligible to membership for life in the second class.

Second class—The sons, and if there be no sons, the grandsons, of living companions of the first class, whether original, in succession, or by inheritance, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, shall be eligible to membership.

Third class—Companions of the third class are those gentlemen who in civil life during the Rebellion were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same; and who, prior to the 15th day of April, 1890, were elected members of the order pursuant to the then existing provisions of the Constitution, the power to elect such having ceased at that date.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES, AUGUST 1, 1917.

No.	Commandery of the—	H'dqua'ters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa...	Philadelphia	Apr. 15, 1865	Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson	Flanders Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y..	N. Y. City..	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York.
3	State of Me...	Portland...	Apr. 25, 1866	John F. Dana.....	83 West St., Portland.
4	State of Mass.	Boston.....	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades.....	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal...	S. Francisco.	Apr. 12, 1871	Col. William C. Alberger.....	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis..	Milwaukee..	May 15, 1874	Act. Asst. P'ym'ster J. W. Meacham	Matthews Bldg., Milw'kee.
7	State of Ill...	Chicago....	May 8, 1879	Lieut.-Col. George V. Lanman...	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	Dist. of Col...	Washington.	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee....	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio..	Cincinnati..	May 3, 1882	Capt. John M. Blair.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit.....	Feb. 4, 1885	Brig.-Gen. Chas. A. Coolidge....	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn.	St. Paul....	May 6, 1885	Capt. Orton S. Clark.....	St. Paul, Minn.
12	State of Ore..	Portland...	May 6, 1885	Lieut. Joseph E. Hall.....	Ainsworth Bldg., Portland.
13	State of Mo...	St. Louis...	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges.....	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb...	Omaha.....	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant.....	Omaha, Neb.
15	State of Kan..	Leavenw'th.	Apr. 22, 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor.....	Leavenworth. [Moines.
16	State of Iowa.	Des Moines.	Oct. 20, 1886	Brevet Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley	222 Youngerman Block, Des
17	State of Col...	Denver.....	June 1, 1887	Lieut. W. H. Conley.....	Kittredge Bldg., Denver.
18	State of Ind..	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alex. M. Scott,....	Indianapolis, Ind.
19	State of Wash.	Seattle.....	Jan. 14, 1891	Frank C. Shipley.....	1812 N. 38th St., Seattle.
20	State of Vt...	Burlington..	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams...	Burlington, Vt.
21	State of Md..	Baltimore...	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney.....	Baltimore, Md.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAL OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S declaration, reiterated in his draft proclamation of August 31, 1918, that America solemnly purposed a decisive victory of arms was followed by a renewed Austrian peace proposal, made public on September 15, 1918. At the same time was made public a peace offer from Germany to Belgium. The Austrian proffer as transmitted to the American State Department, September 16, 1918, by the Swedish Minister, W. A. F. Ekengren, in charge of Austro-Hungarian affairs, was as follows:

Legation of Sweden, at Washington, D. C., September 16, 1918. Excellency: I have the honor to communicate to you the following note addressed by the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the royal government of Sweden and received by me on this day by telegraph:

"Although it was declined by the enemy powers, the peace proposal made on December 12, 1916, by the four Allied Powers, which never desisted from the conciliatory intent that had prompted it, nevertheless was the beginning of a new phase in the history of this war. From that day the question of peace after two and a half years of fierce struggle suddenly became the main topic of discussion in Europe, nay, in the world, and has been steadily gaining prominence ever since. From that day nearly every belligerent state has repeatedly voiced its opinion on the subject of peace.

"The discussion, however, was not carried on along the same lines. Viewpoints varied according to the military and political conditions, and so, thus far at least, no tangible or practical result has been achieved. Notwithstanding those fluctuations a lessening of the distance between the viewpoints of the two parties could be noted, though no attempt will be made to deny the great divergencies of opinion which divide the two enemy camps and which it has heretofore been impossible to reconcile. One may be, nevertheless, permitted to notice that some of the extreme war aims have been departed from, and that the fundamental basis of a universal peace is to some extent agreed upon. There is no doubt that on either side the desire of the peoples to reach an understanding and bring about peace is becoming more and more manifest. The same impression is created when the manner in which the peace proposal of the four allied powers was received in the past is compared with the subsequent utterances of their adversaries, whether they came from responsible statesmen or from personages holding no office, but likewise wielding political influence. By way of illustration confined to a few instances, the allies in their reply to President Wilson's note advanced claims which meant nothing less than the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, the mutilation and radical changes in the political structure of Germany, and also the annihilation of European Turkey. With time, those terms that could not be enforced without a crushing victory were modified or partly abandoned by some of the official declarations of the Entente.

"Thus Mr. Balfour, in the course of last year, plainly declared to the English Parliament that Austria-Hungary was to solve her domestic problems by herself and that Germany could not be given another constitution through foreign influence. Mr. Lloyd George afterward announced in the beginning of this year that the Allies were not fighting for the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary or to despoil the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish provinces, or, again, to bring internal reforms to Germany. We may also add that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had pledged itself to create an independent state including the German territory lying on the left bank of the Rhine. As for the utterances of the Central Powers, they leave no doubt that those states are merely fighting to defend the integrity and safety of their territories. Much greater than in respect to concrete war aims is the evidence that the principles upon which peace could be concluded and a new order of things established in Europe and throughout the world have in a way drawn nearer to one another. On this point President Wilson in his addresses of February 12 and July 4, 1918, formulated principles that have raised no objection from his Allies and whose wide application will shortly meet the objections from the four Allied Powers provided to be general and consistent with the vital interests of the states concerned. To agree upon general principles, however, would not suffice; an agreement should also be reached as to their interpretation and application to the several concrete questions of war and peace.

"To an unprejudiced observer there can be no doubt that in all the belligerent states, without exception, the desire for a compromise peace has been enormously strengthened; that the conviction is increasing that the further continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins and into a state of exhaustion that will check its development for decades to come—and this without any guarantee of thereby bringing about the decision by arms which four years of efforts, hardships, and immense sacrifices have failed to bring about. Now, by what means, in what manner can the way be paved that will finally lead to such a compromise? Can any one in earnest expect that goal to be attained by adhering to the method heretofore followed in the discussion of the peace problem? We dare not answer that question in the affirmative. The discussion as conducted until now from one rostrum to another by the statesmen of the several countries was substantially but a series of monologues. It lacked sequence above all. Speeches delivered, arguments expounded by the orators of the opposite parties, received no direct immediate reply. Again, the publicity of those utterances, the places where they were delivered, excluded every possible serviceable result. In such public utterances the eloquence used is of the high-pitched kind which is intended to thrill the masses. Whether, intentionally or not, the gap between conflicting ideas is thus widened. Misunderstandings that can not easily be eradicated spring up, and a simple, straightforward exchange of ideas is hampered as soon as mentioned, and even before an official answer can be made by the adversary every declaration of the statesmen in power is taken up for passionate and immoderate discussion by irresponsible persons, but the statesmen themselves are obsessed by a fear that they may unfavorably influence public opinion in their country and thereby compromise the chances of the war, and also of prematurely disclosing their true intentions. That is why they use thunderlike (the French text has 'donnantes' which is here meaningless; tonnantes, with the given meaning herewith was probably the word sent and distorted in transmission) speech and persist in upholding unflinching points of view. If therefore it were intended to seek the basis for a compromise apt to make an end of the war whose prolongation would mean nothing but suicide, and to save Europe from that catastrophe resort should be had in any event to some other method which would permit of continuous and direct converse between the representatives of the governments and between them only. Such an exchange of views would take in the conflicting views of the several belligerent states to the same extent as the general principles on which to build up peace and the relations between states, and might first lead to an understanding as to those principles. The fundamental principles once agreed upon, an effort should be made in the course of the informal negotiations to apply them concretely to the several peace questions and thereby bring about their solution. We indulge the hope that none of the belligerents will object to this proposed exchange of views. There would be no interruption of military operations. The conversation would go no further than deemed useful by the participants; the parties concerned could be put to no disadvantage thereby. The exchange of views, far from doing any harm, could be but beneficial to the cause of peace; what might fail at the first attempt could be tried over again; something will at least have been done toward elucidating the problems. How many are the deep-rooted misunderstandings that might be dispelled! How many the new ideas that would break their way out! Humane sentiments so long pent up could burst forth from all hearts, creating a warmer atmosphere while safeguarding every essential point and dispel many a discussion which at this time seems important. We are convinced that it is the duty of all belligerents to mankind to take up together the questions whether there is no way, after so many years of a struggle which, notwithstanding all the sacrifices it has cost, is still undecided and the whole course of which seems to demand a compromise, of bringing this awful war to an end. The imperial and royal government therefore comes again to the governments of all the belligerent states with a proposal shortly to send to a neutral country, upon a previous agreement as to the date and

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE PROPOSAL OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.—*Continued.*

place delegates who would broach a confidential nonbinding conversation over the fundamental principles of a peace that could be concluded. The delegates would be commissioned to communicate to one another the views of their respective governments on the aforesaid principles and very freely and frankly interchange information on every point for which provision should be made.

"The Imperial and royal government has the honor to apply for your kindly good offices and to request that the royal government of Sweden kindly communicate the present communication, which is addressed to all the belligerent states simultaneously, to the government of the United States of America and of Great Britain. Burian."

WILSON'S REJECTION OF AUSTRIA'S OFFER.

THE following note was sent to the Swedish minister in Washington on September 17, 1918:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated September 16, communicating to me a note from the imperial government of Austria-Hungary containing a proposal to the governments of all the belligerent states to send delegates to a confidential and unbinding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace. Furthermore, it is proposed that the delegates would be charged to make known to one another the conception of their governments regarding those principles and to receive analogous communications, as well as to request and give frank and candid explanations on all those points which need to be precisely defined.

"In reply I beg that the substance of your communication has been submitted to the President, who now directs me to inform you that the Government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly, and with entire candor, stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

The American rejection, it was officially stated in Washington, was in preparation within thirty minutes of the time President Wilson received the peace offer.

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER TO BELGIUM.

THE terms of a peace offer by Germany to Belgium, made public September 15, 1918, were as follows:

1. That Belgium shall remain neutral until the end of the war.
2. That thereafter the entire economic and political independence of Belgium shall be reconstituted.
3. That the pre-war commercial treaties between Germany and Belgium shall again be put into operation after the war for an indefinite period.
4. That Belgium shall use her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies.
5. That the Flemish question shall be considered, and the Flemish minority, which aided the German invaders, shall not be penalized.

The proposal contained no word respecting reparation or indemnities, no admission that Germany wronged Belgium. The German minister to Finland, instructed by the German government, notified the Finnish government that in order to preserve Finland and Sweden from the danger of warlike complications German troops would not enter East Karelia; and if Great Britain and the other Entente powers should evacuate Karelia and the Murman Coast, Germany bound herself to withdraw her troops from those regions within a period not specified.

WILSON'S APPEAL TO NEUTRALS TO END RUSSIAN REIGN OF TERROR.

THE President sent, through the Secretary of State, on September 21, 1918, an appeal to all neutrals to intervene to end terrorism in Russia. The message sent to neutrals through America's diplomatic representatives was as follows:

"This government is in receipt of information from reliable sources revealing that the peaceable Russian citizens of Moscow, Petrograd, and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of mass terrorism and are subject to wholesale executions. Thousands of persons have been shot without even a a form of trial; ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity and every night scores of Russian citizens are recklessly put to death; and irresponsible bands are venting their brutal passions in the daily massacre of untold innocents.

"In view of the earnest desire of the people of the United States to befriend the Russian people and lend them all possible assistance in their struggle to reconstruct their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government, and acting therefore solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves, this government feels that it can not be silent or refrain from expressing its horror at this existing state of terrorism. Furthermore, it believes that in order successfully to check the further increase of the indiscriminate slaughter of Russian citizens all civilized nations should register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

"You will inquire, therefore, whether the government to which you are accredited will be disposed to take some immediate action, which is entirely divorced from the atmosphere of belligerency and the conduct of war, to impress upon the perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts."

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A SOCIETY of descendants of Revolutionary patriots and others was organized in San Francisco, Cal., after the centennial parade of July 4, 1876, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," from whence was organized in 1889 the California Society Sons of the American Revolution and became part of the National Society in that year. State societies exist in forty-six States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Philippines, and France. The total membership of the organization is about 16,000. *President-General*—Louis Annin Ames, New York City. *Vice-Presidents-General*—Charles F. Read, Boston, Mass.; Thomas W. Williams, East Orange, N. J.; Albert M. Henry, Detroit, Mich.; C. Robert Churchill, New Orleans, La.; Thomas A. Perkins, San Francisco, Cal. *Treasurer-General*—John H. Burroughs, New York City. *Secretary-Registrar-General*—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has headquarters at No. 220 Broadway, New York City. The membership is 1,575. *President*—Louis Annin Ames. *Vice-Presidents*—Martin S. Allen, Walter B. Hopping, and William H. Kelly. *Secretary*—Capt. Charles A. Du Bois. *Treasurer*—James De La Montanye. *Registrar*—Teunis D. Huntting.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION, NATIONAL CORPS.

INCORPORATED, 1888. *S. V. National Commander*—Ellsworth Jeffrey, Cleveland, O. *J. V. National Commander*—John J. Cosgrove, Charlestown, Mass. *Chief of Staff*—Edward V. Murtagh, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Adjutant-General*—Henry W. Lee, Philadelphia, Pa. *Quartermaster-General*—Alonzo S. Van Pelt, Rahway, N. J. *Paymaster-General*—Ray C. Shepherd, New York, N. Y. *Inspector-General*—Thos. P. McKeghney, Philadelphia, Pa. *Judge Advocate General*—Judge Jones, Rochester, N. Y. *Surgeon-General*—Dr. J. E. Hendrickson, Phoebus, Va. *National Chaplain*—Rev. Westcott, St. Cloud, Fla. *National Historian*—George R. Downs, Erie, Pa. *National Patriotic Inst.*—Jacques La Belle, Pittsburgh, Pa. *National Council of Administrators*—W. F. Conray, Washington, D. C.; Wm. A. Mohr, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE OF OCT. 7, 1918.

"THE Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which has waged war always and solely as a defensive war, and repeatedly given documentary evidence of its readiness to stop the shedding of blood and to arrive at a just and honorable peace, hereby addresses itself to His Lordship the President of the United States of America, and offers to conclude with him and his allies an armistice on every front on land, at sea and in the air, and to enter immediately upon negotiations for a peace for which the fourteen points in the message of President Wilson to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the four points contained in President Wilson's address of February 12, 1918, should serve as a foundation and in which the viewpoints declared by President Wilson in his address of September 27, 1918, will also be taken into account."

WILSON'S REPLY TO AUSTRIA, URGING LIBERTY FOR SLAVS.

THE text of the American reply to Austria, handed to the Swedish Minister, October 19, 1918, follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant, in which you transmit a communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary to the President. I am now instructed by the President to request you to be good enough, through your Government, to convey to the Imperial and Royal Government the following reply: The President deems it his duty to say to the Austro-Hungarian Government that he cannot entertain the present suggestions of that Government because of certain events of utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th of January last, have necessarily altered the attitude and responsibility of the Government of the United States. Among the fourteen terms of peace which the President formulated at the time occurred the following:

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"Since that sentence was written and uttered to the Congress of the United States, the Government of the United States has recognized that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and that the Czecho-Slovak National Council is a de facto belligerent Government clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks. It has also recognized in the fullest manner the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs for freedom.

"The President is therefore no longer at liberty to accept the mere 'autonomy' of these peoples as a basis of peace, but is obliged to insist that they and not he shall be the judges of what action on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government will satisfy their aspirations and their conception of their rights and destiny as members of the family of nations. Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

GERMAN PEACE NOTE OF OCT. 20, 1918.

"IN accepting the proposal for an evacuation for occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers, and that the actual standard of power on both sides in the field has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this standard. The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details. It trusts that the President of the United States will approve of no demand which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people and with opening a way to a peace of justice.

"The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against the German land and sea forces and thereby against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary, and they are carried out in so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under the most strict instruction to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are being punished. The German Government further denies that the German Navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German Government proposes with regard to all those charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German Government has caused orders to be despatched to all submarine commanders precluding the torpedoing of passenger ships, without, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at sea before its return. As a fundamental condition for peace the President prescribes the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies: Hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with an influence on the formation of the Government. The Constitution did not provide for a concurrence of representation of the people in decisions of peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new Government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise.

"The leaders of the great parties of the Reichstag are members of this Government. In the future no Government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the Reichstag. The responsibility of the Chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the Constitution of the empire so that the consent of the representation of the people is required for decisions on war and peace. The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

"The question of the President—with whom he and the Governments associated against Germany are dealing—is therefore answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a Government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people. SOLF."

WILSON NOT FOR FREE TRADE.

THE President, in a letter, October 28, 1918, to Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, denied that Article 3 in his Fourteen Peace Points address to Congress on January 8, 1918, meant American Free Trade. The President said in his letter: "The words I used in my address to the Congress of January 8, 1918, were: 'The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.' I, of course, meant to suggest no restriction upon the free determination by any nation of its own economic policy, but only that, whatever tariff any nation might deem necessary for its own economic service, be that tariff high or low, it should apply equally to all foreign nations; in other words, that there should be no discriminations against some nations that did not apply to others. This leaves every nation free to determine for itself its own internal policies and limits only its right to compound these policies of hostile discriminations between one nation and another.

WILSON NOT FOR FREE TRADE—*Continued.*

Weapons of economic discipline and punishment should be left to the joint action of all nations for the purpose of punishing those who will not submit to a general programme of justice and equality.

"The experiences of the past among nations have taught us that the attempt by one nation to punish another by exclusive and discriminatory trade agreements has been a prolific breeder of that kind of antagonism which oftentimes result in war, and that if a permanent peace is to be established among nations every obstacle that has stood in the way of international friendship should be cast aside. It was with that fundamental purpose in mind that I announced this principle in my address of January 8. To pervert this great principle for partisan purposes and to inject the bogy of free trade, which is not involved at all, is to attempt to divert the mind of the Nation from the broad and humane principle of a durable peace by introducing an internal question of quite another kind. American business has in the past been unaffected by a policy of the kind suggested and it has nothing to fear now from a policy of simple international justice. It is indeed lamentable that the momentous issues of this solemn hour should be seized upon in an effort to bend them to partisan service. To the initiated and discerning the motive is transparent and the attempt fails. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

WILSON'S APPEAL FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

(Issued by the President, October 24, 1918.)

"My Fellow-Countrymen: The Congressional elections are at hand. They occur in the most critical period our country has ever faced or is likely to face in our time. If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourselves unmistakably to that effect by returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives. I am your servant and will accept your judgment without cavil. But my power to administer the great trust assigned to me by the Constitution would be seriously impaired should your judgment be adverse, and I must frankly tell you so because so many critical issues depend upon your verdict. No scruple or taste must in grim times like these be allowed to stand in the way of speaking the plain truth.

"I have no thought of suggesting that any political party is paramount in matters of patriotism. I feel too deeply the sacrifices which have been made in this war by all our citizens, irrespective of party affiliations, to harbor such an idea. I mean only that the difficulties and delicacies of our present task are of a sort that makes it imperatively necessary that the nation should give its undivided support to the Government under a unified leadership, and that a Republican Congress would divide the leadership. The leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been pro-war, but they have been anti-Administration. At almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put it under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing. This is no time either for divided counsel or for divided leadership. Unity of command is as necessary now in civil action as it is upon the field of battle. If the control of the House and the Senate should be taken away from the party now in power an opposing majority could assume control of legislation and oblige all action to be taken amid contest and obstruction.

"The return of a Republican majority to either House of the Congress would, moreover, be interpretative on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership. Spokesmen of the Republican Party are urging you to elect a Republican Congress in order to back up and support the President, but, even if they should in this impose upon some credulous voters on this side of the water, they would impose on no one on the other side. It is well understood there as well as here that Republican leaders desire not so much to support the President as to control him. The peoples of the Allied countries with whom we are associated against Germany are quite familiar with the significance of elections. They would find it very difficult to believe that the voters of the United States had chosen to support their President by electing to the Congress a majority controlled by those who are not in fact in sympathy with the attitude and action of the Administration.

"I need not tell you, my fellow-countrymen, that I am asking your support not for my own sake or for the sake of a political party, but for the sake of the nation itself, in order that its inward duty of purpose may be evident to all the world. In ordinary times I would not feel at liberty to make such an appeal to you. In ordinary times divided counsels can be endured without permanent hurt to the country. But these are not ordinary times. If in these critical days it is your wish to sustain me with undivided minds, I beg that you will say so in a way which it will not be possible to misunderstand, either here at home or among our associates on the other side of the sea. I submit my difficulties and my hopes to you.

"WOODROW WILSON."

THE KAISER RESOLVES "TO OFFER PEACE TO ENEMY."

EMPEROR WILLIAM, October 6, 1918, issued a proclamation to the German army and navy, saying: "For months past the enemy with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting has stormed against your lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German states are doing their part and are heroically defending the Fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task. My navy is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces and is unwaveringly supporting the army in its difficult struggle. The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the army and navy. I express to you the thanks of myself and the Fatherland. The collapse of the Macedonian front has occurred in the midst of the hardest struggle. In accord with our allies I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy, but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace. We owe that to the heroes who have laid down their lives for the Fatherland, and we make that our duty to our children. Whether arms will be lowered is still a question. Until then we must not slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert all our strength unwearingly to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies. The hour is grave but, trusting in your strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our beloved Fatherland.

"WILHELM."

WILSON'S LIBERTY LOAN SPEECH AT NEW YORK.

(Delivered at the Metropolitan Opera House, September 27, 1918. Contains the five points foundation for a League of Nations.)

MR. WILSON said: "My fellow citizens, I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow-citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed too by the thoughtful and experienced co-operation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm

the grave significance of the duty of supporting the Government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here to-night to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

"At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well-defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them: no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were, perhaps, not clear at the outset; but they are clear now. The war has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual States. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a peoples' war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

"The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest. This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with. We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the Governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other Governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

"It is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it. If it be indeed and in truth the common object of the Governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled. That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws, and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows.

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, is in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the Governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania. But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical programme. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this Government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

"First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned;

"Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all;

"Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations;

"Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control;

"Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

"Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms. The confidence with which I venture to speak

WILSON'S LIBERTY LOAN SPEECH AT NEW YORK—*Continued.*

for our people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well-known principles of international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We still read Washington's immortal warning against 'entangling alliances' with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understandings and the maintenance of common rights. I have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created, not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before, quite as plainly if in less unvarnished terms.

"As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be wilfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstance have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline. And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

"I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their Governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they are seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms,—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad-visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

"But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own. And I believe that the leaders of the Governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained. Unity of purpose and of counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. 'Peace drives' can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the 'terms' she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY'S PEACE PROFFER OF OCT. 12, 1918.

On October 14, 1918, Secretary Lansing handed to Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States, the following answer to the Teutonic acceptance: "Sir, in reply to the communication of the German Government, dated the 12th inst., which you handed me to-day, I have the honor to request you to transmit the following answer:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German Government and by a large majority of the German Reichstag of the terms laid down by the President of the United States of America in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses, justifies the President in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German Government of October 8 and 12, 1918. It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and of the Allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the Allied Governments.

"The President feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the Government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they persist in. At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct

WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMANY'S PEACE PROFFER OF OCT. 12, 1918—*Continued.*

violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary also, in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding, that the President should very solemnly call the attention of the Government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German Government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the President, delivered at Mount Vernon on July 4 last. It is as follows:

" 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The President's words, just quoted, naturally constitute a condition precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves. The President feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter. It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing. The President will make a separate reply to the Royal and Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary. Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

The White House, after answering the German proffer, made the following announcement: "The Government will continue to send over 250,000 men, with their supplies, every month, and there will be no relaxation of any kind."

"IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

The text of Germany's peace note of October 12, 1918, as received by Secretary Lansing, is: "In reply to the questions of the President of the United States of America the German Government hereby declares: The German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8 and in his subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. Consequently its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon practical details of the application of these terms. The German Government believes that the Governments of the powers associated with the Government of the United States also take the position taken by President Wilson in his address. The German Government, in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government, for the purpose of bringing about an armistice, declares itself ready to comply with the propositions of the President in regard to evacuation.

"The German Government suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German Government, which has undertaken the responsibility for this step toward peace, has been formed by conferences and in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all of his actions by the will of this majority, speaks in the name of the German Government and of the German people.

"SOLF, State Secretary of Foreign Office."

FOR WHOM DO YOU SPEAK?

The text of the United States' reply to Germany's peace request, as handed October 8, 1918, by Secretary of State Lansing to Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of the Swiss Legation, in charge of German interests, follows. "Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 6, inclosing the communication from the German Government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accept the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory. The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view. Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. "ROBERT LANSING."

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN'S NOTE ASKING WILSON FOR PEACE.

THE text of the note forwarded by the German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson through the Swiss Government, October 6, 1918, follows: "The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations. It accepts the programme set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on January 8 and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations. With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

AUSTRIA ASKS FOR QUICK PEACE ACTION.

ON October 29 Austria-Hungary, through her new Foreign Minister, Count Andrassy, sent a note to Secretary of State Lansing requesting an immediate armistice on all fronts, and the commencement of peace negotiations, saying: "Immediately after having taken direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and after the despatch of the official answer to your note of October 18, 1918, by which you were able to see that we accept all the points and principles laid down by President Wilson in his various declarations, and are in complete accord with the efforts of President Wilson to prevent future wars and to create a league of nations, we have taken preparatory measures, in order that Austrians and Hungarians may be able, according to their own desire and without being in any way hindered, to make a decision as to their future organization, and to rule it. Since the accession to power of Emperor King Charles his immovable purpose has been to bring an end to the war. More than ever this is the desire of the Sovereign of all the Austrian-Hungarian peoples, who acknowledge that their future destiny can only be accomplished in

AUSTRIA ASKS FOR QUICK PEACE ACTION—*Continued.*

a pacific world, by being freed from all disturbances, privations, and sorrows of war. This is why I address you directly, Mr. Secretary of State, praying that you will have the goodness to intervene with the President of the United States in order that in the interest of humanity, as in the interest of all those who live in Austria-Hungary, an immediate armistice may be concluded on all fronts, and for an overture that immediate negotiations for peace will follow."

In a semi-official note explaining to the Austrian people the above plea for quick action the Government at Vienna said: "Austria was obliged to conform to the methods of President Wilson, who had successively replied to the three members of the Triple Alliance, and act apart from her allies. The Monarchy, which has formally adopted President Wilson's line of action, shares his opinion, as was shown by the Emperor's manifesto to the peoples which, in proclaiming the federalization of the Monarchy, exceeded President Wilson's programme. However, the complete re-organization of Austria can only be carried out after an armistice. If Austria-Hungary has declared herself ready to enter into negotiations for an armistice and for peace, without awaiting the result of negotiations with other states, that does not necessarily signify an offer of a separate peace. It means that she is ready to act separately in the interests of the re-establishment of peace."

AUSTRIA'S "BE SO KIND" PEACE PLEA.

(Transmitted October 28 by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Julius Andrassy, through the Swedish Government, to the American Government.)

"In reply to the note of President Wilson of the 19th of this month, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government, and giving the decision of the President to speak directly with the Austro-Hungarian Government on the question of an armistice and of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government has the honor to declare that, equally with the preceding proclamations of the President, it adheres also to the same point of view contained in the last note upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs. Consequently, Austria-Hungary accepting all the conditions the President has laid down for the entry into negotiations for an armistice and peace, no obstacle exists, according to the judgment of the Austro-Hungarian Government, to the beginning of these negotiations.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government declares itself ready, in consequence, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austria-Hungary and the states in the opposing group and for an immediate armistice upon all Austro-Hungarian fronts. It asks President Wilson to be so kind as to begin overtures on this subject."

BURIAN ON "ENEMY'S OBSTINACY."

BARON BURIAN, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a statement to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers, July 6, 1918, in regard to President Wilson's Mount Vernon address of July 4, said: "The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste, the Trentino, and the German colonies appears to be insurmountable. There lies the limit of our readiness for peace. We are prepared to discuss everything except our own territory. The enemy not only wants to cut from Austria-Hungary what he would like for himself, but the inner structure, that of the monarchy itself, too, is to be attacked, and the monarchy dissolved, if possible, into component parts. Our opponents start from a completely mechanical misjudgment of the character of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and prefer in their satisfaction to overlook, in the present difficult international problems, the fact that these states with their various nationalities are no accidental structure, but a product of historical and ethnographical necessities, which carry in themselves the fundamental principle of life and race. They, therefore, possess, and this applies fully to Austria and Hungary, the necessary elasticity and adaptability to the changing events of the times, the ability to reform themselves according to the necessity of their standard of development and to solve all internal crises without uncalled-for foreign interference."

WILSON URGES SENATE TO GRANT WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

IN the course of an address in the Senate, at Washington, September 30, 1918, asking action in favor of suffrage for women, the President said: "Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right? This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the services of the women—services rendered in every sphere—not merely in the fields of effort in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself. We shall not only be distrusted but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them. We cannot isolate our thought and action in such a matter from the thought of the rest of the world. We must either conform or deliberately reject what they propose and resign the leadership of liberal minds to others.

"The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded. The tasks of the women lie at the very heart of the war, and I know how much stronger that heart will beat if you do this just thing and show our women that you trust them as much as you in fact and of necessity depend upon them. Have I said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof? Do you stand in need of the trust of other peoples and of the trust of our own women? Is that trust an asset or is it not? I tell you plainly, as the Commander-in-Chief of our armies and of the gallant men in our fleets, as the present spokesman of this people in our dealings with the men and women throughout the world who are now our partners, as the responsible head of a great Government which stands and is questioned day by day as to its purposes, its principles, its hopes, whether they be serviceable to men everywhere or only to itself, and who must himself answer these questionings or be shamed, as the guide and director of forces caught in the grip of war and by the same token in need of every material and spiritual resource this great nation possesses—I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle.

"And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when the war is over. We shall need then in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world. The problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that we have not hitherto questioned, and I for one believe that our safety in those questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of women in our counsels. We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system of life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counsellings we shall be only half wise."

GERMANY'S OFFER OF OCT. 27, 1918.

(Signed by the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Solf.)

"THE German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States. The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's Government, in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions. The military powers are also subject to it. The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace as the President has described it in his proclamation. SOLF."

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE OF OCT. 20, 1918.

THE President's note to Germany as given out Oct. 23, by Secretary Lansing follows: "From the Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim in charge of German interests in the United States, Department of State, October 23, 1918: Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of October 22, transmitting a communication under date of October 20 from the German Government, and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on January 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of September 27, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German peoples; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

"The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of October 20, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future war has been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determinating initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people, who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German Empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid. Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING.

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States."

PRINCE MAX ON "DESPOTIC CUSTOMS" OF "WESTERN DEMOCRACIES."

PRINCE MAX, in an address at Baden, at the Grand Duchy's Constitution centennial anniversary, August 22, 1918, said: "The war has dug down deep and brought out treasures of psychic force within our people which many a doubter before the war would have deemed possible only to a heroic past. But in the course of every severe and long war there have always been moral epidemics. It would be bold to believe that any warring nation can remain untouched from such influence. These dangers threaten us also, but they can be subdued if the intellectual leaders will remain conscious of their task; they that are—namely, in Plato's words, the guardians and physicians of the souls of the nations. These nations would be bad off who believed that the torch of Christian sentiment should be lowered during the war in the hope that it could be raised again after peace with new life and pride. Such a nation would have lost its position as torchbearer of civilization. In every country there are demagogues who are little bothered by such cares.

"Yes, the hostile governments see their national task in preserving, even after peace, a feeling of hatred and revenge and would establish it by agreements which are bound to produce, after the coming peace, a continuation of the war with other means. Indeed, he would be a bad adviser of the German nation who would urge us to take an example from Clemenceau and Lloyd George and their new heathenism. It is a comfort for us to know that your Royal Highness, true to the great maternal example of our honorable Grand Duchess Louise, regards it the task of all leading forces in Germany to faithfully guard, even in war, the moral values which have been chosen and put to test during an intellectual struggle of a thousand years and in which we believed in peace time with every fiber of our being. Our nature and our historical development show us the path to this position as guardian. The Constitution of Germany makes possible our own self-determination. We are not forced to regard every transitory outburst of popular

PRINCE MAX ON "DESPOTIC CUSTOMS" OF "WESTERN DEMOCRACIES—*Continued.*

passion and every rise and fall of sentiment as an undeceivable revelation of a popular will to which we must sacrifice our own conscience.

"Mob rule, lynch justice, boycott of those who think other than you do, pogrom against foreigners, and whatever may be the names of all the despotic customs of the Western democracies will, we hope, always remain as foreign to our nature as our language. It may be that the Englishmen, French and Americans really believe in the distorted picture that has been presented to them by their agitating propaganda. We know our enemies as they do not know us and do not wish to know us. We are able to make distinctions and therefore it is our duty to judge correctly and not fail to hear voices of angry opposition from the depths of these hostile nations, directed against the low and rude sentiments of our enemies. Such freedom of judgment has always been given us. In a civil war lasting for centuries we had to pass through and overcome periods of intolerance. The settlement of internal and religious differences in Germany has become on a small scale an intellectual preparation for a co-operation of the nations. Surely the unity of the German Empire could only be successful, because faith in this ideal was never extinguished even in the most gloomy periods of German history. Therefore all those who honestly hold dear the distant aims of a community of nations should not lose faith in their great hopes, even though the present attitude of our enemies may make the words 'league of nations' appear ever so suspicious to us.

"In England, France and America the determination to destroy us is becoming more shamefully apparent than ever. Their old long-shattered illusions are again rising. But they shall be shattered again. It is not necessary for us to encourage ourselves to remain united. Every act, every speech of the hostile Governments calls out to us: 'Close your ranks; the storm which is threatening our national life is severe and will last long. Who doubts that we will victoriously withstand it?'"

TURKEY ASKS U. S. TO BRING HER PEACE.

THE Spanish Ambassador at Washington, on October 14, 1918, handed to Secretary Lansing the following note from the Turkish Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, dated, October 12, 1918: "The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of Turkey, has the honor, acting upon instructions from his Government, to request the Royal Government to inform the Secretary of State of the United States of America by telegraph that the Imperial Government requests the President of the United States of America to take upon himself the task of the re-establishment of peace; to notify all belligerent states of this demand and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries to initiate negotiations. It (the Imperial Government) accepts as a basis for the negotiations the programme laid down by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of January 8, 1918, and in his subsequent declarations, especially the speech of September 27. In order to put an end to the shedding of blood, the Imperial Ottoman Government requests that steps be taken for the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on sea, and in the air."

LANSING ON PRUSSIANISM.

SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING, in an address at Columbia University, New York, N. Y., on commencement day, June 9, 1918, said: "It is the supreme task of civilization to put an end to Prussianism. To listen to proposals for a Prussian peace, to compromise with the butchers of individuals and of nations so that they would by agreement gain a benefit from their crimes would be to compound an international felony, which this Republic will never do. Force is the one way to end Prussianism, for it is the only thing which the Prussian respects. This war for democracy must be waged to a successful conclusion to make liberty and justice supreme on the earth. It will be a bitter struggle, with lights and shadows, for the foe is strong and stubborn; but in the end we shall triumph, for we must triumph or abandon all that is worth while in this world. May every American so live and so serve that when the day of victory over the Prussians dawns, as it will dawn, he may, by right of faithful service, share in the glory. To that bright hour let us look forward with confidence, for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe could not decree otherwise. He has imposed upon us and our brave comrades in arms the task of freeing mankind from the curse of avarice and inhumanity which besets us. He has put upon us the burden of making this world a fit dwelling place for civilized men. Let us not shrink from the task or seek to avoid the burden. Convinced of the righteousness of our cause and of our destiny let us make war with all our energy. Let us keep our banners unfurled and our trumpets sounding to battle until victory is achieved.

"Prussia wickedly sought war and Prussia shall have war and more war and more war until the very thought of war is abhorrent to the Prussian mind. So I read the spirit of America. So I read the supreme purpose of the Allies. Victory lies before us and beyond victory a just and enduring peace. Until that peace is sure America cannot and will not put aside the sword."

At the commencement exercises at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., June 10, 1918, Secretary Lansing said: "Paganism, tinctured with modern materialism and a degenerate type of Christianity, broods to-day over Germany. Christian ministers have proclaimed Jehovah to be the national deity of the empire, a monopolized German God, who relies on the physical might of His people to destroy those who oppose His will as that will is interpreted by His chosen race. Thus the Prussian leaders would harmonize modern thought with their ancient religion of physical strength through brutalizing Christianity. In view of the spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought not to be astonished that the Berlin Foreign Office never permitted a promise or a treaty engagement to stand in the way of a course of action which the German Government deemed expedient. I need not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty neutralizing Belgium and the recent treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of the German foreign policy was accepted by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a natural if not a praiseworthy method of dealing with other Governments. Frederick the Great, with cynical frankness, once said: 'If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest. If deception is necessary, let us be cheats.' That is in brief the immoral principle which has controlled the foreign relations of Prussia for over 150 years.

"It is a fact not generally known that within six weeks after the Imperial Government had, in the case of the Sussex, given to this Government its solemn promise that it would cease ruthless slaughter on the high seas, Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin Foreign Office to advise him in ample time before the campaign of submarine murder was renewed, in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American ports to destroy their machinery because he anticipated that the renewal of that method of warfare would in all probability bring the United States into the war. How well the Ambassador knew the character of his Government, and how perfectly frank he was! He asked for the information without apology or indirection. The very bluntness of his message shows that he was sure that his superiors would not take offense at the assumption that their word was valueless and had only been given to gain time, and that, when an increase in Germany's submarine fleet warranted the promise would be broken without hesitation or compunction."

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED in 1876. Headquarters, Fraunce's Tavern, Broad and Pearl Streets, New York City. *President*—Robert Olyphant. *Treasurer*—J. Wray Cleveland. *Secretary*—H. R. Drowne.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE GRANTED TO TURKEY BY ALLIES.

THE terms of the Allies armistice to Turkey, as given out at London, November 1, 1918, were as follows:

I. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus and the access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosporus forts.

II. The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

III. All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

IV. All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

V. Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.

VI. The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

VII. The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

VIII. Free use by allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

IX. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

X. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

XI. A part of Transcaucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation.

XII. Wireless, telegraph, and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies. Turkish Government messages to be excepted.

XIII. Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

XIV. Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel, and naval material from Turkish sources after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to be exported.

XV. The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

XVI. The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Galicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under Clause 6.

XVII. The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

XVIII. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest allied garrison.

XIX. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

XX. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipments, arms, and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilized under Clause 5.

XXI. An allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard allied interests, this representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

XXII. Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the Allied Powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

XXIII. An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

XXIV. In case of disorder in the six Armenian villayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

XXV. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, October 31, 1918.

THE KAISER AGREES TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

ON the occasion of the Constitutional amendment coming into force, said an official telegram from Berlin, Emperor William addressed to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German Imperial Chancellor, a decree, on October 28, indorsing the decisions of the Reichstag and avowing his firm determination to co-operate in their full development. The Emperor's decree read: "Your Grand Ducal Highness: I return herewith for immediate publication the bill to amend the Imperial Constitution and the law of March 17, 1879, relative to the representation of the Imperial Chancellor, which has been laid before me for signature. On the occasion of this step, which is so momentous for the future history of the German people, I have a desire to give expression to my feelings. Prepared for by a series of Government acts, a new order comes into force which transfers the fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people. Thus comes to a close a period which will stand in honor before the eyes of future generations. Despite all struggles between invested authority and aspiring forces, it has rendered possible to our people that tremendous development which imperishably revealed itself in the wonderful achievements of this war.

"In the terrible storms of the four years of war, however, old forms have been broken up, not to leave their ruins behind, but to make a place for new, vital forms. After the achievements of these times, the German people can claim that no right which may guarantee a free and happy future shall be withheld from them. The proposals of the Allied Governments, which are now adopted and extended, owe their origin to this conviction. I, however, with my exalted allies, indorse these decisions of Parliament in firm determination, so far as I am concerned, to co-operate in their full development, convinced that I am thereby promoting the weal of the German people. The Kaiser's office is one of service to the people. May, then, the new order release all the good powers which our people need in order to support the trials which are hanging over the Empire and with a firm step win a bright future from the gloom of the present.

"WILHELM, I. R."

TEXT OF ARMISTICE GRANTED TO AUSTRIA BY ALLIES.

FOLLOWING is the cabled text of the Allies armistice to Austria as given out by the State Department at Washington. It went into effect at 3 P. M., November 4, 1918.

MILITARY CLAUSES.

I. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea, and air.

II. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian Army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause 3, below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force reduced to pre-war effectives.

Half the divisional, corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated

by the Allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

III. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war.

Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Rescheu and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoaller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis, and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terglou), and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Podlaniscam, and Idria. From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia, and Volosca in the evacuated territories. It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lisarica sud Trivania, and to the south territory limited by a line from the (Semigrand) Cape Planca to the summits of the watersheds eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water courses flowing toward Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica, and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Paga, and Puntadura, in the north, up to Meleda, in the south, embracing Santandrea, Busi, Lisa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta, and Brazza.

All territory thus evacuated shall be occupied by the forces of the Allies and the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories, to be left in situ and surrendered to the Allies, according to special orders given by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage, or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

IV. The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and water ways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers wherever they may be.

V. Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts but from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

VI. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be intrusted to the local authorities, under the control of the Allied and associated armies of occupation.

VII. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and internal subjects of civil populations evacuated from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

NAVAL CONDITIONS.

I. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the Allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

II. Surrender to the Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States.

III. Surrender to the Allies and the United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

IV. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of the Allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary. The Allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions, and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube, the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

V. The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States of America.

VI. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impactionized in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America.

VII. Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

VIII. Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

IX. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allies and associated powers to be returned.

X. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

XI. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the Allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ITALY.

THE PRESIDENT, November 4, 1918, sent the following message by cable to the King of Italy: "May I not say how deeply and sincerely the people of the United States rejoice that the soil of Italy is delivered from her enemies? In their name I send Your Majesty and the great Italian people the most enthusiastic congratulations." Secretary Lansing sent this message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles: "At the moment of the complete victory of the Italian arms I take this means of conveying to you my most sincere congratulations. The Government of the United States admires the valor of the Italian armies and unites with the Italian nation in this hour of rejoicing and of triumph."

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

THE armistice granted by the Allies and accepted by Turkey, as made public November 1, 1918, at London, consisted of the following terms:

I. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosporus forts.

II. The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

III. All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.

IV. All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

V. Immediate demobilization of the Turkish Army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.

VI. The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

VII. The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

VIII. Free use by Allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

IX. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

X. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.

XI. A part of Transcaucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation.

XII. Wireless, telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies. Turkish Government messages to be excepted.

XIII. Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.

XIV. Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil fuel and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to be exported.

XV. The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

XVI. The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under clause 6.

XVII. The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

XVIII. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest Allied garrison.

XIX. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.

XX. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipments, arms and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish Army which is demobilized under clause 6.

XXI. An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

XXII. Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the Allied Powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

XXIII. An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

XXIV. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

XXV. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st of October, 1918.

On November 1 a fleet of Allied mine sweepers began to clear the Dardanelles, after which the Allied fleet passed through the Bosporus to the Black Sea.

GERMANY NOTIFIED HER PEACE PLEA IS GRANTED.

ON November 4, 1918, the State Department, at Washington, made public the following note from Secretary Lansing to the German Government, through the Swiss Legation: "In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those Governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the Associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"'The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that Clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference. Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.'

"I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice. Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

The President's second point, on which decision was reserved, read: "Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

UNITED STATES TO SUPPORT ROUMANIA.

SECRETARY LANSING sent, November 5, 1918, the following note to Roumania through the Washington representative of that Government:

"Sir: The Government of the United States has constantly had in mind the future welfare and integrity of Roumania as a free and independent country and prior to the existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary a message of sympathy and appreciation was sent by the President to the King of Roumania. Conditions have changed since that time and the President accordingly desires me to inform you that the Government of the United States is not unmindful of the aspirations of the Roumanian people without as well as within the boundaries of the kingdom. It has witnessed their struggles and sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of freedom from their enemies and their oppressors With the spirit of national unity and the aspirations of the Roumanians everywhere the Government of the United States deeply sympathizes and will not neglect at the proper time to exert its influence that the just political and territorial rights of the Roumanian people may be obtained and made secure from all foreign aggression. Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

PROTEST GERMAN RUINATION OF BELGIAN MINES.

SECRETARY LANSING published, November 7, 1918, the following note from him to the German Government, through the Swiss Minister at Washington: "In its note of October 20 the German Government announced that 'the German troops are under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability.' Information has now reached the Government of the United States to the effect that the German authorities in Belgium have given notice to the coal mining companies that all men and animals should be brought out of the pits; that all raw materials in the possession of the companies should be delivered to the Germans and that the mines will be destroyed at once.

"Acts so wanton and malicious, involving as they do the destruction of a vital necessity to the civilian population of Belgium and the consequent suffering and loss of human life which will follow, cannot fail to impress the Government and the people of the United States as wilfully cruel and inhuman. If these acts, in flagrant violation of the declaration of October 20, are perpetrated it will confirm the belief that the solemn assurances of the German Government are not given in good faith. In the circumstances the Government of the United States to which the declaration of October 20 was made, enters an emphatic protest against the measures contemplated by the German authorities, for whose conduct the Government of Germany is wholly responsible."

THE GERMAN NEW GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO NATION.

CHANCELLOR FRIEDRICH EBERT, on assuming office as successor to Prince Maximilian of Baden, issued the following manifesto, November 9, 1918: "The new Government has taken charge of business in order to preserve the German people from civil war and famine and in order to enforce its just claims of self-determination. This task only can be accomplished if all authorities in all civil offices in towns and in landed districts lend a helpful hand. I know it will be hard for many to co-operate with the new men who now have to lead the business of the empire. But I appeal to their love for our people. If the organization of public life stops in this serious hour, then Germany would be the prey of anarchy and most terribly miserable. Therefore, lend, together with me, your help to our country by continuing work in a fearless and unrelenting manner—everybody in his position until the hour has come that relieves us of our duty.

"Citizens: Former Chancellor Prince Max of Baden, with the assent of all the Secretaries of State, has charged me to carry on the business of Chancellor. I am going to form a new Government with parties and shall report with brief delay about results to the public. The new Government will be a Government of the people. Its endeavor must be to bring to the people peace as quickly as possible and to confirm the liberty which it has gained. Citizens, I ask for the assistance of you all in the heavy task which awaits you. You know how seriously war threatens provisionment of the people, which is the first condition of political life.

"Political revolution ought not to disturb approvisionment of land districts nor production of food nor its transportation into towns, but to foster it. Scarcity of food means looting and plundering, with misery for all. The poorest would suffer in the most heavy fashion. Workingmen in industries would be hit most severely. Whosoever takes away food or other objects of necessity or means of transportation necessary for their distribution commits the heaviest sin against all. Citizens, I urge you all to leave streets and provide for quiet and order."

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

(Condensed from the London Times.)

The Red Cross movement originated during the war in Italy, in 1859, but did not take organized shape until a meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, October 26, 1863. Delegates were present representing Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Holland, Prussia and six other German States, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, and Portugal. A badge (a white armlet with a red cross on it) was made a compulsory sign of the organization. A National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War was formed in England in 1870, which soon became known as the "Red Cross Society." At a conference, in 1898, of members of the "Red Cross Society," the St. John Ambulance Association, and the Army Nursing Service Reserve, it was resolved to unite in forming a body to be known as the "Central British Red Cross Council." This was organized in 1899, at the outbreak of the Boer War.

After that war it was felt that a still closer union of agencies giving voluntary help to the Army Service ought to be achieved, and so, on July 17, 1905, a meeting was held at Buckingham Palace, under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra, with the object of founding one society which should represent and co-ordinate all the Red Cross work in the empire. The British Red Cross Society was therefore inaugurated at this meeting. It included the old National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War and also the more recent Central British Red Cross Council, on which representatives from the National Aid Society, the Order of St. John and the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, the Army Nursing Service Reserve, the War Office, and the Admiralty had sat. The old National Aid Society ceased to exist, and became entirely merged in the new British Red Cross Society. In 1906 a second Geneva Convention was drawn up which is frequently confused with that of 1864. Sir John Furley, who had been so closely identified with this movement and who is, indeed, doyen of the international delegates of the Red Cross Societies, was sent out by the Foreign Office as one of the delegates to the conference. The Conference drew up thirty-three articles dealing with the wounded and sick, medical units and establishments, personnel, material, convoys of evacuation, the distinctive emblem, the application and carrying out of the convention, the prevention of abuses and infractions, and general provisions. As a compliment to Geneva the heraldic emblem of the red cross on white ground, formed by reversing the colors of the city, was retained as the emblem and distinctive sign of the medical service of armies.

On the outbreak of the present war the British Red Cross Society at once called together its various agencies to the help of the War Office, and in October, 1914, the Order of St. John decided to co-operate with the society for the purposes of the war. A joint committee of the two societies was therefore formed with this object.

Wilson Announces to Congress Close of the War—Terms of German Armistice.

THE President, on Monday, November 11, 1918, announced to Congress, in joint session, the armistice terms to Germany, and the consequent close of the war, in the following address:

"Gentleman of the Congress: In these times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal. The German authorities, who have at the invitation of the Supreme War Council, been in communication with Marshal Foch, have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them. These terms are as follows:

THE ARMISTICE.

I. MILITARY CLAUSES ON WESTERN FRONT.

"I. Cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"II. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

"III. Repatriation, beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

"IV. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns. Three thousand minenwerfers. Two thousand airplanes (fighters, bombers—firstly, D, seventy-three's and night bombing machines). The above to be delivered in situ to the Allies and the United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the annexed note.

"V. Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allied and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Cobienz, Cologne—together with bridgeheads at these points in thirty kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it forty kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of thirty kilometers from the east of the stream from this parallel upon the Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days—in all, nineteen days after the signature of the armistice. [Here the President interrupted his reading to remark that there evidently had been an error in transmission, as the arithmetic was very bad. The "further period" of eleven days is in addition to the fourteen days allowed for evacuation of invaded countries, making twenty-five days given to the Germans to get entirely clear of the Rhine lands.] All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

"VI. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No destruction of any kind to be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

"VII. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons, and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"VIII. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay-acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops, and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.

"IX. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German Government.

"X. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"XI. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical materials required.

II. DISPOSITION RELATIVE TO THE EASTERN FRONTIERS OF GERMANY.

"XII. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey, shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

"XIII. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once, and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilian as well as military agents now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

"XIV. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

"XV. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

"XVI. The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

III. CLAUSE CONCERNING EAST AFRICA.

"XVII. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

IV. GENERAL CLAUSES.

"XVIII. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported, who may be citizens of other allied or associated States than those mentioned in Clause Three, Paragraph Nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

"XIX. The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.

V. NAVAL CONDITIONS.

"XX. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"XXI. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"XXII. Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of one hundred and sixty German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines), with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

"XXIII. The following German surface warships, which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or for the want of them, in allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and placed under the surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft), are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet, trawlers, motor vessels, etc., are to be disarmed.

"XXIV. The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters and the positions of these are to be indicated.

"XXV. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Cattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters, without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"XXVI. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

"XXVII. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.

"XXVIII. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports, Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

"XXIX. All Black Sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause Twenty-eight are to be abandoned.

"XXX. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

"XXXI. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

"XXXII. The German Government will notify the neutral Governments of the world, and particularly the Governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German Government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.

"XXXIII. No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

VI. DURATION OF ARMISTICE.

"XXXIV. The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

VII. THE LIMIT FOR REPLY.

"XXXV. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

"The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

"It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end, and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute, in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize. Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany is at an end, its illicit ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied

in settlements which are based upon something much better and more lasting that the selfish competitive interests of powerful states. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

"The humane temper and intention of the victorious Governments have already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the Supremo War Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. By the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

"For with the fall of the ancient Governments, which rested like an incubus on the peoples of the Central Empires, has come political change not merely, but revolution; and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form, but to run from one fluid change to another, until thoughtful men are forced to ask themselves, with what governments and of what sort are we about to deal in the making of the covenants of peace? With what authority will they meet us, and with what assurance that their authority will abide and sustain securely the international arrangements into which we are about to enter? There is here matter for no small anxiety and misgiving. When peace is made, upon whose promises and engagements besides our own is it to rest?

"Let us be perfectly frank with ourselves and admit that these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered now or at once. But the moral is not that there is little hope of an early answer that will suffice. It is only that we must be patient and helpful and mindful above all of the great hope and confidence that lie at the heart of what is taking place. Excesses accomplish nothing. Unhappy Russia has furnished abundant recent proof of that. Disorder immediately defeats itself. If excesses should occur, if disorder should for a time raise its head, a sober second thought will follow and a day of constructive action, if we help and do not hinder. The present and all that it holds belong to the nations and the peoples who preserve their self-control and the orderly processes of their Governments, the future to those who prove themselves the true friends of mankind. To conquer with arms is to make only a temporary conquest; to conquer the world by earning its esteem is to make permanent conquest. I am confident that the nations that have learned the discipline of freedom and that have settled with self-possession to its ordered practice are now about to make conquest of the world by the sheer power of example and of friendly helpfulness.

"The peoples who have but just come out from under the yoke of arbitrary government and who are now coming at last into their freedom will never find the treasures of liberty they are in search of if they look for them by the light of the torch. They will find that every pathway that is stained with the blood of their own brothers leads to the wilderness, not to the seat of their hope. They are now face to face with their initial test. We must hold the light steady until they find themselves. And in the mean time, if it be possible, we must establish a peace that will justly define their place among the nations, remove all fear of their neighbors and of their former masters, and enable them to live in security and contentment when they have set their own affairs in order. I, for one, do not doubt their purpose or their capacity. There are some happy signs that they know and will choose the way of self-control and peaceful accommodation. If they do, we shall put our aid at their disposal in every way that we can. If they do not, we must await with patience and sympathy the awakening and recovery that will assuredly come at last.

A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that, in the event of the six German battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and fifty destroyers, not being handed over, owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserved the right to occupy Heigoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

THE AMENDED ARMISTICE.

Changes in the armistice terms with Germany, which stiffened them in some vital respects, were made before their final signature. They were not known at Washington when the President read the armistice to Congress. They relate chiefly to the amount of material and time of surrender and do not affect the general purport of the conditions.

MUST GIVE UP ALL U BOATS.

The most interesting change relates to submarines. Originally Germany was ordered to turn over 160 U boats, but the revised edition of the terms provides that all submarines of every description must be surrendered to the Allies, and they must be on their way to the ports designated by the Allies within two weeks after getting the order.

Instead of 60,000 railroad cars—for that is how the word wagons following locomotives is interpreted—the revised terms call for 150,000.

It was the matter of transport demands that brought the protest from Foreign Minister Solf. The blockade continuing in force he did not see how food would reach Germany, and the demand for 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 cars further alarmed him. This, in connection with the order that Germany should feed the troops of occupation, gave him the idea that the starvation of Germany was intended.

Dr. Solf did not know that our intentions were not those of Germany when she made similar demands on Belgium, and that the Allies meant to use the German ships to bring food and the locomotives and cars to distribute it under the directions of Hoover who will soon be on his way to take up the task.

FULL TEXT OF ALLIED TERMS.

Here are the amended terms as announced by the State Department:

Article 3. Fifteen days instead of fourteen are allowed for the repatriation, beginning at once, of all the inhabitants removed from invaded countries, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Article 4. Providing for the surrender of munitions and equipment reduces the number of machine guns to be delivered from 30,000 to 25,000, the number of airplanes from 2,000 to 1,709.

Article 5. Providing for the evacuation by the Germans of the countries, on the left bank of the Rhine, stipulates that these countries shall be administered by "the local troops of occupation" instead of "by the local authorities under the control of the Allied and United States Armies, and the occupation is to be "carried out by" instead of "determined by" Allied and United States garrisons holding strategic points and the principal crossings of the Rhine. Thirteen days instead of twenty-five are allowed for completion of the evacuation.

Article 6. Providing that no damage or harm shall be done to persons and property in territory evacuated by the Germans has a sentence added specifically stipulating that no person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice.

Article 7. Providing for the abandonment or delivery in good order to the associated powers of all roads and means of communication and transportation in evacuated territory, calls for 150,000 wagons (railroad cars) instead of 50,000, 5,000 motor lorries instead of 10,000, and requires that all civilian and military personnel at present employed on such means of communication and transporta-

TERMS OF GERMAN ARMISTICE—*Continued.*

tion including waterways, shall remain. Thirty-one instead of twenty-five days are allowed for handing over the material. Thirty-six days are allowed for the handing over of the railways of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the pre-war personnel.

RIGHT OF REQUISITION.

Article 8. Forty-eight hours is given the German command to reveal destructive measures, such as polluted springs and wells, and to reveal and assist in discovering and destroying mines or delayed action fuses on evacuated territory. No time limit was fixed originally.

Article 9. Providing for the right of requisition by the United States and Allied armies in occupied territory, has the clause added "subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern."

Article 10. Providing for the repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted, has the following added: "This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July, 1918, in course of ratification. However, the repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and in Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German prisoners of war shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace."

Article 12. Providing for the withdrawal of German troops from territory which belonged before the war to Russia, Roumania and Turkey, is rewritten. Territory which belonged to Austria-Hungary is added to that from which the Germans must withdraw immediately, and as to territory which belonged to Russia it is provided that the German troops now there shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany "as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of those territories, shall decide that the time for this has come."

Article 15. "Renunciation" is substituted for "abandonment" in stipulating that the Treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk are nullified.

Article 16. Providing free access for the Allies into territory evacuated through the German eastern frontier, is changed so as to declare such access is for the purpose of conveying supplies to the populations, and for the purpose of maintaining order," instead of "or for any other purpose."

COLONIES IN EAST AFRICA.

Article 17. Originally providing for the "unconditional capitulation" within one month of all German forces operating in East Africa, is substituted by a clause requiring only "evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the Allies."

Article 18. Providing for the repatriation of all civilians belonging to the Allies or associated powers other than those enumerated in Article 3, is amended to eliminate a reservation that any future claims or demands by the Allies and the United States shall remain unaffected.

Article 22. Providing for the surrender of 160 German submarines, is changed to read "all submarines now existing," with the added stipulation that "those which cannot take these (take the sea) shall be disarmed of the material and personnel and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States." Further provisions are added requiring that all the conditions of the article shall be carried into effect within fourteen days, that submarines ready for sea shall be prepared to leave German ports immediately upon orders by wireless, and the remainder at the earliest possible moment.

Article 23. Providing for the disposition of German surface warships, had additional clauses requiring that vessels designated for internment shall be ready to leave German ports within seven days upon directions by wireless, and that the military armament of all vessels of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore.

Article 26. Providing that the Allied blockade remains unchanged has this sentence added: "The Allies and the United States should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary."

Article 28. Providing conditions of evacuation of the Belgian coast (from which the Germans actually had been driven before the armistice was signed) was changed in minor particulars.

Article 34. Providing that the duration of the armistice shall be thirty days, and that if its clauses are not carried into execution, it may be renounced upon forty-eight hours' warning, has the following added: "It is understood that the execution of Articles 3 and 18 shall not warrant the denunciation of the armistice on the ground of insufficient execution within a period fixed except in the case of bad faith in carrying them into execution. In order to assure the execution of this convention under the best conditions the principle of a permanent international armistice commission is admitted. This commission shall act under the authority of the Allied military and naval commanders in chief."

KING GEORGE THANKS AMERICA FOR VICTORY.

King George, on the signing of the armistice, sent a message of congratulation to President Wilson and of thanks to the people of the United States for their aid in the war. President Wilson replied expressing warm appreciation. The King's message follows:

"At this moment of universal gladness I send you, Mr. President, and the people of your great Republic, a message of congratulation and deep thanks in my own name and that of the people of this Empire. It is indeed a matter of solomn thanksgiving that the peoples of our two countries, akin in spirit as in speech, should to-day be united in this greatest of democracy's achievements. I thank you and the people of the United States for the high and noble part which you have played in this glorious chapter of history and freedom."

President Wilson's cablegram to King George follows:

"Your generous and gracious message is most warmly appreciated, and you may rest assured that our hearts on this side of the Atlantic are the more completely filled with joy and satisfaction because we know the great partnership of interests and of sentiments to which we belong. We are happy to be associated in this time of triumph with the government and people upon whom we are so sure we can count for co-operation in the delicate and difficult tasks which remain to be performed in order that the high purposes of the war may be realized and established in the reign of equitable justice and lasting peace."

ARMISTICE ORDERS TO ALLIED ARMIES.

ORDERS announcing that the armistice between the Allied Powers and Germany had been signed and giving directions as to the future conduct of Allied soldiers along the line were sent to every corps on the morning of November 11, 1918. They were transmitted to the units in the front ranks. The orders follow:

"I. You are informed that hostilities will cease along the whole front at 11 o'clock A.M., Nov. 11, 1918, Paris time. II. No Allied troops will pass the line reached by them at that hour in date until further orders. III. Division commanders will immediately sketch the location of their front line. This sketch will be returned to headquarters by the courier bearing these orders. IV. All communication with the enemy, both before and after the termination of hostilities, is absolutely forbidden. In case of violation of this order, severest disciplinary measures will be immediately taken. Any officer offending will be sent to Headquarters under guard. V. Every emphasis will be laid on the fact that the arrangement is an armistice only, and not a peace. VI. There must not be the slightest relaxation of vigilance. Troops must be prepared at any moment for further operations. VII. Special steps will be taken by all commanders to insure strictest discipline and that all troops be held in readiness fully prepared for any eventuality. VIII. Division and Brigade Commanders will personally communicate these orders to all organizations."

GERMANY APPEALS TO AMERICA AFTER SURRENDER.

FOLLOWING is the text of an appeal by German Foreign Secretary Solf to President Wilson, sent by wireless from Berlin to Secretary Lansing, and made public at London, November 11, 1918: "Convinced of the common aims and ideals of democracy, the German Government has addressed itself to the President of the United States, with the request to reestablish peace. This peace was meant to correspond with the principles the President always has maintained. The aim was to be a just solution of all questions in dispute, followed by a permanent reconciliation of all nations. Furthermore, the President declared he did not wish to make war on the German people and did not wish to impede its peaceful development. The German Government has received the conditions of the armistice. After the blockade, those conditions, especially the surrender of means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation, would make it impossible to provide Germany with food, and would cause the starvation of millions of men, women, and children, all the more as the blockade is to continue.

"We had to accept the conditions, but feel it is our duty to draw the President's attention most solemnly and in all earnestness to the fact that enforcement of the conditions must produce among the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the community of nations can rest, guaranteeing a just and durable peace. The German people, therefore, in this fateful hour, address themselves again to the President with the request that he use his influence with the Allied Powers in order to mitigate these fearful conditions."

Wireless appeals, purporting to come from the women of Germany, asking the women of America to endeavor to secure modification of the armistice terms on the ground that otherwise millions of German women and children would die of hunger, were picked up November 13 by the Military Intelligence Station at Houlton, Me. The messages, addressed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Jane Addams, were flashed by the German radio station at Nauen, long used as the disseminating point for German propaganda. They were made public by the War Department, as follows:

"BERLIN, November 12, 1918—To Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C. Madam: According to the terms of the armistice Germany has to surrender a very large part of the rolling stock of her railways. At the same time she has to feed the troops of her former enemies in the occupied provinces of Germany. The German women and children have been starving for years. They will die from hunger by the millions if the terms of the armistice are not changed. We need the rolling stock of the railways to bring the food from the farms to the cities. It will be impossible to feed the soldiers of the occupying armies if we cannot get large amounts of food from oversea. The women and children all the world over have been the innocent sufferers of this terrible war, but nowhere more than in Germany. Let it be through you, madam, to implore our sisters in the United States of America, who are mothers like ourselves, to ask their Government and the Allied Governments to change the terms of the armistice so that the long suffering of the women and children of Germany may not end in unspeakable disaster. For the National Council of Women of Germany. GERTRUD BAEUMER, ALICE SALOMON. Poz, November 13."

"To Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago: German women, foreseeing entire famishment and mutiny for their country, urge their American sisters to intercede relief of truce conditions regarding terms of demobilization blockade, wagons, locomotives. We are all free voters of a free republic now. Greeting you heartily.—ANITA AUGSBURG."

UNITED STATES PROMISES GERMANY FOOD.

There was made public November 13 the text of a note from Secretary Lansing to Germany, through the Swiss Minister, in answer to the Solf appeal: 'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, transmitting to the President the text of a cable inquiring whether this Government is ready to send foodstuffs into Germany without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed. I should be grateful if you would transmit the following reply to the German Government:

"At a joint session of the two houses of Congress on November 11 the President of the United States announced that the representatives of the associated Governments in the Supreme Council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the Central Empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives, and that steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts at relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium. Furthermore, the President expressed the opinion that by the use of the idle tonnage of the Central Empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand.

"Accordingly the President now directs me to state that he is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter immediately with the Allied Governments, provided he can be assured that public order is being and will continue to be maintained in Germany and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed. Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. ROBERT LANSING."

THE 1918 THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

PRESIDENT WILSON on November 17 issued a proclamation, designating November 28 as Thanksgiving Day. By the President of the United States of America. A Proclamation: "It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a Nation. This year we have special and moving cause to be grateful and to rejoice. God has in His good pleasure given us peace. It has not come as a mere cessation of arms, a mere relief from the strain and tragedy of war. It has come as a great triumph of right. Complete victory has brought us, not peace alone but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations. Our gallant armies have participated in a triumph which is not marred or stained by any purpose of selfish aggression. In a righteous cause they have won immortal glory and have nobly served their Nation in serving mankind.

"God has indeed been gracious. We have cause for such rejoicing as revives and strengthens in us all the best traditions of national history. A new day shines about us in which our hearts take new courage and look forward with new hope to new and greater duties. While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the Divine guidance in the performance of these duties, and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Ruler of Nations. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the District of Columbia this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third. By the President, WOODROW WILSON. ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State."

HOW FOCH RECEIVED GERMAN TRUCE DELEGATES.

A special cable despatch to the NEW YORK WORLD, dated London, November 28, said: "A member of the German armistice delegation communicates to the Vossische Zeitung the following account of the meeting with Marshal Foch and the Allies' delegates: 'When, on November 8, we reached the French lines, coming by motor car from Spa, we found enemy carriages already waiting to take us to the unknown scene of negotiations. This motor car tour with French officers lasted ten hours, and it appears likely was intentionally prolonged in order to drive us all over the devastated provinces and prepare us by what we saw for what was shortly to be put before us in the way of hatred and revenge in the extremely severe armistice conditions. Now and again a Frenchman pointed silently to the heaps of ruins or said "Voila St. Quentin." In the evening, wherever it was, a train stood ready for us. The windows of the carriages were curtained, and when we awoke next morning the train stood in the midst of a wood. We know now that the negotiations took place in the Forest of Compiegne, but a week ago we knew nothing. Perhaps it was a measure of precaution, even for our sakes, that we were taken through no town. Perhaps acts of violence were feared on the part of the population, for the hatred for us among them is boundless. The wood was evidently barred by troops to all comers.

" 'There were no houses and no tents. On the railway line stood two trains, one occupied by Marshal Foch and his people, the other by ours. Here for three days we lived, worked and deliberated. This seems to be the modern form of such negotiations. Castles and fortresses of olden time have gone, even for such purposes. The train, with its sleeping and drawing rooms and dining cars, was very comfortable and we were provided with everything we wanted. The officer who had charge of the train had us supplied, and the conduct of the numerous guards who stood around was beyond reproach. But all the hostility and fulness of hate for our country that seems now to be cherished in France came to expression in the form of the negotiations as well as in the terrible nature of the conditions. Those of us who were soldiers wore our uniforms and our iron crosses. The introduction to a half dozen French officers who conducted the negotiations with us in plenum and the greetings were of the coldest. Marshal Foch, who showed himself only twice—at the opening and at the end—gave us no word of particular politeness that in earlier times distinguished the most chivalrous nation in the world, and his officers just as little. He received us with the words, "Ce que vous desirez, Messieurs." And he invited us into his business car, furnished with tables and maps.

" 'As each was to speak his own language and everything was translated, the reading conditions alone occupied nearly two hours. It was, moreover, a discovery when Marshal Foch announced there were to be no negotiations and only dictated matter. However, with all his coldness, he was by no means so tactless and brusque as was Gen. d'Esperey at Belgrade. Then we retired to our train, which stood on the other line. As we had been sent by the old Government and certainly had not been authorized to sign everything without conditions, we proceeded at the instance of Erzberger to divide the various points under three heads —military, naval and diplomatic—and discussed them separately with members of the enemy commissions, which consisted only of officers. Military Germany thus with two civilians stood face to face with the now completely militarized France. The enemy maintained in the persons of all his representatives the same objective. Their coldness was mitigated by no single word that bordered upon the human, as had marked our reception by the Marshal. The English Admiral adopted the tone of the French, and only from Marshal Foch's Chief of General Staff, who bore the Alsatian name of Weygand, did we perhaps receive any greater politeness. During our two days' proceedings there were really no negotiations and we could only try to obtain concessions on the various conditions. For when the enemy demanded the delivery of 160 U boats we could only point out the technical impossibility, as we hadn't 160 to give. This demand had to be changed into the formula "all U boats."

" 'The chief point was that of food, and of this we were in certain measure able to obtain assurance. In the mean time, in this lonely wood, with its two railway trains, we were cut off from all intercourse with the outside world. Marshal Foch himself went off twice to Paris, and couriers were able in two hours to arrive with papers. Thus our enemy was able silently to give us Paris newspapers of Sunday morning, newspapers in which the Kaiser's abdication was announced. As we read, no smile of triumph appeared on their faces, but we looked into their hearts.

" 'Our work was really undisturbed by the revolution. Our letters of credit were signed by the "German Government" and retained their validity. We could also speedily consult with Ebert and soften somewhat by small concessions from the enemy the new Government's unconditional subjection. Just before the end of the second and last general sitting we produced our protest in German, which has been published, but we were eventually obliged to sign the document forced on us with its inhuman conditions.' "

AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVES IN 1917.

Robert Dell, for many years Paris correspondent of the Manchester (England) Guardian, who was expelled from France in May, 1918, for his letters on the Prince Sixtus-"Dear Charles" communications, has published, in the London Nation, the following: "Of the four peace proposals known to us last year—there may have been others—three came from Austria.

"(1) On March 31 Prince Sixte de Bourbon communicated to M. Poincare the first letter from the Emperor Charles, who recognized the justice of the French claim in regard to Alsace-Lorraine. M. Poincare gave his word of honor to show the letter to nobody but M. Ribot, but it was understood that it would be communicated also to the King and Mr. Lloyd George, and it was so communicated, Prince Sixte paying two visits to England. M. Poincare, in the course of his conversation with the Prince, claimed for France the frontiers of 1814 and 1790; reparations, restitutions and indemnities, and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine. Mr. Lloyd George was favorable to negotiations on the basis of the Emperor's letter; M. Poincare was not. Prince Sixte, after his visits to England, returned to Switzerland, and the result of his report was a second letter from Emperor Charles, who expressed his pleasure that England and France were in substantial agreement with him, repeated his conviction that he would be able to persuade Germany to agree to reasonable peace terms, but said that the demands of France must be limited to Alsace-Lorraine in order that agreement might be possible. On April 19 M. Ribot and Mr. Lloyd George met Baron Sonnino at St. Jean-de-Maurienne, and, although they did not show him the Emperor Charles's letter or inform him of its existence, he was informed of the fact, that proposals had been made and of their nature. Baron Sonnino was not at all disposed to treat, but nevertheless the pourparlers continued for a considerable time, being only definitely abandoned about July. There is no reason to suppose that M. Ribot insisted on the demands made by M. Poincare; Italy was the obstacle to a settlement. In order to meet the Italian claims M. Poincare proposed that Austria should take Silesia in return for Trieste and the Trentino, but the Emperor Charles did not regard the suggestion as a practical one.

"None of the other Allies was consulted about the matter, and it has never been explained why they could not have been treated in the same way as Baron Sonnino without any breach of confidence. Moreover, in July, the Emperor Charles's letter was shown to Baron Sonnino in spite of M. Poincare's undertaking. M. Ribot also seems to have shown it to M. Albert Thomas after the return of the latter from Russia. It is very difficult to form an opinion as to whether the German Emperor was cognizant of the Emperor Charles's overtures; if he was, it was certainly without the knowledge of the dominant military party in Germany. The Emperor Charles's insistence on the necessity of secrecy—evidently sincere—shows that. The Emperor Charles did not propose a separate peace, but he was prepared to make

AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVES IN 1917—*Continued.*

one in the event of Germany proving uncompromising, and that eventuality was discussed. The confidence of Vienna in the ability of Austria to obtain German agreement was based on the belief that the mere announcement of an armistice between Austria and the Allies would lead to a revolution in Germany, and that the German Government knew it.

"(2) Almost immediately after the failure of the first pourparlers Austria made a second attempt through Count Revertera, who asked to be allowed to meet a distant relative of his, Major Armand, who was an official of the French Ministry of War. M. Ribot was opposed to the meeting, but M. Painleve, his Minister of War, persuaded him to give way, and Major Armand had two interviews with Count Revertera in Switzerland in August. The Count asked to be put into touch with a more authorized representative of the French Government, but M. Ribot refused to allow the matter to go further. M. Painleve, of course, knew nothing of the Emperor Charles's letters, but, at the time of the Revertera-Armand affair, M. Ribot informed him of the fact that proposals had been made in the spring.

"(3) At the end of August Austria made a third proposal to M. Lazare Weiller, a French Deputy of the Centre, who at once communicated it to M. Ribot. M. Ribot refused to take any action in the matter and did not even consult the other Allies. According to statements made in the French press on M. Lazare Weiller's authority, his third proposal included concessions to Italy. While Austria was thus making continual efforts to open negotiations, Germany made in August, through a Belgian diplomatist, proposals to M. Briand, who was asked to go to Switzerland to meet Baron von Lancken, or if necessary the German Chancellor himself. According to statements made on M. Briand's authority, Germany offered to cede Alsace-Lorraine to France and Trieste and the Trentino to Italy, but demanded compensations in the East; French territory was, of course, to be evacuated, and the integrity, independence and sovereignty of Belgium unconditionally restored; Germany even offering to compensate Belgium for damage done. M. Briand, supported by the Belgian and Roumanian Governments, communicated the proposals to M. Ribot and asked permission to meet Baron von Lancken, which M. Ribot at once refused. Thereupon M. Briand insisted that the Allies should be consulted. M. Ribot consulted the British and Italian Governments, who both replied in the negative, but M. Briand has expressed the opinion that the matter was put to them in such a way as to invite a negative reply.

"President Wilson and M. Kerensky were informed after the proposals had been turned down. An allusion to this matter by M. Ribot in a public speech in the Chamber led M. Briand to reveal the facts; a secret session followed, at which M. Briand vigorously attacked M. Ribot (who was then Foreign Minister in the Painleve Cabinet), and the latter was obliged to resign."

PRESIDENT WILSON TO KING ALBERT, NOV. 15, 1918.

"Never has a national holiday occurred at a more auspicious moment, and never have felicitations been more heartfelt than those which it is my high privilege to tender to Your Majesty on this day. When facing imminent destruction, Belgium by her self-sacrifice won for herself a place of honor among nations, a crown of glory, imperishable, though all else were lost. The danger is averted, the hour of victory come, and with it the promise of a new life, fuller, greater, nobler than has been known before. The blood of Belgium's heroic sons has not been shed in vain. WOODROW WILSON."

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

(Official figures, November 7, 1918.)

Soldiers of the American Expeditionary forces who have been identified as prisoners of war	2,664
American civilians interned overseas (including sailors)	281
Total	2,945

INTERNED PRISONERS, ETC., IN UNITED STATES.

Enemy prisoners of war interned at the War Prison Barracks, Fort McPherson, Georgia	1,411
Alien enemies interned at the War Prison Barracks, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia	3,262
Alien enemies (and two prisoners of war) interned at the War Prison Barracks, Fort Douglas, Utah	660
Total	5,333.

NOTE—Includes 200 prisoners detached for labor at Camp Sherman, Ohio; 100 at Camp Devens, Mass. and 100 at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina.

War Department, The Adjutant-General's Office, November 7, 1918.

FATALITIES AMONG GERMAN AVIATORS.

A list in the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, April 24, 1918, showed that of the 41 German aviators who had brought down 15 or more opponents since the beginning of the war, 19 had fallen in action and two had been reported missing. The list of the fallen German flyers, together with the alleged number of their victims and the year of their death, follows:

Capt. von Richthofen, 80, 1918; Lieut. Boss, 50, 1917; Capt. Boelcke, 40, 1916; Lieut. Gontermann, 39, 1917; Lieut. Max Mueller, 38, 1918; Lieut. Kurt Wolff, 24, 1917; Lieut. Schaefer, 30, 1917; Lieut. Allmenroeder, 30, 1917; First Lieut. von Tutschek, 27, 1918; Lieut. Boehme, 24, 1917; First Lieut. Bethge, 20, 1918; Lieut. von Eschwege, 20, 1917; Lieut. Frankl, 19, 1917; Lieut. Wintgens, 18, 1916; Lieut. Baldamus, 18, 1917; Lieut. Hess, 17, 1917; First Lieut. Immelmann, 15, 1916; Lieut. Dossenbach, 15, 1917; Lieut. Schneider, 15, 1917.

Lieut. von Buelow, with 28 victims, and First Lieut. Dostler, with 26, were reported missing. At the beginning of the offensive in March, 1918, Germany claimed 102 army aviators, each of whom had brought down more than seven airplanes or balloons in battles, and that the total number of victims up to May of these star flyers was 1,698. In this period 43 of these aces had been killed and three were missing. Others had been disabled and were no longer in service.

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES HE WILL GO TO EUROPE.

(Issued at the White House, November 18, 1918.)

"The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty, about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference. The names of the delegates will be presently announced."

President Wilson's Farewell Address to Congress on Eve of His Departure for Peace Conference in France.

— Following is the text of President Wilson's address to Congress in joint session, Monday, Dec. 2, 1918, before setting out as the head of the American delegation to the peace conference in France:

"The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfil my constitutional duty to give Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes, and great results, that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our Nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean, or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable, and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

"A year ago we had sent 145,198 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number in fact rising in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,850, in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289,570, and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before across 3,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attacks—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

"I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and of all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

"But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment and despatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the Nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed it with an audacity, efficiency, and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest Lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them—such men as hardly need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow-countryman of men of such stuff and valor. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise, but for many a long day we shall think ourselves 'accurs'd we were not there, and hold our manhood cheap while any speaks that fought' with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. 'Old men forget; yes, all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day.'

"What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance, and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward. After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the Central Empires knew themselves beaten, and now their very empires are in liquidation.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION FINE.

"And throughout it all, how fine the spirit of the Nation was, what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal, what elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labor; but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battlelines, men have vied with each other to do their part, and do it well. They can look any man at arms in the face and say, We also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph.

"And what shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of American womanhood.

"The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights, as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievements would be sadly marred were

we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been moving spirits in the systematic economics by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies of every front with food and everything else that we had that would serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts ,and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

"And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come—come in its completeness, and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us, we turn to the tasks of peace again—a peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries, and made ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

THE UNRATIFIED TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

"We are about to give order and organization to this peace, not only for ourselves but for the other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely. Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the Near and the Far East, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world, is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope that the members of the Senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of adjustment with the Republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel, with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous, and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

"So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of the war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in ,purpose, and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled, because they would pay no attention to them, and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there, and elsewhere, as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed, and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of 'reconstruction' emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant laborers to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

"While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render, by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with, and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the Government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping, and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion—by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials, upon which the Government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies, have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses of the Government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas, and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit. But even these restraints are being relaxed as much as possible, and more and more as the weeks go by.

PUBLIC WORKS FOR SOLDIER LABOR.

"Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labor, and of industry as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labor Department, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration have known since the labors became thoroughly systematized, and they have not been isolated agencies. They have been directed by men that represented the permanent departments of the Government, and so have been the centres of unified and co-operative action. It has been the policy of the Executive, therefore, since the armistice (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy), to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country, and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

"The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers, will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular, and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

"I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the Secretary of the Interior has developed in his annual report, and before your committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp, and cut-over lands, which might, if the States were willing and able to co-operate, redeem some three hundred million acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be fifteen or twenty million acres of land in the West, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about two hundred and thirty million acres from which the forests have been cut, but which have never yet been cleared for the plow, and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union. And there are nearly eighty million acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow, or too wet for anything but grazing, which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and

redeem. The Congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken, if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has intrusted to the Department of the Interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development, which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves, and the Secretary of the Interior has thought the possible methods out in the way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

AID FOR BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE.

"I have spoken of the control which must yet for awhile, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money.

"If they had money and raw materials in abundance to-morrow, they could not resume their place in the industry of the world to-morrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered, and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in.

"I hope, therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

"For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them; it will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

"If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least $8,000,000,000 by taxation payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to six billions. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the Government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly cancelled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the Treasury for the months just ahead of us.

"The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must, of course, be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the Government which represent it. But these demands will, of course, fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed, and six billions should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

"I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918 or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected, if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

"I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval programme which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to your committees for authorization that part of the programme which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established, not under the exceptional conditions of the war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programme to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

CONCERN OVER THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

"The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately, and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

"It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the Government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to move the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, What is best for the railroads, and for the public in the future?

"Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it partly because their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law

and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

"We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by a treaty by the time Spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited, after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made, will run at the furthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the Federal Administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their Directors, some of whom will consent while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject-matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is it right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners? Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered, and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the roads, even before the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the mean time of a legislative solution. Their release would at least produce one element of a solution, namely, certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

"I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multiform regulation by both State and Federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual Government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations, under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

"The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways, and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways necessary for the protection of their security holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it cannot always be left as it was. I hope that the Congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control, and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned.

PARAMOUNT DUTY TO GO TO PARIS.

"I welcome this occasion to announce to the Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the Governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

"The Allied Governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the Congress on the 8th of January last, as the Central Empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance, both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have conspicuously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country. I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated Governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which would transcend this.

"I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side of the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request the French and English Governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end, except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State, and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials, and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom, and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

"May I now hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking. I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated Governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible, and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven."

THE PRESIDENT'S VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

The President and his party left New York on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, bound for the peace conference. The following account of the departure appeared in The World of Thursday, Dec. 5. The story was written by Donald H. Clarke:

"That old picture of the sun bursting a prison of clouds at the psychological moment and bathing in gold the chief figure of a story may have been painted in words once or twice too often. But when the naval transport George Washington, on which President Wilson was leaving these shores, straightened out in the North River for her long voyage at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning, the sun strengthened and brightened, as if operated by a push button, for the occasion. And its rays, shattering the mists that overhung the turbid current and blurred the precipitous skyline of lower Manhattan in the background, brought into sharp outline the figures of President and Mrs. Wilson; high on the flying bridge. They revealed clearly that the President, waving his soft brown hat, was smiling, and that Mrs. Wilson, a bit of linen fluttering in her gloved hand, was smiling too. And the rays glowed warmly on the blue folds of the President's flag with its emblazoned coat of arms of the United States, flying from the foretruck—the first time that such an emblem had been broken out on any ship bound for foreign shores.

"In this brief burst of radiance, which was ended by the quick lowering of a drab curtain of fog, two airplanes, diving and tumbling with unbelievable grace and agility, played over the gray ship like moths. Theirs was an exhibition of aerial acrobatics the like of which seldom, if ever, had been seen in New York. And a few minutes later, when the George Washington went ploughing down the river, these two airplanes were joined by another, and the three continued on overhead, whirling and banking and rolling end over end and slipping sidewise and backwise—dancing on the mist, one might fancy. Everywhere within the range of vision during that bright moment of departure, tufts of steam sprouted as if by magic from funnels of ships, great and small, commercial and naval, and from stacks and chimneys in Hoboken and Jersey City and Manhattan.

"And the collective shriek of godspeed from those hundreds, perhaps thousands, of metal throats almost drowned the quickly rolled Presidential salute of twenty-one guns from the three guardian destroyers, the cheers of soldiers and army transport girls in olive drab on the pier, the answering cheers of the sailors and marines on the slowly disappearing decks, and the farewell shouts of distinguished travellers and the few friends and relatives they were leaving behind, who had gone to Hoboken to see them off. From windows and roofs of all buildings with a view of the river in Manhattan and along the piers and on the Battery and any other vantage point that offered, men and women in the contagious enthusiasm of the moment, clapped their hands and hurrahed, apparently unmindful of the fact that, although they were thousands, the midget noise of their efforts was lost long before it could reach the ears of the man in whose honor it was made.

"So, down the river and past Governor's Island and Staten Island, where the superdreadnought Pennsylvania, in the command of Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, took the lead, out past Sandy Hook, and on into the North Atlantic the George Washington, with President Wilson and the American Commission to Negotiate Peace—official title of the body of peace commissioners—made her stately way. Fifteen destroyers, acting as traffic policemen, proceeded on either side. Forty-eight hours out ten of them will return. Five will assist the giant Pennsylvania as guards until the arrival at Brest. A transport bringing American soldiers home was passed. Signals and cheers were exchanged.

"The smiles of the President and Mrs. Wilson that were noted at the beginning of the voyage were said by those close to the President to be fair indicators of his mood. In fact, he appeared to be in unusually high spirits. He told correspondents that he was looking forward to the voyage as a rest, and spoke good-humoredly of the strong possibility that it would be 'an enforced rest for a few days.' This was a reference to his poor qualities as a sailor. The President left no final word and granted no formal interview on the eve of embarkation. Just before sailing time he called in for a confidential talk three representatives of press associations and a Washington correspondent for The World, who had made the trip from the capital on the President's special train.

"All that may be published of this talk is that the President appeared to be more determined than ever, if that is possible, that the causes for which America fought shall be sustained through the preliminary and final peace sessions, and that he reiterated his belief that he would have been failing in his duty had he not gone to Europe to stand for American ideals against whatever opposition may arise. The President also made it clear once more that the correspondents will have ready access to the news and will be permitted to use the wireless every day to transmit word of the mission's progress at sea.

"The President's departure from the United States was so perfectly timed by the army and navy that the gangplank was hauled in exactly at 10.15, the scheduled hour, and at 10.30, as recorded above, the big transport, which was once a boast of the German merchant marine, began to forge ahead under the thrust of her own propellers. On the trip by special train from Washington, as at all other stages of the journey, extraordinary precautions were taken by the Secret Service and the military. Capt. John J. Henry and his entire staff of 200 operatives accompanied the President to Hoboken. When the party arrived there at the entrance to the pier at 7.20 A. M., military guards and soldiery formed compact protective walls. Across the way, in River Street, heavily armed military guards patrolled the rooftops. No one was admitted to the piers except by special pass, extremely difficult to obtain, and, once admitted, everybody was constantly under the eye of officers until the President went aboard ship, which was at 8.10.

"The ship itself had been methodically gone over from stem to stern and keel to truck. Every man aboard was of proved loyalty. As soon as the President and his party had passed the gangplanks, which were guarded by two marines, apparently picked for their dashing appearance, the ship was closed to all, even high officials. Even George Creel was barred from going aboard and had to exert official pressure to win his point. But despite all precautions of secrecy every stop of the special train from Baltimore on through the night to Jersey City, which was reached at dawn, found small groups waiting an opportunity to cheer the President.

"The Wilsons had breakfast in their private car, the Ideal, and left the train at 8.07. As they stepped to the ground the 13th Infantry Band played the National Anthem. They stopped, the President bared his head, as did other civilians, and the military came to attention. Then the President and Mrs. Wilson, escorted closely by Secretary Tumulty and Rear Admiral Grayson, and surrounded by the Secret Service men, some of whom were on the locomotive when it arrived at the pier, walked a few yards to the entrance of Pier No. 4. A short flight of steps led up to the floor of the pier building. It was a bower of red, white and blue. Along the floor were drawn up the girls of the Army Transport Service. The President and Mrs. Wilson smiled and nodded continually as they passed the massed girls through an arbor of American and Allies' flags.

"On the pier proper, the President walked between lines of soldiers, a battalion of the 13th Infantry. They stood at present arms, with fixed bayonets. No newspaper men except the correspondents who accompanied the party from Washington were allowed on the pier until the President was aboard ship. No photographs of the President and Mrs. Wilson were taken until that time either, and then only from the pier, by personal request of the President, it was learned. The prohibiting order applied to

army photographers as well as to lay ones. Mrs. Wilson wore a tailored suit that looked to masculine eyes to be fashioned of grayish black whipcord, with a small fur boa. Her hat was small, of black velvet and trimmed with white. There was no evidence to support stories of lavish wardrobes that have been written in reports of her preparations for the voyage. Few trunks were taken from the White House, fewer than the number of boxes containing documentary material for the President's use in the peace negotiations.

"The correspondent for The World who made the journey from Washington, where he has seen the President frequently during the war, observed that he appeared to be fit for the task ahead. His hair is grayer and thinner than a year ago, but his face is firm, there are no lines and his eyes are clear and healthy. Rear Admiral Grayson, physician to the President, said he was in excellent health. One incident that apparently worried naval officials but only caused the President to laugh was the discovery that 'Bad,' the German word for bath, still was over the bathroom door on the George Washington, and that 'Damen,' the German word for ladies, was over the women's rest room. These were the only signs of German occupation visible when the Wilsons inspected the ship while waiting for the baggage to be got aboard. The President and all the other voyagers were delighted and surprised at the excellent condition of the transport.

"Brig. Gen. G. H. McManus, commanding officer of the port of embarkation, was the last person to come ashore from the ship. And he came with his fingers tingling from the warm handclasp of the President, who expressed the highest approval of the way in which the arrangements had been made and executed. By this time soldiers and army transport girls had broken ranks, and with officers and favored civilians had thronged to the apertures in the pier. A continuous roar of conversation between the ship and the pier was kept up, while the two bands on the ship and a band on the pier blared one melody after another. The girls were cheering the sailors and marines aboard as well as the President. Secretary Lansing, Mr. Creel, Philip Patchin of the State Department, and military and naval officers, with women of the party, lined up at a lower rail and cheered and waved back.

"As the ship cast off at 10.15 the band on the pier played 'Hail to the Chief.' If ever happiness and optimism were epidemic, it was then. The ship smiled, the pier smiled, and the reluctant sun, as recorded, smiled its last smile for the day. And if weather signals indicating a northwest storm was in the making outside were flying, no one—not even Capt. Edward McCauley, commanding officer of the George Washington—permitted it to affect the appearance of cheerfulness and confidence. In order to avoid the bad weather that prevails on the North Atlantic at this time, the crossing will be made further to the south than is ordinary, skirting the Azores.

PASSENGER LIST OF PRESIDENT'S SHIP.

"The official passenger list of the George Washington, given to The World by order of Brig. Gen. McManus yesterday, follows. In the service staff are listed two chefs, twenty-five cooks, fifty waiters and two moving picture operators. The list:

"The President's personal party—The President and Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N.; George Creel, Chairman of Commission on Public Information; Gilbert F. Close, confidential clerk of the President; Charles S. Swemm, confidential clerk of the President; Irving H. Hoover; Miss Edith Benham, secretary to Mrs. Wilson.

"Secret Service Operatives—Joseph E. Murphy, Edmund W. Starling, John D. Slye, William A. Landvoight, John J. Fitzgerald, Walter G. Ferguson, John L. Sullivan; Arthur Brooks, personal attendant to the President; Susie Booth, maid to Mrs. Wilson.

"Guests of the President—French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Italian Ambassador and Countess Cellere, man servant, two children, maid; Mrs. Francisco Quattrone, secretary to the Italian Ambassador; American Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Davis, Admiral Knapp, U. S. N.; Capt. Pratt, Mrs. W. S. Benson, Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, Mrs. David Hunter Miller, L. C. Probert, Associated Press; R. J. Bender, United Press; John E. Nevin, International News Service.

"Members of the American Commission—Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, Henry White, Leland Harrison, Assistant Secretary of the commission; Philip H. Patchin, Assistant Secretary of the commission; Sydney Y. Smith, Chief of Bureau, Department of State, attached to the commission; William McNeil, Chief of Bureau, Department of State, Disbursing Officer of the commission; George H. Harris, Assistant Disbursing Officer of the commission; William C. Bullitt, attached to the commission; R. O. Sweet, confidential secretary to the Secretary of State.

"Clerks—J. K. Huddle, R. B. Macatee, C. B. Welch, H. E. Fenstermacher, S. Y. Skinner, L. T. Alverson, H. C. Coney, L. W. Ronimus, L. E. Mundy, H. Goldstein.

"Specialists—Major James Brown Scott, Technical Adviser, and Mrs. Scott; Assistants to Technical Adviser, George A. Finch, Prof. Amos S. Hershey, Henry G. Crocker; George D. Gregory, confidential clerk to Major Scott; S. E. Mezes, Director of Specialists, and Mrs. Mezes; I. Bowman, A. A. Young, C. H. Haskin, W. E. Lunt, R. H. Lord, W. L. Westerman, C. Seymour, C. Day, G. L. Beer, M. Jefferson, J. T. Shotwell; Assistants to Specialists—Capt. S. K. Hornbeck, H. A. Lybyer, P. J. Kerner, P. T. Moon, L. H. Gray, R. B. Dixon, J. Storck, A. K. Lobeck, O. G. Stratton, W. J. Blank, J. B. Stubbs, D. P. Frary, P. W. Slossen.

"War Department Personnel—Brig. Gen. Marlborough Churchill, General Staff, Chief of Military Intelligence and Chief Censor; Col. R. H. Jordan, General Staff; Col. L. P. Ayers, General Staff; Major Hunter S. Marston, A. G. D.; Major Birch Helms, Infantry; Major C. W. Furlong, U. S. A.; Major F. M. Fling, U. S. A.; Capt. T. M. Childs, U. S. A.

"In Charge of Photographs (to return at once to U. S.)—Major John M. Campbell, General Staff; Major Frank J. Griffin, Signal Corps; First Lieut. Victor Fleming, Signal Corps; Second Lieut. Leonard F. Fello (assistant to Col. Jordan, in charge of baggage); Ruth W. Higgins (special stenographer, M. I. B.); Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick (authorized by Secretary of War, not attached to Peace Commission).

"Enlisted Men Detailed From Port of Embarkation—Sergt. William L. Copeland, M. I. D.; Sergt. Lawrence Dwight Smith, Corps of Intelligence Police; Sergt. Victor Braegger, Corps of Intelligence Police; Sergt. Louis J. Morra, Corps of Intelligence Police; Sergt. Robert Williams, Infantry; Sergt. Clyde Kuhn, Private Howard S. MacFall, Cavalry; Private Dominick Pronalone, Signal Corps.

FORD PEACE PARTY SAILED THREE YEARS BEFORE.

"As the Presidential 'peace ship' steamed down the bay many persons with good memories for dates recalled that exactly three years ago, on Dec. 4, 1915, another 'peace ship' had started forth—the Oscar II., financed by Henry Ford and carrying a company of pacifists who hoped to end the war. The World wired to Mr. Ford yesterday and recalled to him the anniversary and the coincidence. Over the long distance telephone, talking to a World representative, Mr. Ford said:

"'I wish President Wilson the most complete success on his peace mission, and I wish he were receiving a much more unanimous approval of his journey than the country has displayed.'"

GEN. PERSHING'S STORY OF OUR ARMY IN FRANCE.

(Cabled to the Secretary of War, November 20, 1918, and made public by the Secretary December 5.)

"NOVEMBER 20, 1918. My Dear Mr. Secretary: In response to your request, I have the honor to submit this brief summary of the organization and operation of the American Expeditionary Force from May 26, 1917, until the signing of the armistice November 11, 1918. Pursuant to your instructions, immediately upon receiving my orders I selected a small staff and proceeded to Europe in order to become familiar with conditions at the earliest possible moment. The warmth of our reception in England and France was only equaled by the readiness of the Commanders in Chief of the veteran armies of the Allies, and their staffs, to place their experience at our disposal. In consultation with them the most effective means of co-operation of effort was considered. With the French and British armies at their maximum strength, and when all efforts to dispossess the enemy from his firmly intrenched positions in Belgium and France had failed, it was necessary to plan for an American force adequate to turn the scale in favor of the Allies. Taking account of the strength of the Central Powers at that time, the immensity of the problem which confronted us could hardly be overestimated. The first requisite being an organization that could give intelligent direction to effort, the formation of a General Staff occupied my early attention.

GENERAL STAFF.

"A well organized General Staff, through which the Commander exercises his functions, is essential to a successful modern army. However capable our division, our battalion, and our companies as such, success would be impossible without thoroughly co-ordinated endeavor. A General Staff broadly organized and trained for war had not hitherto existed in our army. Under the Commander in Chief, this staff must carry out the policy and direct the details of administration, supply, preparation, and operations of the army as a whole, with all special branches and bureaus subject to its control. As models to aid us we had the veteran French General Staff and the experience of the British, who had similarly formed an organization to meet the demands of a great army. By selecting from each the features best adapted to our basic organization, and fortified by our own early experience in the war, the development of our great General Staff system was completed. The General Staff is naturally divided into five groups, each with its chief, who is an assistant to the Chief of the General Staff. G. 1 is in charge of organization and equipment of troops, replacements, tonnage, priority of overseas shipment, the auxiliary welfare association, and cognate subjects; G. 2 has censorship, enemy intelligence, gathering and disseminating information, preparation of maps, and all similar subjects; G. 3 is charged with all strategic studies and plans, movement of troops, and the supervision of combat operations; G. 4 co-ordinates important questions of supply, construction, transport arrangements for combat, and of the operations of the service of supply, and of hospitalization and the evacuation of the sick and wounded; G. 5 supervises the various schools and has general direction and co-ordination of education and training. The first Chief of Staff was Colonel (now Major Gen.) James G. Harbord, who was succeeded in March, 1918, by Major Gen. James W. McAndrew. To these officers, to the Deputy Chief of Staff, and to the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, who, as heads of sections, aided them, great credit is due for the results obtained, not only in perfecting the General Staff organization, but in applying correct principles to the multiplicity of problems that have arisen.

ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING.

"After a thorough consideration of allied organizations it was decided that our combat division should consist of four regiments of infantry of 3,000 men, with three battalions to regiment and four companies of 250 men each to a battalion, and of an artillery brigade of three regiments, a machine-gun battalion, an engineer regiment, a trench-mortar battery, a signal battalion, wagon trains, and the headquarters staffs and military police. These, with medical and other units, made a total of over 28,000 men, or practically double the size of a French or German division. Each corps would normally consist of six divisions —four combat and one depot and one replacement division—and also two regiments of cavalry, and each army of from three to five corps. With four divisions fully trained, a corps could take over an American sector with two divisions in line and two in reserve, with the depot and replacement divisions prepared to fill the gaps in the ranks. Our purpose was to prepare an integral American force which should be able to take the offensive in every respect. Accordingly, the development of a self-reliant infantry by thorough drill in the use of the rifle and in the tactics of open warfare was always uppermost. The plan of training after arrival in France allowed a division one month for acclimatization and instruction in small units from battalions down, a second month in quiet trench sectors by battalion, and a third month after it came out of the trenches when it should be trained as a complete division in war of movement. Very early a system of schools was outlined and started, which should have the advantage of instruction by officers direct from the front. At the great school centre at Langres, one of the first to be organized, was the staff school, where the principles of general staff work, as laid down in our own organization, were taught to carefully selected officers. Men in the ranks, who had shown qualities of leadership, were sent to the school of candidates for commissions. A school of the line taught younger officers the principles of leadership, tactics, and the use of the different weapons. In the artillery school, at Saumur, young officers were taught the fundamental principles of modern artillery; while at Issoudun an immense plant was built for training cadets in aviation. These and other schools, with their well-considered curriculums for training in every branch of our organization, were co-ordinated in a manner best to develop an efficient army out of willing and industrious young men, many of whom had not before known even the rudiments of military technique. Both Marshal Haig and General Petain placed officers and men at our disposal for instructional purposes, and we are deeply indebted for the opportunities given to profit by their veteran experience.

AMERICAN ZONE.

"The eventual place the American Army should take on the western front was to a large extent influenced by the vital questions of communication and supply. The northern ports of France were crowded by the British Armies' shipping and supplies, while the southern ports, though otherwise at our service, had not adequate port facilities for our purposes, and these we should have to build. The already overtaxed railway system behind the active front in Northern France would not be available for us as lines of supply, and those leading from the southern ports of Northeastern France would be unequal to our needs without much new construction. Practically all warehouses, supply depots and regulating station must be provided by fresh constructions. While France offered us such material as she had to spare after a drain of three years enormous quantities of material had to be brought across the Atlantic. With such a problem any temporization or lack of definiteness in making plans might cause failure even with victory within our grasp. Moreover, broad plans commensurate with our national purpose and resources would bring conviction of our power to every soldier in the front line, to the nations associated with us in the war, and to the enemy. The tonnage for material for necessary construction for the supply of an army of three and perhaps four million men would require a mammoth programme of shipbuilding at home, and miles of dock construction in France, with a corresponding large project for additional railways and for storage depots. All these considerations led to the inevitable conclusion that if we were to handle and supply the great forces deemed essential to win the war we must utilize the southern ports of France—Bordeaux, La Pallice, St. Nazaire, and Brest—and the comparatively unused railway systems leading therefrom to the northeast. Generally speaking, then, this would contemplate the use of our forces against the enemy somewhere in that direction, but the great depots of supply must be centrally located, preferably

in the area included by Tours, Bourges, and Chateauroux, so that our armies could be supplied with equal facility wherever they might be serving on the western front.

GROWTH OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY.

"To build up such a system there were talented men in the Regular Army, but more experts were necessary than the army could furnish. Thanks to the patriotic spirit of our people at home, there came from civil life men trained for every sort of work involved in building and managing the organization necessary to handle and transport such an army and keep it supplied. With such assistance the construction and general development of our plans have kept pace with the growth of the forces, and the Service of Supply is now able to discharge from ships and move 45,000 tons daily, besides transporting troops and material in the conduct of active operations. As to organization, all the administrative and supply services, except the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's, and Judge Advocate General's Departments which remain at General Headquarters, have been transferred to the headquarters of the services of supplies at Tours under a commanding general responsible to the Commander in Chief for supply of the armies. The Chief Quartermaster, Chief Surgeon, Chief Signal Officer, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Air Service, Chief of Chemical Warfare, the general purchasing agent in all that pertains to questions of procurement and supply, the Provost Marshal General in the maintenance of order in general, the Director General of Transportation in all that affects such matters, and the Chief Engineer in all matters of administration and supply, are subordinate to the Commanding General of the Service of Supply, who, assisted by a staff especially organized for the purpose, is charged with the administrative co-ordination of all these services.

"The Transportation Department, under the Service of Supply, directs the operation, maintenance, and construction of railways, the operation of terminals, the unloading of ships, and transportation of material to warehouses or to the front. Its functions make necessary the most intimate relationship between our organization and that of the French, with the practical result that our transportation department has been able to improve materially the operations of railways generally. Constantly laboring under a shortage of rolling stock, the transportation department has nevertheless been able by efficient management to meet every emergency. The Engineer Corps is charged with all construction, including light railways and roads. It has planned and constructed the many projects required, the most important of which are the new wharves at Bordeaux and Nantes, and the immense storage depots at La Pallice, Montoir, and Clevres, besides innumerable hospitals and barracks in various ports of France. These projects have all been carried on by phases keeping pace with our needs. The Forestry Service, under the Engineer Corps, has cut the greater part of the timber and railway ties required.

"To meet the shortage of supplies from America, due to lack of shipping, the representatives of the different supply departments were constantly in search of available material and supplies in Europe. In order to co-ordinate these purchases and to prevent competition between our departments, a general purchasing agency was created early in our experience to co-ordinate our purchases and, if possible, induce our Allies to apply the principle among the Allied armies. While there was no authority for the general use of appropriations, this was met by grouping the purchasing representatives of the different departments under one control, charged with the duty of consolidating requisitions and purchases. Our efforts to extend the principle have been signally successful, and all purchases for the Allied armies are now on an equitable and co-operative basis. Indeed, it may be said that the work of this bureau has been thoroughly efficient and businesslike.

ARTILLERY, AIRPLANES, AND TANKS.

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in material were artillery, aviation, and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of seventy-fives, one fifty-five millimeter howitzers, and one fifty-five G P F guns from their own factories for thirty divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibres mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 seventy-five millimeter guns. In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French Government came to our aid until our own aviation programme should be under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2,676 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1,379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including airplanes, crossed the German lines on August 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate, for the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies. It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude, and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation, and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories.

"The welfare of the troops touches my responsibility as Commander in Chief to the mothers and fathers and kindred of the men who came to France in the impressionable period of youth. They could not have the privilege accorded European soldiers during their periods of leave of visiting their families and renewing their home ties. Fully realizing that the standard of conduct that should be established for them must have a permanent influence in their lives and on the character of their future citizenship, the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army, and the Jewish Welfare Board, as auxiliaries in this work, were encouraged in every possible way. The fact that our soldiers, in a land of different customs and language, have borne themselves in a manner in keeping with the cause for which they fought, is due not only to the efforts in their behalf, but much more to other high ideals, their discipline, and their innate sense of self-respect. It should be recorded, however, that the members of these welfare societies have been untiring in their desire to be of real service to our officers and men. The patriotic devotion of these representative men and women has given a new significance to the Golden Rule, and we owe to them a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid.

COMBAT OPERATIONS.

"During our period of training in the trenches some of our divisions had engaged the enemy in local combats, the most important of which was Seicheprey by the 26th on April 20, in the Toul sector, but none had participated in action as a unit. The 1st Division, which had passed through the preliminary stages of training, had gone to the trenches for its first period of instruction at the end of October, and by March 21, when the German offensive in Picardy began, we had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed.

"On March 28 I placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch, who had been agreed upon as Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request the 1st Division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in numbers required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the Allied Premiers and commanders and myself on May 2 by which British shipping was to transport ten Ameri-

can divisions to the British Army area, where they were to be trained and equipped and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere.

"On April 26 the 1st Division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle-front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counterattacks and galling artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible.

"The Germans' Aisne offensive, which began on May 27, had advanced rapidly toward the River Marne and Paris, and the Allies faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Foch's disposal, and the 3d Division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau-Thierry. The 2d Division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Boureseches and sturdily held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions. In the Battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the Second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision. Meanwhile our 2d Corps, under Major Gen. George W. Read, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and in the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction.

"The great June-July troop movement from the States was well under way, and, although these troops were to be given some preliminary training before being put into action, their very presence warranted the use of all the older divisions in the confidence that we did not lack reserves. Elements of the 42d Division were in the line east of Rheims against the German offensive of July 15, and held their ground unflinchingly. On the right flank of this offensive four companies of the 28th Division were in position in face of the advancing waves of the German infantry. The 3d Division was holding the bank of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Surmelin to the west of Mezy, opposite Chateau-Thierry, where a large force of German infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the Third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counterattacks at critical points and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners.

"The great force of the German Chateau-Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counteroffensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Scissons on July 18 was given to our 1st and 2d Divisions in company with chosen French divisions. Without the usual brief warning of a preliminary bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn, while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense both with machine guns and artillery, but through five days' fighting the 1st Division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berzy-le-Sec. The 2d Division took Beau Repaire Farm and Vierzy in a very rapid advance and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7,000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery.

"The 26th Division, which, with a French division, was under command of our 1st Corps, acted as a pivot of the movement toward Soissons. On the 18th it took the village of Torcy while the 3d Division was crossing the Marne in pursuit of the retiring enemy. The 26th Division attacked again on the 21st, and the enemy withdrew past the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons road. The 3d Division, continuing its progress, took the heights of Mont St. Pere and the villages of Charteves and Jaulgonne in the face of both machine-gun and artillery fire.

"On the 24th, after the Germans had fallen back from Trugny and Epieds, our 42d Division, which had been brought over from the Champagne, relieved the 26th Division and, fighting its way through the the Foret de Fere, overwhelmed the nest of machine guns in its path. By the 27th it had reached the Ourcq, whence the 3d and 4th Divisions were already advancing, while the French divisions with which we were co-operating were moving forward at other points.

"The 3d Division had made its advance into Roncheres Wood on the 29th and was relieved for rest by a brigade of the 32d Division. The 42d and 32d Division undertook the task of conquering the heights beyond Cierges, the Forty-second capturing Sergy and the Thirty-second capturing Hill 230, both American divisions joining in the pursuit of the enemy to the Vesle, and thus the operation of reducing the salient was finished. Meanwhile, the Forty-second was relieved by the Fourth at Chery-Chartreuve, and the Thirty-second by the Twenty-eighth, while the 77th Division took up a position on the Vesle. The operations of these divisions on the Vesle were under the 3d Corps, Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard commanding.

BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL.

"With the reduction of the Marne salient, we could look forward to the concentration of our divisions in our own zone. In view of the forthcoming operation against the St. Mihiel salient, which had long been planned as our first offensive action on a large scale, the First Army was organized on August 10 under my personal command. While American units had held different divisional and corps sectors along the western front, there had not been up to this time, for obvious reasons, a distinct American sector; but, in view of the important parts the American forces were now to play, it was necessary to take over a permanent portion of the line. Accordingly, on August 30, the line beginning at Port sur Seille, east of the Moselle and extending to the west through St. Mihiel, thence north to a point opposite Verdun, was placed under my command. The American sector was afterward extended across the Meuse to the western edge of the Argonne Forest, and included the 2d Colonial French, which held the point of the salient, and the 17th French Corps, which occupied the heights above Verdun. The preparation for a complicated operation against the formidable defenses in front of us included the assembling of divisions and of corps and army artillery, transport, aircraft, tanks, ambulances, the location of hospitals, and the molding together of all of the elements of a great modern army, with its own railheads, supplied directly by our own Service of Supply. The concentration for this operation, which was to be a surprise, involved the movement, mostly at night, of approximately 600,000 troops, and required for its success the most careful attention to every detail. The French were generous in giving us assistance in corps and army artillery, with its personnel, and we were confident from the start of our superiority over the enemy in guns of all calibres. Our heavy guns were able to reach Metz and to interfere seriously with German rail movements. The French Independent Air Force was placed under my command, which, together with the British bombing squadrons and our air forces, gave us the largest assembly of aviation that had ever been engaged in one operation on the western front.

"From Les Eparges around the nose of the salient at St. Mihiel to the Moselle River the line was roughly forty miles long and situated on commanding ground greatly strengthened by artificial defenses. Our 1st Corps (82d, 90th, 5th, and 2d Divisions), under command of Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, restrung its right on Pont-a-Mousson, with its left joining our 3d Corps (the 89th, 42d, and 1st Divisions), under Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, in line to Xivray, were to swing toward Vigneulles on the pivot of the Moselle River for the initial assault. From Xivray to Mouilly the 2d Colonial French Corps was in line in the centre, and our 5th Corps, under command of Major Gen. George H. Cameron, with our 26th Division and a French division at the western base of the salient, were to attack three difficult hills—Les Eparges, Combres, and Amaramthe. Our 1st Corps had in reserve the 78th Division, our 4th Corps the 3d Division, and our First Army the 35th and 91st Divisions, with the 80th and 33d Divisions available. It should be understood that our corps organizations are very elastic, and that we have at no time had permanent assignments of divisions to corps. After four hours' artillery preparation, the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 A. M. on September 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks manned partly by Americans and partly by French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and support trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an enemy demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog. Our 1st Corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our 4th Corps curved back to the southwest through Nousard. The 2d Colonial French Corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the 5th Corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counter-attack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the 5th Corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our 4th Corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles and beyond Fresnes-en-Woevre. At the cost of only 7,000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of material, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination, and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz. This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with.

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, FIRST PHASE.

"On the day after we had taken the St. Mihiel salient much of our corps and army artillery which had operated at St. Mihiel, and our divisions in reserve at other points, were already on the move toward the area back of the line between the Meuse River and the western edge of the forest of Argonne. With the exception of St. Mihiel, the old German front line from Switzerland to the east of Rheims was still intact. In the general attack all along the line, the operation assigned the American Army as the hinge of this allied offensive was directed toward the important railroad communications of the German armies through Mezieres and Sedan. The enemy must hold fast to this part of his lines or the withdrawal of his forces with four years' accumulation of plants and material would be dangerously imperilled. The German Army had as yet shown no demoralization, and, while the mass of its troops had suffered in morale, its first-class divisions, and notably its machine-gun defense, were exhibiting remarkable tactical efficiency as well as courage. The German General Staff was fully aware of the consequences of a success on the Meuse-Argonne line. Certain that he would do everything in his power to oppose us, the action was planned with as much secrecy as possible and was undertaken with the determination to use all our divisions in forcing decision. We expected to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them while the enemy was held under grave apprehension lest our attack should break his line, which it was our firm purpose to do.

"Our right flank was protected by the Meuse, while our left embraced the Argonne Forest, whose ravines, hills, and elaborate defense, screened by dense thickets, had been generally considered impregnable. Our order of battle from right to left was the 3d Corps from the Meuse to Malancourt, with the 33d, 80th, and 4th Divisions in line, and the 3d Division as corps reserve; the 5th Corps from Malancourt to Vauquois, with 79th, 87th, and 91st Divisions in line, and the 32d in corps reserve, and the 1st Corps, from Vauquois to Vienne le Chateau, with 35th, 28th, and 77th Divisions in line, and the 92d in corps reserve. The army reserve consisted of the 1st, 29th, and 82d Divisions.

"On the night of September 25 our troops quietly took the place of the French who thinly held the line in this sector, which had long been inactive. In the attack which began on the 26th we drove through the barbed wire entanglements and the sea of shell craters across No Man's Land, mastering all the first-line defenses. Continuing on the 27th and 28th, against machine guns and artillery of an increasing number of enemy reserve divisions, we penetrated to a depth of from three to seven miles and took the village of Montfaucon and its commanding hill and Exermont, Gercourt, Cuisy, Septsarges, Malancourt, Ivoiry, Epinonville, Charpentry, Very, and other villages. East of the Meuse one of our divisions, which was with the 2d Colonial French Corps, captured Marcheville and Rieville, giving further protection to the flank of our main body. We had taken 10,000 prisoners, we had gained our point of forcing the battle into the open, and were prepared for the enemy's reaction, which was bound to come, as he had good roads and ample railroad facilities for bringing up his artillery and reserves. In the chill rain of dark nights our engineers had to build new roads across spongy, shell-torn areas, repair broken roads beyond No Man's Land, and build bridges. Our gunners, with no thought of sleep, put their shoulders to wheels and drag-ropes to bring their guns through the mire in support of the infantry, now under the increasing fire of the enemy's artillery. Our attack had taken the enemy by surprise; but, quickly recovering himself, he began to fire counterattacks in strong force, supported by heavy bombardments, with large quantities of gas. From September 28 until October 4, we maintained the offensive against patches of woods defended by snipers and continuous lines of machine guns, and pushed forward our guns and transport, seizing strategical points in preparation for further attacks.

OTHER UNITS WITH ALLIES.

"Other divisions attached to the Allied Armies were doing their part. It was the fortune of our 2d Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, which had remained with the British, to have a place of honor in co-operation with the Australian Corps on September 29 and October 1, in the assault on the Hindenburg Line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel under a ridge. The 30th Division speedily broke through the main line of defense for all its objectives, while the 27th Division pushed on impetuously through the main line until some of its elements reached Gouy. In the midst of the maze of trenches and shell craters and under crossfire from machine guns the other elements fought desperately against odds. In this and in later actions, from October 6 to October 19, our 2d Corps captured over 6,000 prisoners and advanced over thirteen miles. The spirit and aggressiveness of these divisions have been highly praised by the British Army commander under whom they served.

"On October 2-9 our 2d and 36th Divisions were sent to assist the French in an important attack against the old German positions before Rheims. The 2d Division conquered the complicated defense works on their front against a persistent defense worthy of the grimmest period of trench warfare and attacked the strongly held wooded hill of Blanc Mont, which they captured in a second assault, sweeping over it with consummate dash and skill. This division then repulsed strong counter-attacks before the village and cemetery of St. Etienne and took the town, forcing the Germans to fall back from before Rheims and yield positions they had held since September, 1914. On October 9 the 36th Division relieved the 2d Division, and in its first experience under fire withstood very severe artillery bombardment and rapidly took up the pursuit of the enemy, now retiring behind the Aisne.

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, SECOND PHASE.

"The allied progress elsewhere cheered the efforts of our men in this crucial contest, as the German command threw in more and more first-class troops to stop our advance. We made steady headway in the almost impenetrable and strongly held Argonne Forest, for, despite this reinforcement, it was our army doing the driving. Our aircraft was increasing in skill and numbers and forcing the issue, and our infantry and artillery were improving rapidly with each new experience. The replacements fresh from home were put into exhausted divisions with little time for training, but they had the advantage of serving beside men who knew their business and who had almost become veterans overnight. The enemy had taken every advantage of the terrain, which especially favored the defense, by a prodigal use of machine guns manned by highly trained veterans and by using his artillery at short ranges. In the face of such strong frontal positions we should have been unable to accomplish any progress according to previously accepted standards, but I had every confidence in our aggressive tactics and the courage of our troops.

"On October 4 the attack was renewed all along our front. The 3d Corps, tilting to the left, followed the Brieulles-Cunel Road; our 5th Corps took Gesnes, while the 1st Corps advanced for over two miles along the irregular valley of the Aire River and in the wooded hills of the Argonne that bordered the river, used by the enemy with all his art and weapons of defense. This sort of fighting continued against an enemy striving to hold every foot of ground and whose very strong counter-attacks challenged us at every point. On the 7th the 1st Corps captured Chatel-Chenery and continued along the river to Cornay. On the east of Meuse sector one of the two divisions, co-operating with the French, captured Consenvoye and the Haumont Woods. On the 9th the 5th Corps, in its progress up the Aire, took Fleville, and the 3d Corps, which had had continuous fighting against odds, was working its way through Brieulles and Cunel. On the 10th we had cleared the Argonne Forest of the enemy.

"It was now necessary to constitute a Second Army, and on October 9 the immediate command of the First Army was turned over to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett. The command of the Second Army, whose divisions occupied a sector in the Woevre, was given to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who had been commander of the 1st Division and then of the 3d Corps. Major Gen. Dickman was transferred to the command of the 1st Corps, while the 5th Corps was placed under Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who had recently commanded the 1st Division. Major Gen. John L. Hines, who had gone rapidly up from regimental to division commander, was assigned to the 3d Corps. These four officers had been in France from the early days of the expedition and had learned their lessons in the school of practical warfare. Our constant pressure against the enemy brought day by day more prisoners, mostly survivors from machine-gun nests captured in fighting at close quarters.

"On October 18 there was very fierce fighting in the Caures Woods east of the Meuse and in the Ormont Woods. On the 14th the 1st Corps took St. Juvin, and the 5th Corps, in hand-to-hand encounters, entered the formidable Kriemhild line, where the enemy had hoped to check us indefinitely. Later the 5th Corps penetrated further the Kriemhild line, and the 1st Corps took Champigneulles and the important town of Grand Pre. Our dogged offensive was wearing down the enemy, who continued desperately to throw his best troops against us, thus weakening his line in front of our Allies and making their advance less difficult.

DIVISIONS IN BELGIUM.

"Meanwhile we were not only able to continue the battle, but our 37th and 91st Divisions were hastily withdrawn from our front and dispatched to help the French Army in Belgium. Detraining in the neighborhood of Ypres, these divisions advanced by rapid stages to the fighting line and were assigned to adjacent French corps. On October 31, in continuation of the Flanders offensive, they attacked and methodically broke down all enemy resistance. On November 3 the 37th had completed its mission in dividing the enemy across the Escaut River and firmly established itself along the east bank included in the division zone of action. By a clever flanking movement troops of the 91st Division captured Spitaals Bosschen, a difficult wood extending across the central part of the division sector, reached the Escaut, and penetrated into the town of Audenarde. These divisions received high commendation from their corps commanders for their dash and energy.

MEUSE-ARGONNE—LAST PHASE.

"On the 23d the 3d and 5th Corps pushed northward to the level of Bantheville. While we continued to press forward and throw back the enemy's violent counterattacks with great loss to him, a regrouping of our forces was under way for the final assault. Evidences of loss of morale by the enemy gave our men more confidence in attack and more fortitude in enduring the fatigue of incessant effort and the hardships of very inclement weather.

"With comparatively well-rested divisions, the final advance in the Meuse-Argonne front was begun on November 1. Our increased artillery force acquitted itself magnificently in support of the advance, and the enemy broke before the determined infantry, which, by its persistent fighting of the past weeks and the dash of this attack, had overcome his will to resist. The 3d Corps took Ancreville, Doulcon, and Andevanne, and the 5th Corps took Landres et St. Georges and pressed through successive lines of resistance to Bayonville and Chennery. On the 2d the 1st Corps joined in the movement, which now became an impetuous onslaught that could not be stayed.

"On the 3d advance troops surged forward in pursuit, some by motor trucks, while the artillery pressed along the country roads close behind. The 1st Corps reached Authe and Chatillon-sur-Bar, the 5th Corps, Fosse and Nouart, and the 3d Corps, Halles, penetrating the enemy's line to a depth of twelve miles. Our large-calibre guns had advanced and were skillfully brought into position to fire upon the important lines at Montmedy, Longuyon, and Conflans. Our 3d Corps crossed the Meuse on the 5th and the other corps, in the full confidence that the day was theirs, eagerly cleared the way of machine guns as they swept northward, maintaining complete co-ordination throughout. On the 6th, a division of the 1st Corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, twenty-five miles from our line of departure. The strategical goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster. In all forty enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between September 26 and November 6 we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 37th, 42d, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 82d, 89th, 90th, and 91st. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The 1st, 5th, 26th, 42d, 77th, 80th, 89th, and 90th were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best.

OPERATIONS EAST OF THE MEUSE.

"On the three days preceding November 10, the 3d, the 2d Colonial, and the 17th French Corps fought a difficult struggle through the Meuse Hills south of Stenay and forced the enemy into the plain. Meanwhile, my plans for further use of the American forces contemplated an advance between the Meuse and the Moselle in the direction of Longwy by the First Army, while, at the same time, the Second Army should assure the offensive toward the rich coal fields of Briey. These operations were to be followed by an offensive toward Chateau-Salins east of the Moselle, thus isolating Metz. Accordingly, attacks on the American front had been ordered, and that of the Second Army was in progress on the morning of Nov. 11, when instructions were received that hostilities should cease at 11 o'clock A. M. At this moment the line of the American sector, from right to left, began at Port-sur-Seille, thence across the Moselle to Vandieres and through the Woevre to Bezonvaux, in the foothills of the Meuse, thence along to the foothills and through the northern edge of the Woevre forests to the Meuse at Mouzay, thence along the Meuse connecting with the French under Sedan.

GEN. PERSHING'S STORY OF OUR ARMY IN FRANCE—*Continued.*

RELATIONS WITH THE ALLIES.

"Co-operation among the Allies has at all times been most cordial. A far greater effort has been put forth by the allied armies and staffs to assist us than could have been expected. The French Government and Army have always stood ready to furnish us with supplies, equipment, and transportation and to aid us in every way. In the towns and hamlets wherever our troops have been stationed or billeted the French people have everywhere received them more as relatives and intimate friends than as soldiers of a foreign army. For these things words are quite inadequate to express our gratitude. There can be no doubt that the relations growing out of our associations here assure a permanent friendship between the two peoples. Although we have not been so intimately associated with the people of Great Britain, yet their troops and ours when thrown together have always warmly fraternized. The reception of those of our forces who have passed through England and of those who have been stationed there has always been enthusiastic. Altogether it has been deeply impressed upon us that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably.

STRENGTH.

"There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of ten have been used as replacements, leaving thirty divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.

"The losses of the Americans up to November 18 are: Killed and wounded, 36,145; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. We have captured about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers, and trench mortars.

COMMENDATION.

"The duties of the General Staff, as well as those of the army and corps staffs, have been very ably performed. Especially is this true when we consider the new and difficult problems with which they have been confronted. This body of officers, both as individuals and as an organization, have, I believe, no superiors in professional ability, in efficiency, or in loyalty. Nothing that we have in France better reflects the efficiency and devotion to duty of Americans in general than the Service of Supply, whose personnel is thoroughly imbued with a patriotic desire to do its full duty. They have at all times fully appreciated their responsibility to the rest of the army, and the results produced have been most gratifying.

"Our Medical Corps is especially entitled to praise for the general effectiveness of its work, both in hospital and at the front. Embracing men of high professional attainments, and splendid women devoted to their calling and untiring in their efforts, this department has made a new record for medical and sanitary proficiency. The Quartermaster Department has had difficult and various tasks, but it has more than met all demands that have been made upon it. Its management and its personnel have been exceptionally efficient, and deserve every possible commendation. As to the more technical services, the able personnel of the Ordnance Department in France has splendidly fulfilled its functions, both in procurement and in forwarding the immense quantities of ordnance required. The officers and men and the young women of the Signal Corps have performed their duties with a large conception of the problem, and with a devoted and patriotic spirit to which the perfection of our communications daily testifies. While the Engineer Corps has been referred to in another part of this report, it should be further stated that the work has required large vision and high professional skill, and great credit is due their personnel for the high proficiency that they have constantly maintained.

"Our aviators have no equals in daring or in fighting ability and have left a record of courageous deeds that will ever remain a brilliant page in the annals of our army. While the Tank Corps has had limited opportunities, its personnel has responded gallantly on every possible occasion and has shown courage of the highest order.

"The Adjutant General's Department has been directed with a systematic thoroughness and excellence that surpassed any previous work of its kind. The Inspector General's Department has risen to the highest standards, and throughout has ably assisted commanders in the enforcement of discipline. The able personnel of the Judge Advocate General's Department has solved with judgment and wisdom the multitude of difficult legal problems, many of them involving questions of great international importance. It would be impossible in this brief preliminary report to do justice to the personnel of all the different branches of this organization, which I shall cover in detail in a later report.

"The navy in European waters has at all times most cordially aided the army, and it is most gratifying to report that there has never before been such perfect co-operation between these two branches of the service.

"As to the Americans in Europe not in the military service, it is the greatest pleasure to say that, both in official and in private life, they are intensely patriotic and loyal, and have been invariably sympathetic and helpful to the army.

"Finally, I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country.

I am, Mr. Secretary, very respectfully,

"JOHN J. PERSHING, General, Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Forces.

"To the Secretary of War."

ARMY PAY ABROAD AND HERE COMPARED.

THE General in the American Army, which is the rank of General Pershing, receives $883.33 per month; twice the pay of a German General and a little less than twice that of a French General, but less than the base pay of a General in the British Army, which is $1,380 a month.

Base rate of pay per day of enlisted men.	U. S.	G. Britain	France.	Italy.	Germany.
Private	$1.00	$0.36	$0.05	$0.02-.04	$0.10
Private first class	1.20	.50	.085	.05-.10	.25
Sergeant	1.27	.64	.20	.40-.80	.35
Base rate of pay per month of officers:					
Second Lieutenant	141.67	39.00	60.00	30–60	30.00
First Lieutenant	166.67	48.00	70.00	40–70	33.00
Captain	200.00	86.00	80.00	60–90	90.00
Major	250.00	115.00	90.00	80	130.00
Lieutenant Colonel	291.67	135.00	142.00	95	170.00
Colonel	333.33	145.00	165.00	126	176.00
Brigadier General	500.00	400.00	200.00	160	203.00
Major General	666.67	525.00	300.00	190	260.00
Lieutenant General	750.00	850.00	.....	240	267.00
General	$833.33	1,380.00	490.00	240	357.00

SECRETARY OF WAR'S FIGURES ON ARMY'S GROWTH; ALSO ON MILITARY OPERATIONS.

(Taken from Mr. Baker's Report to the President, Dec. 5, 1918.)

The size of the Army has increased from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918, from 190,000 to 3,665,000 men, of whom more than 2,000,000 were in France. The appropriations for the War Department, on the executive side alone, were increased in that period from $2,009,000 a year to $20,000,000; and the civilian employees had increased from about 2,000 to about 25,000. For the year ending June 30, 1918, the appropriations for the support of the military establishment aggregated $8,000,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1919, the appropriations aggregate $15,300,000,000.

The first units of the American Expeditionary Force reached France in June, 1917. With remarkable foresight the Commanding General, John J. Pershing, immediately set about laying the foundations for a big American Army. Docks were built, miles of railroad were laid, machine shops and storage depots were constructed, training areas were laid out. While the force in France and in immediate prospect numbered but few thousands, essential preparations were made for an army mounting into the millions.

Until this groundwork was well under way large shipments of troops could not be handled, but before the end of the year five divisions had reached France—the First and Second Divisions of Regulars, the Twenty-sixth Division from New England, and the Forty-second and Forty-first, known as the Rainbow and Sunset Divisions. By the end of October American units had entered the line in quiet sectors in the Vosges, and in November engineers from the Twenty-sixth Division took part in the British engagement at Cambrai.

During the Fall and Winter American troops received the intensive training in modern warfare which made them able to lead later at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ACTION.

On March 21 the storm of the German offensive broke. Under the stress of the situation unity of command was effected and by the direction of the President, Gen. Pershing immediately placed his forces, numbering at that time about 343,000, at the disposal of Marshal Foch.

During the ensuing months American troops were on trial in the eyes of Europe. A huge army, hastily gathered, consisting largely of inexperienced troops, they upheld the finest traditions of the service. To a large extent at first they relieved French and British divisions in quiet sectors, making these experienced divisions available for service at crucial points. Then as the American troops showed their fighting qualities and the emergency became more acute, they were thrown into the hottest of the battle. At Cantigny on May 28, troops of the First Division fought their first real engagement and carried it through successfully. On June 4, the Second Division of Regulars and Marines went into the line on the Marne, where the Germans were driving toward Paris. On June 15, they met the triumphantly advancing enemy in the Belleau Wood, stopped his advance and in an impetuous charge drove his column back more than 900 yards. It was a brilliant demonstration of the quality of our troops, and among the weary French and British soldiers in the trenches the word flew from mouth to mouth that the Americans were first-class fighting men.

The attack on Paris had been definitely stayed by the fine strategy and desperate resistance of the French and American troops. But on July 15 the enemy resumed the attack from Chateau-Thierry eastward to the Argonne. Six American divisions were thrown into the line at Chateau-Thierry, with several more in reserve. Three days later the drive had been stopped and Marshal Foch launched his offensive.

From that time the story is one of allied attack and German retreat. In blow after blow which the Commander in Chief of the allied armies struck at the German line, American troops took a conspicuous part. On September 12 the First American Army under the personal direction of Gen. Pershing launched an attack on St. Mihiel and within twenty-four hours had pinched off that heavily fortified salient which had withstood attack through four years of war. The elimination of this salient, which had menaced eastern France, relieved the pressure on Verdun and made possible further advances north of that city.

Meanwhile the Twenty-seventh New York Division and the Thirtieth National Guard Division, with troops from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee, were operating with the British. The Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry, together with aviation and ambulance units operating on the Italian front, had a share in the great Italian victory. Small expeditionary forces were also established at Archangel and Vladivostok.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE.

From the point of view of military strategy, America's greatest contribution to the successful outcome of the war was the hotly contested battle of the Meuse, which resulted in cutting the main artery of the German supply system. Up through the middle of September the Germans were able to operate unmolested the Sedan-Mezières railway running parallel to the front and furnishing a base of supply for the whole line from Valenciennes to Metz. To cut this supply line at both ends and force withdrawal or capture on this entire front the British attacked in the north, and on September 26 Gen. Pershing drove in west of the Meuse with the First American Army. The first few days of fighting yielded considerable gains. Fully conscious of the gravity of the situation, the enemy threw in division after division of fresh troops; and during the ensuing weeks occurred the bitterest fighting in which American troops took part. The second week of October practically all available units—about twenty-eight American divisions—were in the line. Progress could be made only a few yards at a time, but the continued hammering finally wore out the resistance of the enemy forces, and November 1 the American troops broke through. Day after day steady gains were made up the west bank of the Meuse, until, on November 7, the United States forces entered the outskirts of Sedan and definitely cut the German supply line. A day later the French forces came up on the left flank.

The meeting of French and American troops on this historic spot signalized the defeat of the German arms, a defeat as decisive and humiliating as that forced upon France forty-seven years before at the same spot. If there had been questions before as to the acceptance of the armistice terms, the allied advance culminating in this meeting at Sedan left no choice in the matter.

In the final campaign of the war American troops thus played a part in a triumph which was beyond all praise and which made them worthy comrades in arms with French and British veterans.

Casualties reported to October 23: Deaths, 53,160; wounded, 179,625; missing, 1,160; prisoners, 2,163; Total, 236,108.

These figures include death from disease as well as battle casualties, slightly as well as severely wounded. Deaths from battle alone would be about 36,000. About half the wounded reported probably suffered very slight injury.

It is interesting to compare these figures with losses in previous wars. In the Civil War the battle fatalities on the Union side were approximately 110,000. In the Russo-Japancse War the Japanese losses were 59,000 killed or died of wounds. In the Franco-Prussian War, German battle deaths were 28,600. In the Spanish-American War we lost less than 1,000 men in battle.

Compared with recently reported British battle deaths of 659,000 for the period of the war, our losses were astonishingly light.

While we rejoice that our losses were no heavier, we still bear in mind the thousands of homes throughout the country upon which the heavy burden of the war has fallen. To these homes the Nation owes a debt of fullest gratitude. From them has sprung unbounded courage to face hardship, heroic strength in battle, the Nation's power to right the wrongs of selfish despotism.

GROWTH OF THE ARMY.

DATE.	In United States and Foreign Possessions	In the American Expediti'ry Forces.	Total.	DATE.	In United States and Foreign Possessions	In the American Expediti'ry Forces.	Total.
1917.				1918.			
April 1	190,000	.....	190,000	March 1	1,386,000	253,000	1,639,000
July 1	480,000	20,000	500,000	April 1	1,476,000	320,000	1,796,000
August 1	516,000	35,000	551,000	May 1	1,529,000	424,000	1,953,000
September 1	646,000	45,000	691,000	June 1	1,390,000	722,000	2,112,000
October 1	883,000	65,000	948,000	July 1	1,384,000	996,000	2,380,000
November 1	996,000	104,000	1,100,000	August 1	1,365,000	1,293,000	2,658,000
December 1	1,060,000	129,000	1,189,000	September 1	1,425,000	1,576,000	3,001,000
1918.				October 1	1,599,000	1,834,000	3,433,000
January 1	1,149,000	176,000	1,325,000	November 1	1,672,000	1,993,000	3,665,000
February 1	1,257,000	225,000	1,482,000				

The growth shown by these figures is remarkable, not simply because of the physical and administrative difficulties involved, but especially because the traditions of the country have all been opposed to large armaments. The principle of the draft had for years been opposed by considerable numbers of the population. Yet in a brief nineteen months more than three and a half million men were mobilized, housed, fully equipped with munitions and supplies, and the major part of them given a military training that enabled them to oppose successfully the soldiers of the most warlike of the European nations. This achievement is a tribute to the ability of army leaders, trained in dealing with small forces, to adapt themselves with wonderful effectiveness to the new and tremendous task. It is a tribute to the hearty co-operation of every Government department. It is a tribute, above all else, to the ability and enthusiastic patriotism of the American people.

An interesting comparison may be drawn between the development of the British and the American expeditionary forces. The British forces in France climbed to one million men in the fall of 1915, and to a high figure of slightly more than two million troops in the summer of 1917, three years after England entered the war. In nineteen months after the United States entered the war, we were represented overseas by an army of two million men. The growth of the American force was twice as rapid as that of the British force. It must be borne in mind that the British practically from the beginning used large numbers of men to fill gaps left by casualties, while the American forces could for many months apply practically every man to building up the force.

GROWTH OF SPECIAL SERVICES.

The increase in complexity and variety of services is as striking a feature of the new army as its tremendous growth. The size and relative numerical importance of the branches of the old army are shown in comparison with the new army:

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF SERVICE MARCH, 1917, AND NOVEMBER, 1918.

BRANCH.	Old Army, Mar., 1917.	New Army, Nov., 1918.	BRANCH.	Old Army, Mar., 1917.	New Army, Nov., 1918.
Infantry and machine gun	85,000	974,000	Air service	0	202,000
Engineer	3,000	394,000	Motor transport	0	103,000
Fld. Art. and ammunit'n. tr.	9,000	389,000	Militia bureau	0	27,000
Medical	7,000	300,000	Chemical warfare	0	18,000
Quartermaster	8,000	228,000	Tank	0	14,000
Coast artillery	21,000	137,000	In training	.....	549,000
Ordnance	1,000	64,000	All other	31,000	185,000
Signal	3,000	52,000			
Cavalry	22,000	29,000	Total	190,000	3,665,000

INDUCTIONS FROM ALL SOURCES.

The table below shows the number and per cent. of the entire army which was obtained through the draft and through sources other than the draft from each State. Below appear also the number by geographical divisions. In studying these and similar figures it must be borne in mind that draft figures include voluntary enlistments on the part of men who registered under the Selective Service Law.

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF SOLDIERS COMING FROM EACH STATE AND FROM FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

STATE.	Number.	% of Total	STATE.	Number.	% of Total	STATE.	Number.	% of Total
New York	328,000	9.5	Tennessee	70,000	2.0	North Dako.	25,000	0.7
Pennsylvania	275,000	8.0	Alabama	67,000	1.9	Maine	22,000	0.6
Illinois	232,000	6.7	Virginia	67,000	1.9	Idaho	17,000	0.5
Ohio	185,000	5.4	Louisiana	62,000	1.8	Rhode Island	16,000	0.5
Texas	155,000	4.5	Kansas	59,000	1.7	Utah	16,000	0.5
Michigan	123,000	3.6	Arkansas	59,000	1.7	Dist. of Columbia	13,000	0.4
Missouri	115,000	3.3	Mississippi	58,000	1.7	New Hampshire	12,000	0.3
Massachusetts	114,000	3.3	West Virginia	52,000	1.5	New Mexico	12,000	0.3
California	102,000	3.0	South Carolina	49,000	1.4	Wyoming	11,000	0.3
New Jersey	95,000	2.8	Connecticut	44,000	1.3	Arizona	10,000	0.3
Indiana	93,000	2.7	Maryland	43,000	1.3	Vermont	9,000	0.3
Iowa	92,000	2.7	Nebraska	43,000	1.3	Delaware	7,000	0.2
Wisconsin	87,000	2.5	Washington	39,000	1.1	Nevada	5,000	0.1
Minnesota	86,000	2.5	Montana	34,000	1.0	Porto Rico	16,000	0.5
Georgia	79,000	2.3	Colorado	31,000	0.9	Hawaii	6,000	0.2
Oklahoma	76,000	2.2	Florida	31,000	0.9	Alaska	2,000	0.1
Kentucky	72,000	2.1	South Dakota	28,000	0.8			
North Carolina	71,000	2.1	Oregon	26,000	0.8	Total	3,441,000	100.0

MEN INDUCTED THROUGH ALL SOURCES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT.	Inducted.	DEPARTMENT.	Inducted.	DEPARTMENT.	Inducted.
Central	1,323,000	Southern	253,000	Other	24,000
Eastern	828,000	Western	250,000		
Southeastern	546,000	Northeastern	217,000	Total	3,441,000

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

One of the most serious problems confronting the War Department in April, 1917, was the procurement of sufficient officers to fill the requirements of the divisions that were to be formed for overseas duty. As a first step toward the solution of this problem it was decided to offer a three months' intensive training to qualified civilians at summer training camps modeled after the Plattsburg idea, for which Major Gen. Leonard Wood was so largely responsible. In August, 1917, a total of 27,341 candidates were graduated from the first series of these officers' training camps, a number sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the Army. A second series was held during September, October, and November, and a third series from January to April, 1918. The first two series were essentially civilian in character, and, because of the need for officers of all grades, commissions were granted up to the grade of Colonel. The third series, however, drew 90 per cent. of its candidates from the enlisted men of the Army, and the other 10 per cent. from civilians of draft age who had received military training at recognized educational institutions. The candidates in the third series were, upon satisfactory completion of the course, listed as eligible for appointment as Second Lieutenants and in a few weeks after graduation were commissioned and assigned to duty.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED.

The commissions received by successful candidates at the three series of camps were distributed among the several grades and arms of the service as shown below:

COMMISSIONS GRANTED THROUGH FIRST THREE SERIES OF OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

RANK.	Inf.	Cav.	F. A.	C. A. C.	Eng.	Q. M.	Statistics.	Ord.	Sig.	Total.
Colonel	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lieutenant Colonel	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Major	185	18	37	1	50	.....	.....	2	1	294
Captain	3,379	251	849	329	419	.....	.....	147	55	5,429
First Lieutenant	7,665	258	2,128	575	747	.....	75	407	519	12,374
Second Lieutenant	23,345	1,371	8,540	1,158	750	3,067	77	211	687	39,207
Total	34,578	1,898	11,554	2,063	1,966	3,067	152	767	1,262	57,307

FOURTH SERIES OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

A fourth series of officers' training schools, with an initial enrolment of 13,114, was established May 15, 1918, in 24 National Army and National Guard divisions in the United States. These schools were an integral part of the divisions to which they were attached and under the original plan the school would accompany the division when it moved. Due to the urgent need of line officers, however, these schools were separated from their divisions, five central officers' training schools were established at permanent replacement camps, and candidates for such divisions as were scheduled for early overseas service were transferred to these central schools. On November 1, 1918, there were about 46,000 candidates in these schools.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

For the year ending August 30, 1918, the death rate from disease among troops in the United States was 6.4 per 1,000; in the American Expeditionary Force it was 4.7; for the combined forces it was 5.9. The male civilian death rate for the age groups most nearly corresponding to the Army age is substantially the same as the rate in the American Expeditionary Force. What this low figure means in lives saved is shown by comparing it with the rate of 65 per 1,000 in the Union Army during the Civil War, and the rate of 26 per 1,000 in the American Army during the Spanish War. Pneumonia, either primary or secondary to measles, caused 56 per cent. of all deaths among troops and 63 per cent. of the deaths from disease.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

About the middle of September the influenza epidemic, which had been prevalent in Europe, gained a foothold in this country. Beginning in the New England States it gradually spread South and West until practically the entire country suffered under its scourge. Naturally the camps and cantonments, with their closer concentration of men, provided especially favorable ground for the spread of the epidemic. In the eight weeks from September 14 to November 8 there were reported among all troops in the United States over 316,000 cases of influenza and over 53,000 cases of pneumonia. Of the 20,500 deaths during this period, probably 19,800 were the result of the epidemic. During eight weeks the epidemic caused more than twice as many deaths among troops in the United States as occurred during the entire year preceding the epidemic, and almost as many as the battle fatalities during the eighteen months of the war up to October, 1918. By the middle of November it was apparent that the epidemic had spent its force.

HOSPITALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

On November 11, 1918, the Army had 80 fully equipped hospitals in this country with a capacity of 120,000 patients:

HOSPITALS.	Standard Capacity.	Emergency Capacity.	HOSPITALS.	Standard Capacity.	Emergency Capacity.
Camp hospitals	51,665	74,632	Other hospitals	29,761	32,974
Embarkation hospitals	10,717	13,210			
			Total	92,143	120,816

HOSPITALS OVERSEAS.

There are 104 base hospitals and 31 evacuation hospitals in the American Expeditionary Force and one evacuation hospital in Siberia. In addition, a special hospital for head surgery, an optical unit, and eight auxiliary units are operating abroad. The capacity of the hospitals attached to the Expeditionary Force is shown below:

HOSPITALS.	Standard Capacity.	Emergency Capacity.	HOSPITALS.	Standard Capacity.	Emergency Capacity.
Base hospitals	121,261	195,324	Camp hospitals	22,159	24,880
			Total	143,420	220,204

SICK AND INJURED CARED FOR DURING THE WAR.

Army hospitals in the United States cared for 1,407,191 patients during the war; those with the American Expeditionary Force cared for 755,354, a total of 2,162,545.

ASSISTANCE FURNISHED TO ENGLAND AND ITALY.

In addition to furnishing its medical personnel for the operation of the above units, the War Department, through the Chief Surgeon, has detailed 931 American officers to serve with the British forces, and a further 169 for service in base hospitals that we have turned over to the British. Furthermore, several ambulance sections have been operating with the Italian Army.

EMBARKATION SERVICE.

In the nineteen months elapsing from the declaration of war to the signing of the armistice the Army created an embarkation service which succeeded in shipping overseas 2,075,834 men and 5,153,000 tons of cargo. Even these figures do not adequately express the extraordinary nature of the achievement. As time was required for the drafting and training of men and for organizing the production of supplies, most of the stupendous movement occurred in the last half of our active participation in the war. In the last ten months, that is, from January 1, 1918, to the signing of the armistice, the Army embarked 1,880,339 men and shipped 4,660,000 tons of cargo. Nothing to compare with the movement of this tremendous number of men and tons of supplies across the Atlantic Ocean is known in the military history of the world.

CARGO MOVEMENT.

The first shipment of cargo to support the forces abroad was made in June, 1917, and amounted to 16,000 tons. In July the total was 12,000 tons and in August 19,000 tons. By the fall of 1918 this movement had grown so that 750,000 tons were shipped in October.

Altogether, from our entrance into the war until the signing of the armistice, the Army shipped from this side of the Atlantic 5,153,000 tons of cargo. Unlike the case with regard to the troop movement, this cargo was carried almost entirely in American bottoms, and less than 5 per cent. was lifted by allied ships. Of all the cargo shipped, only 79,000 tons were lost at sea.

Included in the cargo shipment were 1,145 consolidation locomotives of the 100-ton type. Of these 350 were shipped set up on their own wheels so that they could be unloaded onto the tracks in France and run off in a few hours under their own steam. Shipment of set-up locomotives of this size had never been made before. Special ships with large hatches were withdrawn from the Cuban ore trade for the purpose, and the hatches of other ships were specially lengthened, so that when the armistice was signed the Army was prepared to ship these set-up locomotives at the rate of 200 a month.

The Army also shipped 17,000 standard-gauge freight cars, and at the termination of hostilities was preparing to ship flat cars set up and ready to run. Motor trucks to the number of 34,433 went forward, and when fighting ceased were being shipped at the rate of 10,000 a month. Rails and fittings for the reinforcing of French railways and for the construction of our own lines of communication aggregated 423,000 tons. In addition to the tons of cargo mentioned above the Army shipped 54,000 horses and mules, and at the cessation of hostilities was shipping them at the rate of 20,000 a month. The increase in the shipment of cargo from the United States was consistently maintained from the start of the war, and at its cessation was undergoing marked acceleration.

Aside from the cargo shipped across the Atlantic, Gen. Pershing imported large amounts from European sources, the chief item being coal from England. In October he brought into France by means of his cross-channel fleet a total of 275,000 tons of coal and other commodities.

GROWTH OF THE TRANSPORT FLEET.

The task laid upon the Army of creating a great transport fleet at a time when the world was experiencing its most acute tonnage shortage was a heavy one. At the outbreak of war a start was made at once by chartering a few of the American merchant steamers immediately at hand, and at the end of June there were in service seven troop ships with deadweight of 46,000 tons and six cargo ships with a deadweight of 48,000 tons. From these small beginnings there was developed a great transatlantic fleet which on November 1, 1918, included 39 troop ships of 309,198 tons, 38 animal transports of 372,011 tons, 18 refrigerator ships of 92,542 tons, 4 tankers of 31,271 tons, and 228 cargo ships of 1,807,336 tons. In addition Gen. Pershing had gathered a cross-channel fleet which numbered 104 vessels and aggregated 311,087 tons. Accordingly the Army had in service on November 1, 1918, a fleet of its own amounting to 431 ships and totaling 3,004,445 deadweight tons. At this time it also had definitely assigned to it 16 allied troop ships approximating 150,000 deadweight tons and 160,000 tons of loaned British cargo ships. On November 13, two days after the signing of the armistice the Army had American shipping either in operation or under definite allocation totalling 3,800,000 deadweight tons, a fleet over twice as large as the entire American merchant marine engaged in foreign trade at the start of the war.

In building up this fleet the first great increment, especially in the matter of troop transports, was the seized German vessels. These ships came into service during the fall of 1917 and accounted for approximately 460,000 tons. In the spring of 1918 the taking over of the Dutch steamers gave the Army the use of another 300,000 tons. The chartering of Scandinavian and Japanese tonnage during 1918, which relieved the whole tonnage position of our country, also was reflected in the growth of the Army fleet. The most ample credit must, however, be given the War Trade Board, which by drastic restriction of non-essential imports made possible the release of large amounts of shipping from the import trades. Accessions of tonnage from this last source were especially heavy during the fall of 1918, at which time the import trades were being stripped bare of suitable vessels by the Shipping Control Committee and the Army was receiving additional shipping at the rate of a half million tons a month.

The procurement, arming, repairing, loading, and convoying of this enormous fleet taxed the resources of the Embarkation Service, the Navy, and the Shipping Control Committee to the uttermost; but at all times these services proved equal to the burdens laid on them.

During the whole period of active hostilities the Army lost at sea only 200,000 deadweight tons of transports. Of this total 142,000 tons were sunk by torpedoes. No American troop transport was lost on its eastward voyage. For this splendid record the Navy, which arranged the convoy system, deserves the highest commendation.

RIFLES.

At the beginning of the war the standard Army rifle was the Springfield rifle, known as the Model 1903. Of these there were nearly 600,000 on hand and in arsenals, in the hands of the Navy and Marine Corps, Regular Army, National Guard, and schools and colleges. There were also several hundred thousand of Krag-Jorgensen rifles (Model 1898) stored for an emergency. The Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals had a productive capacity of 700 a day, on a single eight-hour shift. Manufacturing difficulties made it impossible to extend Model 1903 production sufficiently. Fortunately, there were available several plants which had just completed large orders for the Enfield rifle for the British Government. A new rifle, the Model 1917, was accordingly designed. This rifle resembled the British Enfield sufficiently so that the plants equipped for Enfield production could be rapidly converted and utilized, but the rifle was constructed to use the same ammunition as is used in the Model 1903 and in machine guns and machine rifles of American manufacture. Production of the Model 1917 was pushed and completed rifles were secured before September 1, two months before the date specified in the contract.

Up to November 1, 1918, about 2,137,025 rifles had been made and accepted. Of heavy Browning machine guns, 39,546, and of light Brownings, 47,019 had been made and accepted; also a total of 63,884,000 machined shells.

U. S. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN EUROPE—*Continued.*

PRODUCTION OF TRAINING PLANES AND ENGINES.

When war was declared the United States possessed less than 300 training planes, all of inferior types. Deliveries of imported models were begun as early as June, 1917. Up to November 11, 1918, over 5,300 had been produced, including 1,600 of a type which was temporarily abandoned on account of unsatisfactory engines.

Planes for advanced training purposes were produced in quantity early in 1918; up to the signing of the armistice about 2,500 were delivered. Approximately the same number was purchased overseas for training the units with the Expeditionary Force.

Several new models, to be used for training pursuit pilots, are under development.

Within three months after the declaration of war extensive orders were placed for two types of elementary training engines. Quantity production was reached within a short time. In all about 10,500 have been delivered, sufficient to constitute a satisfactory reserve for some time to come.

Of the advanced training engines, the three important models were of foreign design, and the success achieved in securing quantity production is a gratifying commentary on the manufacturing ability of this country. The total production up to November 11 was approximately 5,200.

PRODUCTION OF SERVICE PLANES.

The experience acquired during the operations on the Mexican border demonstrated the unsuitability of the planes then used by the American Army. Shortly after the declaration of war, a commission was sent abroad to select types of foreign service planes to be put into production in this country. We were confronted with the necessity of redesigning these models to take the Liberty motor, as foreign engine production was insufficient to meet the great demands of the Allies. The first successful type of plane to come into quantity production was a modification of the British De Havilaud 4—an observation and day bombing plane. The first deliveries were made in February, 1918. In May production began to increase rapidly, and by October a monthly output of 1,200 had been reached. Approximately 1,900 were shipped to the Expeditionary Force prior to the termination of hostilities. The number of Liberty motors produced was 13,396.

AIR FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Early in 1918 the first squadrons composed of American personnel, provided with French planes, appeared at the front. The number was increased as rapidly as equipment could be obtained. On September 30, the date of the latest available information, there were 32 squadrons at the front; of these 15 were pursuit, 13 observation, and 4 bombing. The first squadron equipped with American planes reached the front in the latter part of July.

LOSSES IN BATTLE AND IN TRAINING.

Though the casualties in the air force were small as compared with the total strength, the casualty rate of the flying personnel at the front was somewhat above the Artillery and Infantry rates. The reported battle fatalities up to October 24 were 128 and accident fatalities overseas 244. The results of Allied and American experience at the front indicate that two aviators lose their lives in accidents for each aviator killed in battle. The fatalities at training fields in the United States to October 24 were 262.

OVERSEAS SHIPMENT, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, MARCH 31, 1918, TO OCTOBER 31, 1918.

ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Value.	ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Value.
Blankets	2,592,000	$20,736,000	Shirts, flannel	4,909,000	$17,181,500
Breeches and trousers, wool.	4,080,000	27,336,000	Shoes, field and march, pairs	8,439,000	48,554,150
Coats, wool	3,353,000	32,825,870	Stockings, wool, light and		
Drawers, winter	9,679,000	19,358,000	heavy, pairs	26,501,000	11,925,450
Overcoats	1,321,000	16,076,570	Undershirts, winter	9,248,000	18,496,000

OVERSEAS SHIPMENTS, SUBSISTENCE, FORAGE, AND FUEL, APRIL 1, 1917, TO NOVEMBER 10, 1918.

SUBSISTENCE.	Quantity.	Value.	SUBSISTENCE.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.			*Pounds.*	
Flour	493,162,058	$26,926,648	Jam	24,723,283	$1,285,415
Beef, fresh, frozen	213,034,473	50,553,080	Cigarettes, each	1,936,159,687	10,455,262
Meats, canned	118,183,810	50,133,572	Milk, evaporated	39,918,202	3,975,853
Bacon	115,415,372	49,086,157	Forage: Hay	273,704,000	3,831,856
Sugar	97,627,445	6,804,633	Oats	535,852,000	13,396,300
Beans, baked	54,496,008	4,986,385	Bran	44,546,000	668,190
Beans, dry	38,832,171	4,131,743	Fuel:	*Gallons.*	
Tomatoes, canned	77,335,095	5,359,322	Aviation gasoline	7,419,000	2,742,000
Prunes	13,709,341	1,218,760	Motor gasoline	30,589,000	7,268,000

The total production of gas masks in the United States was 5,276,515.

The organization formed to build cantonments proved the best instrument for the erection of storage depots, port terminals, and hospitals. By November 1, 1918, the original 32 projects had grown to 448, including only major undertakings. The number of commissioned officers had grown to 1,329, and civilian employés to 2,351. In addition, as many as 130,000 people were employed on construction projects under the direction of the division. Allotments of funds to October 31 for the original 32 cantonments and camps, including extensions authorized in addition to the original plans, have totalled about $277,000,000. Allotments for all projects undertaken by the Construction Division amount to approximately $756,000,000.

FUNDS ALLOTTED FOR CONSTRUCTION—National Army cantonments, $208,000,000; National Guard camps, $69,000,000; other camps and cantonments, $117,000,000; Regular Army posts, $15,000,000; Coast Artillery posts, $12,000,000; hospitals, $20,000,000; Quartermaster Corps projects, $141,000,000; Ordnance Department projects, $148,000,000; Signal Corps projects, $2,000,000; Air Service projects, $4,000,000; other construction, $20,000,000; total, $756,000,000.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Lee Stewart Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Grand Treasurer*—H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Ct. *Grand Recorder*—Frank H. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.

The number of Grand Commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined), is 47. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Commanderies, 1,445, with a membership of 251,167. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampments, 7; membership, 1,399; total number of commanderies, 1,452; total membership, 262,858. The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(No., Name, Rank, and Date of Commission.)

GENERALS.

1. Peyton C. March (Chief of Staff) ..... May 20, 1918
2. John J. Pershing ..... Oct. 6, 1917

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

1. Hunter Liggett ..... Oct. 16, 1918
2. Robert L. Bullard ..... Oct. 16, 1918

MAJOR GENERALS.

1. Leonard Wood ..... Aug. 8, 1903
2. J. Franklin Bell ..... Jan. 3, 1907
3. Thomas H. Barry ..... April 20, 1908
4. John F. Morrison ..... May 15, 1917
5. Charles G. Morton ..... May 15, 1917
6. William L. Sibert ..... May 15, 1917
7. Edwin F. Glenn ..... Aug. 5, 1917
8. Charles J. Bailey ..... Aug. 5, 1917
9. George Bell jr ..... Aug. 5, 1917
10. Frederick S. Strong ..... Aug. 5, 1917
11. Harry F. Hodges ..... Aug. 5, 1917
12. Clarence P. Townsley ..... Aug. 5, 1917
13. Francis J. Kernan ..... Aug. 5, 1917
14. John Biddle ..... Aug. 5, 1917
15. Henry C. Hodges jr ..... Aug. 5, 1917
16. Joseph T. Dickman ..... Aug. 5, 1917
17. Adelbert Cronkhite ..... Aug. 5, 1917
18. Henry T. Allen ..... Aug. 5, 1917
19. Clarence R. Edwards ..... Aug. 5, 1917
20. Chase W. Kennedy ..... Aug. 5, 1917
21. Omar Bundy ..... Aug. 5, 1917
22. Harry C. Hale ..... Aug. 5, 1917
23. Samuel D. Sturgis ..... Aug. 5, 1917
24. David C. Shanks ..... Aug. 5, 1917
25. William M. Wright ..... Aug. 5, 1917
26. Joseph E. Kuhn ..... Aug. 5, 1917
27. George H. Cameron ..... Nov. 28, 1917
28. George W. Read ..... Nov. 28, 1917
29. Andre W. Brewster ..... Nov. 28, 1917
30. Charles H. Muir ..... Nov. 28, 1917
31. Charles T. Menoher ..... Nov. 28, 1917
32. Charles C. Ballou ..... Nov. 28, 1917
33. William C. Langfitt ..... Dec. 17, 1917
34. John E. McMahon ..... Dec. 17, 1917
35. William G. Haan ..... Dec. 17, 1917
36. William P. Burnham ..... April 12, 1918
37. Willard A. Holbrook ..... April 12, 1918
38. James H. McRae ..... April 12, 1918
39. George B. Duncan ..... April 12, 1918
40. Ernest Hinds ..... April 12, 1918
41. Charles H. Martin ..... April 12, 1918
42. Charles S. Farnsworth ..... April 12, 1918
43. James W. McAndrew ..... April 12, 1918
44. Edward F. McGlachlin jr ..... April 12, 1918
45. LeRoy S. Lyon ..... April 12, 1918
46. William L. Kenly ..... April 29, 1918
47. Mason M. Patrick ..... June 26, 1918
48. Peter E. Traub ..... June 26, 1918
49. Edward M. Lewis ..... June 26, 1918
50. William S. Graves ..... June 26, 1918
51. William J. Snow ..... June 26, 1918
52. James G. Harbord ..... June 26, 1918
53. William B. Smith ..... June 26, 1918
54. Charles P. Summerall ..... June 26, 1918
55. William Crozier ..... July 12, 1918
56. Henry G. Sharpe ..... July 12, 1918
57. Jesse McI. Carter ..... Aug. 8, 1918
58. William H. Johnston ..... Aug. 8, 1918
59. Grote Hutcheson ..... Aug. 8, 1918
60. Beaumont B. Buck ..... Aug. 8, 1918
61. Walter H. Gordon ..... Aug. 8, 1918
62. William Weigel ..... Aug. 8, 1918
63. Eli A. Helmick ..... Aug. 8, 1918
64. Robert L. Howze ..... Aug. 8, 1918
65. William Lassiter ..... Aug. 8, 1918
66. Robert Alexander ..... Aug. 8, 1918
67. William S. McNair ..... Aug. 8, 1918
68. John L. Hines ..... Aug. 8, 1918
69. Henry P. McCain ..... Aug. 27, 1918
70. Guy Carleton ..... Oct. 1, 1918
71. De Rosey C. Cabell ..... Oct. 1, 1918
72. William H. Hay ..... Oct. 1, 1918
73. Frank L. Winn ..... Oct. 1, 1918
74. Edmund Wittenmyer ..... Oct. 1, 1918
75. Mark L. Hersey ..... Oct. 1, 1918
76. Henry Jervey ..... Oct. 1, 1918
77. Clement A. F. Flagler ..... Oct. 1, 1918
78. Charles D. Rhodes ..... Oct. 1, 1918
79. Joseph D. Leitch ..... Oct. 1, 1918
80. Hanson E. Ely ..... Oct. 1, 1918
81. John F. O'Ryan ..... Aug. 5, 1917

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

1. Henry A. Greene ..... Nov. 19, 1914
2. Edward H. Plummer ..... July 1, 1916
3. John W. Ruckman ..... July 20, 1916
4. Francis H. French ..... Sept. 30, 1916
5. Charles G. Treat ..... Oct. 18, 1916
6. Augustus P. Blocksom ..... May 15, 1917
7. William H. Sage ..... May 15, 1917
8. Richard M. Blatchford ..... May 15, 1917
9. William J. Nicholson ..... Aug. 5, 1917
10. Wilber E. Wildel ..... Aug. 5, 1917
11. William D. Beach ..... Aug. 5, 1917
12. Lloyd M. Brett ..... Aug. 5, 1917
13. James B. Erwin ..... Aug. 5, 1917
14. Joseph A. Gaston ..... Aug. 5, 1917
15. Charles H. Barth ..... Aug. 5, 1917
16. Edward Burr ..... Aug. 5, 1917
17. George W. McIver ..... Aug. 5, 1917
18. Thomas B. Dugan ..... Aug. 5, 1917
19. Ira A. Haynes ..... Aug. 5, 1917
20. Samson L. Faison ..... Aug. 5, 1917
21. Joseph P. O'Neil ..... Aug. 5, 1917
22. Stephen M. Foote ..... Aug. 5, 1917
23. Wilds P. Richardson ..... Aug. 5, 1917
24. Harry Taylor ..... Aug. 5, 1917
25. Daniel B. Devore ..... Aug. 5, 1917
26. William F. Martin ..... Aug. 5, 1917
27. Evan M. Johnson ..... Aug. 5, 1917
28. Lucien G. Berry ..... Aug. 5, 1917
29. Benjamin A. Poore ..... Aug. 5, 1917
30. Julius A. Penn ..... Aug. 5, 1917
31. Richmond P. Davis ..... Aug. 5, 1917
32. Edgar Russel ..... Aug. 5, 1917
33. Thomas G. Hanson ..... Aug. 5, 1917
34. Herman Hall ..... Aug. 5, 1917
35. Marcus D. Cronin ..... Aug. 5, 1917
36. James T. Dean ..... Aug. 5, 1917
37. Michael J. Lenihan ..... Aug. 5, 1917
38. Frank H. Albright ..... Aug. 5, 1917
39. Frederic D. Evans ..... Aug. 5, 1917
40. John L. Hayden ..... Aug. 5, 1917
41. Charles H. McKinstry ..... Aug. 5, 1917
42. William V. Judson ..... Aug. 5, 1917
43. Walter A. Bethel ..... Aug. 5, 1917
44. George LeR. Irwin ..... Aug. 5, 1917
45. Henry D. Todd jr ..... Aug. 5, 1917
46. Clint C. Hearn ..... Aug. 5, 1917
47. George G. Gatley ..... Aug. 5, 1917
48. Andrew Hero jr ..... Aug. 5, 1917
49. George Blakely ..... Aug. 5, 1917
50. Malvern-Hill Barnum ..... Oct. 31, 1917
51. John B. McDonald ..... Dec. 17, 1917
52. Edward A. Millar ..... Dec. 17, 1917
53. Thomas H. Rees ..... Dec. 17, 1917
54. P. D. Lochridge ..... Dec. 17, 1917
55. Munroe McFarland ..... Dec. 17, 1917
56. William R. Sample ..... Dec. 17, 1917
57. John S. Winn ..... Dec. 17, 1917
58. William W. Harts ..... Dec. 17, 1917
59. William C. Davis ..... Dec. 17, 1917
60. Francis C. Marshall ..... Dec. 17, 1917
61. Edgar Jadwin ..... Dec. 17, 1917
62. James A. Ryan ..... Dec. 17, 1917
63. Fred W. Sladen ..... Dec. 17, 1917
64. Harry H. Bandholtz ..... Dec. 17, 1917

BRIGADIER GENERALS—*Continued.*

65. Paul A. Wolf....Dec. 17, 1917
66. Tiemann N. Horn....Dec. 17, 1917
67. Palmer E. Pierce....Dec. 17, 1917
68. William Chamberlaine....Dec. 17, 1917
69. Edwin B. Babbitt....Feb. 12, 1918
70. John D. Barrette....Feb. 12, 1918
71. Arthur Johnson....April 12, 1918
72. Charles Gerhardt....April 12, 1918
73. William R. Dashiell....April 12, 1918
74. Guy H. Preston....April 12, 1918
75. Frank M. Caldwell....April 12, 1918
76. Lutz Wahl....April 12, 1918
77. Joseph C. Castner....April 12, 1918
78. Julian R. Lindsey....April 12, 1918
79. George H. Jamerson....April 12, 1918
80. Lincoln C. Andrews....April 12, 1918
81. Dwight E. Aultman....April 12, 1918
82. Ora E. Hunt....April 12, 1918
83. Adrian S. Fleming....April 12, 1918
84. Thomas W. Darrah....April 12, 1918
85. Johnson Hagood....April 12, 1918
86. Lytle Brown....April 12, 1918
87. Alfred A. Starbird....April 12, 1918
88. Edward T. Donnelly....April 12, 1918
89. Fred T. Austin....April 12, 1918
90. William I. Westervelt....April 12, 1918
91. Augustine McIntyre....April 12, 1918
92. Robert E. Wood....April 15, 1918
93. Hugh S. Johnson....April 15, 1918
94. Frank T. Hines....April 18, 1918
95. Charles C. Walcutt jr....June 26, 1918
96. Lucius L. Durfee....June 26, 1918
97. Charles A. Hedekin....June 26, 1918
98. Edward R. Chrisman....June 26, 1918
99. James J. Hornbrook....June 26, 1918
100. Jay J. Morrow....June 26, 1918
101. Edwin B. Winans....June 26, 1918
102. Harry A. Smith....June 26, 1918
103. George C. Saffarans....June 26, 1918
104. William P. Jackson....June 26, 1918
105. John J. Bradley....June 26, 1918
106. Samuel D. Rockenbach....June 26, 1918
107. Howard R. Hickok....June 26, 1918
108. Charles W. Kutz....June 26, 1918
109. Meriwether L. Walker....June 26, 1918
110. William M. Cruikshank....June 26, 1918
111. Francis LeJ. Parker....June 26, 1918
112. Otho B. Rosenbaum....June 26, 1918
113. George H. Shelton....June 26, 1918
114. Merch B. Stewart....June 26, 1918
115. Edward L. King....June 26, 1918
116. William D. Connor....June 26, 1918
117. Albert J. Bowley....June 26, 1918
118. Harold B. Fiske....June 26, 1918
119. Harry G. Bishop....June 26, 1918
120. Andrew Moses....June 26, 1918
121. John E. Stephens....June 26, 1918
122. Malin Craig....June 26, 1918
123. Robert C. Davis....June 26, 1918
124. Oliver L. Spaulding jr....June 26, 1918
125. Alfred W. Bjornstad....June 26, 1918
126. Henry J. Hatch....June 26, 1918
127. Ewing E. Booth....June 26, 1918
128. George V. H. Moseley....June 26, 1918
129. Wilson B. Burtt....June 26, 1918
130. Richard C. Marshall jr....June 26, 1918
131. Douglas MacArthur....June 26, 1918
132. John N. Hodges....June 26, 1918
133. Henry C. Newcomer....Aug. 8, 1918
134. Edward D. Anderson....Aug. 8, 1918
135. LeRoy S. Upton....Aug. 8, 1918
136. William J. Glasgow....Aug. 8, 1918
137. Peter W. Davison....Aug. 8, 1918
138. John E. Woodward....Aug. 8, 1918
139. Howard L. Laubach....Aug. 8, 1918
140. S. J. Bayard Schindel....Aug. 8, 1918
141. Frank E. Bamford....Aug. 8, 1918
142. Frank Parker....Aug. 8, 1918
143. George H. Estes....Aug. 8, 1918
144. Oliver Edwards....Aug. 8, 1918
145. Briant H. Wells....Aug. 8, 1918
146. Pegram Whitworth....Aug. 8, 1918
147. Frank B. Watson....Aug. 8, 1918
148. Robert E. Callan....Aug. 8, 1918
149. Le Roy Eltinge....Aug. 8, 1918
150. Frank K. Fergusson....Aug. 8, 1918
151. Dennis E. Nolan....Aug. 8, 1918
152. Harley B. Ferguson....Aug. 8, 1918
153. Manus McCloskey....Aug. 8, 1918
154. George A. Nugent....Aug. 8, 1918
155. William E. Cole....Aug. 8, 1918
156. Fox Conner....Aug. 8, 1918
157. Guy V. Henry....Aug. 8, 1918
158. Raymond W. Briggs....Aug. 8, 1918
159. William P. Ennis....Aug. 8, 1918
160. Edward H. DeArmond....Aug. 8, 1918
161. Beverly F. Browne....Aug. 8, 1918
162. Marlborough Churchill....Aug. 8, 1918
163. William H. Burt....Aug. 8, 1918
164. Robert M. Danford....Aug. 8, 1918
165. John W. Heavey....Aug. 9, 1918
166. Amos A. Fries....Aug. 10, 1918
167. Ulysses G. McAlexander....Aug. 10, 1918
168. Preston Brown....Aug. 10, 1918
169. Lucius R. Holbrook....Aug. 10, 1918
170. Frank R. McCoy....Aug. 10, 1918
171. William S. Scott....Oct. 1, 1918
172. Tyree R. Rivers....Oct. 1, 1918
173. John W. Heard....Oct. 1, 1918
174. Farrand Sayre....Oct. 1, 1918
175. George O. Cress....Oct. 1, 1918
176. William C. Rivers....Oct. 1, 1918
177. Francis J. Koester....Oct. 1, 1918
178. John D. L. Hartman....Oct. 1, 1918
179. Edward Anderson....Oct. 1, 1918
180. William T. Littebrant....Oct. 1, 1918
181. William O. Johnson....Oct. 1, 1918
182. James R. Lindsay....Oct. 1, 1918
183. Daniel W. Ketcham....Oct. 1, 1918
184. Vernon A. Caldwell....Oct. 1, 1918
185. George D. Moore....Oct. 1, 1918
186. Harold P. Howard....Oct. 1, 1918
187. John B. Bennet....Oct. 1, 1918
188. Melville S. Jarvis....Oct. 1, 1918
189. Herbert O. Williams....Oct. 1, 1918
190. Albert C. Dalton....Oct. 1, 1918
191. Harrison J. Price....Oct. 1, 1918
192. Walter C. Short....Oct. 1, 1918
193. George C. Barnhardt....Oct. 1, 1918
194. Robert W. Mearns....Oct. 1, 1918
195. Edward L. Munson....Oct. 1, 1918
196. George H. McManus....Oct. 1, 1918
197. William R. Smedberg jr....Oct. 1, 1918
198. Mathew C. Smith....Oct. 1, 1918
199. Paul B. Malone....Oct. 1, 1918
200. Frank S. Cocheu....Oct. 1, 1918
201. William E. Welsh....Oct. 1, 1918
202. John W. Barker....Oct. 1, 1918
203. Louis M. Nuttman....Oct. 1, 1918
204. Benjamin T. Simmons....Oct. 1, 1918
205. Frederick B. Shaw....Oct. 1, 1918
206. William B. Cochran....Oct. 1, 1918
207. Clarence M. McNeil....Oct. 1, 1918
208. Charles B. Drake....Oct. 1, 1918
209. Reynolds J. Burt....Oct. 1, 1918
210. Rufus E. Longan....Oct. 1, 1918
211. William M. Fassett....Oct. 1, 1918
212. Henry W. Butner....Oct. 1, 1918
213. Marcellus G. Spinks....Oct. 1, 1918
214. William K. Naylor....Oct. 1, 1918
215. Charles E. Kilbourne....Oct. 1, 1918
216. Campbell King....Oct. 1, 1918
217. Percy P. Bishop....Oct. 1, 1918
218. John W. Kilbreth jr....Oct. 1, 1918
219. Hugh A. Drum....Oct. 1, 1918
220. Daniel F. Craig....Oct. 1, 1918
221. George S. Simonds....Oct. 1, 1918
222. Stuart Heintzelman....Oct. 1, 1918
223. Orval P. Townshend....Oct. 1, 1918
224. Daniel W. Hand....Oct. 1, 1918
225. Robert I. Rees....Oct. 1, 1918
226. Archibald H. Sunderland....Oct. 1, 1918
227. Laurin L. Lawson....Oct. 1, 1918
228. Dennis H. Currie....Oct. 1, 1918
229. James H. Bryson....Oct. 1, 1918
230. William H. Rose....Oct. 1, 1918

BRIGADIER GENERALS—*Continued.*

221. Lesley J. McNair.....Oct. 1, 1918
222. George R. Allin.....Oct. 1, 1918
223. Pelham D. Glassford.....Oct. 1, 1918
234. William Bryden.....Oct. 1, 1918
235. Charles S. Blakely.....Oct. 1, 1918
236. John A. Johnston.....Aug. 5, 1917
237. Lawrence D. Tyson.....Aug. 5, 1917
238. Alexander M. Tuthill.....Aug. 5, 1917
239. Walter A. Harris.....Aug. 5, 1917
240. John A. Hulen.....Aug. 5, 1917
241. Robert E. Steiner.....Aug. 5, 1917
242. Albert H. Blanding.....Aug. 5, 1917
243. Edward Vollrath.....Aug. 5, 1917
244. Charles X. Zimmerman.....Aug. 5, 1917
245. Roy Hoffman.....Aug. 5, 1917
246. Hubert A. Allen.....Aug. 5, 1917
247. Louis C. Covell.....Aug. 5, 1917
248. William Wilson.....Aug. 5, 1917
249. Randolph A. Richards.....Aug. 5, 1917
250. E. LeRoy Sweetser.....Aug. 5, 1917
251. Richard Coulter jr.....Aug. 5, 1917
252. William G. Price.....Aug. 5, 1917
253. George H. Harries.....Aug. 5, 1917
254. Charles H. Cole.....Aug. 5, 1917
255. W. W. Atterbury.....Aug. 5, 1917
256. Richard W. Young.....April 12, 1918
257. George A. Wingate.....April 12, 1918
258. John H. Sherburne.....June 26, 1918
259. Cornelius Vanderbilt.....June 26, 1918
260. Brice P. Disque.....Oct. 1, 1918
261. Sanford B. Stanberry.....Oct. 1, 1918
262. Charles I. De Bevoise.....Oct. 1, 1918

STAFF OFFICERS.

Name, Office, and Date of Commission.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General Sept. 1, 1918
John L. Chamberlain, The Inspector General Oct. 6, 1917
Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General Oct. 6, 1917
Harry L. Rogers, Quartermaster General July 22, 1918
Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General Oct. 4, 1918
Robert E. Noble, Assistant Surgeon General
William M. Black, Chief of Engineers Oct. 6, 1917
Clarence C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance July 16, 1918
George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer.Oct. 6, 1917
Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs.....Oct. 6, 1917
Frank W. Coe, Chief of Coast Artillery May 24, 1918

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

(Adjutant General's Department.)

James T. Kerr.....Aug. 5, 1917
Henry G. Learnard.....Feb. 18, 1918

(Inspector General's Department.)

William T. Wood.....Feb. 18, 1918
Thomas Q. Donaldson.....Feb. 18, 1918

(Judge Advocate General's Department.)

Samuel T. Ansell.....Aug. 5, 1917
Edward A. Kreger.....Feb. 18, 1918

(Quartermaster Corps.)

Isaac W. Littell.....Feb. 12, 1918
Herbert M. Lord.....June 26, 1918
John M. Carson.....Oct. 1, 1918
Harry E Wilkins.....Oct. 1, 1918
Albert D. Kniskern.....Oct. 1, 1918
Charles R. Krauthoff.....Oct. 1, 1918
John F. Madden.....Oct. 1, 1918

(Medical Corps.)

Charles Richard.....Aug. 5, 1917
William H. Arthur.....Aug. 5, 1917
Francis A. Winter.....May 1, 1918
Theodore C. Lyster.....June 3, 1918
Jefferson R. Kean.....June 26, 1918
James D. Glennon.....Oct. 1, 1918
John M. T. Finney.....Oct. 1, 1918
William S. Thayer.....Oct. 1, 1918

(Corps of Engineers.)

Frederic V. Abbot.....Aug. 5, 1917
E. Eveleth Winslow.....Aug. 5, 1917
Charles Keller.....Feb. 26, 1918
Herbert Deakyne.....Oct. 1, 1918
James F. McIndoe.....Oct. 1, 1918
Sherwood A. Cheney.....Oct. 1, 1918
Avery D. Andrews.....Oct. 1, 1918
Charles G. Dawes.....Oct. 1, 1918

(Ordnance Department.)

Charles B. Wheeler.....Aug. 5, 1917
William S. Peirce.....Feb. 18, 1918
John H. Rice.....Feb. 18, 1918
Tracy C. Dickson.....Feb. 18, 1918
John T. Thompson.....Aug. 8, 1918
George W. Burr.....Aug. 8, 1918
Colden L'H. Ruggles.....Aug. 8, 1918
Odus C. Horney.....Aug. 8, 1918
Charles C. Jamieson.....Oct. 1, 1918
Samuel McRoberts.....Aug. 8, 1918
Guy E. Tripp.....Aug. 8, 1918

(Signal Corps.)

Charles McK. Saltzman.....July 24, 1917
Benjamin D. Foulois.....July 24, 1917
George S. Gibbs.....Oct. 1, 1918

(Air Service.)

William Mitchell.....Oct. 1, 1918

TEXT OF KAISER'S ABDICATION.

THE former German Emperor's act of renunciation was issued November 30, 1918, by the new German Government "in order to reply to certain misunderstandings which have arisen with regard to the abdication." It reads as follows:

"By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia and also all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian Navy and Army and of contingents from confederated States from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me, as their Emperor, King, and supreme chief.

"I expect from them until a new organization of the German Empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign domination.

"Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, November 28. WILLIAM."

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE.

ESTABLISHED BY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, SIGNED JULY 29, 1899.

THE Administrative Council consists of the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic representatives there of the ratifying Powers. The United States delegation to the court is as follows: Mr. George Gray, formerly United States Senator; Mr. Oscar Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople; Mr. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and United States Senator; Mr. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, formerly Counsellor of the Department of State.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE COURT.

October 14, 1902, in the matter of the case of the Pious Fund of the Californias between the United States and Mexico; February 22, 1904, respecting the preferential claims of the creditor nations of Venezuela under the protocols of May 7, 1903; May 22, 1905, in the difference between France, Germany and Great Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other, respecting leases held in perpetuity; August 8, 1905, in the matter of the dispute between Great Britain and France, respecting the right of certain Muscat dhows to fly the French flag; May 22, 1909, in the matter of the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany; October 23, 1909, respecting the maritime boundary between Norway and Sweden; September 7, 1910, in the North Atlantic Fisheries case between the United States and Great Britain; October 25, 1910, in the Orinoco steamship case between the United States and Venezuela; February 24, 1911, in the "Savarkar" case between Great Britain and France; November 11, 1912, in the "Interest" case between Russia and Turkey; May 3, 1912, in the "Canevaro" case between Italy and Peru; May 3, 1913, in the case of the vessels "Tavignano," "Kamouna" and "Galois" between France and Italy, the Governments reached an agreement and withdrew the cases from the court; May 6, 1913, in the "Carthage" case between France and Italy; May 6, 1913, in the "Manouba" case between France and Italy; June 25, 1914, in the Island of Timor case between France and Italy.

Cases pending—(1), July 31, 1913, compromise signed by Spain, France, Great Britain and Portugal submitting the case of the property of religious associations in Portugal to the court; (2), February 2, 1914, compromise signed by France and Peru submitting the claims between the two countries to the court. *President of the Administrative Council*—J. Louden, Netherlands Foreign Minister. *Secretary of the Administrative Council and Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration*—Michiels van Verduynen.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Following is the organization of the American Expeditionary Forces by divisions, with their commanders:

1st Division (Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 1st Machine Gun Battalion.

1st Infantry Brigade—16th Infantry; 18th Infantry; 2d Machine Gun Battalion.

2d Infantry Brigade—26th Infantry; 28th Infantry; 3d Machine Gun Battalion.

1st Artillery Brigade—5th Field Artillery; 6th Field Artillery; 7th Field Artillery; 1st Trench Mortar Battery; 1st Regiment Engineers; 2d Field Signal Battalion.

2d Division (Major Gen. John A. Lejeune, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 4th Machine Gun Battalion.

3d Infantry Brigade—9th Infantry; 23d Infantry; 5th Machine Gun Battalion.

4th Brigade, Marine Corps—5th Regiment Marines; 6th Regiment Marines; 6th Machine Gun Battalion.

2d Artillery Brigade—12th Field Artillery; 13th Field Artillery; 17th Field Artillery; 2d Trench Mortar Battery; 2d Regiment Engineers; 1st Field Signal Battalion.

3d Division (Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 7th Machine Gun Battalion.

5th Infantry Brigade—4th Infantry, complete; 7th Infantry, complete; 8th Machine Gun Battalion.

6th Infantry Brigade—30th Infantry, complete; 38th Infantry, complete; 9th Machine Gun Battalion.

3d Artillery Brigade—10th Field Artillery; 18th Field Artillery; 76th Field Artillery; 3d Trench Mortar Battery; 6th Regiment Engineers; 5th Field Signal Battalion.

4th Division—(Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 10th Machine Gun Battalion.

7th Infantry Brigade—39th Infantry; 47th Infantry; 11th Machine Gun Battalion.

8th Infantry Brigade—58th Infantry; 59th Infantry; 12th Machine Gun Battalion.

4th Field Artillery Brigade—13th Field Artillery; 16th Field Artillery; 77th Field Artillery; 4th Trench Mortar Battery; 4th Engineers; 8th Field Signal Battalion.

5th Division (Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 13th Machine Gun Battalion.

9th Infantry Brigade—60th Infantry; 61st Infantry; 14th Machine Gun Battalion.

10th Infantry Brigade—6th Infantry; 11th Infantry; 15th Machine Gun Battalion.

5th Artillery Brigade—19th Field Artillery; 20th Field Artillery; 21st Field Artillery; 5th Trench Mortar Battery; 7th Engineers; 9th Field Signal Battalion.

6th Division (Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 16th Machine Gun Battalion.

11th Infantry Brigade—51st Infantry; 32d Infantry; 17th Machine Gun Battalion.

12th Infantry Brigade—53d Infantry; 54th Infantry; 18th Machine Gun Battalion.

6th Artillery Brigade—3d Field Artillery; 11th Field Artillery; 78th Field Artillery; 6th Trench Mortar Battery; 318th Engineers; 6th Field Signal Battalion.

7th Division (Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 19th Machine Gun Battalion.

13th Infantry Brigade—55th Infantry; 56th Infantry; 20th Machine Gun Battalion.

14th Infantry Brigade—34th Infantry; 64th Infantry; 21st Machine Gun Battalion.

7th Artillery Brigade—7th Trench Mortar Battery; 8th Field Artillery; 79th Field Artillery; 80th Field Artillery; 5th Engineers; 10th Field Signal Battalion.

8th Division (Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 22d Machine Gun Battalion.

15th Infantry Brigade—8th Infantry; 12th Infantry; 23d Machine Gun Battalion.

16th Infantry Brigade—13th Infantry; 62d Infantry; 24th Machine Gun Battalion.

8th Field Artillery Brigade—2d Field Artillery; 81st Field Artillery; 83d Field Artillery; 8th Trench Mortar Battery; 319th Engineers; 320th Field Signal Battalion.

26th Division (Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 101st Machine Gun Battalion.

51st Infantry Brigade—101st Infantry; 102d Infantry; 102d Machine Gun Battalion.

52d Infantry Brigade—103d Infantry; 104th Infantry; 103d Machine Gun Battalion.

51st Artillery Brigade—101st Field Artillery; 102d Field Artillery; 103d Field Artillery; 101st Trench Mortar Battery; 101st Engineers; 101st Field Signal Battalion.

27th Division (Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 104th Machine Gun Battalion.

53d Infantry Brigade—105th Infantry; 106th Infantry; 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

54th Infantry Brigade—107th Infantry; 108th Infantry; 106th Machine Gun Battalion.

52d Artillery Brigade—104th Field Artillery; 105th Field Artillery; 106th Field Artillery; 102d Trench Mortar Battery; 102d Engineers; 102d Field Signal Battalion.

28th Division (Major Gen. William H. Hay, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 107th Machine Gun Battalion.

55th Infantry Brigade—109th Infantry; 110th Infantry; 108th Machine Gun Battalion.

56th Infantry Brigade—111th Infantry; 112th Infantry; 109th Machine Gun Battalion.

53d Artillery Brigade—107th Field Artillery; 108th Field Artillery; 109th Field Artillery; 103d Trench Mortar Battery; 103d Engineers; 103d Field Signal Battalion.

29th Division (Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 110th Machine Gun Battalion.

57th Infantry Brigade—113th Infantry; 114th Infantry; 111th Machine Gun Battalion.

58th Infantry Brigade—115th Infantry; 116th Infantry; 112th Machine Gun Battalion.

54th Field Artillery Brigade—110th Field Artillery; 111th Field Artillery; 112th Field Artillery; 104th Trench Mortar Battery; 104th Engineers Train; 104th Field Signal Battalion.

30th Division (Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 113th Machine Gun Battalion.

59th Infantry Brigade—117th Infantry; 118th Infantry; 114th Machine Gun Battalion.

60th Infantry Brigade—119th Infantry; 120th Infantry; 115th Machine Gun Battalion.

55th Artillery Brigade—113th Field Artillery; 114th Field Artillery; 115th Field Artillery; 105th Trench Mortar Battery; 105th Engineers; 105th Field Signal Battalion.

31st Division (Major Gen. Le Roy S. Lyon, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 116th Machine Gun Battalion.

61st Infantry Brigade—121st Infantry; 122d Infantry; 117th Machine Gun Battalion.

62d Infantry Brigade—123d Infantry; 124th Infantry; 118th Machine Gun Battalion.

58th Field Artillery Brigade—116th Field Artillery; 117th Field Artillery; 118th Field Artillery; 106th Trench Mortar Battery; 106th Engineers; 106th Field Signal Battalion.

32d Division (Major Gen. William G. Haan, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 119th Machine Gun Battalion.

63d Infantry Brigade—125th Infantry; 126th Infantry; 120th Machine Gun Battalion.

64th Infantry Brigade—127th Infantry; 126th Infantry; 121st Machine Gun Battalion.

57th Field Artillery Brigade—119th Field Artillery; 120th Field Artillery; 121st Field Artillery; 107th Trench Mortar Battery; 107th Regiment Engineers; 107th Field Signal Battalion.

33d Division (Major Gen. George Bell jr., Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 122d Machine Gun Battalion.

65th Infantry Brigade—129th Infantry; 130th Infantry; 123d Machine Gun Battalion.

66th Infantry Brigade—131st Infantry; 132d Infantry; 124th Machine Gun Battalion.

58th Field Artillery Brigade—122d Field Artillery; 123d Field Artillery; 124th Field Artillery; 108th Trench Mortar Battery; 108th Engineers; 108th Field Signal Battalion.

34th Division (Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 125th Machine Gun Battalion.

67th Infantry Brigade—133d Infantry; 134th Infantry; 126th Machine Gun Battalion.

68th Infantry Brigade—135th Infantry; 136th Infantry; 127th Machine Gun Battalion.

59th Field Artillery Brigade—125th Field Artillery; 126th Field Artillery; 127th Field Artillery; 109th Trench Mortar Battery; 109th Engineers; 109th Field Signal Battalion.

35th Division (Major Gen. Peter E. Traub, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 128th Machine Gun Battalion.

69th Infantry Brigade—137th Infantry; 138th Infantry; 129th Machine Gun Battalion.

70th Infantry Brigade—139th Infantry; 140th Infantry; 130th Machine Gun Battalion.

60th Artillery Brigade—128th Field Artillery; 129th Field Artillery; 130th Field Artillery; 110th Trench Mortar Battery; 110th Regiment Engineers; 110th Field Signal Battalion.

36th Division (Major Gen. William R. Smith, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 131st Machine Gun Battalion.

71st Infantry Brigade—141st Infantry; 142d Infantry; 132d Machine Gun Battalion.

72d Infantry Brigade—143rd Infantry; 144th Infantry; 133d Machine Gun Battalion.

61st Field Artillery Brigade—131st Field Artillery; 132d Field Artillery; 133d Field Artillery; 111th Trench Mortar Battery; 111th Engineers; 111th Field Signal Battalion.

37th Division (Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 134th Machine Gun Battalion.

73d Infantry Brigade—145th Infantry; 146th Infantry; 135th Machine Gun Battalion.

74th Infantry Brigade—147th Infantry; 148th Infantry; 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

62d Field Artillery Brigade—134th Field Artillery; 135th Field Artillery; 136th Field Artillery; 112th Trench Mortar Battery; 112th Engineers; 112th Field Signal Battalion.

38th Division (Major Gen. Robert L. Howze, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 137th Machine Gun Battalion.

75th Infantry Brigade—149th Infantry; 150th Infantry; 138th Machine Gun Battalion.

76th Infantry Brigade—151st Infantry; 152d Infantry; 139th Machine Gun Battalion.

63d Field Artillery Brigade—137th Field Artillery; 138th Field Artillery; 139th Field Artillery; 113th Trench Mortar Battery; 113th Engineers; 113th Field Signal Battalion.

39th Division (Major Gen. Henry C. Hoges jr., Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 140th Machine Gun Battalion.

77th Infantry Brigade—153d Infantry; 154th Infantry; 141st Machine Gun Battalion.

78th Infantry Brigade—155th Infantry; 156th Infantry; 142d Machine Gun Battalion.

64th Artillery Brigade—140th Field Artillery; 141st Field Artillery; 142d Field Artillery; 114th Trench Mortar Battery; 114th Engineers; 114th Field Signal Battalion.

40th Division (Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 143d Machine Gun Battalion.

79th Infantry Brigade—157th Infantry; 158th Infantry; 144th Machine Gun Battalion.

80th Infantry Brigade—159th Infantry; 160th Infantry; 145th Machine Gun Battalion.

65th Artillery Brigade—143d Field Artillery; 144th Field Artillery; 145th Field Artillery; 115th Trench Mortar Battery; 115th Engineers; 115th Field Signal Battalion.

41st Division (Brig. Gen. Richard Coulter, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 146th Machine Gun Battalion.

81st Infantry Brigade—161st Infantry; 162d Infantry; 147th Machine Gun Battalion.

82d Infantry Brigade—163d Infantry; 164th Infantry; 148th Machine Gun Battalion.

66th Field Artillery Brigade—146th Field Artillery; 147th Field Artillery; 148th Field Artillery; 116th Trench Mortar Battery; 116th Engineers; 116th Field Signal Battalion.

42d Division (Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 149th Machine Gun Battalion.

83d Infantry Brigade—165th Infantry; 166th Infantry; 150th Machine Gun Battalion.

84th Infantry Brigade—167th Infantry; 168th Infantry; 151st Machine Gun Battalion.

67th Artillery Brigade—149th Field Artillery; 150th Field Artillery; 151st Field Artillery; 117th Trench Mortar Battery; 117th Engineers; 117th Field Signal Battalion.

76th Division (Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 301st Machine Gun Battalion.

151st Infantry Brigade—301st Infantry; 302d Infantry; 302d Machine Gun Battalion.

152d Infantry Brigade—303d Infantry; 304th Infantry; 303d Machine Gun Battalion.

151st Field Artillery Brigade—301st Field Artillery; 302d Field Artillery; 303d Field Artillery; 301st Trench Mortar Battery; 301st Engineers; 301st Field Signal Battalion.

77th Division (Major Gen. Robert Alexander, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 304th Machine Gun Battalion.

153d Infantry Brigade—305th Infantry; 306th Infantry; 305th Machine Gun Battalion.

154th Infantry Brigade—307th Infantry; 308th Infantry; 306th Machine Gun Battalion.

152d Field Artillery Brigade—304th Field Artillery; 305th Field Artillery; 306th Field Artillery; 302d Trench Mortar Battery; 302d Engineers; 302d Field Signal Battalion.

78th Division (Major Gen. James H. McRae, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 307th Machine Gun Battalion.

155th Infantry Brigade—309th Infantry; 310th Infantry; 308th Machine Gun Battalion.

156th Infantry Brigade—311th Infantry; 312th Infantry; 309th Machine Gun Battalion.

153d Field Artillery Brigade—307th Field Artillery; 308th Field Artillery; 309th Field Artillery; 303d Trench Mortar Battery; 303d Engineers; 303d Field Signal Battalion.

79th Division (Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 310th Machine Gun Battalion.

157th Infantry Brigade—313th Infantry; 314th Infantry; 311th Machine Gun Battalion.

158th Infantry Brigade—315th Infantry; 316th Infantry; 312th Machine Gun Battalion.

154th Field Artillery Brigade—310th Field Artillery; 311th Field Artillery; 312th Field Artillery; 304th Trench Mortar Battery; 304th Engineers; 304th Field Signal Battalion.

80th Division (Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 313th Machine Gun Battalion.

159th Infantry Brigade—317th Infantry; 318th Infantry; 314th Machine Gun Battalion.

160th Infantry Brigade—319th Infantry; 320th Infantry; 315th Machine Gun Battalion.

155th Field Artillery Brigade—313th Field Artillery; 314th Field Artillery; 315th Field Artillery; 305th Trench Mortar Battery; 305th Engineers; 305th Field Signal Battalion.

81st Division (Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 316th Machine Gun Battalion.

161st Infantry Brigade—321st Infantry; 322d Infantry; 317th Machine Gun Battalion.

162d Infantry Brigade—323d Infantry; 324th Infantry; 318th Machine Gun Battalion.

156th Field Artillery Brigade—316th Field Artillery; 317th Field Artillery; 318th Field Artillery; 306th Trench Mortar Battery; 306th Engineers; 306th Field Signal Battalion.

82d Division (Major Gen. George B. Duncan, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 319th Machine Gun Battalion.

163d Infantry Brigade—325th Infantry; 326th Infantry; 320th Machine Gun Battalion.

164th Infantry Brigade—327th Infantry; 328th Infantry; 321st Machine Gun Battalion.

157th Field Artillery Brigade—319th Field Artillery; 320th Field Artillery; 321st Field Artillery; 307th Trench Mortar Battery; 307th Engineers; 307th Field Signal Battalion.

83d Division (Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, Commanding—Headquarters Troop; 322d Machine Gun Battalion.

165th Infantry Brigade—329th Infantry; 330th Infantry; 323d Machine Gun Battalion.

166th Infantry Brigade—331st Infantry; 332d Infantry; 324th Machine Gun Battalion.

158th Field Artillery Brigade—322d Field Artillery; 323d Field Artillery; 324th Field Artillery; 308th Trench Mortar Battery; 308th Engineers; 308th Field Signal Battalion.

84th Division (Major Gen. Harry C. Hale, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 325th Machine Gun Battalion.

167th Infantry Brigade—333d Infantry; 334th Infantry; 326th Machine Gun Battalion.

168th Infantry Brigade—335th Infantry; 336th Infantry; 327th Machine Gun Battalion.

159th Field Artillery Brigade—325th Field Artillery; 326th Field Artillery; 327th Field Artillery; 309th Trench Mortar Battery; 309th Engineers; 309th Field Signal Battalion.

85th Division (Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 328th Machine Gun Battalion.

169th Infantry Brigade—337th Infantry; 338th Infantry; 329th Machine Gun Battalion.

170th Infantry Brigade—339th Infantry; 340th Infantry; 330th Machine Gun Battalion.

160th Field Artillery Brigade—328th Field Artillery; 329th Field Artillery; 330th Field Artillery; 310th Trench Mortar Battery; 310th Engineers; 310th Field Signal Battalion.

86th Division (Major Gen. Charles H. Martin, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 331st Machine Gun Battalion.

171st Infantry Brigade—341st Infantry; 342d Infantry; 332d Machine Gun Battalion.

172d Infantry Brigade—343d Infantry; 344th Infantry; 333d Machine Gun Battalion.

161st Field Artillery Brigade—331st Field Artillery; 332d Field Artillery; 333d Field Artillery; 311th Trench Mortar Battery; 311th Engineers; 311th Field Signal Battalion.

87th Division (Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 334th Machine Gun Battalion.

173d Infantry Brigade—345th Infantry; 346th Infantry; 335th Machine Gun Battalion.

174th Infantry Brigade—347th Infantry; 348th Infantry; 336th Machine Gun Battalion.

162d Field Artillery Brigade—334th Field Artillery; 335th Field Artillery; 336th Field Artillery; 312th Trench Mortar Battery; 312th Engineers; 312th Field Signal Battalion.

88th Division (Major Gen. William Weigel, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 337th Machine Gun Battalion.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES—*Continued.*

175th Infantry Brigade—349th Infantry; 350th Infantry; 338th Machine Gun Battalion.
176th Infantry Brigade—351st Infantry; 352d Infantry; 339th Machine Gun Battalion.
163d Field Artillery Brigade—337th Field Artillery; 338th Field Artillery; 339th Field Artillery; 313th Trench Mortar Battery; 313th Engineers; 313th Field Signal Battalion.
89th Division (Major Gen. Frank L. Winn, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 340th Machine Gun Battalion.
177th Infantry Brigade—353d Infantry; 354th Infantry; 341st Machine Gun Battalion.
178th Infantry Brigade—355th Infantry; 356th Infantry; 342d Machine Gun Battalion.
164th Field Artillery Brigade—340th Field Artillery; 341st Field Artillery; 342d Field Artillery; 314th Trench Mortar Battery; 314th Engineers; 314th Field Signal Battalion.
90th Division (Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 343d Machine Gun Battalion.
179th Infantry Brigade—357th Infantry; 358th Infantry; 344th Machine Gun Battalion.
180th Infantry Brigade—359th Infantry; 360th Infantry; 345th Machine Gun Battalion.
165th Field Artillery Brigade—343d Field Artillery; 344th Field Artillery; 345th Field Artillery; 315th Trench Mortar Battery; 315th Engineers; 315th Field Signal Battalion.
91st Division (Major Gen. William H. Johnston, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 346th Machine Gun Battalion.
181st Infantry Brigade—361st Infantry; 362d Infantry; 347th Machine Gun Battalion.
182d Infantry Brigade—363d Infantry; 364th Infantry; 348th Machine Gun Battalion.
166th Field Artillery Brigade—346th Field Artillery; 347th Field Artillery; 348th Field Artillery; 316th Trench Mortar Battery; 316th Engineers; 316th Field Signal Battalion.
92d Division (Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou, Commanding)—Headquarters Troop; 349th Machine Gun Battalion.
183d Infantry Brigade—365th Infantry; 366th Infantry; 350th Machine Gun Battalion.
184th Infantry Brigade—367th Infantry; 368th Infantry; 351st Machine Gun Battalion.
167th Field Artillery Brigade—349th Field Artillery; 350th Field Artillery; 351st Field Artillery; 317th Trench Mortar Battery; 317th Engineers; 325th Field Signal Battalion (colored).
93rd Division—Headquarters. Troop.
185th Infantry Brigade—369th Infantry; 370th Infantry.
186th Infantry Brigade—371st Infantry; 372d Infantry.

WHERE OUR SOLDIERS WERE IN FRANCE.

Location of the thirty-five combat divisions and six depot divisions of the American Army in France on Nov. 7, four days before the signing of the armistice, was announced by the War Department Nov. 27, as follows:

COMBAT DIVISIONS.

1st (Regulars)—Nouart and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker.
2d (Regulars)—Fosse and St. Dizier; Major Gen. John A. Lejeune.
3d (Regulars)—Tannois and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Preston Brown.
4th (Regulars)—Lucey and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey.
5th (Regulars)—Cunel and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely.
6th (Regulars)—Stonne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon.
7th (Regulars)—Euvezin and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Edmund Wittenmyer.
26th (New England)—Bras, Troyon-sur-Meuse, St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. F. E. Lamford.
27th (New York)—Corbie, Beauquesne, St. Dizier; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.
28th (Pennsylvania)—Heudicourt and St. Dizier; Major Gen. William H. Hay.
29th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Robert Espagne and St. Dizier; Major Gen. C. C. Morton.
30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia)—Querrieu; Major Gen. Edward H. Lewis.
31st (Georgia, Alabama, Florida)—Brest; Major Gen. Leroy S. Lyon.
32d (Michigan, Wisconsin)—Aimereville and St. Dizior; Major Gen. William C. Haan.
33d (Illinois)—Troyon and St. Dizier; Major Gen. George Bell jr.
34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota)—Castres; Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston.
35th (Missouri, Kansas)—Sommedieue and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Peter E. Traub.
36th (Texas, Oklahoma)—Conde-en-Barrois, Major Gen. W. R. Smith.
37th (Ohio)—Thielt, Dunkirk; Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth.
38th (Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia)—Le Mans, Major Gen. Robert L. Howze.
42d (Rainbow)—Maisoncelle and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles D. Rhodes.
77th (New York City)—La Bassee, Varennes, St. Dizier, Major Gen. Robert Alexander.
78th (Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware)—Le Champy Haut and St. Dizier, Major Gen. James H. McRae.
79th (Northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia)—Vacherauville and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn.
80th (Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania)—Sommouthe and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Adelbert Cronkbite.
81st (North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico)—Sommedieue, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
82d (Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee)—Florent; Major Gen. George P. Duncan.
84th (Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois)—Neuvic; Major Gen. Harry C. Hale.
86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois)—St. Andre de Cubzac; Major Gen. Charles H. Martin.
87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama)—Pons, Major Gen. S. D. Sturgis.
88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, West Illinois)—Montreux Chateau, Is-sur-Tille; Major Gen. William Weigel.
89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)—Tailly and St. Dizier; Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn.
90th (Texas and Oklahoma)—Villers-devant-Dun and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Henry T. Allen.
91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah)—Oostroosebeke and Dunkirk; Major Gen. William H. Johnston.
92d (Negroes, National Army)—Marbache and St. Dizier; Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

DEPOT DIVISIONS.

41st (Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming)—St. Aignan and Noyers; Brig. Gen. Eli Cole.
83d (Ohio and West Pennsylvania)—Le Mans and Castres; Major Gen. E. F. Glenn.
76th (New England and New York)—St. Amand, Montron; Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
85th (Michigan and East Wisconsin)—Pouilly; Major Gen. Chase W. Kennedy.
39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana)—St. Florent; Major Gen. Henry C. Hodges jr.
40th (Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and California)—Revigny and St. Dizier; Major Gen. F. S. Strong.

DIVISIONS, BRIGADES, AND REGIMENTS IN AMERICAN ARMY CORPS IN EUROPE, NOVEMBER 7, 1918.

Army Corps	Division.	Inf'try Brig.	Infantry Regiments.	Artil. Brig.	Artillery Regiments.	Army Corps	Division.	Inf'try Brig.	Infantry Regiments.	Artil. Brig.	Artillery Regiments.
1	6	11, 12	51, 52, 53, 54...	6	3, 78, 11	3	32	63, 64	125, 126, 127, 128	57	119, 120, 121
1	36	71, 72	141, 142, 143, 144	61	131, 132, 133	3	35	69, 70	137, 138, 139, 140	60	128, 129, 130
1	42	83, 84	165, 166, 167, 168	67	149, 150, 151	3	90	179, 180	357, 358, 359, 360	165	343, 344, 345
1	77	153, 154	305, 306, 307, 308	152	304, 305, 306	4	7	13, 14	55, 56, 34, 64...	7	79, 80, 8
1	78	155, 156	309, 310, 311, 312	153	307, 308, 309	4	28	55, 56	109, 110, 111, 112	53	107, 108, 109
1	80	159, 160	317, 318, 319, 320	155	313, 314, 315	5	1	1, 2...	16, 18, 26, 28...	1	5, 6, 7
2	27	53, 54	105, 106, 107, 108	52	104, 105, 106	5	2	3.....	9, 23.....	2	15, 17, 12
2	30	59, 60	117, 118, 119, 120	55	113, 114, 115	5	29	57, 58	113, 114, 115, 116	54	110, 111, 112
3	3	5, 6...	4, 7, 30, 38.....	3	10, 76, 18	5	89	177, 178	353, 354, 355, 356	164	340, 341, 342
3	5	9, 10...	60, 61, 6, 11.....	5	19, 20, 21	6	92	183, 184	365, 366, 367, 368	167	349, 350, 351

UNITED STATES ARMY CAMPS.

Camps.	Location.	Camps.	Location.	Camps.	Location.
Bowie.....	Fort Worth, Tex.	Grant.....	Rockford, Ill.	Merritt.....	Hoboken, N. J.
Beauregard.	Alexandria, La.	Hancock...	Augusta, Ga.	Pike.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Custer.....	Battle Creek, Mich.	Jackson....	Columbia, S. C.	Sevier.....	Greenville, S. C.
Cody.....	Demlug, N. Mex.	Johnston (Quarterm's Tr. Corps.).	Jacksonville, Fla.	Sheridan...	Montgomery, Ala.
Devens.....	Ayer, Mass.	Las Casas..	Porto Rico.	Shelby.....	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Dix.....	Wrightstown, N. J.	Logan.....	Houston, Tex.	Sherman....	Chillicothe, Ohio.
Dodge.....	Des Moines, Ia.	Lee.....	Petersburg, Va.	Stuart.....	Newport News, Va.
Eustis.....	Fort Monroe, Va.	Lewis.....	American Lake, Wash	Syracuse...	Syracuse, N. Y.
Fremont....	Palo Alto, Cal.	MacArthur.	Waco, Tex.	Taylor.....	Louisville, Ky.
Forrest.....	Chickamauga Pk., Ga	McClellan..	Anniston, Ala.	Travis.....	San Antonio, Tex.
Funston....	Fort Riley, Kan.	Meade.....	Admiral, Md.	Upton.....	Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.
Greenleaf...	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.			Wadsworth.	Spartanburg, S. C.
Gordon....	Atlanta, Ga.			Wheeler....	Macon, Ga.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR—1914-1917.

Austria against Belgium, August 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, August 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, August 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil against Germany, October 26, 1917.
Bulgaria against Roumania, September 1, 1916.
Bulgaria against Serbia, October 14, 1915.
China against Austria, August 14, 1917.
China against Germany, August 14, 1917.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
France against Austria, August 12, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
France against Germany, August 3, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, August 4, 1914.
Germany against France, August 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1915.
Germany against Roumania, August 28, 1916.
Germany against Russia, August 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, August 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, August 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, November 23, 1916 (Provisional Government).
Greece against Germany, November 23, 1916 (Provisional Government).
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (Government of Alexander).
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917. (Government of Alexander.)
Guatemala against Germany, April 21, 1918.
Hayti against Germany, July 12, 1918.
Honduras against Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, August 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, August 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, August 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, August 4, 1917.
Panama against Austria, December 10, 1917.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, November 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
Roumania against Austria, August 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
Russia against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, August 9, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against Allies, November 23, 1914.
Turkey against Roumania, August 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria, December 7, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Austria against Portugal, March 15, 1916.
Austria against Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria against United States, April 8, 1917.
Belgium against Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.
China against Germany, March 14, 1917.
Ecuador against Germany, December 7, 1917.
France against Austria, August 11, 1914.
France against Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Germany against Italy, May 23, 1915.
Great Britain against Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Greece against Turkey, July 2, 1917 (Government of Alexander).
Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917 (Government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 27, 1917.
Hayti against Germany, June 16, 1917.
Honduras against Germany, May 17, 1917.
Japan against Austria, August 25, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, May 8, 1918.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 19, 1917.
Peru against Germany, October 5, 1917.
Roumania against Bulgaria, August 30, 1916.
Russia against Bulgaria, October 5, 1918.
Russia against Roumania, January 28, 1918.
Russia against Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Turkey against United States, April 20, 1917.
United States against Germany, February 3, 1917.
Uruguay against Germany, October 7, 1917.

WAR RISK INSURANCE.

Up to October 31, 1918, that is, in the first year of its existence, the Division of Military and Naval Insurance has issued over seven and a half million checks. About a million checks are now mailed each month, the sums paid out in these checks amounting now to over a million dollars a day. Checks have gone each month to every city and hamlet of the United States. Many, indeed, have gone to foreign countries. In June, 20,000 checks were sent to Italy; 5,000 to the British Isles; 2,000 to France; 550 to China; 500 to Sweden, and 300 to Switzerland. The total payments on allotments and allowances made during the past year have amounted to over $225,000,000.

UNITED STATES WARS AND CASUALTIES, 1775-1918.

(Data taken from the Historical Register of the Armies of the United States.)

THE total, 1775-1918, of dead, wounded and other casualties, is estimated at approximately 1,500,000, of which number the dead comprise over 725,000. For other facts on wars and battle losses, see elsewhere, "Wars of the United States."

Here is a list to date of the wars in which the United States has been engaged:

1775-1783—War of the Revolution.
1782-1787—Wyoming Valley, Pa., Insurrection.
1786-1787—Shays's Rebellion, Massachusetts.
1790-1795—War with the Northwest Indians (Miamis, Wyandottes, Delawares, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Chippewas, and Ottawas).
1791-1794—Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
1798-1800—War with France.
1799—Fries Rebellion, Pennsylvania.
1801-1805—Tripolitan War.
1806—Burr Conspiracy.
1806—Sabine Expedition, Louisiana.
1807—Chesapeake Bay Naval Affair.
1808—Lake Champlain Embargo Troubles.
1811-1813—Second War with the Northwest Indians.
1812-1815—War with Great Britain.
1812—Seminole War, Florida.
1813—Peoria Indian War, Illinois.
1813-1814—Creek Indian War, Alabama.
1817-1818—Second Seminole War.
1819—Yellowstone Expedition.
1823—Campaign against Blackfeet and Arickaree Indians.
1827—La Fevre Indian War.
1831—Sac and Fox Indian War.
1832—Black Hawk War.
1832-1833—Nullification, South Carolina.
1833-1839—Cherokee Indian War.
1834—Pawnee Expedition.
1835-1836—Third Seminole War.
1836-1837—Second Creek Indian War.
1837—Osage Indian Troubles.
1838—Heatherly Indian War.
1838—Mormon Disturbances.
1838-1839—New York-Canadian Frontier Disturbances.
1846-1847—Doniphan's Expedition into Mexico.
1846-1848—War with Mexico.
1846-1848—New Mexican Expedition.
1848—Cayuse War, Oregon.
1849-1861—Navajo Wars.
1849-1861—Comanche, Cheyenne, and Kickapoo Indian Troubles.
1850—Pitt River (Cal.) Expedition.
1851-1852—Yuma (Cal.) Expedition.
1851-1853—Utah Indian War.
1851-1856—Indian Wars, Oregon and Washington.
1855—Snake Indians Expedition.
1855-1856—Sioux Expedition, Nebraska Territory.
1855—Yakima Expedition, Washington Territory.
1855-1856—Cheyenne and Arapahoe Troubles.
1855-1858—Seminole or Florida War.
1856-1858—Kansas Border Troubles.
1857—Gila Expedition, New Mexico.
1857—Sioux Indian Troubles in Minnesota and Iowa.
1857—Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah.
1857-1858—Utah Expedition.
1858—Expedition against Northern Indians.
1858—Puget Sound Expedition.
1858—Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Paloos Indian Troubles.
1858—Navajo Expedition, New Mexico.
1858-1859—Wichita Expedition, Indian Territory.
1859—Colorado River Expedition.
1859—Pecos Expedition, Texas.
1859—Antelope Hills Expedition, Texas.
1859—Bear River Expedition, Utah.
1859—San Juan Imbroglio, Washington Territory.
1859—John Brown Raid, Virginia.
1859-1860—Cortina Troubles on Texas and Mexican Border.
1860—Pah-Ute Expedition, California.
1860—Kiowa and Comanche Expedition, Indian Territory.
1860—Carson Valley Expedition, Utah.
1860-1861—Navajo Expedition, New Mexico.
1861-1890—Apache Indian War in Arizona and New Mexico.
1861-1865—Civil War.
1862—Indian Massacres at New Ulm, Minn.
1862-1867—Sioux Indian War in Minnesota and Dakota.
1863-1869—War against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Indian Territory.
1865-1868—Indian War in Oregon, Idaho, and California.
1865-1866—Fenian Raid, New York and Canada Border.
1867-1881—Campaign against Lipan, Kiowa, Kickapoo, and Comanche Indians, Mexican Border Disturbances.
1868-1869—Canadian River Expedition, New Mexico.
1871—Yellowstone Expedition.
1871—Fenian Troubles, Dakota and Manitoba Frontier.
1872—Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota.
1872-1873—Modoc Campaign.
1873—Yellowstone Expedition, Dakota.
1874-1875—Campaign against Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory.
1874—Sioux Expedition, Wyoming and Nebraska.
1874—Black Hills Expedition, the Dakotas.
1875—Expedition against Nevada Indians.
1876—Sioux Indian War.
1876—Powder River, Wyo., Expedition.
1876-1877—Big Horn and Yellowstone Expeditions.
1876-1879—Sioux and Cheyenne War.
1877—Nez Perces Campaign.
1878—Ute Expedition.
1879—Snake Indian Trouble, Idaho.
1890-1891—Sioux Indian War.
1891-1893—Mexican Border or "Tin Horn" War.
1895—Bannock Indian Disturbances.
1898-1899—Spanish-American War.
1898—Chippewa Indian Disturbances.
1899-1902—Philippine Insurrection.
1900-1901—Boxer Insurrection, China.
1912-1913—Nicaraguan Expedition.
1913-1914—Haitian and Santo Domingan Expeditions.
1914—Vera Cruz Expedition.
1916—Punitive Expedition into Mexico.
1917-1918—European War.

CERMAN ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF THE WAR.

On the assumption that the war would terminate by the end of 1918 a German financial authority (Georg Bernhard), quoted by the London Economist, July 27, 1918, gave the following estimates of the direct financial burden of the war to Germany:

Cost of mobilizatioo	$250,000,000	Pensions to invalided soldiers and the families of killed soldiers	$7,250,000,000
Military expenses, proper	29,000,000,000		
Feeding the nation, etc	2,500,000,000		
Aid to invaded districts	1,250,000,000		
Reconstruction of army and fleet	1,500,000,000	Total	$40,750,000,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S ESTIMATE OF COST OF WAR.

(From the Board's November, 1918, bulletin.)

"ACCORDING to our calculations, the direct cost of the war, since the outset, can be estimated at an amount somewhere between eight hundred and fifty and nine hundred billion francs—not taking into account the amortization of the debt or the total of indemnities."

Up to July, 1918, Britain had loaned over $8,000,000,000, of which $6,300,000,000 was to her Continental allies. Nearly $3,000,000,000 had been advanced to Russia, and $2,000,000,000 to France.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN AMERICAN WARS.

WARS.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total.
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War	April 21, 1898	Dec 10, 1898	.....	.....	60,000
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

Figures for the French and Tripoli Wars of 1798 and 1801 show only the naval forces. In the Civil War the Confederates had over 750,000 troops actually engaged.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

DATE.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,329; aggregate, 15,329. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war; Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; by the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH PENSIONERS.

Up to August 31, 1918, from the beginning of the war, 421,877 wounded soldiers had been reported to the British Ministry of Pensions. Of this total, 42 per cent. had been discharged from service for wounds and injuries, and 58 per cent. for disease and illness. The injuries and ailments, by classes, were as follows:

Eyesight cases, 11,347; wounds and injuries to leg (necessitating amputation), 11,536; wounds and injuries to arms (necessitating amputation), 5,910; wounds and injuries to leg (not necessitating amputation), 50,590; wounds and injuries to arms (not necessitating amputation), 37,074; wounds and injuries to hands (not necessitating amputation), 17,987; wounds and injuries to head, 16,270; hernia, 3,391; miscellaneous wounds and injuries, 25,049; chest complaints and tuberculosis, 47,078; rheumatism, 27,424; heart disease, 41,699; epilepsy, 4,257; nervous diseases—Shell shock, neurasthenia, miscellaneous, 25,165; insanity, 3,888; deafness, 7,731; frost bite (including cases of amputation of feet or legs), 3,392; miscellaneous disabilities—Bright's disease, debility, ulcer of stomach, varicocele, enteric and malaria, spinal, appendicitis, and other disabilities, 81,381; not classified (awards made by War Office and Admiralty which have lapsed or not come up for renewal of Ministry of Pensions), 708; total, 421,877.

Of the pensioners, 7,193 were officers in the army, 815 were naval officers, 397,760 were warrant officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men in the army, and 16,109 were navy rank and file.

UNITED STATES LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(By the Secretary of the Treasury.)

By the acts of Congress of April 24, 1917, September 24, 1917, April 4, 1918, and July 9, 1918, authority was vested in the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States, with the approval of the President, to establish credits in favor of foreign Governments engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, and, to the extent of the credits so established, from time to time to purchase at par from such foreign Governments, respectively, their several obligations. A total appropriation of $10,000,000,000 was provided for this purpose. Under these authorizations credits have been established in favor of the Governments of Belgium, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Roumania, Russia, and Serbia, and advances have been made as follows, from April 24, 1917, to November 16, 1918:

COUNTRY.	Credits Established.	Cash Advances.	Other Charges Against Credits.	Balances Under Established Credits.
Belgium	$192,520,000	$173,380,000	.....	$19,140,000
Cuba	15,000,000	10,000,000	.....	5,000,000
France	2,445,000,000	1,970,000,000	$200,000,000	275,000,000
Great Britain	3,945,000,000	3,696,000,000	.....	249,000,000
Greece	15,790,000	.....	15,790,000	.....
Italy	1,210,000,000	1,051,000,000	.....	159,000,000
Liberia	5,000,000	.....	.....	5,000,000
Roumania	6,666,666	.....	5,000,000	1,666,666
Russia	325,000,000	187,729,750	.....	137,270,250
Serbia	12,000,000	10,605,000	.....	1,395,000
Total	$8,171,976,666	$7,098,714,750	$220,790,000	$852,471,916

The currencies needed in France, Great Britain, and Italy for our war expenditures in those countries have been provided by the respective foreign Governments under an arrangement whereby the dollar equivalents of the amounts so provided have been made available to the respective foreign Governments for use to meet their war expenditures in the United States, and thus the needs to these Governments for advances from the United States have been reduced by a corresponding amount. The following tabulation shows the amounts of the foreign currencies placed at the disposal of the United States, and the dollar equivalents paid therefor in the United States, for the period commencing during the month of January, 1918, up to November 15, 1918:

COUNTRY.	Francs.	Pounds Sterling.	Lire.	Dollar Equivalent.
France	3,571,436,076.38	.....	.....	$631,275,365.86
Great Britain	.....	24,270,545-1-6	.....	115,633,978.20
Italy	.....	.....	39,540,419	5,284,348.38
Total	.....	.....	.....	$752,193,692.44

LOSSES IN BRITISH ARMIES—1914-1918.

OFFICERS.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.		Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
France	32,769	83,142	126,757	East Africa	380	478	896
Dardanelles	1,785	3,010	5,053	Italy	86	334	458
Mesopotamia	1,340	2,429	4,335	Other theatres	133	142	326
Egypt	1,098	2,311	3,592				
Salonica	285	818	1,217	Total	37,876	92,664	142,634

MEN.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.		Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
France	526,843	1,750,203	2,592,895	East Africa	8,724	7,276	16,929
Dardanelles	31,737	75,508	114,676	Italy	941	4,612	6,280
Mesopotamia	29,769	48,686	93,244	Other theatres	690	1,373	2,971
Egypt	14,794	35,762	54,261				
Salonica	7,330	16,058	26,101	Total	620,828	1,939,478	2,907,357

TOTAL OFFICERS AND MEN.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.		Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
France	559,612	1,833,345	2,719,652	East Africa	9,104	7,754	17,825
Dardanelles	33,522	78,518	119,729	Italy	1,027	4,946	6,738
Mesopotamia	31,109	51,115	97,579	Other theatres	823	1,515	3,297
Egypt	15,892	38,073	57,853				
Salonica	7,615	16,876	27,318	Total	658,704	2,032,142	3,049,991

In addition to the killed and wounded, there were 359,145 British officers and men on the "missing" list. Also, not in the above tables, were 19,000 "deaths from various causes among the troops not forming any part of the expeditionary force." The tables above take in not only soldiers from the British Isles, but also from India, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

SURRENDERED SHIPS OF GERMAN NAVY.

NAME, DISPLACEMENT, TONS.

The Kaiser, 24,700; the Kaiserin, 24,700; the Koenig Albert, 24,700; the Kronprinz Wilhelm 25,890; the Prinz Regent Luitpold, 24,700; the Markgraf, 25,800; the Grosser Kurfurst, 25,800; the Bayern, 28,000; the Konig, 25,800; the Friedrich der Grosse, 24,700; the Hindenburg, 28,000; the Derfflinger, 26,600; the Seydlitz, 24,600; the Moltke, 22,640; the Von der Tann, 19,400; the Bremen, 4,000; the Brummer, 4,000; the Frankfurt, 5,400; the Kohl, 4,900 (about); the Dresden, 5,900; the Emden, uncertain.

COST OF FORMER WARS TO OTHER NATIONS.

(By the Treasury Department.)

DATES.	Countries Engaged.	Cost.
1793–1815	England and France	$6,250 000,000
1812–1815	France and Russia	450,625,000
1828	Russia and Turkey	100,000,000
1830–1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000
1830–1847	France and Algeria	190,000,000
1848	Revolts in Europe	50,000,000
1854–1856	England	371,000,000
	France	332,000,000
	Sardinia and Turkey	128,000,000
	Austria	68,600,000
	Russia	800,000,000
1859	France	75,000,000
	Austria	127,000,000
	Italy	51,000,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia, and Austria	36,000,000
1866	Prussia and Austria	$330,000,000
1864–1870	Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay	240,000,000
1865–1866	France and Mexico	65,000,000
1870–1871	Germany	954,400,006
	France	1,580,000,000
1876–1877	Russia	806,547,489
	Turkey	403,273,745
1900–1901	Transvaal Republic and England	1,000,100,000
1904–1905	Russia and Japan	2,500,000,000
	Expense of wars, 1793-1860	$9,243,225,000
	Expense of wars, 1861-1910	14,080,321,240
	Total	$23,323,546,240
	The cost of the Balkan wars	1,264,000,000

WHAT FRANCE HAS RAISED.

The following data are taken from a statement in the French National Assembly, October 1, 1918, in connection with the fourth war loan. The figures represent francs.

Raised in France: Advances of the Bank of France and Bank of Algiers, 19,415,000,000; National Defense notes (Treasury), 26,462,683,000; National Defense obligations (Treasury), 679,232,000; irredeemable State loans, 32,186,859,000; total, 78,733,774,000.

Borrowed abroad, from: England, 12,552,927,000; United States, 11,887,114,000; Spain, 326,000,000; Sweden, 46,687,000; Norway, 67,478,000; Switzerland, 97,050,000; Holland, 33,280,000; Argentina, 471,726,000; Japan, 196,704,000; total, 25,678,966,000.

To the above figures should be added the tax receipts of the ordiuary budget, namely, money realized by normal resources from the beginning of 1915 to the end of 1917, 18,000,000,000 francs ($3,600,000,000). During the eight first months of 1918, the deposit of public funds with Treasury agents procured more than 1,000,000,000 francs ($200,000,000). The employment of short-term Treasury notes, reduced even to one month, has drawn out untouched resources at home, while the diminution of credits asked from the Allies (corresponding in part with a diminution of imports) goes along with increased resources from neutrals.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE WORLD.

The stock of gold and silver money in the world on January 1, 1916, the latest date for which official figures are available, according to the Director of the Mint, amounted to $10,699,225,000, of which $8,258,213,000 was gold and $2,441,012,000 was sliver. Of the total money, the United States had $3,055,465,000, of which $2,299,454,000 was gold; and the British Empire had $1,507,415,000, of which $1,159,820,000 was gold. Of the British Empire's stock, the United Kingdom held $661,944,000, go d, and $204,393,000, silver. The stock of money of the other chief nations was as follows: Canada, $170,560,000 gold, $2,835,000 silver; India, $42,412,000 gold, $112,194,000 silver; South Africa, $32,572,000 gold, $2,601,000 silver; Bulgaria, $19,569,000 gold, $11,580,000 silver; Denmark, $31,168,000 gold, $12,854,000 silver; Egypt, $22,832,000 gold, $21,634,000 silver; France, $1,384,125,000 gold, $411,090,000 silver; Germany, $714,073,000 gold, $7,806,000 silver (German figures cover only Reichsbank holdings); Greece, $11,518,000 gold, $65,000 silver; Italy, $335,689,000 gold, $46,568,000 silver; Japan, $143,128,000 gold, $71,507,000 silver; Netherlands, $172,536,000 gold, $195,968,000 silver; Norway, $24,887,000 gold, $4,395,000 silver; Portugal, $17,794,000 gold, $41,646,000 silver; Russia, $1,058,480,000 gold, $171,465,000 silver; Siam, $7,549,000 silver; Spain, $167,375,000 gold, $241,811,000 silver; Sweden, $43,542,000 gold, $10,492,000 silver; Switzerland, $48,276,000 gold, $9,889,000 silver; Turkey, $291,197,000 gold, $56,805,000 silver; South America—Argentina, $228,939,000 gold; Brazil, $24,408,000 gold; Paraguay, $1,930,000 gold; Peru, $25,622,000 gold, $3,425,000 silver; Uruguay, $28,356,000 gold, $1,898,000 silver; Venezuela, $2,057,000 gold, $1,464,000 silver. Central America—Nicaraugua, $315,000 silver; Panama, $51,000 gold, $13,000 silver; Salvador, $1,554,000 silver.

EXCHANGING OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

A CONFERENCE of French and German delegates, opened at Berne, Switzerland, May 15, 1918, arranged for an exchange of more than 330,000 French, German and Belgian prisoners. In the summer of 1917 the Central Powers held 2,874,271 prisoners, and the Entente Allies held a total of 1,284,050. Germany had 1,690,731 prisoners, including 17,474 officers; Austria-Hungary, 1,092,055; Bulgaria, 67,582, and Turkey, 23,903, a total of 2,874,271, of whom 27,620 were officers.

	Total Number.	In Germany		Total Number.	In Germany		Total Number.	In Germany
Russian	2,080,699	1,212,007	Italian	98,017	.....	Belgian	42,437	42,435
French	368,607	367,124	Roumanian	79,033	10,157	Montenegrin	5,607	.....
Serbian	154,630	25,879	British	45,241	33,129			

The British prisoners of war not in Germany were divided between Bulgaria and Turkey. The prisoners of the Allies, not including 40,000 Austrians and Bulgarians captured by the Serbians and in Italy or 20,000 Turkish prisoners in Egypt, were distributed as follows:

	Total Number.	In England.	In France.	In Russia.	In Italy.
German	594,050	85,000	259,050	250,000	.....
Austrian	630,000	.....	.....	550,000	80,000

At the same time Switzerland was sheltering 26,000 interned war prisoners, of whom 16,000 were French, English, and Belgian, while 10,000 were German. In addition, 7,000 relatives were visiting interned men in Switzerland. Most of these interned prisoners were released by the new agreements, while other thousands took their place.

THE LIBERTY LOANS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS.

	First Loan. (June, 1917— 3½ Per Cent.)	Second Loan. (Oct., 1917— 4 Per Cent.)	Third Loan. (1918— 4¼ Per Cent.)	Fourth Loan. (1918— 4¼ Per Cent.)
Boston	$332,447,600	$476,950,050	$354,537,250	$632,221,850
New York	1,186,788,400	1,550,453,450	1,115,243,650	2,044,778,000
Philadelphia	232,309,250	380,350,250	361,963,500	598,763,650
Cleveland	286,148,700	486,106,800	405,051,150	702,959,800
Richmond	109,737,100	201,212,500	186,259,050	352,688,200
Atlanta	57,878,550	90,695,750	137,649,450	213,885,200
Chicago	357,195,950	585,853,350	605,878,600	969,209,000
St. Louis	86,134,700	184,280,750	199,835,900	296,388,550
Minneapolis	70,255,500	140,932,650	180,892,100	241,028,300
Kansas City	91,758,850	150,125,750	204,092,800	294,640,450
Dallas	48,948,350	77,899,850	116,220,650	145,944,450
San Francisco	175,623,900	292,671,150	287,975,000	459,000,000
Total subscriptions	3,035,226,850	4,617,532,300	4,176,516,850	6,989,047,000
Total quotas	2,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
Total allotments	2,000,000,000	3,808,766,150	4,176,516,850	6,989,047,000
Total number of subscribers	4,500,000	10,020,000	17,000,000	21,000,000
NEW YORK CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.				
Manhattan	$960,417,050	$1,095,189,000	$702,577,750	$1,353,449,550
Bronx	404,700	1,015,500	5,112,350	5,751,800
Brooklyn	30,312,000	44,424,200	52,427,600	100,469,650
Queens	2,202,600	4,136,150	10,137,350	17,331,900
Richmond	679,600	1,373,700	3,386,800	5,075,750
Total city subscriptions	994,015,950	1,146,139,150	773,641,850	1,482,078,650

Included in the Third Loan subscription total is $17,917,750 subscribed by the United States Treasury. War Savings Stamps subscriptions totalled $879,330,000 up to November 20, 1918.

DEBTS OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

Allies.	Before the War.	Dollars.	Most Recent Date.	Dollars.
Great Britain	1914, Aug. 1	3,458,000,000	1918, Nov. 1	33,000,000,000
Australia	1914, June 30	93,000,000	1918, March 31	1,212,000,000
Canada	1914, March 31	336,000,000	1918, July 31	1,172,000,000
New Zealand	1914, March 31	446,000,000	1917, March 31	611,000,000
France	1914, July 31	0,598,000,000	1918, Nov. 1	26,000,000,000
Italy	1914, June 30	2,792,000,000	1918, March 31	10,328,000,000
Russia	1914, Jan. 1	5,092,000,000	1917, Sept. 1	25,383,000,000
United States	1917, March 31	1,208,000,000	1918, Nov. 1	18,000,000,000
Central Powers.				
Germany	1913, Oct. 1	1,165,000,000	1918, April 30	28,922,000,000
Austria	1914, July 1	2,640,000,000	1918, July	15,422,000,000
Hungary	1913, July 1	1,345,000,000	1918, July	6,316,000,000
Neutrals.				
Denmark	1914, March 31	96,716,000	1917, March 31	157,875,000
Holland	1914, Jan. 1	469,538,000	1918, Jan. 1	762,527,000
Norway	1914, June 30	95,782,000	1916, June 30	133,574,000
Spain	1914, Jan. 1	1,888,442,000	1918, Jan. 1	1,987,454,000
Sweden	1914, Jan. 1	166,846,000	1917, June 30	260,120,000
Switzerland	1914, Jan. 1	28,230,000	1917, Nov. 30	187,876,000

In the case of the United States debt, over $8,000,000,000 in loans to Allies is a partial offset. Great Britain, France and Germany also have made large loans to their allies. The London Economist of September 28, 1918, estimated the British debt at over $34,000,000,000 on that date.

COST OF FORMER WARS TO THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Treasury Department.)

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEB. 17, 1815.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1812	$20,280,000	$11,817,000	$3,959,000
1813	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APRIL 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1846	$27,261,000	$10,413,000	$6,455,000
1847	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1860	$63,201,000	$16,472,000	$11,514,000
1861	60,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APRIL 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898.

Year.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1897	$365,774,000	$48,950,000	$34,561,000
1898	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900	487,713,000	134,774,000	55,953,000

At the end of the Revolutionary War the United States national debt was $170,000,000.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY—ITS PERSONNEL AND STRENGTH.

(Official data, as of November 1, 1918.)

PERMANENT REAR ADMIRALS.

Austin M. Knight.	Henry Mayo.	Aug. F. Fechteler.	Harry S. Knapp.	William S. Sims.
James M. Helm.	Charles F. Pond.	Albert Gleaves.	William L. Rodgers.	Hugh Rodman.
Nathaniel R. Usher.	Walter McLean.	Herbert O. Dunn.	Harry McP. Huse.	Henry B. Wilson.
Frank F. Fletcher.	DeWitt Coffman.	Albert W. Grant.	George W. McElroy.	Thomas Snowden.
Wythe M. Parks.	Reynold T. Hall.	William S. Benson.	Robert S. Griffin.	Albert P. Niblack.
Wm. B. Caperton.	William F. Fullam.	Thomas S. Rodgers.	George E. Burd.	John A. Hoogewerff.
W. F. Worthington.	A. G. Winterhalter.	James H. Gleunon.	James H. Oliver.	

TEMPORARY REAR ADMIRALS.

William B. Fletcher.	Clarence S. Williams.	George R. Clark.	Joseph W. Oman.	Andrew T. Long.
Marbury Johnston.	John D. McDonald.	Harold P. Norton.	Philip Andrews.	Thos. Washington.
Edwin A. Anderson.	Hilary P. Jones.	Gus. Kaemmerling.	Josiah S. McKean.	Guy H. Burrage.
Thomas W. Kinkaid.	Wm. R. Shoemaker.	Alex. S. Halstead.	Benton C. Decker.	Ashley H. Robertson
William S. Smith.	Joseph Strauss.	Roger Welles.	Mark L. Bristol.	Carlo B. Brittain.
Spencer S. Wood.	Edward W. Eberle.	Chas. P. Plunkett.	Newton A. McCully.	Samuel S. Robison.
Joseph L. Jayne.	Robert E. Coontz.	Wm. H. G. Bullard.	Henry F. Bryan.	Charles F. Hughes.
Charles W. Dyson.				

PERMANENT CAPTAINS.

Frank W. Bartlett.	Casey B. Morgan.	Cleland N. Offley.	Arthur L. Willard.	Charles L. Hussey.
Edward E. Hayden.	William M. Crose.	Louis R. de Steiguer.	Edwin T. Pollock.	John R. Y. Blakely.
Benjamin C. Byrau.	Lloyd H. Chandler.	Louis A. Kaiser.	Henry H. Hough.	John F. Hines.
Roy O. Smith.	Herman O. Stickney.	William C. Cole.	Harley H. Christy.	Yates Stirling, Jr.
Clarence A. Carr.	Victor Blue.	Jehu V. Chase.	Noble E. Irwin.	George B. Bradshaw.
Frank M. Bennett.	Henry A. Wiley.	Henry J. Ziegmeier.	Waldo Evans.	Philip Williams.
Edward Simpson.	Fred. B. Bassett, Jr.	George W. Williams.	Reginald R. Belknap	Doug. E. Dismukes.
Kenneth McAlpine.	Richard H. Jackson.	Montg'y M. Taylor.	Thomas J. Senn.	Bion B. Bierer.
William L. Howard.	Nathan C. Twining.	Carl T. Vogelgesang.	Charles F. Preston.	Powers Symington.
Robert B. Higgins.	Edward L. Beach.	Chas. B. McVay, Jr.	Richard H. Leigh.	Ray. D. Hasbrouck.
Harry A. Field.	Benj. F. Hutchison.	John H. Dayton.	Adelbert Althouse.	Joel R. P. Pringle.
George W. Kline.	Thos. P. Magruder.	Lucius A. Bostwick.	Wm. D. Brotherton.	Edward S. Kellogg.
Robert L. Russell.	S. E. W. Kittelle.	Wm. W. Phelps.	Frank H. Schofield.	Frank H. Clark.
William V. Gilmer.	William V. Pratt.	William A. Moffett.	James F. Carter.	Edward H. Campbell
George F. Cooper.	Louis M. Nulton.	Julian L. Latimer.	George W. Laws.	Walter S. Crosley.
Edward H. Durell.	George R. Marvell.	DeWitt Blamer.	George C. Day.	Martin E. Trench.
Archibald H. Scales.	Wm. D. MacDougall.	John K. Robison.	Luke McNamee..	Orton P. Jackson.

TEMPORARY CAPTAINS.

Percy N. Olmsted.	James P. Morton.	Leigh C. Palmer.	Harlan P. Perrill.	Thomas L. Johnson.
Frank B. Upham.	G. Loring P. Stone.	Albert W. Marshall.	Leonard R. Sargent.	Yancey S. Williams.
Andre M. Proctor.	Harris Laning.	Thomas A. Kearney.	David F. Boyd.	Edward T. Constien.
Chester Wells.	Franklin D. Karns.	Dudley W. Knox.	Louis C. Richardson.	Geo. T. Pettengill.
Ridley McLean.	David W. Todd.	Edw. McCauley, Jr.	Walton R. Sexton.	David C. Hanrahan.
David F. Sellers.	John V. Klemman.	Wm. L. Littlefield.	William U. Leahy.	Charles P. Nelson.
John T. Tompkins.	Henry V. Butler.	Earl P. Jessop.	Andrew T. Graham.	Herbert G. Sparrow.
Alfred W. Hinds.	Walter R. Gherardi.	Arthur Grenshaw.	Arthur St. C. Smith.	Edward B. Fenner.
Ernest L. Bennett.	James J. Raby.	Amon Bronson, Jr.	Willis McDowell.	Victor A. Kimberly.
Clark D. Stearns.	Wm. H. Standley.	Harry E. Yarnell.	Austin Kautz.	Alfred G. Howe.
Henry B. Price.	Kenneth M. Bennett	Arthur MacArthur.	Charles T. Owens.	William R. White.
Stephen V. Graham.	Edw. Howe Watson.	David E. Thiecen.	William C. Asserson.	William K. Riddle.
William P. Scott.	Rufus Z. Johnston.	Arthur J. Hepburn.	Clarence S. Kempff	John G. Church.
Joseph M. Reeves.	Thomas T. Craven.	Thomas C. Hart.	John Halligan, Jr.	James H. Comfort.
Roscoe C. Moody.	D. W. Wurtzbaugh.	Cyrus R. Miller.	William C. Watts.	G. B. Landenberger.
Frank Lyon.	Ralph Earle.	Orin G. Murfin.	Lyman A. Cotten.	William Norris.
John McLuby.	Gatewood S. Lincoln	L. M. Overstreet.	Frank L. Pinney.	Adolphus Andrews.
Hutch I. Cone.	Ivan C. Wettengel.	Frederick A. Traut.	Zeno E. Briggs.	Frederick L. Oliver.
Robt. W. McNeeley.	Charles M. Tozer.	Francis L. Chadwick	William T. Tarrant.	Thomas R. Kurtz.
George E. Gelm.	Wat. T. Cluverius.	Roscoe C. Bulmer.	Clarence A. Abele.	Allen Buchanan.
Frank H. Brumby.	Duncan M. Wood.			

INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(REGULAR) BETWEEN APRIL 5, 1917, AND NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

OFFICERS.

	Line.	Staff.	Warrant.	Total.			Line.	Staff.	Warrant.	Total.
April 5, 1917.	2,270	868	1,238	4,376	Increase...		3,495	1,736	802	6,033
Nov. 1, 1918.	5,765	2,604	2,040	10,409						

ENLISTED PERSONNEL—April 5, 1917, 62,667; November 1, 1918, 216,968; increase, 154,301.

INCREASE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

BETWEEN APRIL 5, 1917, AND NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

OFFICERS.

	Line.	Staff.	Warrant.	Total.			Line.	Staff.	Warrant.	Total.
April 5, 1917.	540	140	197	877	Increase...		14,926	3,462	2,357	20,745
Nov. 1, 1918.	15,466	3,602	2,554	21,622						

ENLISTED PERSONNEL—November 1, 1918, 289,639. Of this number more than 8,000 are women.

SHIPS IN NAVY NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

Battleships, 40; cruisers, 32; monitors, 8; gunboats, 33; destroyers, 125; torpedo boats, 17; submarines, 68; submarine chasers, 303; tenders to destroyers and submarines, 15; mine planters and sweepers, 79; yachts on patrol duty, 56; tugs on patrol duty, 53; supply vessels, navy, 51; transports, navy, 4; hospital ships, 3.

In addition to the above the Navy was manning on November 1, 1918: 50 troop transports, 232 cargo transports, 640 patrol vessels in the districts, 175 barges in the districts.

Making a grand total of 1,990 vessels as against about 250 April 5, 1917.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF PRINCIPAL POWERS IN 1916.

Type of Vessel.	Gt. Britain.		Germany.		United States.		France.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships (1) (dreadnought type)	36	844,350	20	472,822	17	467,450	12	286,024
Battleships (2) (predreadnought)	40	589,385	20	242,800	25	340,146	18	262,675
Coast-defense vessels (3)	..	.....	2	8,168	4	12,900	1	8,800
Battle cruisers	10	216,700	8	198,924	..	.....	..	.....
Armored cruisers	34	406,800	9	94,245	10	140,080	20	201,724
Cruisers	91	449,815	46	177,647	15	75,625	9	46,095
Destroyers	188	147,620	154	81,494	74	60,219	87	38,465
Torpedo boats	49	11,488	..	.....	6	1,082	135	13,426
Submarines	97	47,598	45	28,540	75	.....	86	42,706
Total tons	....	2,713,756	....	1,304,640	....	1,097,502	....	899,915

Type of Vessel.	Japan.		Russia.		Italy.		Austria-Hung.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Battleships (1) (dreadnought type)	6	164,000	8	181,844	10	249,794	8	178,040
Battleships (2) (predreadnought)	13	191,380	7	98,750	8	96,100	6	74,613
Coast-defense vessels (3)	2	9,085	2	10,380	..	.....	6	41,700
Battle cruisers	4	110,000	4	128,000	..	.....	..	.....
Armored cruisers	13	138,483	6	63,500	9	74,020	2	13,350
Cruisers	13	57,915	17	106,445	8	23,718	10	35,031
Destroyers	52	22,163	135	90,412	51	31,010	18	9,450
Torpedo boats	27	3,017	14	2,132	70	11,856	63	12,738
Submarines	15	3,872	49	19,790	27	11,317	12	7,056
Total tons	....	699,916	....	701,253	....	497,815	....	372,008

UNITED STATES NAVY AND NAVAL MILITIA.

(By fiscal years.)

State.	1913.		1916.		State.	1913.		1916.	
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.		Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Navy	3,505	48,068	4,134	77,956	Minnesota	17	222	28	446
Marine Corps	330	9,757	646	14,981	Missouri	15	211	16	234
					New Jersey	30	395	28	479
NAVAL MILITIA.					New York	80	1,209	93	1,712
California	61	634	68	882	North Carolina	42	271	19	132
Connecticut	21	202	24	343	Ohio	23	285	21	302
Dist. of Columbia	12	139	12	200	Oregon	23	226	15	233
Florida	16	133	26	378	Pennsylvania	17	208	15	151
Hawaii	..	...	7	100	Rhode Island	16	193	15	196
Illinois	40	505	39	628	South Carolina	18	146	21	176
Indiana	17	292	..	...	Texas	..	...	10	136
Louisiana	27	346	22	315	Washington	21	283	20	364
Maine	6	120	17	148	Wisconsin	13	145	..	...
Maryland	18	139	23	198					
Massachusetts	42	640	60	836	Total	615	7,446	638	9,170
Michigan	40	502	39	581					

VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY, JUNE 30, 1916.

Type.	Fit for Service.		Under Construct'n		Total.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
Battleships, first-line	11	276,050	6	192,000	17	468,050
Battleships, second-line	25	340,146	.....	.....	25	340,146
Armored cruisers	10	140,080	.....	.....	10	140,080
Cruisers: First-class	5	46,465	.....	.....	5	46,465
Second-class	4	25,065	.....	.....	4	25,065
Third-class	16	50,820	.....	.....	16	50,820
Monitors	7	24,964	.....	.....	7	24,964
Destroyers	63	48,098	11	12,093	74	60,191
Torpedo boats	18	3,300	.....	.....	18	3,300
Submarines	38	13,580	35	20,311	75	33,891
Tenders to torpedo boats	8	31,927	.....	.....	8	31,927
Gunboats	28	25,937	.....	.....	28	25,937
Transports	4	22,235	1	10,000	5	32,235
Supply ships	4	25,400	1	8,500	5	33,900
Hospital ship	1	5,700	.....	.....	1	5,700
Fuel ships	20	239,430	2	29,000	22	268,430
Converted yachts	14	8,957	.....	.....	14	8,957
Tugs	47	19,431	2	1,150	49	20,581
Special type	8	45,9[illegible]	.....	.....	8	45,904
Unserviceable for war purposes	21	46,291	.....	.....	21	46,291
Total	352	1,439,780	58	273,054	412	1,712,834

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN THE WAR.

(Data taken from the Report of Secretary Daniels, made public Dec. 9, 1918. Statistics as to the strength and personnel will be found elsewhere, under separate heads.)

The Secretary in his report says:

"It is too early to tell the full story of the accomplishments of the American Navy during the great war, now happily a tragedy of the past, with the achievement of all aims which summoned our country to take up arms. It will require the quiet perspective, after the stress of battle, for a full assessment of the valor of the men of the sea, their resource, their initiative, their success, and their forgetfulness of self in the whole-hearted and efficient service of their country. When the peace terms are signed and the agreement between all nations cements the blood-bought victory for permanent peace, the detailed story of the Navy's participation will afford a new cause for gratification and give a greater thrill of pride when the world fully knows the many instances of splendid courage which, for military reasons, could not be fully disclosed during the struggle and must be left for the historian to record."

Mr. Daniels gives a brief history of the moves in Congress in conjunction with the Navy Department, and adds:

War was declared on April 6, 1917. On the 4th of May a detachment of destroyers was in European waters. By January 1, 1918, there were 113 United States naval ships across, and in October, 1918, the total had reached 338 ships of all classes. At the present time there are 5,000 officers and 70,000 enlisted men of the United States Navy serving in Europe, this total being greater than the full strength of the navy when the United States entered the war.

As an indication of the work being done by United States naval vessels in the war zone, the following averages of miles steamed per month are given:

Destroyers, 275,000; miscellaneous patrol craft, 120,000; mine sweepers, 10,000; mine layers, 10,000; battleships and submarines, 90,000; submarine chasers, 121,000; or a total of 626,000 miles per month. The above figures include vessels actively engaged in naval duties only, under command of the force commander, United States naval forces in Europe, and not troopships, transports, cargo carriers, or miscellaneous merchant vessels flying the American flag, constantly plying through the war zone. Nor does it include cruisers or battleships engaged in oversea escort duties.

Distances steamed by various destroyers can be shown when the record of several of the first to arrive in European waters is examined. Three of these are shown to have steamed during the first year of service in the zone:

U. S. S. Porter, 64,473 miles; U. S. S. Conyngham, 63,952 miles; U. S. S. Davis, 63,015 miles.

An individual instance of activity is given for one of the new destroyers. The U. S. S. Kimberley, during the month of June, steamed 7,019 miles, and was at sea 470 hours during the month; i. e., about 65 per cent. of the time.

The destroyers upon their first arrival were based on Queenstown, which has been the base of the operations of these best fighters of the submarines during the war. Every facility possible was provided for the comfort and recreation of the officers and men engaged in this most rigorous service.

During July and August, 1918, 3,444,012 tons of shipping was escorted to and from France by American escort vessels; of the above amount, 1,577,735 tons were escorted in and 1,864,677 tons were escorted out of French ports. Of the tonnage escorted into French ports during this time, only 16,988 tons, or 0.009 per cent. were lost through enemy action, and of the tonnage escorted out from French ports, only 27,858 tons, or 0.013 per cent. were lost through the same cause. During the same period, July and August of this year, 259,604 American troops were escorted to France by United States escort vessels without the loss of a single man through enemy action. The particulars in the above paragraph refer to United States navy forces operating in the war zone from French ports.

During the same time—July and August—destroyers based on British ports supplied 75 per cent. of the escorts for 318 ships, totalling 2,752,908 tons, and including the escort of vessels carrying 137,283 United States troops. The destroyers on this duty were at sea an average of 67 per cent. of the time, and were under way for a period of about 16,000 hours, steaming approximately an aggregate of 260,000 miles. There were no losses due to enemy action.

American and British ships have carried over 2,000,000 American troops overseas. The United States did not possess enough ships to carry over our troops as rapidly as they were ready to sail or as quickly as they were needed in France. Great Britain furnished, under contract with the War Department, many ships and safely transported many American troops, the numbers having increased greatly in the spring and summer. A few troops were carried over by other allied ships. The actual number transported in British ships was more than a million. The exact figures are not now available, but it was a service invaluable and timely, and was typical of Great Britain's large contribution of its great shipping facilities for the common cause.

The American force based on Gibraltar, including destroyers, gunboats, cruisers, yachts, and Coast Guard cutters during July and August have been at sea 56 per cent. of the time, and actually under way 15,500 hours, steaming during this period 160,000 miles. They have supplied approximately 25 per cent. of the escorts for Mediterranean convoys between Gibraltar on the one hand and France and Italy on the other, and have performed 70 per cent. of the ocean escort duties between Gibraltar and England. The above figures are given as indicative of what is accomplished month by month by our vessels in the war zone.

In addition to duty performed by destroyers and other escorting vessels, the extensive naval activities of our battleships with the British Grand Fleet, mining units, patrol units, submarine hunting, mine sweeping, salvage, etc., have been many and varied.

When the submarine chaser flotillas were sent overseas it was decided to route them via the Bermudas and the Azores in order to get them across materially fit and with the personnel in fighting trim. Having formulated the plan of getting our chasers across, it was necessary to secure for them certain base facilities on the way over. To that end negotiations were entered into with the Portuguese whereby we received from them the use of a temporary base at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores. This base was built up to such an extent that we were able to care for the needs of our small and other craft that might require the use of a base while passing to and fro across the Atlantic.

The coal used by the American Expeditionary Forces in France is carried to that country in vessels largely officered and manned by the navy. Of the 70 or more ships operating in army coal service two-thirds have now been commissioned in the navy, and the others will shortly follow.

The destruction of tankers carrying oil to our own ships and the British fleet in the North Sea gave much anxiety, and in order to avert the submarine menace in sending the tankers around the north of Scotland it was determined by the American and British Navy to build a pipe line across Scotland. Our naval experts undertook the big task, and thereby reduced the distance and danger of supplying the fleet with oil.

In order to efficiently co-operate with our allies, United States naval port officers have been stationed at 20 of the principal seaports of Great Britain, France and Italy. Fifteen naval bases have been established.

In connection with aviation, two repair and assembly bases, 4 kite balloon stations, 18 seaplane

stations, 5 bombing plane stations, and 3 dirigible stations have been established and manned with navy personnel, which includes 624 officers, 97 observers, and over 15,000 enlisted men.

More than 50,000 American mines have been laid in strategical areas in European waters. The Navy has taken part in and actually laid 80 per cent. of the great mine barrage, 230 miles long, from Scotland to Norway. A total of 56,439 mines have been laid, all of which were designed and manufactured by the United States and transported and laid by the United States Navy. The total personnel engaged in mining activity alone is upward of 6,700 men.

OPERATIONS—AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The operations of our navy during the world war have covered the widest scope in its history. Our naval forces have operated in European waters from the Mediterranean to the White Sea. At Corfu, Gibraltar, along the French Bay of Biscay ports, at the English Channel ports, on the Irish coast, in the North Sea, at Murmansk and Archangel, our naval forces have been stationed and have done creditable work. Their performance will probably form the most interesting and exciting portion of the naval history of this war, and it is the duty which has been most eagerly sought by all of the personnel, but owing to the character of the operations which our navy has been called upon to take part in, it has not been possible for all of our naval forces, much as they desired it, to engage in operations at the front, and a large part of our work has been conducted quietly but none the less effectively in other areas. This service, while not so brilliant, has still been necessary, and without it our forces at the front could not have carried on the successful campaign that they did.

Naval men have served on nearly two thousand craft that plied the waters, on submarines that fear not the undersea perils, and in aviation where men of vision and courage prevent surprise attacks and fight with new-found weapons. On the land, marines and sailors have helped to hold strategic points, regiments of marines have shared with the magnificent army their part of the hard-won victory, a wonderfully trained gun crew of sailors have manned the monster 14-inch guns which marked a new departure in land warfare. In diplomacy, in investigation at home and in all parts of the world by naval officers and civilian agents, in protecting plants and labor from spies and enemies, in promoting new industrial organizations and enlarging older ones to meet war needs, in stimulating production of needed naval craft—these are some of the outstanding operations which mark the heroic year of accomplishment.

NAVAL OPERATING FORCES—FIGHTING CRAFT.

The employment of the fighting craft of the navy may be summed up as follows:

In the summer of 1917, the submarine problem having become so acute and the losses to merchant ships so great, it became necessary to adopt more effective methods of handling merchant shipping, in order that a greater degree of safety should be afforded. The system of convoying ships was adopted. While this slowed up shipping fully 20 per cent. and increased the dangers of collision and other difficulties, experience has amply justified the wisdom of the policy. The convoy system, the adoption of which was suggested by President Wilson shortly after our entrance into the war, was applied to both cargo and troop ships and its success was almost immediately apparent. It consisted in gathering together certain numbers of vessels, sailing at regular intervals along established lanes, under the guard of heavier ships to protect against raiders, and destroyers to protect against submarines.

This system went into effect with the first of our troop convoys, which crossed in June, 1917, and has continued ever since, to the day the armistice was signed. It had much to do with breaking the back of the submarine offensive, for it deprived the U boat of the benefit he derived from attacking individual, unprotected ships and forced him to devote his efforts, for the most part, to ships which were protected by destroyers. To engage with a convoy, the submarine was forced to enter the danger zone and frequently it was he and not our ships which became the victim.

In these convoy efforts, all our destroyers, our armed cruisers, our smaller cruisers, and later the old battleships of our fleet, have been engaged, continuously, winter and summer. It has been hard, grinding work, but that it was well done is attested by the fact that two million troops were sent abroad, with not the loss by enemy action of a single east-bound ship carrying troops under the protection of our forces.

The history of the convoy operations in which our naval forces have taken part, due to which we have been able so successfully to transport such a large number of our military forces abroad, and so many supplies for the army, is a chapter in itself. It is probably our major operation in this war and will, in the future, stand as a monument to both the army and the navy, as the greatest and most difficult troop transporting effort which has ever been conducted across seas. The work is not finished. The bringing of our forces back is still a naval problem, and it will be undertaken with the same spirit which characterized the transportation and convoy of our troops to Europe.

PROTECTION OF OIL SUPPLIES FROM THE GULF.

To forestall enemy submarine operation in the Gulf and Caribbean, a force was established called the American Patrol Force, and its headquarters was in the vicinity of Key West. While the coastwise shipping could be adequately protected by routing close along our coast, the problem became a different one the instant it entered the Gulf and Caribbean areas, and it was this problem and the problem of antisubmarine operations which the American patrol detachment had to undertake. As was foreseen, the protection of the oil supplies from the Gulf to our own coast and then abroad were quite vital to the success of the general campaign, and these supplies the patrol detachment was prepared to safeguard by adopting at once the convoy system the instant they were threatened.

NAVAL OVERSEAS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

On January 9, 1918, the Naval Overseas Transportation Service was established, owing to the foreseen necessity to expeditiously supply the naval forces in foreign waters and to assist the army if necessary with their tremendous task of transporting and supplying the American Expeditionary Force in France. This organization sprang into being almost overnight, and has proved its right to be reckoned as one of the most important and successful operations of the navy.

At the outbreak of the war the lack of an American merchant marine was immediately felt. The United States Shipping Board was authorized, and the vast task of creating a merchant marine was undertaken. The United States was without a sufficiently large trained merchant marine personnel, as the seagoing population of this country was small compared to that which followed the pursuits on shore. The difficulty of obtaining this trained personnel to man the vast American merchant marine was immediately felt, and the Navy Department was ready to assist in every way. It was asked to man immediately two vessels, in order to hasten their departure overseas, and from this inception the Naval Overseas Transportation Service has grown in 10 months to a fleet of 321 cargo-carrying ships aggregating a dead-weight tonnage of 2,800,000, and commercially nearly equalling the combined Cunard, Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines at the outbreak of the war. Of this number 227 ships represented vessels previously in operation. From the Emergency Fleet Corporation the navy has taken

over for operation 94 vessels, aggregating 700,000 dead-weight tons. On March 21, 1918, by order of the President, 161 Dutch merchant vessels were taken over by the Navy Department pending their allocation to the various vital trades of this country, and 26 of these vessels are now a part of the naval overseas fleet. This vast fleet of cargo vessels has been officered and manned through enrolment of the seagoing personnel of the American merchant marine, officers and men of the United States Navy, and the assignment after training of graduates of technical schools and training stations, developed by the navy since the United States entered the war.

There are required for the operation of this fleet at the present time 5,000 officers and 29,000 enlisted men, and adequate arrangements for future needs of personnel have been provided. The navy has risen to the exacting demands imposed upon it by the war, and it will certainly be a source of pride to the American people to know that within 10 months of the time that this new force was created, in spite of the many obstacles in the way of its accomplishment, an American naval vessel, manned by an American naval crew, leaves an American port on the average of every five hours, carrying subsistence and equipment so vital to the American Expeditionary Force. I would be derelict in my duty unless I expressed my keenest appreciation and heartiest admiration for those men of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service who have traveled the lonely lanes of the ocean, which have been for so long infested with the menacing submarine. These terrors have not been regarded as terrors by this personnel. They have braved the dangers most willingly and have thereby exemplified the best traditions of the navy of the United States. In the many engagements with the enemy submarines our fleet has necessarily suffered, but it is believed that the losses of the enemy have been relatively much greater than ours.

The high-power radio service of the navy has made great progress during the past year. On the Atlantic Coast the navy has completed and is operating its new high-power station at Annapolis, Md., in addition to those already in service. It is now possible to transmit messages simultaneously from four high-power radio stations to European stations and at the same time receive despatches from several European stations.

CABLE CENSORSHIP.

The censorship of the cables has been officially conducted by a well co-ordinated organization, whose officers and men have attacked a difficult task with ability and zeal. The office of the chief cable censor, which administers and regulates cable censorship as a whole, is in the Navy Department; and local stations, where the actual censoring of cablegrams is for the most part done, are maintained at the points of cable landings within the United States and its territorial possessions.

NAVAL LOSSES CAUSED BY SUBMARINE WARFARE.

Since this country entered the war practically all the enemy's naval forces, except the submarines, have been blockaded in his ports by the naval forces of the Allies, and there has been no opportunity for naval engagements of a major character. The enemy's submarines have, however, formed a continual menace to the safety of all our transports and shipping, necessitating the use of every effective means and the utmost vigilance for the protection of our vessels. Concentrated attack was made by enemy U boats on the ships which carried the first contingent of our troops to Europe, and all that have gone since have faced this liability to attack.

Our destroyers and patrol vessels, in addition to convoy duty, have waged an unceasing offensive warfare against the submarines. In spite of all this, our naval losses have been gratifyingly small. Not one American troop ship, as previously stated, has been torpedoed on the way to France, and but three, the Antilles, the President Lincoln and the Covington, were sunk on the return voyage.

Only three fighting ships have been lost as a result of enemy action—the patrol ship Alcedo, a converted yacht, sunk off the coast of France Nov. 5, 1917; the torpedo boat destroyer Jacob Jones, sunk off the British coast Dec. 6, 1917, and the cruiser San Diego, sunk near Fire Island, off the New York coast, on July 19, 1918, by striking a mine supposedly set adrift by a German submarine. The transport Finland and the destroyer Cassin, which were torpedoed, reached port and were soon repaired and placed back in service. The transport Mount Vernon, struck by a torpedo on Sept. 5 last, proceeded to port under its own steam and was repaired.

Detailed accounts of these losses, and of the courage, endurance and perfect performance of duty by officers and men, appears as Appendix F to this report.

The most serious loss of life due to enemy activity was the loss of the Coast Guard cutter Tampa, with all on board, in Bristol Channel, England, on the night of Sept. 26, 1918. The Tampa, which was doing escort duty, had gone ahead of the convoy. Vessels following heard an explosion, but when they reached the vicinity there were only bits of floating wreckage to show where the ship had gone down. Not one of the 111 officers and men of her crew were rescued; and, though it is believed she was sunk by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, the exact manner in which the vessel met her fate may never be known.

There has been no more baffling mystery in the annals of the navy than the disappearance last March of the U. S. S. Cyclops, navy collier of 19,000 tons displacement, with all on board. Loaded with a cargo of manganese, with 57 passengers, 20 officers and a crew of 213 aboard, the collier was due in port on March 13. On March 4 the Cyclops reported at Barbados, British West Indies, where she put in for bunker coal. Since her departure from that port there has not been a trace of the vessel, and long continued and vigilant search of the entire region proved utterly futile, not a vestige of wreckage having been discovered. No reasonable explanation of the strange disappearance can be given. It is known that one of her two engines was damaged and that she was proceeding at reduced speed, but even if the other engine had become disabled it would not have had any effect on her ability to communicate by radio. Many theories have been advanced, but none that seems to account satisfactorily for the ship's complete vanishment. After months of search and waiting the Cyclops was finally given up as lost and her name stricken from the registry.

VESSELS CONTRACTED FOR DURING THE YEAR.

During the year, including orders placed at navy yards, the following have been contracted for: Four battleships, one battle cruiser, two fuel ships, one transport, one gungoat, one ammunition ship, 223 destroyers, 58 submarines, 112 fabricated patrol vessels (including 12 for the Italian Government), 92 submarine chasers (including 50 for the French Government), 51 mine sweepers, 25 seagoing tugs and 46 harbor tugs, besides a large number of lighters, barges and other auxiliary harbor craft. In addition to this, contracts have been placed for 12 large fuel ships in conjunction with the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

155 SHIPS LAUNCHED UP TO OCT. 1.

Ships launched during the year and up to Oct. 1, 1918, include one gunboat, 93 destroyers, 29 submarines, 26 mine sweepers, four fabricated patrol vessels and two seagoing tugs. It is noteworthy that in the first nine months of 1918 there were launched no less than 83 destroyers of 98,281 tons

aggregate normal displacement, as compared with 62 destroyers of 58,285 tons during the entire nine years next preceding Jan. 1, 1918.

There have been added to the navy during the fiscal year and including the three months up to Oct. 1, 1918, two battleships, 26 destroyers, 28 submarines, 355 submarine chasers (including 50 which were turned over to the French Government), 13 mine sweepers and two seagoing tugs There have also been added to the operating naval forces by purchase, charter, &c., many hundred vessels of commercial type, including all classes from ex-German transatlantic liners to harbor tugboats and motor boats for auxiliary purposes.

RECORDS BROKEN IN DESTROYER CONSTRUCTION.

Among the ships added, mention should be made of the destroyer Ward, built at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal , in the remarkably short time of 70 days from the laying of the keel to the placing of the ship in commission. Only 17½ days elapsed from the day the keel was laid until the ship was launched. This result was achieved by most careful system of routing materials and handling labor, worked out by that yard in conjunction with its programme of destroyers now under construction.

In addition to new ships completed, there was a very large amount of work in refitting ex-German and Austrian ships for war uses and in fitting up both commandeered merchantmen and new merchant ships as completed.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN ORDNANCE.

One of the great achievements of the navy during the past year was the design and construction of the 14-inch naval guns on railway mountings now on the western front, which hurled shells far behind the German lines. The mount was designed, built and delivered in less than four months. On Dec. 26, 1917, not a drawing had been started. On April 25, 1918, a completed gun was rolling on its own wheels to Sandy Hook Proving Ground for long-range tests.

These guns were originally intended for the new battle cruisers, but a change of ship design left them available for other use. As the navy had no immediate need for them afloat, Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, recommended that they be utilized for land service with our army in France. It was more than good fortune that in these testing times the navy had Admiral Earle, one of the ablest and fittest officers, in direction of great ordnance plans and operations. With a staff of men of like mettle, achievements have been made that will always live

It was realized that to be most effective the railway battery must be completely mobile and independent of any permanent artillery base. The guns themselves were mounted on cars which could move freely over the French railways. It was necessary to make the repair shops and barracks for the personnel mobile. Twelve cars were constructed to accompany each gun. There were machine shop cars, armored ammunition cars, kitchen cars, berthing, crane and wireless cars. These cars, as well as the gun mounts, were all built and equipped under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance. This battery is sufficiently mobile so that were an order to move position received while the gun was in action, gun, personnel, kitchen, fuel, berthing cars and all could be under way in about an hour.

The naval land batteries fire heavier projectiles and have greater range than any gun ever before placed on mobile shore mounting. The German long range "freak" guns which fired on Paris were non-mobile. They were built on permanent steel and concrete foundations which were eventually sought out by Allied aeroplanes and the guns subsequently silenced. The shells were small and specially built for long flight. This fact reduced their military efficiency. The German long range guns, while they had a certain moral effect, were without great practical military value The American naval guns fire projectiles approximately seven times heavier than the shells the Germans used against Paris

In 1916 the Germans had one 15-inch naval gun in Flanders, which became famous through its long range bombardment of Dunkirk and other Allied bases. This gun was on a permanent foundation and could not be shifted from point to point on the front. Our 14-inch gun can move from one end of France to the other, and it hurls a projectile a distance of approximately 30 miles (52,000 yards)

In the future American dreadnoughts and battle cruisers will be armed with a 16-inch gun, the first of which had been tested during the year and which proved eminently satisfactory in every respect. These guns will make those ships the heaviest armed vessels in the world. This gun throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds. At present our largest battleships mount 14-inch guns, which throw a projectile weighing only 1,400 pounds. It is interesting to note that broadside weights have trebled within the space of twenty years.

The total weight of steel thrown by a single broadside from ships armed with 16-inch guns will be 25,200 pounds; that of the Pennsylvania, the largest type of ship in commission, is 17,508 pounds, while the total weight thrown by the Oregon, the largest ship at the time of the Spanish-American War, was 5,660 pounds.

DEPTH CHARGE MOST EFFECTIVE ANTI-SUBMARINE WEAPON

The successful operation of the depth charge and the development of tactics for attacking submarines with them have been the most potent factors in the solution of the German submarine menace. These charges are now being produced in quantities considerably in excess of the needs of our navy and merchant fleet, and so tremendous is their destructive quality and so thoroughly has strategy for their use been developed, that it is a lucky submarine which shows itself or its periscope within view of a destroyer and survives the subsequent bombardment

THE NAVY THAT FLIES

Of gratifying proportions and effectiveness have been the expansion of aviation in the navy

On July 1, 1917, naval aviation was still in its infancy. At that time there were only 45 naval aviators. There were officers of the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who had been given special training in and were attached to aviation. There were approximately 200 student officers under training and about 1,250 enlisted men attached to the Aviation Service. These enlisted men were assigned to the three naval air stations in this country which were then in commission Pensacola, Fla., had about 1,000 men; Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y., which was put in operation at that time, had about 100 men; and Squantum, Mass., which was abandoned in the fall of 1917, had about 150 men.

On July 1, 1918, there were 823 naval aviators, approximately 2,052 student officers and 400 ground officers attached to naval aviation In addition, there were over 7,300 trained mechanics and over 5,400 mechanics in training. The total enlisted and commissioned personnel at this time was about 30,000.

MARINE CORPS WINS GLORY.

This efficient fighting, building and landing force of the navy has won imperishable glory in the fulfilment of its latest duties upon the battle fields of France, where the marines, fighting for the time under Gen. Pershing as a part of the victorious American Army, have written a story of valor and sacrifice that will live in the brightest annals of the war With heroism that nothing could daunt, the Marine Corps played a vital role in stemming the German rush on Paris and in later days aided

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN THE WAR—*Continued.*

in the beginning of the great offensive, the freeing of Rheims, and participated in the hard fighting in Champagne, which had as its object the throwing back of the Prussian Armies in the vicinity of Cambrai and St. Quentin.

With only 8,000 men engaged in the fiercest battles, the Marine Corps casualties numbered 69 officers and 1,531 enlisted men dead and 78 officers and 2,435 enlisted men wounded seriously enough to be officially reported by cablegram, to which number should be added not a few whose wounds did not incapacitate them for further fighting. However, with a casualty list that numbers nearly half the original 8,000 men who entered battle, the official reports account for only 57 United States Marines who have been captured by the enemy. This includes those who were wounded far in advance of their lines and who fell into the hands of Germans while unable to resist.

The advance of the Germans was across a wheat field, driving at Hill 165 and advancing in smooth columns. The United States Marines, trained to keen observation upon the rifle range, nearly every one of them wearing a marksman's medal, or better, that of the sharpshooter or expert riflemen, did not wait for those gray-clad hordes to advance nearer. Calmly they set their sights and aimed with the same precision that they had shown upon the rifle ranges at Paris Island, Mare Island and Quantico. Incessantly their rifles cracked, and with their fire came the support of the artillery. The machine gun fire, incessant also, began to make its inroads upon the advancing forces. Closer and closer the shrapnel burst to its targets. Caught in a seething wave of machine gun fire, of scattering shrapnel, of accurate rifle fire, the Germans found themselves in a position in which further advance could only mean absolute suicide. The lines hesitated. They stopped. They broke for cover, while the marines raked the woods and ravines in which they had taken refuge with machine gun and rifle to prevent them making another attempt to advance by infiltrating through. Above, a French airplane was checking up on the artillery fire. Surprised by the fact that men should deliberately set their sights, adjust their range and then fire deliberately at an advancing foe, each man picking his target, instead of firing merely in the direction of the enemy, the aviator signalled below "Bravo!" In the rear that word was echoed again and again. The German drive on Paris had been stopped.

In all the history of the Marine Corps there is no such battle as that one in Belleau Wood. Fighting day and night without relief, without sleep, often without water, and for days without hot rations, the marines met and defeated the best divisions that Germany could throw into the line. The heroism and doggedness of that battle are unparalleled. Time after time officers seeing their lines cut to pieces, seeing their men so dog tired that they even fell asleep under shell fire, hearing their wounded calling for the water that they were unable to supply, seeing men fight on after they had been wounded and until they dropped unconscious; time after time officers seeing these things, believing that the very limit of human endurance had been reached, would send back messages to their post command that their men were exhausted. But in answer to this would come the word that the lines must hold, and if possible those lines must attack. And the lines obeyed. Without water, without food, without rest, they went forward—and forward every time to victory. Companies had been so torn and lacerated by losses that they were hardly platoons; but they held their lines and advanced them. In more than one case companies lost every officer, leaving a Sergeant and sometimes a Corporal to command, and the advance continued. After thirteen days in this inferno of fire a captured German officer told with his dying breath of a fresh division of Germans that was about to be thrown into the battle to attempt to wrest from the marines that part of the wood they had gained. The marines, who for days had been fighting only on their sheer nerve, who had been worn out from nights of sleeplessness, from lack of rations, from terrific shell and machine gun fire, straightened their lines and prepared for the attack. It came—as the dying German officer had predicted.

GERMAN CRACK TROOPS REPULSED AND BEATEN.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of June 13 it was launched by the Germans along the whole front. Without regard for men, the enemy hurled his forces against Bouresches and the Bois de Belleau and sought to win back what had been taken from the Germans by the Americans. The orders were that these positions must be taken at all costs; that the utmost losses in men must be endured; that the Bois de Belleau and Bouresches might fall again into German hands. But the depleted lines of the marines held; the men who had fought on their nerve alone for days once more showed the mettle of which they were made. With their backs to the trees and boulders of the Bois de Belleau, with their sole shelter the scattered ruins of Bouresches, the thinning lines of the marines repelled the attack and crashed back the new division which had sought to wrest the position from them.

And so it went. Day after day, night after night, while time after time messages like the following travelled to the post command:

"Losses heavy. Difficult to get runners through. Some have never returned. Morale excellent, but troops about all in. Men exhausted."

Exhausted, but holding on. And they continued to hold on in spite of every difficulty. Advancing their lines slowly day by day, the marines finally prepared their positions to such an extent that the last rush for the possession of the wood could be made. Then, on June 24, following a tremendous barrage, the struggle began.

The barrage literally tore the woods to pieces, but even its immensity could not wipe out all the nests that remained; the emplacements that were behind almost every clump of bushes, every jagged, rough group of boulders. But those that remained were wiped out by the American method of the rush and the bayonet, and in the days that followed every foot of Belleau Wood was cleared of the enemy and held by the frayed lines of the Americans.

DEATHS IN U. S. NAVY FROM "WAR CAUSES," 1,233.

Deaths in the navy from "war causes" totalled 1,233, Surgeon-General Braisted on November 26, 1918, told the House Naval Committee. No figures were given as to deaths from disease. The bodies of virtually all navy men dying in foreign service, the Surgeon-General said, have been returned home. He added there were 15,000 patients in naval hospitals and that institutions at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk were crowded. Appropriations for the Navy Medical Department of $15,000,000, asked for under plans for continuing the war, were reduced to $9,200,000 by the Surgeon-General.

THE NEW AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

(By the Department of Commerce, October, 1918.)

VESSELS built in the United States (including those for our French allies) and officially numbered by the Commerce Department, Bureau of Navigation, during September, numbered 170 of 308,470 gross tons, a greater tonnage than was built during the whole fiscal year 1915 or 1912 or 1911 or 1909, but not half enough to supply and maintain the American troops sent overseas during the month. During the nine months ended September 30 the total is 1,357 vessels of 1,722,730 gross tons, and during the twelve months ended September 30, the total is 1,681 of 2,013,264 gross tons, or 70 per cent. of the whole world's greatest output in 1913, but much over double this tonnage was required to transport and supply the American troops sent overseas.

MONTHS.	SEAGOING, STEEL.		SEAGOING, WOOD.		SEAGOING, TOTAL.		NON-SEAGOING.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	No.	Gr'sTon.	No.	Gr'sTon.	No.	Gr'sTon.	No.	Gr'sTon.	No.	Gr's Ton.
1916.										
July	4	9,826	3	1,784	7	11,610	114	19,121	121	30,731
August	5	22,479	5	3,168	10	25,647	114	27,121	124	52,768
September	5	25,552	5	2,632	10	28,184	84	10,239	94	38,423
October	15	37,770	7	14,238	22	52,008	95	18,224	117	70,232
November	20	66,429	3	2,644	23	69,073	86	21,563	109	90,636
December	4	18,385	2	1,296	6	19,681	81	18,205	87	37,886
Total	53	180,441	25	25,762	78	206,203	574	114,473	652	320,676
1917.										
January	10	52,082	6	6,672	16	58,754	83	14,841	99	73,595
February	4	18,779	5	6,777	9	25,556	63	11,448	72	37,004
March	6	38,553	5	5,448	11	44,001	126	15,110	137	59,111
April	8	44,653	11	22,570	19	67,223	148	11,822	167	79,045
May	11	36,086	19	33,004	30	69,090	162	22,137	192	91,227
June	22	97,908	9	31,216	31	129,124	196	22,877	227	152,001
Total	61	288,061	55	105,687	116	393,748	778	98,235	894	491,983
July	14	54,891	7	14,113	21	69,004	184	20,148	205	89,152
August	9	46,716	14	12,155	23	58,871	152	27,171	175	86,042
September	9	35,073	12	12,513	21	47,586	80	28,999	101	76,585
October	13	44,420	22	35,879	35	80,299	87	10,386	122	90,685
November	19	50,660	11	10,872	30	61,532	87	15,736	117	77,268
December	17	85,917	16	20,611	33	106,528	52	16,053	85	122,581
Total	81	317,677	82	106,143	163	423,820	642	118,493	805	542,313
Total, 1917	142	605,738	137	211,830	279	817,568	1,420	216,728	1,699	1,034,296
1918.										
January	12	53,748	6	6,468	18	60,216	39	4,579	57	64,795
February	17	94,242	14	17,874	31	112,116	53	5,485	84	117,601
March	29	115,040	12	20,776	41	135,816	97	11,329	138	147,145
April	31	130,637	15	21,017	46	151,654	119	11,396	165	163,050
May	40	157,598	13	16,453	53	174,051	132	20,413	185	194,464
June	42	163,034	16	26,985	58	190,019	130	11,406	188	201,425
Total	171	714,299	76	109,573	247	823,872	570	64,608	817	888,480
July	37	146,981	38	72,727	75	219,708	118	10,223	193	229,931
August	49	191,102	39	91,997	88	283,099	89	12,750	177	295,849
September	46	177,765	54	123,668	100	301,433	70	7,037	170	308,470

The steel ship figures for May, 1918, include one cement vessel of 3,427 gross tons. The non-seagoing figures for July, 1918, include one cement vessel of 325 tons.

Of the vessels built in the United States in the nine months ending September 30, 1918, ATLANTIC AND GULF YARDS turned out 443 wood (191,756 tons), and 86 metal (357,136 tons); total, 529 (548,892 tons). PACIFIC YARDS turned out 409 wood (229,618 tons), and 110 metal, including one concrete (620,833 tons); total, 519 (850,451 tons).

GREAT LAKES YARDS turned out 67 wood (6,219 tons), and 122 metal (260,491 tons); total, 189 (266,710 tons).

WESTERN RIVERS YARDS turned out 94 wood (3,012 tons), and one metal (13 tons); total, 95 (3,025 tons).

There were built for foreigners in the nine months 25 wooden vessels of 53,652 gross tons.

Of the wooden ships built in 1918, January-September, 75 were sailing, 144 steam, 548 gas, and 246 unrigged. Of the metal ships, 4 were sailing, 308 steam, 3 gas, and 4 unrigged.

The total United States Merchant Marine tonnage on June 30, 1916, was 8,469,649 gross tons, divided as follows: FOREIGN TRADE—Steam, 1,573,705 tons; total, 2,185,008 tons. COASTWISE TRADE—Steam, 4,315,579 tons; total, 6,244,550 tons. WHALE FISHERIES—Steam, 1,789 tons; total, 6,707 tons. COD AND MACKEREL FISHERIES—Gas or steam, 10,731 tons; total, 33,384 tons.

STATUS OF WORLD TONNAGE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

(Germany and Austria excluded. The figures are dead weight tons.)

Total losses (Allied and neutral) August, 1914-September 1, 1918, 21,404,913; total construction (Allied and neutral) August, 1914-September 1, 1918, 14,247,825; total enemy tonnage captured (to end of 1917), 3,795,000; excess of losses over gains, 3,362,088; estimated normal increase in world's tonnage if war had not occurred (based on rate of increase, 1905-1914), 14,700,000; net deficit due to war, 18,062,088. Allied monthly construction passed destruction for the first time in May, 1918.

ESTIMATE OF STRENGTH OF AUSTRIAN NAVY.

ACCORDING to estimates based on the latest information received by the Navy Department, the strength of the Austrian Navy was approximately as follows, Nov. 11, 1918: 15 battleships, 21 torpedo boat destroyers, 10 torpedo gunboats, 45 submarines, 1 river torpedo boat, 2 trawlers, 2 mine layers, 15 cruisers, 67 torpedo boats, 43 mine layers, 11 river monitors, 6 scouts, 3 armed steamers, 7 patrol boats.

These figures are compiled without reference to reported recent losses. According to press despatches two battleships have recently been destroyed and an unknown number of war craft has been taken over by the Jugo-Slavs.

WAR LOSSES OF AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPPING.

FROM the beginning of the European war of August 3, 1914, to the armistice of November 11, 1918, the authenticated loss of American merchant vessels from acts of the enemy was 145 vessels of 354,449 gross tons, with the sacrifice of 775 lives, as shown by the official records of the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce. These returns do not include the losses of vessels of the American Navy or of the American Army and lives thus sacrificed recorded by the Navy and War Departments. They do not include several cases of the loss of merchant vessels in which it is not yet established whether the loss was due to acts of the enemy. There is given below a summary of the losses according to periods before and after the United States entered the war and according to the methods of destruction to which the enemy resorted, with number and gross tonnage of ships destroyed and number of lives lost.

The following table covers the period from the beginning of the war, August 3, 1914, to April 5, 1917, inclusive:

SHIP.	Torpedoed.		Mined.		Gunfire, Etc.		Total.		Lives Lost
	No.	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	
Steam	6	25,988	4	9,675	6	24,649	16	60,312	67
Sail	.....	.....	1	1,904	2	4,927	3	6,831	.....
Total	6	25,988	5	11,579	8	29,576	19	67,143	67

The following table covers the period from April 6, 1917, the entry of the United States into the war, up to the armistice of November 11, 1918, inclusive:

SHIP.	Torpedoed.		Mined.		Gunfire, Etc.		Total.		Lives Lost
	No.	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	
Steam	45	190,357	2	8,116	22	38,272	69	236,745	707
Sail	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	50,561	57	50,561	1
Total	45	190,357	2	8,116	79	88,833	126	287,306	708

The totals for the entire period August 3, 1914, to November 11, 1918, inclusive, are given below:

SHIP.	Torpedoed.		Mined.		Gunfire, Etc.		Total.		Lives Lost
	No.	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	*No.*	*Gross.*	
Total steam	51	216,345	6	17,791	28	62,921	85	297,057	774
Total sail	.....	.....	1	1,904	59	55,488	60	57,392	1
Grand total	51	216,345	7	19,695	87	118,409	145	354,449	775

The killing at sea of 703 persons on American merchant ships is chargeable to submarine torpedoes. 38 were killed by gunfire, and 34 were victims of drifting enemy mines.

44 SHIPS OF UNITED STATES NAVY LOST IN THE WAR.

Forty-four vessels of the navy, including army and cargo transports, manned by naval crews, were lost from the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, until hostilities ceased November 11, 1918. Twelve of these were destroyed by enemy submarines. Only three of the twelve ships torpedoed were war craft—the destroyer Jacob Jones, sunk December 6, 1917, with a loss of 62 lives; the coastguard cutter Tampa, sunk September 6, 1918, with a loss of 112 lives, and the armed yacht Alcedo which carried down 20 men.

Three ships lost by mines included only one war craft, the armored cruiser San Diego, which went down off Fire Island last July 19, with a loss of 50 lives. A total of 678 men on torpedoed ships were drowned or killed by explosions.

Fourteen vessels, including the collier Cyclops, were given under the head of miscellaneous sinkings, with a loss of life of 346.

SUBMARINES—THEIR HISTORY.

(From a Bulletin [May, 1918] of the Naval Consulting Board.)

THE first recorded experiment in submarine operation was made by a Hollander, Dr. Cornelius Van Drebbel, who in 1624 constructed a one-man submarine operated by feathering oars which made a successful underwater trip from Westminster to Greenwich on the Thames. Dr. David Bushnell, an American inventor and graduate of Yale in the class of 1775, nearly sank the "Eagle" in New York harbor during the Revolutionary War by the use of his little one-man-powered submarine the "American Turtle." In England, the American inventor, Robert Fulton, in the presence of William Pitt, then chancellor, and a large number of spectators, blew up a brig by exploding a mine which he had placed under her bottom by the use of his submarine boat. Both of these inventors were discouraged and were refused the necessary assistance to enable them to develop further their ideas regarding submarines, although they had undoubtedly shown that there were great possibilities in the underwater type of vessel. Various unsuccessful attempts were made to utilize submarines during the Civil War, but at that time their only means of offense was a torpedo on the end of a long spar, and the solitary recorded hit was disastrous to both the warship and the submarine. Just as the breech-loading rifle, a very ancient device, failed to come into its own until the invention of the metallic cartridge, the submarine had to await the invention of the automotive torpedo before it became a really efficient means of offense.

Modern submarines are divided into two general classes: the Coast Defense type of from 300 to 700 tons surface displacement, and the Cruising type of from 800 to 2,500 tons displacement, having a radius of action of from 3,000 to 8,000 miles and capable of operating along the Atlantic Coast of the United States from European bases. The smallest type of modern coast defense submarines, which can hold the necessary apparatus to have a useful range of action, weighs about 300 tons; the handling of such weights from the deck of a vessel at sea cannot be accomplished with any degree of safety. Generally, the German U-boat—which is the designation for the enemy ocean-going submarines—is made with a double hull. The bottom space between the inner and outer hulls is used for water ballast; the top space is used for carrying fuel oil. Water ballast displaces the fuel oil as it is consumed by the internal combustion engine. The frequent statements that oil has been seen on the sea, after a U-boat has been attacked, may have merely indicated that the submarine's outer hull had been punctured. However, there is some oil slick on the surface when the exhaust mufflers are flooded.

The submarine, when submerged so that its periscope does not project above the water, is blind, but not deaf, for it is provided with sound detectors or microphones that will indicate the approach and direction of a ship, if its own machinery is at rest or moving slowly, with noise so slight as not to interfere with the listening. The propagation of sound through water is more rapid and efficient than through air, because water does not have so great a cushioning effect upon sound waves. While we speak of sound waves, and can measure their amplitude in some cases, there is no bodily displacement of the medium through which they travel. In general the harder, denser and more incompressible the medium, the more efficient the transmission of the sound waves. The underwater listening devices which are so frequently availed of in submarines, and patrol boats and destroyers used to attack them consist primarily of a large diaphragm or its equivalent in some other physical form.

LOSSES OF AMERICAN VESSELS DURING THE WAR.

THE following is a list, according to the most authentic information on file in the Office of Naval Intelligence, of all naval losses from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918:

NAME.	Class.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Date.	Remarks.
BY SUBMARINES.					
Antilles	Transport	6,878 gross	70	Oct. 17, 1917	Torpedoed.
Alcedo	Armed yacht	981 gross	20	Nov. 5, 1917	Torpedoed.
Jacob Jones	Destroyer	1,265 gross	62	Dec. 6, 1917	Torpedoed.
Lake Moor	Cargo steamer	1,955 gross	45	April 11, 1918	Torpedoed.
Rockefeller, Wm	Tanker	7,157 gross	3	May 18, 1918	Torpedoed.
President Lincoln	Transport	18,167 gross	26	May 31, 1918	Torpedoed.
Covington	Transport	16,339 gross	6	July 1, 1918	Torpedoed.
Westover	Army supply	8,800 gross	8	July 11, 1918	Torpedoed.
Westbridge	N. O. T. S.	5,660 gross	4	Aug. 15, 1918	Torpedoed.§
Montanan	Army account	6,659 gross	5	Aug. 16, 1918	Torpedoed.
Mt. Vernon*	Transport	18,372 gross	36	Sept. 5, 1918	Torpedoed.
Buena Ventura	Army cargo	4,881 gross	64	Sept. 16, 1918	Torpedoed.
Tampa	C. G. C.	1,181 displacement.	112	Sept. 26, 1918	Torpedoed.
Ticonderoga	Animal cargo	5,130 gross	‡216	Sept. 30, 1918	Shelled and torpedoed.
BY MINES.					
Pratt, Herbert L.†	Tanker	7,145 gross	None.	June 2, 1918	
Californian	Cargo	5,658 gross	None.	June 23, 1918	
San Diego	Cruiser	13,680 displacement.	50	July 19, 1918	
Minnesotaf	Battleship	16,000 displacement.	None.	Sept. 29, 1918	
Saetia	N. O. T. S.	2,873 gross	.....	Nov. 9, 1918	
BY COLLISION.					
Mohawk	Revenue cutter	1,148 displacement.	None.	Oct. 1, 1917	
Chauncey	Destroyer	592 displacement.	18	Nov. 19, 1917	
S. C. No. 141	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None.	Dec. 13, 1917	
F. 1	Submarine	.....	19	Dec. 17, 1917	
Zaanland	Cargo	5,417 gross	None.	May 13, 1918	
Wakiva II	Yacht	853 gross	2	May 22, 1918	
Schurz	Cruiser	1,630 displacement.	1	June 21, 1918	
Oosterdijk	Cargo	8,251 gross	None.	July 11, 1918	
S. C. No. 187	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None.	Aug. 4, 1918	
S. C. No. 60	Submarine chaser	75 gross	2	Oct. 1, 1918	
Herman Frasch	Transport (Army)	3,803 gross	16	Oct. 4, 1918	
S. C. No. 397	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None.	Oct. 5, 1918	With 0-13.
Westgate	Cargo (Army)	8,800 dead-weight.	7	Oct. 7, 1918	
Shaw	Destroyer	1,100 displacement.	12	Oct. 9, 1918	
Tarantula	Special patrol	.....	None.	Oct. 28, 1918	
MISCEL. SINKINGS.					
Rehoboth	Armed trawler	254 gross	None.	Oct. 8, 1917	
S. C. No. 117	Submarine chaser	75 gross	None.	Dec. 22, 1917	Burned; Norfolk Navy Yard.
Bauman	Trawler	304 gross	None.	Jan. 12, 1918	
Guinevere	Yacht	499 gross	None.	Jan. 25, 1918	Struck rock.
Elfreda	Yacht	164 displacement.	None.	Feb. 21, 1918	
Mariner	Tug	220 gross	None.	Feb. 26, 1918	Foundered.
Cherokee	Tug	272 gross	23	Feb. 26, 1918	Foundered.
Cyclops	Collier	19,360 displacement.	293	April 21, 1918	Mysteriously disap'r'd.
No. 3429	Motor patrol	.....	2	July 10, 1918	German shore battery.
Montauk	Patrol boat	641 gross	7	Aug. 21, 1918	Driven ashore.
S. C. No. 209	Submarine chaser	75 gross	17	Aug. 27, 1918	Shelled by mistake.
S. C. No. 219	Submarine chaser	75 gross	4	Oct. 9, 1918	Internal explosion.
Lake Borgne	Army account	2,100 gross	None.	Oct. 22, 1918	Struck rock.
Ophir	N. O. T. S.	7,089	None.	Nov. 11, 1918	Internal explosion.

* Torpedoed; made port. † Mined; made port. ‡ 216 lost, 2 captured. § Salvaged.

262,693 CASUALTIES TO OUR FORCES, NOT COUNTING PRISONERS.

It is announced that up to Nov. 26 the American casualties reported to Gen. Pershing's headquarters aggregated 262,693. This is 26,605 more than the total made public a week before by Gen. March, Chief of Staff.

In making this announcement Gen. March indicated that additional casualties might be reported, as checking up had not yet been completed. With many units on the move in France checking up was rendered more difficult.

Gen. March was unable to give out up to Dec. 15 the exact total of men known to have been confined in Germany as prisoners of war, due to the fact that Gen. Pershing's cablegram was not clear as to these figures.

These are the figures, as given out by the Chief of Staff:

Killed in action	28,363	Died from other causes	1,980
Died of wounds	12,101	Wounded	189,955
Died of disease	16,034	Missing in action	14,290

Prisoners (unintelligible).

The principal change in the revised list is the addition of 13,100 men missing in action. It was declared that Gen. Pershing has thus far forwarded no explanation of the increase under this heading, and it is assumed that an error was made in transmission. The total of these given last week was 1,160.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA.

(Headquarters, 55 Fifth Avenue, fifteenth floor, New York.)

Honorary President—Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Washington. *President*—Judge Julian W. Mack, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr Stephen S. Wise, New York; Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore. *Treasurer*—E. W. Lewin-Epstein, New York. *Assistant Treasurer*—Louis Robison, New York. *Executive Secretary*—Jacob de Haas, New York. *Secretary for Organization*—Louis Lipsky, New York. *Secretary for Education*—Miss Henrietta Szold, New York. *Comptroller*—Robert D. Kesselman, New York.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ARRIVAL IN FRANCE.

President Wilson and his party arrived at Brest, France, on the George Washington on Friday, Dec. 13, 1918. Under the shadow of the saluting guns of the Chateau of St. Anne, with its walls dating from the Phoenician wars before the Christian era, the George Washington steamed to her anchorage in the Brest roadstead, escorted by ten American battleships, twenty-nine destroyers, five French and one Italian warship, each thundering the Presidential salute. While the guns roared, the American President gazed upon the marine spectacle with the enthusiasm of a boy. With an agile step he debarked at the municipal pier at 3.15 P. M. to receive a welcome from picturesque Breton women in their native costumes, Red Cross nurses, French marines and Colonial troops, including the Spahis, Turcos, Senegalese and Cochin China contingent. The Red Cross women presented flowers to the President and Mrs. Wilson. Through a lane formed by 20,000 doughboys an open motor car in which the President sat with the French Foreign Minister, M. Stephen Pichon, and Mayor Hervagault of Brest, traversed the hilly streets of the town choked with mud and under glowering skies and misty rain.

President Wilson was hailed everywhere as "the champion of the people's rights and of international justice." In his ears dinned cries of "Hurrah for Wilson!" "Vive le President-Wilson!" "Vivent les Americans!" At almost every foot Breton girls tossed flowers into the motor and into that in which Mrs. Wilson followed. The brief ceremonies were entirely in the hands of the French. Foreign Minister Pichon and Minister of Marine Leygues delivered short addresses of welcome on board the George Washington, while an address extending the freedom of the city and the keys were delivered by Mayor Hervagault at the landing stage from which President Wilson first stepped upon French soil from the tender on which he left the George Washington. In his response to the address of the Mayor of Brest the President said:

"It is delightful for me to realize that I have come, and will join my counsel with that of your own public men in bringing about a peace settlement which shall be consistent alike with the ideals of France and the ideals of the United States." The Government of France sent to greet the President two Cabinet Ministers and a committee of twenty-two Deputies, although the ceremonies were officially confined to the municipal welcome. Gens. Pershing, Bliss and Helmick reported to the Commander in Chief aboard the George Washington, along with Admirals Sims, Benson, Mayo and Wilson. The President conferred with Gen. Pershing ten minutes aboard the ship's tender. The first person to greet the President in French waters was his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, who has been singing for the American soldiers in France. Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the President.

The 40,000 American doughboys in the camps around Brest were given a holiday to hail their Commander in Chief. The greeting of the French populace to the President was fervent. The city was elaborately decorated, the feature being a Statue of Liberty outlined by electric bulbs on the walls of the ancient fort overlooking the harbor. The Presidential train departed for Paris at 4 P. M.

Just before the President left for Paris a deputation of French Socialists handed him a resolution indorsing the fourteen peace terms. As the train pulled out, a group of costumed Breton children, with inimitable drollery, under the direction of a stalwart doughboy, sang "Hail, hail, the gang's all here. What the hell do we care? What the hell do you care?" from start to finish.

Army officers explained that some of the doughboys when American troops first landed in France whimsically taught the children who flocked down to the quays to sing "Hail, hail" as the American national anthem, and that it became the custom for children to meet all incoming transports with their drums and what American flags they could find, singing this American "anthem" with all solemnity. In some ways the news spread quickly, and fresh troops arriving never undeceived the children, it being said that even officers, when necessary, stood at attention while they sang.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION AT PARIS.

President Wilson made his entrance into Paris at 6.15 A. M., Dec. 14. His arrival was greeted with a salvo of artillery in salute, while dense throngs hailed his coming with cheers. Great crowds of people were massed about around the Bois de Boulogne station awaiting the President, and as he alighted from his train a roar went up. President Wilson was greeted by President and Madame Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and other high officials. The formalities over, the President entered a carriage with President Poincare. Mrs. Wilson, with Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, followed in another carriage, accompanied by Madame Poincare. The party drove immediately to the residence of Prince Murat, in the Rue de Monceau, where the President will reside while in the French capital. President Poincare greeted President Wilson as the latter stepped from the train, the French Executive firmly grasping him by the hand. William Martin, attached to the Foreign Office as introducer of Ambassadors, presented Premier Clemenceau, who welcomed President Wilson in English, saying he was extremely glad to meet him.

During the ride from the station the President was smiling and almost continuously took off his hat and bowed to the right and left. Waves of human voices answered his salutation, broken by the sharp bark of guns at intervals of fifteen seconds. The procession left the Porte Dauphine a few minutes after the President arrived. The scene was impressive, as the crowds cheered and then uncovered as the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." A throng was gathered at the Arc de Triomphe, where the procession turned down the Champs Elysees, continuing down that thoroughfare until the Bridge Alexander III. was reached. After crossing the Seine the procession moved past the building of the Chamber of Deputies, and again crossed the Seine to the Place de la Concorde. A tremendous throng was gathered there, and they set up a mighty roar. The route to the Presidential residence was lined with French troops in solid array along its entire length.

The passage of the Presidential train from Brest to Paris had given evidence of the interest the population attached to the President's visit. At every station along the railway crowds of men, women and children waited through the night for the passing of the train, hoping to catch a glimpse of the American Executive. Their cheers could be heard as the train sped by in the darkness. The platform of the station at Paris was carpeted in red, and palms adorned the broad stairway. The band of the Republican Guards was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the train, decorated with the Stars and Stripes, drew into the station. Immediately the artillery gave voice, and a saluto of 100 guns announced the President's arrival.

President Wilson reached Prince Murat's residence at 10.45 o'clock. His arrival was the signal for the hoisting of the American flag, amid cheers from the crowd.

In the procession from the railway station to the Prince Murat home, in the Rue de Monceau, the first carriage was occupied by President Wilson and President Poincare, and the second carriage by Mrs. Wilson, Madame Poincare, Madame Jusserand and Miss Margaret Wilson. Those in other carriages were: Third, the American Ambassador, Mr. Sharp; Premier Clemenceau and Gens. Mordacq and Desparge; fourth, Secretary of State Lansing and Foreign Minister Pichon; fifth, Gen. Bliss and Mr. Henry White; sixth, Gen. Pershing and Ambassador Jusserand; seventh, Admiral Benson and Capt. Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and eighth, Rear Admiral Grayson, Gen. Harts and Lieut. Col. Lobez.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FIRST ADDRESS AT PARIS, DEC. 14, 1918.

At the luncheon Dec. 14, 1918, at the Palace of the Elysee, Paris, which the President of France and Mme. Poincare gave in honor of President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, the American Executive spoke as follows in reply to an address by President Poincare:

"Mr. President: I am deeply indebted to you for your gracious greeting. It is very delightful to find myself in France and to feel the quick contact of sympathy and unaffected friendship between the representatives of the United States and the representatives of France. You have been very generous in what you were pleased to say about myself, but I feel that what I have said and what I have tried to do has been said and done only in an attempt to speak the thought of the people of the United States truly, and to carry that thought out in action.

"From the first the thought of the people of the United States turned toward something more than the mere winning of this war. It turned to the establishment of eternal principles of right and justice. It realized that merely to win the war was not enough; that it must be won in such a way and the questions raised by it settled in such a way as to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and nations. Never before has war worn so terrible a visage or exhibited more grossly the debasing influence of illicit ambitions. I am sure that I shall look upon the ruin wrought by the armies of the Central Empires with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the men of France and Belgium, and I appreciate, as you do, sir, the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation, BUT MAKE MEN EVERYWHERE AWARE THAT THEY CANNOT BE VENTURED UPON WITHOUT THE CERTAINTY OF JUST PUNISHMENT.

"I know with what ardor and enthusiasm the soldiers and sailors of the United States have given the best that was in them to this war of redemption. They have expressed the true spirit of America. They believe their ideals to be acceptable to the peoples everywhere, and are rejoiced to have played the part they have played in giving reality to those ideals in co-operation with the armies of the Allies We are proud of the part they have played, and we are happy that they should have been associated with such comrades in a common cause.

"It is with peculiar feeling, Mr. President, that I find myself in France joining with you in rejoicing over the victory that has been won. The ties that bind France and the United States are peculiarly close. I do not know in what other comradeship we could have fought with more zest or enthusiasm. It will daily be a matter of pleasure with me to be brought into consultation with the statesmen of France and her allies in converting the measures by which we may secure permanence for these happy relations of friendship and co-operation, and to secure for the world at large such safety and freedom in its life as can be secured only by the constant association and co-operation of friends.

"I greet you, not only with deep personal respect, but as the representative of the great people of France, and beg to bring you the greetings of another great people to whom the fortunes of France are of profound and lasting interest. I raise my glass to the health of the President of the French Republic and to Mme. Poincare and the prosperity of France."

PRESIDENT POINCARE'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

In his address to President Wilson, President Poincare had said: "Mr. President: Paris and France awaited you with impatience. They were eager to acclaim in you the illustrous democrat whose words and deeds were inspired by exalted thought, the philosopher delighting in the solution of universal laws from particular events, the eminent statesman who had found a way to express the highest political and moral truths in formulas which bear the stamp of immortality. They had also a passionate desire to offer thanks in your person, to the great Republic of which you are the Chief, for the invaluable assistance which has been given spontaneously during this war to the defenders of right and liberty. Even before America had resolved to intervene in the struggle she had shown to the wounded and the orphans of France a solicitude and a generosity the memory of which will always be enshrined in our hearts. The liberality of your Red Cross, the countless gifts of your fellow citizens, the inspiring initiative of American women, anticipated your military and naval action and showed the world to which side your sympathies inclined.

"And on the day when you flung yourself into the battle, with what determination your great people and yourself prepared for united success! Some months ago you cabled me that the United States would send ever increasing forces, until the day should be reached on which the Allied armies were able to submerge the enemy under an overwhelming flow of new divisions, and, in effect, for more than a year a steady stream of youth and energy has been poured out upon the shores of France. No sooner had they landed than your gallant battalions, fired by their chief, Gen. Pershing, flung themselves into the combat with such a manly contempt of danger, such a smiling disregard of death, that our longer experience of this terrible war often moved us to counsel prudence.

"They brought with them, in arriving here, the enthusiasm of crusaders leaving for the Holy Land. It is their right to-day to look with pride upon the work accomplished and to rest assured that they have powerfully aided by their courage and their faith. Eager as they were to meet the enemy, they did not know when they arrived the enormity of his crimes. That they might know how the German Armies make war it has been necessary that they see towns systematically burned down, mines flooded, factories reduced to ashes, orchards devastated, cathedrals shelled and fired—all that deliberate savagery, aimed to destroy national wealth, nature and beauty, which the imagination could not conceive at a distance from the men and things that have endured it and to-day bear witness to it. In your turn, Mr. President, you will be able to measure with your own eyes the extent of these disasters, and the French Government will make known to you the authentic documents in which the German General Staff developed with astounding cynicism its programme of pillage and industrial annihilation. Your noble conscience will pronounce a verdict on these facts. Should this guilt remain unpunished, could it be renewed, the most splendid victories would be in vain.

"Mr. President, France has struggled, has endured and has suffered during four long years; she has bled at every vein; she has lost the best of her children; she mourns for her youths. She yearns now, even as you do, for a peace of justice and security. It was not that she might be exposed once again to aggression that she submitted to such sacrifices. Nor was it in order that criminals should go unpunished, that they might lift their heads again to make ready for new crimes, that under your strong leadership, America armed herself and crossed the ocean. Faithful to the memory of Lafayette and Rochambeau, she came to the aid of France, because France herself was faithful to her traditions. Our common ideal has triumphed. Together we have defended the vital principles of free nations.

"Now we must build together such a peace as will forbid the deliberate and hypocritical renewing of an organism aiming at conquest and oppression. Peace must make amends for the misery and sadness of yesterday, and it must be a guarantee against the dangers of to-morrow. The association which has been formed for the purpose of war between the United States and the Allies, and which contains the seed of the permanent institutions of which you have spoken so eloquently, will find, from this day forward, a clear and profitable employment in the concerted search for equitable decisions and in the

mutual support which we need if we are to make our rights prevail. Whatever safeguards we may erect for the future no one, alas, can assert that we shall forever spare to mankind the horrors of new wars. Five years ago the progress of science and the state of civilization might have permitted the hope that no Government, however autocratic, would have succeeded in hurling armed nations upon Belgium and Serbia.

"Without lending ourselves to the illusion that posterity will be forever more safe from these collective follies, we must introduce into the peace we are going to build all the conditions of justice and all the safeguards of civilization that we can embody in it. To such a vast and magnificent task, Mr. President, you have chosen to come and apply yourself in concert with France. France offers you her thanks. She knows the friendship of America. She knows your rectitude and elevation of spirit. It in the fullest confidence that she is ready to work with you. I lift my glass, Mr. President, in your honor, and in honor of Mrs. Wilson. I drink to the prosperity of the Republic of the United States, our great friend of yesterday and of other days, of to-morrow and of all time."

"CO-OPERATION OF NATIONS NECESSARY," PRESIDENT TELLS FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

President Wilson addressed a Socialist delegation which called on him on Dec. 14, 1918. He said:

"Gentlemen: I received with great interest the address which you have just read to me. The war through which we have just passed has illustrated in a way which never can be forgotten the extraordinary wrongs which can be perpetrated by arbitrary and irresponsible power. It is not possible to secure the happiness and prosperity of the world, to establish an enduring peace, unless the repetition of such wrongs is rendered impossible. This has indeed been a people's war. It has been waged against absolutism, and these enemies of liberty must from this time forth be shut out from the possibility of working their cruel will upon mankind.

"In my judgment, it is not sufficient to establish this principle. It is necessary that it should be supported by a co-operation of the nations which shall be based upon fixed and definite covenants and which shall be made certain of effective action through the instrumentality of a League of Nations. I believe this to be the conviction of all thoughtful and liberal men. I am confident that this is the thought of those who lead your own great nation, and I am looking forward with peculiar pleasure to co-operating with them in securing guarantees of a lasting peace of justice and right dealing which shall justify the sacrifices of this war and cause men to look back upon those sacrifices as the dramatic and final processes of their emancipation."

MAJOR OPERATIONS IN 1918 OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN FRANCE.

April 28-29—A sector in the vicinity of Breteuil, northwest of Montdidier, was occupied by the 1st Division.

May 28—Cantigny was captured by the 1st Division. A detachment of our troops, reinforced by French artillery, successfully attacked the enemy on a front of about 2,220 yards. We occupied Cantigny, capturing some 200 prisoners, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

June 10—The 2d Division attacked in Bois de Belleau, advancing the line 900 yards on a front of 1½ miles, capturing 300 prisoners, 30 machine guns, 4 trench mortars and stores of small arms, ammunition and equipment. Held all of Hill 204 down to the village on the northeast slope, thus preventing the enemy from concentrating his forces in the northern part of Chateau-Thierry.

June 11—The 2d Division continued its advance in the Bois de Belleau, capturing more prisoners and machine guns and two 77-mm. field pieces.

Our aviators executed their first bombing raid, dropping numerous bombs on the railway station at Dommary-Baroncourt, northwest of Metz. All of our planes returned in safety.

The artillery of the 2d Division shelled the enemy in their areas, preventing concentration near Torcy, Monthiers, Hill 128 and La Gonetrie Farm. It discovered and dispersed a group of 210 machine guns in the wood south of Etrepilly. The 2d Division captured the last of the German positions in the Bois de Belleau, taking 50 prisoners, machine guns and trench mortars.

July 18—French and American troops advanced under the cover of a heavy storm on the front between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. The greatest advance was in the northern part of the sector, where a depth of five miles was attained, and we reached the heights southwest of Soissons, dominating the railroad and highways.

July 24—The Advance of the Franco-American forces continued, and in the evening the line ran east of Buzancy to Tigny, to Hartennes, Grand Rozoy, Ouichy-le-Chateau, Armentieres, Coincy, Coupoil, and then joined the old line at Jaulgonne. West of Rheims Marfaux was retaken and the line ran from Aubilly, through Mezy, and joined the old line at Coulommes.

July 25—The line ran from the Ourcq to the Marne, where the Allied troops advanced 6 kms. in the centre and 3 to 4 kms. on the flanks. The line in the evening ran from Armentieres to Bruyeres, the eastern edge of the Bois de la Tournelle, the eastern edge of Beuvardes, the eastern edge of la Charnel, the cross roads at Gros Chene, le Boulangere, the northern edge of Treloup, Chassins.

July 26—The line ran: Nanteuil, Notre Dames, Hill 123, Hill 118, la Misere, Hill 100, southwestern part of Bois de la Tournelle, Hill 111, le Charnel. Hard fighting continued all day and the French and Americans steadily advanced on Fere.

July 27—The 42d Division tried to cross the Ourcq, but was driven back by heavy artillery fire.

July 28—The 42d Division renewed the assault, crossed the river, and after vigorous fighting took Seringes-et-Nesles, Nesles and Sergy.

The 28th Division held the line about 1 kilometer north of the Ourcq. During the day slow progress was made, the enemy slowly falling back after bitter rearguard action.

July 29—Franco-American troops advanced 3 kilometers from Ouichy to Villers Agron and Bougreux, Saponay, Seringes, Nesles and Cierges were included within our lines.

July 30—Our pressure continued on the right bank of the Ourcq. The railroad station at Fere and Cayenne Farm remained in our possession. We lost Seringes-et-Nesles, but reoccupied Sergy, Hill 312 and the woods 8 kilometers north of Roncheres.

July 31—The 28th Division retook Seringes-et-Nesles. The 32d Division attacked in Crimpettes Woods with success; the woods were taken and troops advanced to Clerges. German counter attacks were brilliantly repulsed with the bayonet, and an immense amount of material and equipment was taken from the enemy.

Aug. 3—After continuous fighting late in the evening Soissons was taken, and a line extending along the Vesle to between Braisne and Bazoches was being consolidated. South of the Aisne our troops drove back the enemy rearguard. Acting with the 4th Division, the 32d Division reached a line from Ville Savoye to a point just north of St Gilles.

Aug. 4—A large enemy patrol attacked in the vicinity of Coulees, but was driven off by a combat group of the 5th Division, which had been re-enforced. Our troops were very active in patrolling, having sent out over seven reconnaissance, combat and ambush patrols.

The 32d Division took Fismes. In an eight-day battle this division forced the passage of the Ourcq, took prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed and decimated a crack division of the Prussian Guards, a Bavarian Division and one other

enemy division, and drove the enemy line back 16 kilometers.

Aug. 6—The 28th Division launched an attack, the objective of which was the north bank of the Vesle. The attack was met by exceedingly heavy machine gun and artillery fire. On the right our troops succeeded in crossing the river and advancing to the highway which runs from Rheims to Soissons. On the left the advance was held up by the enemy's fire.

Aug. 7—The units on the left advanced, across the river and occupied the railroad lines on the north bank. The casualties resulting from this operation were considerable. A violent enemy counter attack was completely repulsed and a number of prisoners and machine guns were left in our hands.

Aug. 8—As a result of successful operations on the evening of Aug. 8, 11 companies of infantry and some machine gun detachments of the 28th Division reached the north bank of the Vesle.

Aug. 10—The 28th Division launched an attack in Fismette. A creeping barrage moved ahead of them. They made some progress, but were soon exposed to flanking fire from both the east and the west and were forced to fall back into Fismette. The position here was very difficult. Flanking machine gun fire came from both sides and heavy casualties were reported. A box barrage was placed around the town and ammunition was sent up. The town was held by one battalion, with one machine gun platoon, which received orders to hold the position at all cost.

Aug. 17—After strong artillery preparation the infantry of the 5th Division captured the Village of Frapelle and consolidated the lines north of the road running into the town from the southeast.

Aug. 19—The enemy continued shelling Frapelle positions and the artillery of the 5th Division replied actively.

Aug. 21—The 5th Division repulsed hostile attack with heavy loss to the enemy and with no casualties to ourselves.

The 32d Division, acting with the 10th French Army, advanced to and held Juvigny.

The 77th Division cleared the small wood between the Vesle and the railroad west of Chateau du Diable.

Sept. 3—During the five days prior to Sept. 3 the 32d Division made daily advances against the enemy, gaining 6 kilometers through very difficult terrain and against violent opposition. It captured 11 officers and 920 enlisted men. A large amount of guns and munitions were captured. A patrol of the 77th Division penetrated to Bazoches.

Sept. 5—French and American units advanced in the Oise-Rheims area as far as Conde. Strong patrols of the 77th Division were pushed forward north of the Vesle and were encountered by machine-gun resistance. Our casualties were slight.

The 28th Division crossed the Vesle in force and pursued the enemy to the north.

Sept. 6—The artillery of the 28th Division directed harassing and destructive fire on the Aisne bridges, while the enemy harassed the villages in our rear areas, using a great number of gas shells.

Sept. 7—The 28th Division repulsed two enemy counter attacks. The 77th Division drove the enemy out of La Cendiere Farm and have passed the Aisne Canal.

Sept. 12—After four hours' bombardment our troops advanced on the south and west flanks of the St. Mihiel salient at 5 A. M. By 7.30 A. M. the forces operating on the south had reached the southern edge of the Bois Juli, the Quart de Reserve, and the northern edge of the Bois de Mort Mare. By noon they had reached Essey and Vieville and the army operating in the difficult ground in the west had captured Les Eparges. At 6 P. M. the troops had reached a point 1 kilometer east of Senzey and had taken St. Remy and Combres. During the night the troops on the western flank of the salient advanced 5 miles in five hours, reaching Vigneulles by 3 A. M.

Sept. 14—There was general advance along the entire line, and the American Army established itself on the following front: Manheulles, Fresnes, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, northeast of Woel, south end of the Etang de Lachaussee, Vandieres, and across the Moselle at Champey.

Sept. 17—American troops advanced along the Moselle within 300 yards of Paguy.

Sept. 18—The 26th Division made two raids during the night. One against St. Hilaire was without result, as the enemy had retired; the other against the Bois de Warville resulted in the capture of 15 prisoners.

Sept. 19—The 92d Division repulsed an attempted enemy raid in the St. Die sector.

Sept. 20—The 92d Division repulsed two enemy raids in the region of Lesseux.

Sept. 26—The 1st Army attacked northwest of Verdun on a front of 20 miles and penetrated to an average depth of 7 miles.

Sept. 27—The 107th Regiment of the 27th Division attacked east of Bellicourt and attained its objectives.

Sept. 29—In the Argonne, the Americans met with furious resistance. Their losses were heavy, and they were unable to do more than hold their own.

Sept. 30—The 27th and 30th Divisions took prisoners north of St. Quentin totalling 210 officers and more than 1,200 men.

Oct. 1—The 28th Division repulsed a hostile counter attack on the entire divisional front in the Aire Valley, with very heavy losses to the enemy.

Oct. 3—The 2d Division, operating with the 4th French Army, made an advance of 2 kilometers, reaching Medeah Farm in the afternoon. In the evening the 2d Division advanced about 3 kilometers, and their line ran from Medeah Farm southwest along the road to Blanc Mont. They captured 1,000 prisoners and casualties were estimated at 500.

Oct. 4—The 1st Division attacked on both sides of Exermont, and made progress in spite of strong opposition from the enemy, who resisted with machine guns in organized opposition. Approximately 300 prisoners were taken, and our casualties were 1,500.

Oct. 5—The 1st Division captured Arietal Farm, and the line was advanced 400 yards beyond. The 6th Division repulsed a large enemy raid on Sondernach.

Oct. 7—A brigade of the 82d Division advanced 7 kilometers, occupying Hill 223, north of Chatel Chehery; 46 prisoners were captured, including 1 officer. Our casualties were light. Later the enemy counter attacked and reoccupied Hill 223, north of Chatel Chehery.

Oct. 8—The 59th Brigade of the 30th Division attacked, at 5 A. M., over a front of 5,000 yards, gained all first objectives by 9 A. M., and second objectives by noon. Fifty officers, 1,500 men and four 101-millimeter guns were taken.

Oct. 8-9—The 2d Corps advanced about 7 miles on a front of 4,000 yards and captured about 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns.

Oct. 9—In spite of strong resistance the 1st Division advanced in the sector east of Fleville and captured 230 prisoners. The 33d Division, operating with the 17th French Army Corps, attacked early in the morning north of Consenvoye and reached its final objective about 9 A. M. About 650 prisoners were taken.

Oct. 10—The 1st Corps reached Cornay-La-Besogne Ridge and passed Malassise Farm, east of Grand Ham. The 60th Brigade of the 30th Division advanced six kilometers, reaching the Selle River, and held the St. Benin-St. Souplet-La Hale-Menneresse line. Up to the evening of the 9th, 50 officers, 1,800 men and 32 guns were captured.

Oct. 12—The 4th Division repulsed two counter attacks by machine gun fire, with severe loss to the enemy.

Oct. 13—An attack on Grandpre this morning met very heavy machine gun fire, and troops of the 2d Corps were finally forced to retire south of the Aire. A hostile counter attack at 8 P. M. south of Landres-et-St. Georges was repulsed. The 81st Division repulsed an enemy raid in St. Die sector. The 77th Division took Grandpre.

Oct. 17—The 29th Division advanced to the summit of Bois de la Grande Montagne, east of the

Meuse. The 42d Division took Cote de Chatillon. The 2d Battalion of the 76th Division reached the northern edge of Bois des Loges, west of Champigneulle. In an attack on a 4,000-yard front from St. Souplet to Molain our troops advanced 3,000 yards against very stiff resistance. All counter attacks repulsed. Prisoners taken were estimated at 2,500.

Oct. 19—The 30th Division attacked with the British at dawn and advanced 2,000 yards. Prisoners captured since the morning of the 17th totaled 44 officers and over 1,500 men.

The 78th Division pushed their lines forward to Bellejoyeuse Farm and began to mop up the Bois des Loges.

Oct. 21—In attacks on the Bois des Rappes the 5th Division met with stubborn resistance by machine guns, supported by artillery and infantry fire. It captured the entire position, with 170 prisoners, including five officers. An enemy counter attack, supported by heavy artillery fire, was repulsed with heavy losses.

The 5th and 3d Divisions took Hill 297 and Bois des Rappes.

Attacking in the evening, the 89th Division occupied the northern and eastern edge of the Bois de Bantheville.

Oct. 23.—Troops of the 3d Corps reached the ridge north of the village of Bantheville, taking 171 prisoners.

The 29th Division captured the ridge of Bois d'Etrayes and Hill 361.

Oct. 27—The 78th Division entered Bellejoyeuse Farm, northeast of Grandpre, and found it unoccupied. The occupation of the right of way north and northwest of Grandpre was completed.

Oct. 30—On Oct. 30 patrols were active along the entire front of the 28th Division. The 33d Division, in the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire, north of Grandpre, advanced its lines and occupied the Bellejoyeuse Farm. On Oct. 30 2,000 high explosive and gun shells fell in the vicinity of Fresnes. One of the divisional patrols captured five prisoners.

Nov. 1—The troops of the 1st Army captured Clery-le-Grand. North of Ancreville they took 53 additional prisoners and continued their advance into the Bois des Bantheville. During the night of Nov. 1-2 the troops of the 37th Division consolidated their positions and effected a crossing of the River Scheldt, confronted by enemy machine gun and rifle fire. The 91st Division, supported by artillery and machine gun fire, rapidly advanced over six kilometers in spite of enemy artillery and machine gun fire.

Nov. 2—On the evening of Nov. 2 the troops of the 78th Division drove the enemy from the Bois des Loges and closely followed his retreat. The 92d Division, in spite of machine gun resistance, pushed forward and advanced the line 3 kilometers.

Nov. 3—The 91st Division, in spite of active machine gun resistance, forced their way toward the bank of the Scheldt in the vicinity of Eyne.

Nov. 4—On Nov. 4 a brigade of the 79th Division attacked an enemy sector, taking 81 prisoners and 8 machine guns, encountering strong resistance and repulsing several counter attacks.

Nov. 5.—On Nov. 5 the troops of the 77th Division engaged in severe fighting, overcame strong enemy resistance along the entire line. The artillery was active, firing on the enemy's retreating columns. Harassing artillery fire was returned by the enemy. Aviation was active on both sides. The enemy flew over our front lines and delivered machine gun fire on our advancing troops. Two enemy planes were brought down.

Nov. 6—Our troops of the 1st Corps continued their successful advance, forcing the enemy to retire. The towns of Flabas, Raucourt, Haraucourt and Autrecourt were taken, and patrols pushed on as far as the Meuse. Large quantities of material were captured during the advance.

Following heavy bombardment on the enemy's divisions the troops of the 5th Division attacked, rapidly overcoming the enemy's resistance, capturing Lion-devant-Dun, Murvaux, Fontaine and Viloesnes-sur-Meuse, taking more than 250 prisoners.

Nov. 7—The troops of the 2d Division cleared the west bank of the Meuse of the remaining machine guns and snipers in the vicinity of Mouzon. The 5th Division, supported by artillery fire, continued their advance despite the enemy's continued resistance, principally with machine guns. Most of the artillery crossed to the east bank of the Meuse, following in support of the infantry. Additional prisoners were taken, including 2 officers and 132 men.

Nov. 8—The patrols of the 2d Division crossed the Meuse south of Mouzon. The troops of the 33d Division, aided by barrage fire, carried out a successful raid on Chateau Aulnois, capturing 1 officer and 22 men. Strong combat patrols were sent out from the lines of the 92d Division (colored). Prisoners were captured and casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Nov. 9—On midnight of Nov. 9 the patrols of the 5th Division drove back the enemy, inflicting many casualties and capturing 6 prisoners. The troops consolidated and, despite stubborn resistance, principally from machine guns, drove the enemy from Bois du Canol and La Sentinelle and captured Brandeville. In these operations 47 prisoners, 125 machine guns and other material were captured. A strong combat patrol was active along the entire front of the 33d Division, meeting with heavy machine gun resistance from the enemy, and a patrol of one company captured 8 prisoners in the Bois de Warville. The troops of the 79th Division advanced in a generally northeasterly direction, with the right flank in Bois de Damvillers. The 42d and units of the 1st seized the heights south of Sedan.

Nov. 10—The 33d Division carried out a successful raid on Marcheville, occupying the town and taking 80 prisoners, including 3 officers. Strong patrols from the line engaged in sharp fighting. The 37th Division, operating with the 34th French Army Corps, attacked in order to force a crossing of the Scheldt. Violent enfilading machine gun fire, heavy artillery and the flooded condition of the terrain delayed the construction of bridges and crossings. In the face of continuous heavy artillery fire, supported by machine guns, the troops advanced about 2 kilometers. The 90th Division advanced toward Baalou, encountering no resistance. The 92d Division reached Bois Frehaut and captured 710 prisoners.

Nov. 11—The 3d Division advanced 3 kilometers east of Breheville. Despite increased resistance by machine gun and artillery fire the 5th Division continued to advance, capturing 18 prisoners, 3 large-calibre guns, 6 minenwerfers and considerable material.

SALVATION ARMY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Commander Evangeline Booth, *National Leader;* Col. William Peart, *Chief Secretary;* Col. Alexander M. Damon, *Field Secretary;* Col. Gustav S. Reinhardsen, *Financial Secretary;* Lieut.-Col. William S. Barker, *Property Secretary;* Lieut.-Col. W. F. Jenkins, *Editor-in-Chief;* Col. J. E. Margetts, *Young People's Secretary;* Col. Charles Miles, *Principal of Training College;* Col. William H. Cox, *Trade and Publishing Secretary;* Col. S. L. Brengle, *National Evangelist;* Col. Edward J. Parker, *Eastern Men's Social Secretary;* Lieut.-Col. Thomas Stanyon, *Mid-Western Men's Social Secretary;* Lieut.-Col. Margaret Bovill, *Eastern Women's Social Secretary.*

NATIONAL SPIRITUALISTS' ASSOCIATION, U. S. A.

President—Dr. George B. Warne, Chicago. *Vice-President*—Joseph P. Whitwell, St. Paul, Minn. *Secretary*—George W. Kates, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh. *Trustees*—I. C. I. Evans, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. E. H. Goetz, Baltimore; Alonzo M. Griffen, Chicago; Mark A. Barwise, Bangor, Me.; Dell A. Herrick, Los Angeles, Cal.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1918.

Prepared by the National Geographic Society, of Washington, D. C. GILBERT GROSVENOR, Director and Editor.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

An expedition under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, and the Museum of the American Indian, of New York, in the first season of its excavation among the ruins of the Pueblo city of Hawikuh (one of the famed "Seven cities of Cebola" which figured so prominently in the Spanish conquest led by Coronado and his successors) found large walls in a stratum underlying that of the Pueblo city, indicating that another Indian city stood there in days antedating the Pueblos. The 237 graves opened showed different forms of burial. In some were cremated remains. The Museum of the American Indian has been completed and its collections have been installed. The American Museum of Natural History had an expedition in the field making excavations of Pueblo architecture in the Animas Valley in New Mexico.

In the vicinity of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, a fall of a cliff resulted in unearthing twenty bronze weapons consisting of battle-axes, spears, chisels, gouges, portions of a sword, etc. The collection evidently formed the stock in trade of a metal worker of the Bronze Age, at least a thousand years before the Christian era.

Australian troops after the advance toward Gaza, about eighteen miles northwest of Beersheba, discovered ruins which led to excavation revealing a pavement evidently covering part of the floor of a church. The mosaic, which is rich in elements of early Christian symbolism, was taken up and removed to Cairo. In the advance from Bagdad the British forces used what is reputed to be the remains of the Tower of Babel as the site of a field wireless station.

Commendatore Giacomo Boni has excavated on the Palatine a beautiful marble torso, 0.86 m. high, a youthful female figure with draperies blown back by the wind. It is apparently of Pentelic marble, and an original Greek work of the end of the fifth century B. C.

The upper left-hand quarter of a Stele of white Attic marble found at Cottenham, near Cambridge, England, bears an archaic relief of an ephebus with his horse. It was probably executed in the latter part of the fifth century B. C., and, if so, is one of the finest monuments surviving to the heroes of Marathon.

Sir A. Stein announces that he has found in the desert of the Helmand, Afghanistan, a series of watch towers extending 62 miles. They date apparently from the early centuries of the Christian era, and were built to protect the fertile part of Seistan. The towers indicate that they were connecting links between the Great Wall of China and the Roman lines of Syria.

Prof. G. A. Reisner continued his excavations at the pyramids of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth Egyptian dynasties in the vicinity of Napata. Fifteen kings, of whom the names of only six were known before, have been identified, and the order in which they reigned determined. In the pyramids of Tirhaka more than a thousand ushabtis, five granite stelæ of the kings, two granite altars, two beautiful silver mirrors and many other rare objects were found. Many of these eventually will be deposited in the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston.

The New York Historical Society recently put on exhibition one hundred and thirty Egyptian ushabtis. The oldest of these dates from the twelfth dynasty.

ASTRONOMY.

Many observatories sent out parties to study the total eclipse of the sun which occurred on June 8, 1918. A number of new stars were discovered during the year. Most interesting of these was the one that appeared in the constellation of Aquila on June 8, first observed in this country at the University of Virginia. This star behaved like the one discovered in the constellation of Perseus in 1901, flaring up so as to rival the brightest stars in magnitude and then gradually fading away. A star having the appearance of a minor planet, but with an orbit of a comet-like character, was discovered by Prof. Wolf, at Heidelberg, in January. Its distance from the earth at that time appeared to be about twenty-three million miles. Another star was discovered by the same observer on the fourth of February, which was named Nova Monocerotis. The U. S. Bureau of Standards made investigations with regard to the feasibility of employing, in stellar photography, plates made sensitive to infra-red rays by the application of various dyes, notably dicyanin.

It was shown during the year that instead of a Centauri being our nearest stellar neighbor, the position belongs to a faint star near a Centauri. It is apparently moving through space with the larger star, but somewhat nearer to us. A large meteor fell in northern Canada in February. It was of unusual brilliancy, the light of which, judged by the visibility of distant objects, was about as light as daylight. In the latter part of October, 1917, observations made at Bristol, during a period aggregating 23 hours of watching on 14 nights, revealed 197 meteors. A brilliant daytime meteor passed over part of Scotland in December, 1917, and is said to have fallen on Keithick House, 12 miles northeast of Perth. A piece of the meteorite weighing 2 pounds entered the roof of the lodge. Other fragments were found in neighboring fields. It came down with a noise resembling a peal of thunder, or a distant explosion. Although the sun was shining bright, observers described the course of the meteor as brilliant.

Schaumasse's Comet made a near approach to the earth on March 31. Encke's Comet was observed at Greenwich on March 1. It appeared as a largely diffused nebulosity of 8½ magnitude without visible nucleus or tail. The observatory at Florence, Italy, has been engaged for 3 years in studying the lunar crater, Eimmart. This crater has a diameter of about 24 miles. On the rampart there is a craterlet, which, under very oblique illumination, shows a deep cavity. The observations suggest that the changes in the crater originate in the craterlet. There were a number of auroral displays visible in various parts of the world during the year. One of these occurred on March 7 and was widely visible throughout the United States. It was also visible in London.

At Mt. Wilson observatory the 75-ft. spectograph was in use for visual observation in conjunction with the 150-ft. tower telescope, and the magnetic polarities and strength of field in some 40 sun spots was determined on each day of observation. Observations bear out the conclusions that the intrinsic fainter stars move more rapidly than the brighter, irrespective of their distance from the sun. Good progress was made in the installation and use of the great 100-inch reflector. The New Dominion Astrophysical observatory at Victoria, B. C., was opened in June. Dr. Swasy, of Cleveland, and Dr. Brashear, of Pittsburgh, constructed the telescope and the mirror of the 72-inch reflector, respectively. The observatory, under the direction of Dr. J. S. Plaskett has since been at work chiefly on the task of measuring stellar radial velocity.

CHEMISTRY.

Practically all of the chemical formulas of the German coal tar products have been secured, covering synthetic colors, odors, flavors and explosives. Potash sources were the subject of a world-wide search by the Allied nations. Extraction from flue dust and coking gases seem most promising of the various methods of potash recovery. There are wide

deposits of potash brines in Western lakes, while many seaweeds have much to offer, and certain volcanic lavas promise to prove an important source. Alsace-Lorraine has very rich deposits that have never been worked, so that Germany's monopoly on commercial potash, as well as her military power, is broken. It is estimated that American cement plants and iron works can produce nearly enough potash to take the place of the tonnage imported in peace years. Potash feldspar, treated with common salt, yields potassium chloride, and there are large deposits of potash feldspar in Great Britain.

Liquid air has been adopted in Europe as a saturating medium for cartridges of carbonaceous material used in blasting operations in coal mines.

As a result of an agreement between the National Radium Institute and the U. S. Bureau of Mines for the development of more efficient methods of extracting radium from carnotite ores, the Bureau now has $180,000 worth of radium at an outlay of $38,000. Under the new process extraction costs only about one-third as much as the current price of radium.

Recent studies of the Bureau of Standards show that zinc sulphide, in which the radium of luminous compounds is embedded, gets its luminosity from the heat generated. The Bureau has also found a method of making zinc sulphide into short pieces of wire or thin strips.

ENGINEERING.

The problem of the utilization of volcanic heat has been solved in Tuscany. Wells are dug and lined with iron tubes welded together with an oxyhydrogen flame. When it is judged that the hole has reached a sufficient depth, a sort of rough piston is introduced into it and then rapidly withdrawn, provoking a small volcanic eruption in which the hole emits violently mud, stones and boiling water. The eruption lasts for some minutes and is succeeded by the emission of dry steam.

William D. Sisson of Los Angeles, California, has perfected a deep-sea spherical submarine car for deep sea salvage work. This submarine is built so it can resist great pressure and can work at great depth by means of electro-magnets and electrically driven drills. With it the divers are able to hitch huge cables to the sunken vessels and to pump water out of the pontoons to which the other end of the cables are attached, thus providing a buoyancy which gradually brings the ship to the surface.

June 14, 1918, the Queen of Holland signed an act providing for the draining of the Zuyder Zee. The completion of this project will add 523,440 acres to Holland's present area of dry land. It is necessary to cut off the North Sea by a massive dike 18 miles long, and to erect a barrier across the Amstel Diep. The dike will be built in two parts, it will have a width of 230 feet, and will cost more than eleven million dollars.

The high dam built by the United States Government between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul was recently completed. It makes Minneapolis the head of navigation on the Mississippi River. Of the new hollow type the dam is 578 feet across and cost $1,250,000. The lock, on the Minneapolis side, is 350 feet long and 80 feet wide.

GEOGRAPHY.

North America—The National Geographic Society sent an expedition into the region of Mt. Katmai and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes in the spring of 1918. It was the purpose of this expedition, the fourth expedition of the National Geographic Society to this region, to continue the work that had been done in the previous expeditions, and to survey a route of approach from the Behring Sea shore instead of the Pacific Coast. The expedition surveyed a broad section across the base of the Alaska Peninsula, and mapped some 1,500 square miles of new territory between Katmai Bay and Naknek. In the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes it succeeded in obtaining the first accurate measurements of the temperatures of the vents. The highest temperature reported was 430 degrees Centigrade, or 860 Fahrenheit. The 1918 expedition was preliminary to larger endeavors which will be undertaken later under the leadership of Prof. Robert F. Griggs and under the auspices of the National Geographic Society. Mt. Katmai, the consequences of whose eruption have been studied by the series of expeditions of the National Geographic Society, and whose crater, the largest in the world, was first examined by these expeditions, has been found by the Government to be of such great value in the study of the problems of volcanism that it was decided to set aside the volcano and the surrounding region as a national monument. In pursuance of that decision President Wilson on Sept. 24 issued a proclamation creating it as the Katmai National Monument. This national monument embraces approximately 1,700 square miles and is the largest created to date under the national laws. Archdeacon Stuck, in June, reported that he had last winter made a tour of the whole Arctic coast of Alaska.

Senor Luis Urquijo, in connection with the Mexican Government Survey, determined the altitudes of the principal volcanic peaks at the following figures: Orizaba, 18,564.6 feet; Popocatepetl, 17,843.5 feet; Malinche, 14,630 feet.

A series of very severe earthquakes began in Guatemala on Nov. 17, 1917. They continued to increase in intensity until Christmas night, when Guatemala City was aroused by a terrific shock. There were severe shocks on the 27th and 28th, while on January 3 there was a more terrible visitation than anything that had gone before. Again on January 24 there was a very severe quake, and by the time conditions became quiescent again, only about 5 per cent. of the houses in the city, which has a normal population of about 125,000, were left in a condition permitting their repair. During the reign of terror, 43 distinct earthquakes took place. Most of the cracks in the earth's surface proceeded from the general direction of the quiescent volcano Pacaya. On April 21, 1918, the whole of Southern California and Western Arizona was shaken by an earthquake of marked intensity. The greatest damage occurred in the small city of San Jacinto, Riverside County, California, where the loss was estimated at more than $125,000. The shock appears to have been caused by a slip along the San Jacinto fault. An earthquake occurred in Porto Rico in the early autumn, causing a loss of upward of 200 lives and several million dollars property damage.

The winter of 1917-1918 was one of the coldest in American history. It was reported that for the first time in the history of that region the main channel used by ships plying between Boston and New York was closed by a solid bridge of ice between Nantucket and Cape Cod. It has been suggested that the unusually cold winter may have been due to a sun hotter than usual, which brought on self-perpetuating cold waves and draughts.

Europe—The geographers of the world were engaged throughout the latter part of the year studying the racial, economic and physiographic problems of Europe, collecting material upon which to base the remade map of that continent.

Following the action of the French Navy, the British Admiralty summoned a conference of representatives of the various Government departments and scientific societies interested to consider and report upon the desirability of establishing a standard time at sea in the British naval and merchant services. The conference was of the opinion that the establishment of zones at sea, corresponding to the time zones on land, is the most practicable method of obtaining uniformity of time reckoning at sea, and it recommends the adoption of the boundaries of the zones now in use in the French Navy.

Africa—Commandant Tilho made a report upon his exploration of the region between Tibesti and Darfur during the past five years. He found a broken mountainous area of from 10,000 to 13,500 square miles uniting the two territories. The highest elevations do not exceed 5,000 feet, and the

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1918.—*Continued.*

territory is occupied by small groups of restless, unsubmissive tribes. Erdi, near the frontier, is a part of the Libyan Desert. It has no oases or date gardens, but is the natural refuge of a number of nomadic tribes of astonishing endurance and audacity. Commandant Tilho proved by his explorations that there is no connection between Lake Chad and the Nile. Instead of a simple mountain range running northwest to southeast, Tibesti is, in reality, four or five chains arranged as a sort of fan pivoted on the massif of Kussi. The volcano Emi-Kussi, 11,100 feet high, has a crater five miles across in one direction and seven and one-half miles in the other. Its depth is 130 feet. Commandant Tilho's cartographic work fills up a large blank in the map of Africa. In a paper on "The Backbone of Africa," Sir Alfred Sharp reports that the fall of the water-level of Lake Nyassa, which had been continuing for many years prior to 1915, has been succeeded by a rise. At the end of the dry season in 1917 the water-level was three feet ten inches higher than at the corresponding date in 1915.

Not since the finding of that strange beast the okapi in the Congo forest has as important a zoological discovery been made in Africa as the finding of a real dwarf elephant. Adult specimens of this new species attain no greater height than six feet, which is about half the height at the shoulder of the ordinary African elephant. Tusks of the female weigh no more than two pounds to the pair, while the tusks of the male reach seven pounds a pair. The tusks of a well-grown African elephant often reach as much as 220 pounds to the pair. The Congo expedition of the American Museum of Natural History penetrated into the northeastern section of the Belgian Congo for a distance of from 1,200 to 2,000 miles, making an extremely interesting collection of large mammals and birds.

Asia—The large collection of birds and animals obtained as a result of the American Museum's Asiatic Zoological Expedition to China, conducted by Roy Chapman Andrews, has been placed on display just as it was received, instead of first putting it through the process of preparation.

A severe earthquake occurred February 12 in Swatow, on the southern coast of China. Several hundred persons were killed and more than a thousand injured. The position of the epicentre, as determined from records made by the Japanese, was 24 degrees north and 116 degrees east. That the duration of the preliminary tremor of an earthquake varies with the distance of the epicentre has long been known, though for earthquakes with neighboring origin no simple formula has been devised for estimating the distances of the epicentre from the duration of the tremor. From a discussion of forty-one recent earthquakes in Japan, Prof. Omori shows that when the distance does not greatly exceed 1,000 kilometers, the distance of the epicentre in kilometers is nearly 7.42 times the number of seconds in the duration of the preliminary tremor.

Polar Regions— During the year, Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, set out in his ship "The Maude" on a voyage through the Arctic Ocean above Europe and Asia from the Atlantic to the Pacific. With the purpose of determining the drift of the ice of the Polar seas he built his vessel with an egg-shaped hull and permitted it to become frozen in the ice. He drifted eastward toward the Siberian Islands. At the same time Storker Storkerson drifted westward from the Pacific Coast toward the same islands on an ice pack, an unusually perilous undertaking.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the discoverer of the blond Eskimos, returned to civilization and was engaged at the end of the year lecturing on his discoveries in the Far North. These include a new land discovered in 1915, with its northern tip in about 79 degrees north and 113 degrees west; an island lying between Ellef Ringnes and Axel Heiberg islands, and a number of other small islands in the same region.

Knud Rassmussen, leader of the Danish "Second Thule" expedition, returned to Copenhagen after a harrowing trip into the frozen North. Leaving its base in North Star Bay in April, 1917, the expedition went to St. Georges Bay, where it hoped to find game, but except for a few hares and a seal or two no game was secured, and the party had to return empty-handed. The journey across the ice cap was accomplished in the face of terrible hardships. The dogs were eaten one after another, the last one before they reached Cape Agassiz, near Humboldt Glacier. The men were all exhausted and starving, but Rassmussen, with one Eskimo, pushed forward to Etah to obtain aid for the others. Dr. Wulff, the botanist, finally succumbed, but not before dictating his botanical notes and giving his companions messages for his family. He knew his fate, and, after bidding his associates farewell, resigned himself to it. Lange Koch, the geographer and cartographer of the expedition, succeeded in leading the remainder of the party to safety, with the exception of Hendrick Olsen, who succumbed to the hardships of the journey. Rassmussen succeeded in charting all of the fritus and fjords of northern Greenland. He found no trace of Eskimo migrations on the northwest coast.

GEOLOGY.

The Mid-Continent and Texas region, the Gulf Coastal Plain, and Wyoming are regarded by the United States Geological Survey as probably containing more undiscovered oil pools of great value than are to be found in any other part of the United States. In the Mid-Continent field the Osage Reservation is one of the richest and most promising areas. More than 1,160,000 acres of Osage land remains to be opened up. The deepest well in the world, already 7,363 feet deep, is now being drilled on the Golf Farm, eight miles northeast of Clarksburg, West Virginia. The well is near the centre of the great Appalachian Coal Basin, and is being drilled in search of deeper oil sands than have yet been reached in this region. Until January 25 the record for depth was held by a boring at Czuchow in Silesia, which had reached a depth of 7,349 feet.

Henry Fairfield Osborn announced a new theory of evolution, which he calls the "caso-mechanical theory." Instead of, as most theorists do, starting with life already begun and dealing with its subsequent development, this author begins with a consideration of a lifeless world and discusses the physiochemical factors that favored the origin of living matter. At Harvard University a plan for an investigation of the stratigraphy of the Ordovician formations of the Appalachian region was approved and research undertaken.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Chartered 1896. National headquarters, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, *Co-Commanders-in Chief*. Edward Fielding, *Vice-President*. W. J. Crafts, *Treasurer*. J. W. Merrill, *Secretary*. The organization is religious and philanthropic, with branches throughout the United States. During the year, 208,683 free lodgings have been given the poor, while 229,056 have been furnished at a nominal charge or in exchange for work. Homes for women are maintained.

CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

HEADQUARTERS, McCormick Building, Chicago. *Chancellor*—Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago. *President*—Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley, D. D. *Vice-President and General Secretary*—Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. B. Ledvina. *Vice-President and Director Child Apostles and Director Order of Martha*—Rev. W. D. O'Brien. *Vice-President and General Counsel*—Joseph D. Daly. *Treasurer*—John A. Lynch. *Secretary of the Board*—Warren A. Cartier. *Superintendent of Chapel Cars*—George C. Hennessey.

U. S. DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Revised to December 5, 1917.)

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*
Argentina	Frederic J. Stimson, Mass.	$17,500
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.	17,500
Chile	Joseph H. Shea, Ind.	17,500
France	William G. Sharp, Ohio	17,500
Great Britain	John W. Davis, W. Va.	17,500
Italy	Thomas Nelson Page, Va.	$17,500
Japan	Roland S. Morris, Pa.	17,500
Mexico	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	17,500
Russia	David R. Francis, Mo.	17,500
Spain	Joseph E. Willard, Va.	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Belgium	Brand Whitlock, Ohio	$12,000
Bolivia		—
Bulgaria	Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.	10,000
China	Paul S. Reinsch, Wis.	12,000
Colombia	Hoffman Philip, N. Y.	10,000
Costa Rica	Edward J. Hale, N. C.	10,000
Cuba	Wm. E. Gonzales, S. C.	12,000
Denmark		10,000
Dominican Rep.	Wm. W. Russell, D. C.	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, Mont.	10,000
Greece	Garrett Droppers, Mass.	10,000
Guatemala	Wm. H. Leavell, Miss.	10,000
Hayti	A. Bailly-Blanchard, La.	10,000
Honduras	T. Sambolo Jones, La.	10,000
*Liberia	Joseph L. Johnson	5,000
Montenegro	Garrett Droppers, Mass.	10,000
*Netherlands	John W. Garrett, Md.	$12,000
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, Colo.	10,000
Norway	A. G. Schmedeman, Wis.	10,000
Panama	Wm. J. Price, Ky.	10,000
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, Ohio	10,000
Persia	John L. Caldwell, Kan.	10,000
Peru	Benton McMillin, Tenn.	10,000
Portugal	Thos. H. Birch, N. J.	10,000
Roumania and Serbia	Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.	10,000
Salvador	Boaz W. Long, N. Mex.	10,000
Siam		10,000
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, Ill.	10,000
Switzerland	Pleasant A. Stovall, Ga.	10,000
Uruguay	Robt. Emmett Jeffery, Ark.	10,000
Venezuela	Preston McGoodwin, Okla.	10,000

AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Egypt	Hampson Gary, Tex.	$6,500.
Morocco	Maxwell Blake, Mo.	7,500.

*Also represents Luxemburg.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Country.	*Name.*	*Salary.*
Argentina	Warren D. Robbins	$2,625
Bolivia	Herbert S. Godd, 2d	—
Brazil	G. C. Tarler	2,625
Bulgaria	William W. Andrews, 2d	2,000
Chile	F. O. de Billier	2,625
China	Willing Spencer	3,000
Colombia	Perry Belden	2,625
Costa Rica	Stewart Johnson, 2d	2,000
Cuba	Rutherford Bingham, 2d	2,625
Denmark	U. Grant-Smith	3,000
Dominican Rep.	Herbert S. Goold, 2d	2,000
France	Robert Woods Bliss	3,000
France	Arthur H. Frazier	3,000
Great Britain	Edward Bell	3,000
Greece	Irwin B. Loughlin	2,000
Guatemala	Walter C. Thurston, 3d	—
Hayti		2,000
Honduras	Chas. B. Curtis, 2d	1,500
Italy	Norval Richardson	3,000
Japan	J. W. Ballantine	2,625
Liberia	Richard C. Bundy, 2d	$2,000
Luxemburg	Alex. C. Kirk, 2d	3,000
Mexico	J. F. Martin, Jr. 2d	3,000
Montenegro	Alexander Benson	2,000
Netherlands	Alexander C. Kirk	3,000
Norway	H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, 2d	2,000
Panama	E. G. Greene, 2d	2,000
Paraguay		2,000
Persia	Francis White	2,000
Peru	W. W. Smith	2,000
Portugal		2,000
Roumania		2,000
Russia	Norman Armour	3,000
Salvador	F. D. Arnold	2,000
Serbia	J. C. White	2,000
Siam		2,000
Spain	R. M. Scotten	3,000
Sweden	Sheldon Whitehouse	3,000
Switzerland	Hugh R. Wilson, 2d	2,000
Uruguay		2,625
Venezuela		2,000

FOREIGN ENVOYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Argentina—Dr. Tomas A. Le Breton, Ambassador.

Austria-Hungary—Represented during the war by Sweden.

Belgium—Mr. E. de C. de Marchienne, Minister.

Bolivia—Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister.

Brazil—Alberto de Ipanema Moreira, Counsellor.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stephen Panaretoff, Minister.

Chile—Senor Don Gustavo M. Varela, Charge d'Affaires.

China—Mr. Vi Kyuin Welliugton Koo, Minister.

Colombia—Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta, Minister; Dr. Alfonso Delgado, Secretary.

Costa Rica—.....Minister.

Cuba—Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister; Dr. Alfonso F. Jorrin, Secretary.

Denmark—Mr. Constantin Brun, Minister; Peter C. Schou, Secretary.

Dominican Rep.—Dr. Louis Galvan, Charge d'Affaires.

Ecuador—Senor Dr. Don Raphael H. Elizalde, Minister; Senor Miguel A. de Ycaza, Secretary.

France—Mr. Jean J. Jusserand, Ambassador; Charles de Chambrun, Counsellor.

German Empire—Represented during the war by Switzerland.

Great Britain—Earl Reading, Ambassador; Mr. Colville Barclay, Charge d'Affaires and Counsellor; Capt. Arthur L. Snagge, Naval Attaché; Henry G. Chilton, Secretary.

Greece—Mr. Georges Roussos, Minister; Mr. A Vouros, Counsellor.

Guatemala—Senor Don Joaquin Mendez, Minister.

Hayti—Solon Menos, Minister.

Honduras—J. A. L. Gutierrez, Minister; Senor Don R. Camilo Diaz, Secretary.

Italy—Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Ambassador; Baron Pietro Arone de Valentino, Secretary.

Japan—Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Ambassador; Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, Counsellor.

Mexico—Senor Ing. Ygnacio Bonillas, Ambassador; Senor Dr. Juan B. Rojo, Counsellor.

Netherlands—J. Theo. Cramer, Minister.

Nicaragua—Senor Don Diego M. Chamorro, Minister.

Norway—Mr. H. H. Bryn, Minister.

Panama—Senor Dr. Don Belisario Porras, Minister; Senor Don J. E. Lefevre, Secretary.

Paraguay—Dr. Manuel Gondra, Minister.

Persia—Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Charge d'Affaires.

Peru—Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Minister.

Portugal—Visconde de Alte, Minister.

Roumania—George Danielopol, Minister.

Russia—Mr. Boris Bakhmeteff, Ambassador.

Salvador—Dr. Don Rafael Zaldivar, Minister.

Serbia—Y. Simitch, Charge d'Affaires, Minister.

Siam—Phya Prabha Karavongse, Minister; Mr. Edward H. Loftus, Secretary.

Spain—Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, Ambassador.

Sweden—Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren, Minister; Judge Erik Sjoborn, Counsellor.

Switzerland—Dr. Hans Sulzer, Minister; Dr. Carl Paul Hübscher, Secretary.

Uruguay—Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena, Minister.

Venezuela—Dr. Don Santos A. Dominici, Minister. Senor Don Luis Churion, Secretary.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.¶

Governor-General—Duke of Devonshire, K. G., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O. Salary $50,000.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition receives $7,000.

Secretary of State for External Affairs—(*First Minister*) Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Right Hon. Sir George. E. Foster. Hon. Frank Cochrane, Without Portfolio.
Minister of Finance—Hon. Sir Thomas White.
Minister of Justice—Hon. C. J. Doherty.
Minister of Labor—Hon. Gideon Robertson.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. J. D. Reid.
Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada—Hon. Sir Edward Kemp.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed.
Secretary of State of Canada and Minister of Mines—Hon. Martin Burrell.
Postmaster-General—Hon. P. E. Blondin.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue—Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.
Minister of Immigration and Colonization—Hon. J. A. Calder.
President of the Privy Council—Hon. N. W. Rowell.
Minister of Militia and Defense—Hon. S. C. Mewburn.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. T. A. Crerar.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. F. B. Carvell. Hon. A. K. Maclean, Without Portfolio.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

Solicitor-General—Hugh Guthrie.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs—F. H. Keefer.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defense—Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark.
Parliamentary Secretary of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Franklin B. McCurdy.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Ontario, Lieut.-Col. John Strathearn Hendrie, C. V. O., September 26, 1914. Quebec, ———. New Brunswick, William Pugsley, November 16, 1917. Nova Scotia, Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, October 21, 1918. British Columbia, Frank Stillman Barnard, December 5, 1914. Prince Edward Island, Augustine Colin Macdonald, June 3, 1915. Manitoba, Sir James Albert Manning Aikins, August 3, 1916. Alberta, Robert George Brett, October 6, 1915. Saskatchewan, Richard Stuart Lake, October 6, 1915.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, YUKON TERRITORY.

Yukon Territory, George P. MacKenzie, April 1, 1918.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 96 members. The Speaker's salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 235 members. The Speaker receives a salary of $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500.

High Commissioner in London, England, Sir George H. Perley.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE U. S. AND CANADA.

STATE.	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary.	Residence of Secretary.	STATE.	No. of Members.	Grand Secretary.	Residence of Secretary.
Alabama...	29,681	G. A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.	Nebraska...	25,044	F. E. White....	Omaha.
Alb'ta, Can.	7,513	S. Y. Taylor....	Calgary.	Nevada....	2,032	E. D. Vanderleith	Carson City.
Arizona....	23,560	G. J. Roskrug....	Tucson.	N. Brunsw'k	3,806	J. T. Hart.....	St. John.
Arkansas...	60,384	F. Hempstead...	Little Rock.	N. Hamp...	11,111	H. M. Cheney...	Concord.
B. Columbia	2,876	De W. Smith...	N. W'minster	New Jersey.	44,381	Isaac Cherry....	Trenton.
California...	7,797	J. Whicher.....	S. Francisco.	N. Mexico..	3,976	A. A. Keen.....	Albuquerque.
Canada....	19,123	.....	Hamilton.	New York..	211,293	R. J. Kenworthy.	N. Y. City.
Colorado...	63,477	C. H. Jacobson..	Denver.	N. Carolina.	25,910	W. W. Willson..	Raleigh.
Connecticut.	26,954	G. A. Kies.....	Hartford.	N. Dakota..	10,668	W. L. Stockwell.	Fargo.
Delaware...	3,541	H. J. Guthrie...	Wilmington.	Nova Scotia.	6,927	Thos. Mowbray.	Halifax.
Dist. of Col.	10,526	A. W. Johnston..	Washington.	Ohio.....	114,293	J. H. Bromwell..	Cincinnati.
Florida.....	14,035	W. P. Webster..	Jacksonville.	Oklahoma..	29,520	W. M. Anderson	Okla. City.
Georgia....	43,675	F. F. Baker....	Macon.	Oregon.....	15,207	J. F. Robinson..	Portland.
Idaho.....	5,112	G. E. Knepper...	Boise.	Penn.....	131,954	J. A. Perry.....	Philadelphia.
Illinois.....	157,208	Isaac Cutter...	Camp Point.	Pr. Edw. Isl.	854	W. P. Douil....	Charlottet'n.
Indiana....	77,847	C. W. Prather...	Indianapolis.	Quebec....	8,491	W. C. Hagar....	Montreal.
Iowa.....	56,592	N. R. Parvin....	Cedar Rapids	Rhode Isl...	9,832	S. P. Williams...	Providence.
Kansas.....	48,157	A. K. Wilson....	Topeka.	Saskatch'an.	7,618	W. B. Tate.....	Regina.
Kentucky...	47,021	Dave Jackson...	Louisville.	S. Carolina..	17,397	O. F. Hart.....	Columbia.
Louisiana...	18,314	J. A. Davilla....	New Orleans.	S. Dakota...	12,226	G. A. Pettigrew.	Sioux Falls.
Maine.....	31,855	C. B. Davis.....	Portland.	Tennessee...	30,256	S. M. Kane.....	Nashville.
Manitoba...	7,241	J. A. Obas.....	Winnipeg.	Texas.....	71,366	W. B. Pearson..	Waco.
Maryland...	18,552	Geo. Cook.....	Baltimore.	Utah.....	2,605	F. A. McCarty..	Salt Lake C.
Mass'chu'ts.	72,499	F. W. Hamilton.	Boston.	Vermont....	14,533	H. M. Ross.....	Burlington.
Michigan...	86,993	L. B. Winsor....	Reed City.	Virginia....	26,244	C. H. Nesbitt...	Richmond.
Minnesota..	33,766	John Fishel.....	St. Paul.	Washington.	22,573	H. W. Tyler....	Tacoma.
Mississippi..	20,476	F. G. Speed.....	Vicksburg.	W. Virginia.	20,711	J. M. Collins....	Charleston.
Missouri....	70,144	J. R. Parson....	St. Louis.	Wisconsin...	33,299	W. M. Perry....	Milwaukee.
Montana...	9,880	Corn. Hedges...	Helena.	Wyoming...	3,701	J. M. Lowndes..	Lander.

Total number of members, 1,997,377.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M., STATE OF N. Y.

Grand Master—William S. Farmer, Syracuse. *Deputy Grand Master*—Robert H. Robinson, New York. *Senior Grand Warden*—Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack. *Junior Grand Warden*—Harold J. Richardson, Lowville. *Grand Treasurer*—Christopher C. Mollenhauer. Brooklyn. *Grand Secretary*—Robert Judson Kenworthy, Masonic Hall, New York City.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1918-1919

Grand Master—His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. *Pro. Grand Master*—Br. The Rt. Hon. Lord Amptbill, G. C. S I., G. C. I. E. *Deputy Grand Master*—Br. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Frederick Halsey, P. C. *Grand Wardens*—His Grace The Duke of Abercorn, P. G. W.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Loverhulme. *Grand Chaplain*—The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Chelmsford, D. D.

Cabinets of the World.

(Owing to the war, Cabinets changed often late in 1918 and are still in flux.)

BAVARIA.

Premier—Kurt Eisner.

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister of State—G. Cooreman
Minister Foreign Affairs—P. Hymans.
Minister Agriculture and Public Works—G. Helleputte.
Minister War—Gen. De Ceuninck.
Minister Justice—Henri Carton de Wiart.
Minister National Reconstruction—M. de Broqueville.
Minister Rail. Post-Telegr. and Marine—M. Seegers.
Minister Finance—A. Van de Vyvere.
Minister Supplies and Ordnance—M. Van der Velde.
Minister Fine Arts—E. Poullet.
Minister Interior—Paul Berryer.
Minister Industry and Work—H. Hubert.
Minister Colonies—J. Renkin.

DENMARK.

President Council and Minister Justice—Carl Theodor Zahle.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius.
Minister Commerce—Christopher F. Hage.
Minister Finance—Dr. Phil. Edvard Brandes.
Minister Defense—Dr. Phil. Peter Munch.
Minister Public Instruction—Soren Kelser-Nielsen.
Minister Agriculture—Kristjan Pedersen.
Minister Interior—Ove Rode.
Minister Public Works—Jens Hassing Jorgensen.
Minister Ecclesiastical Affairs—Thorvald V. Povlsen.
Minister without Portfolio—Thorvald A. M. Stauning.
Minister for Iceland—Jon Magnusson.
Minister for Iceland—Sigurd Eggerz.
Minister for Iceland—Sigurdur Jonsson.

FRANCE.

Premier and Minister War—Georges Clemenceau.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Stephen Pichon.
Minister Justice—Louis Nail.
Minister Interior—Jules Pams.
Minister Finance—Louis Klotz.
Minister Marine—Georges Leygues.
Minister Commerce, Industry, Posts and Telegraphs and Marine—Etienne Clementel.
Minister Public Works and Transports (Railroad)—Albert Claveille.
Minister Armaments and War Fabricatlons—Louis Loucheur.
Minister Public Instruction and Fine Arts—Louis Lafferre.
Minister Colonies—Henry Simon.
Minister Labor and Social Foresight—M. Colliard.
Minister Agriculture and Provisions—Victor Boret.
Minister Blockade and Invaded Region—Albert Lebrun.

GERMANY.

Chancellor—Friedrich Ebert.
Interior—Hugo Preuss.
Foreign Affairs—
Finance and Colonies—Ph. Scheidemann.
Demobilization, Transport, Justice and Health—Wilhelm Dittmann.
Social Policy—Richard Barth.

GREECE.

President of Council and Minister of War—Eleutherios Venizelos.
Vice-President, without Portfolio—E. Repoulis.
Minister Justice—J. Tsirimocos.
Minister Marine—P. Coundouriotis.
Minister Agriculture—A. Michalacopoulos.
Minister Finance—Mll Negrepontis.
Minister Public Instruction and Worship—A. Dingas.
Minister Foreign Affairs—N. Politis.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—David Lloyd George.
Ministers of War Cabinet, without Portfolio—Austen Chamberlain, G. N. Barnes, and Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts.
Lord President of the Council—Earl Curzon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—A. Bonar Law.
Lord Chancellor—Lord Finlay.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Crawford.
Secretary for Home Affairs—Sir George Cave.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs—A. J. Balfour.
Secretary for Colonies—Walter Long.
Secretary for War—Viscount Milner.
Secretary for India—E. S. Montagu.
President Air Council—Lord William Weir.
President Local Government Board—W. H. Fisher.
President Board Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.
Minister of Labor—G. H. Roberts.
Minister of Information—Lord Beaverbrook.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Eric C. Geddes.
Minister of Munitions—Winston S. Churchill.
Minister of Blockade—Worthington Evans.
Food Controller—J. R. Clynes.
Shipping Controller—Sir Joseph Maclay.
Minister of National Service—Sir A. C. Geddes.
President Board Agriculture—R. E. Prothero.
President Board Education—H. A. L. Fisher.
Postmaster-General—A. H. Illingworth.
Attorney-General—Sir F. E. Smith.
Secretary for Scotland—R. Munro.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Viscount French.
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Edward Shortt.

HUNGARY.

Premier—Michael Karolyi.
Secretary of State—Dr. Franz Nagy.
Commerce—Ernst Garami.
Justice and Agriculture—Dr. Barna Buza.
Education—Martin Lovaszy.
War—Bela Linder.
Without Portfolio—Duke Theodor Battyany, Dr. Oscar Jaszy, Dr. Sigmund Kunfi.

HOLLAND.

Minister Interior—Dr. G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Dr. H. A. van Karnabeck.
Minister Justice—Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
Minister Navy—W. Naudin ten Cate.
Minister Finance—Dr. J. P. A. Laman de Vries.
Minister War—Jhr. E. A. A. Alting van Geusau.
Minister Ways and Means—A. A. H. W. Koenig.
Minister Agriculture—H. A. van Ysselsteyn.
Minister for the Colonies—A. W. F. Idenburg.

ITALY.

Premier and Minister Interior—Prof. Vittorio E. Orlando.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron Sidney Sonnino.
Minister Colonies—Signor Gaspare Colosimo.
Minister Justice—Signor Ettore Sacchi.
Minister Finance—Signor Filippo Meda.
Minister Treasury—Francesco Nitti.
Minister War—Lieut.-Gen. Vittorio Zupelli.
Minister Navy—Vice Admiral Alberto del Buono.
Minister Public Instruction—Prof. Agostino Berenini.
Minister Public Utilities—Dr. Luigi Dari.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. Giambattista Miliani.
Minister Commerce and Labor—Prof. Augusto Ciuffelli.
Minister Posts—Dr. Luigi Fera.
Secretary of State—Prof. Leonida Bissolati.
Minister Arms and Transports—Senator Giovanni Villa.

NORWAY.

Prime Minister and Minister Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Nils Ihlen.
Minister Finance—Anton Omholt.
Minister Labor—Lars Abrahamsen.
Minister Justice—Otto Blehr.
Minister Commerce—Kristian Friis Petersen.
Minister Defense—Christian Holtfodt.
Minister Worship and Instruction—Jorgen Lovland.
Minister Public Works—Frederik Nalum.
Minister Food-Provisioning—B. Stuevold-Hansen.
Minister Industrial Supplies—H. Hauan.

POLAND.

Premier—Andreas Moraczewski.
Foreign Minister—Leon Yasilewski.
Minister of War—Gen. Pilsudski.

PORTUGAL.

President—Vacant by assassination.
War—Amilcar Motta.
Foreign Affairs—Esprito S. Lima.
Finance—Francisco X. Esteves.
Marine—Jose C. da Mala.
Interior—Jose T. de Sousa.

ROUMANIA.

Pres. of Council—Gen. Averescu.
Minister of War—Gen. Iancovescu.
Public Works—Gen. Culcer.
Instruction—Mateo Contacuzino.
Justice—C. Argetoianu.
Agriculture—M. Notinescu.
Interior—D. Sarateanu.
Industry and Commerce—Luca Niculescu.

RUSSIA.

(The last Kerensky Cabinet.)

Premier—Nickolai Vladimir Ilich Lenine.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Leon Trotzky.
Minister Interior—M. Riskoff.
Minister Finance—M. Svortzoff.
Minister Agriculture—M. Milliutin.
Minister Labor—M. Shliapnikoff.
Committee on War and Marine—Ovsiannikoff, Krytenko and Bibenko.
Minister Commerce—M. Ogin.
Minister Education—M. Lunacharsky.
Minister Justice—M. Oppokoff.
Minister Supplies—M. Feodorovitch.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—M. Avilotf.
Minister Affairs and Nationalities—M. Dzhugashvili.
Minister Communications—M. Riazanoff.

The Lenine Provisional Government succeeded that of Kerensky, which was composed as follows:
Minister-President—Kerensky, A. F.
Minister War—Gen. Manikovsky, (temporary).
Minister Marine—Admiral Verderevsky.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. J. Terestchenko.
Minister Interior—A. M. Nikitine.
Minister Agriculture—S. A. Masloff.
Minister Finance—M. V. Bernatzky.
Minister of Ways of Communication—A. V. Liverovsky.
Minister Justice—P. N. Maliantovich.
Minister Labor—K. A. Gvozdeff.
Minister Supplies—S. N. Prokopovich.
Minister Public Welfare—N. M. Kishkine.
Minister of Cultes—A. V. Kartasheff.
Minister Trade and Industry—A. J. Konovaloff.
State Controller—S. A. Smirnoff.
Minister Public Instruction—S. S. Salazkine.
Chairman Economic Council—S. N. Tretlakoff.

SERBIA.

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs—Nikola P. Pashitch.
Home Secretary—Liubomir Yovanovitch.
Minister War—Gen. Michel Rachitch.
Minister Justice—Marko Djuritchitch.
Minister Finance—Stoyan Protitch.
Minister Public Works—Dr. Momchilo Ninchitch.
Minister Commerce—Dr. Velizar Yankovitch.
Minister Education—Milosh Trifunovitch.

SPAIN.

Prime Minister—Count Romanones.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Eduardo Dato.
Minister Justice—
Minister Finance—Augusto Gonzalez Besada.
Minister Interior—Marques de Alhucemas.
Minister War—Gen. Jose Marina.
Minister Marine—Almirante Miranda.
Minister Public Works—Francisco Cambo.
Minister Public Instruction—Don Antonio Maura.

SWEDEN.

Prime Minister—Nils Eden, Ph. D.
Minister Foreign Affairs—J. Hellner, LL. D.
Minister Justice—Eliel Lovgren.
Minister Navy—Baron E. K. Palmstierna.
Minister War—E. A. Nilson.
Minister Finance—F. W. Thorsson.
Minister of the Interior—P. A. V. Schotte.
Minister Instruction—K. V. Ryden.
Minister Agriculture—Alfred Petterson.
Ministers without Portfolio—B. Petren, O. Unden, LL. D.

SWITZERLAND.

President Federal Council and Public Economies—Gustave Ador.
Secretary Department of Justice and Police—Edward Mueller.
Secretary Posts and Railroads—R. Haab.
Secretary Public Economy—Edmund Schulthess.
Secretary Finances—Giuseppe Motta.
Secretary Department of Commerce and Customs—Giuseppe Motta.
Secretary Militia—Camille Decoppet.

TURKEY.

Grand Vizier—Tewfik Pasha.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Refast Pasha.
Minister of Justice—Hayri Effendi.
Minister of Public Instruction—Said Bey.
Minister of Finance—Djavid Bey.
Minister of Public Works—Zia Pasha.
Minister of Supply—Djelal Mukthar Bey.
President of the Council of State—Rachid Aki Pasha.
Sheik-ul-Islam—Honloussi Effendi.

ASIA.

CHINA.

President of the Republic—Feng Kuo-chang.

MINISTERS.

Premier—Tuan Chi-jiu.
War—Tuan Chi-Kwei.
Foreign Affairs—Lu Cheng-Hsiang.
Navy—Admiral Liu Kuang Hsun.
Agriculture—Tien-Wen Lieh.
Justice—Chu Hsen.
Education—Fu Tseng-Siang.
Communications—Tsao Yulin.
Finance—Tsao Yulin.
Interior—Chin Nun-Hsun.

JAPAN.

It is claimed that the Empire was founded by the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C. The succession to the throne devolves upon the male descendants. By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor has the right of all the executive powers, assisted by the advice of the Cabinet Ministers, who are appointed by him.

Emperor—Yoshihito—(Born August 31, 1879, succeeded to throne, July 29, 1912).

HOUSE OF PEERS.

President—Prince I. Tokugawa.
Vice-President—Marquis Kuroda.
Secretary-General—Mr. K. Yanagida.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood, 12; Princes, 13; Marquises, 36; Counts, 20; Viscounts, 73; Barons, 73; Imperial Nominees, 123; Representatives of Highest Taxpayers, 45; total, 395.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

President—Mr. Y. Ooka.
Vice-President—Mr. K. Hamada.
Secretary-General—Mr. S. Terada.

The number of members is as follows: Seiyukai, 163; Kokuminto, 36; these parties are pro-Government; Kenseikai, 122; Independents, 60; total, 381.

The Cabinet consists of the following members: *Prime Minister*—Kei Hara. *Interior*—T. Tokonami. *Foreign Affairs*—Viscount Uchida. *Finance*—Baron Takahashi. *War*—Lieut.-Gen. Tanaka. *Marine*—Admiral Tomosaburo Kato. *Agriculture and Commerce*—T. Yamamoto. *Justice*—Kei Hara. *Education*—T. Nakahashi. *Communications*—U. Noda.

All members of the new Cabinet, except Admiral Kato, were appointed to the post on September 29, 1918, and all members, except Viscount Uchida, Lieut.-Gen. Tanaka and Admiral Kato, belong to the Seiyukai Party.

PERSIA.

Prime Minister—Mostow fi-el-Mamalek.
Foreign Affairs—Moshaver el-Mamalek.
Minister War—Moshir el-Dowleh.
Minister Education—Mota men-el-Molk.
Minister Finance—Mokhber-el-Molk.
Minister Justice—Mokhber-es-Saltaneh.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Sardar Assad.
Minister Public Works—Moin-el-Vezareh.

SIAM.

THE CABINET.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Prince Devawongse Varoprakar.
Minister Interior—Chao Phya Surasiha Visithsakdi.
Minister Finance—Prince of Chandaburi.
Minister War—Chao Bodindhr Dejanujit.
Minister Marine—Prince of Nakarasvana.
Minister Local Government—Chao Phya Yomaraj.
Minister Ways and Communications—Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabadh.
Minister Justice—Chao Phya Abhai Raja.
Minister Agriculture—Prince of Rachaburi.
Minister Public Instruction—Phya Dharmaskdi Montri.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINA.

President—Sr. Hipolito Irigoyen. *Vice-President*—Pelaglo Luna.

THE CABINET.

Interior—Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry (ad. in). *Foreign Relations and Worship*—Honorio Pueyrredon. *Treasury*—Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry. *Justice and Public Instruction*—Jose S. Salinas. *Agriculture*—Alfredo Demarchi. *Public Works*—Pablo Torrello. *War*—Julio Moreno. *Navy*—Frederico Alvarez de Toledo.

BOLIVIA.

President—Jose Gutierrez Guerra.
First Vice-President—Ismael Vazquez.
Second Vice-President—Jose S. Quinteros.

THE CABINET.

Foreign Affairs and Worship—Dr. Ricardo Mujia. *Interior and Improvements*—Dr. Julio Zamora. *Treasury*—Dario Gutierrez. *Justice and Industry*—Julio A. Gutierrez. *Public Instruction and Agriculture*—Claudio Sanjines T. *War and Colonies*—Gen. Fermin Prudencio.

BRAZIL.

President—Dr. Francisco R. Alvez.

THE CABINET.

Foreign Affairs—Sr. Nilo Pecanha. *Treasury*—Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada. *Public Works and Transportation*—A. Travares de Lyra. *Interior and Justice*—Dr. Carlos Maximiliano Pereira los Santos. *Agriculture, Industry and Commerce*—Joao Goncalves Pereira Lima. *Navy*—Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar. *War*—Gen. Caetano de Faria.

CHILE.

President—Juan Luis Santuentes.

THE CABINET.

Interior—Arturo Alessandri. *Foreign Affairs, Worship and Colonization*—Daniel Feliu. *Justice and Public Instruction*—Pedro Aguirre Cerda. *Finances*—Louis Claro Solar. *War and Navy*—Jorge Valdivieso Blanco. *Industry, Public Works and Railroads*—Ramon Briones Luco.

COLOMBIA.

President—Marco Fidel Suarez.
**First Designado*—Gen. Pedro Nel Oskina.
**Second Designado*—Pedro A. Molina.

THE CABINET.

Interior—Dr. Pedro Antonio Molina. *Foreign Affairs*—Gen. Jorge Holguin. *War*—Dr. Jorge Roa. *Finance*—Pedro A. Lopez. *Treasury*—Dr. Marcelino Arango. *Public Instruction*—Dr. Emilio Ferrero. *Public Works*—Rafaeldel Corral. *Agriculture and Commerce*—Dr. Simon Aranjo.

*Designated for the Presidency.

COSTA RICA.

President—Frederico Tinoca Granados.
**First Designado*—Rafael Canes Mora.

THE CABINET.

State, Foreign Relations, Attorney-General, Worship and Charities—Dr. Carlos Lara. *State, Interior and Police*—Amadeo Johanning. *Secretary of Treasury and Commerce*—Enrique Ortiz Rivera. *Secretary of War and Marine*—Jose Joaquin Tinoco Granados. *Secretary of Improvements*—Alejandro Aguilar Mora. *Secretary of Public Instruction*—Anastasio Alfaro Gonzalez.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

President—Gen. Mario Garcia Menocal.
Vice-President—Gen. Emilio Nuñez.
Secretary of State—Dr. Pablo Desvernine.
Secretary of the Treasury—Dr. Leopoldo Cancio Luna.
Secretary of Government—Dr. Juan Montalvo.
Secretary of Justice—Dr. Luis Azcarate.
Secretary of Public Works—Col. José Ramon Villalon.
Sec. of Agric., Com. and Labor—E. S. Agramonte.
Sec. Pub. Instr. and Fine Arts—Dr. F. D. Roldan.
Secretary of the Presidency—Dr. Rafael Montoro.
Sec. Pub. Health and Char.—Dr. F. Mendez Capote.
Sec. War and Marine—Gen. Jose M. Z. Bazan.
President of the Senate—Dr. Ricardo Dolz.
Speaker House of Rep.—Miguel Coyula.

ECUADOR.

President—Dr. Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno.

THE CABINET.

Interior—Dr. Jose Maria Ayora. *Foreign Affairs*—Dr. Carlos Tobar y Borgono. *Treasury and Public Credit*—Miguel G. Hurtado. *Public Instruction*—Dr. Manuel E. Escudero. *Minister of War and Navy*—Sr. Rafel Pino and Roca.

GUATEMALA.

President—Lic. Manuel Estrada Cabrera.
**First Designado*—Gen. Mariano Serrano.
**Second Designado*—Gen. Manuel Duarte.

THE CABINET.

Interior and Justice—Lic. Jose Maria Reyna Andrade. *Foreign Relations*—Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte. *Treasury and Public Credit*—Sr. Guillermo Aguirre. *War*—J. M. Letona R., Sub-Secretary. *Improvements*—Sr. Luis F. Mendizabal. *Public Instruction*—Lic. J. Eduardo Giron.

*Designated for the Presidency.

HAYTI.

President—M. Philippe Sudre Dartiquenave.

Foreign Relations and Justice—M. E. G. Laporte. *Treasury and Department of Commerce*—M. Louis Borno. *Public Instruction*—M. Dantes Bellegarde. *Secretary of Public Works and Agriculture*—M. Louis Roy. *Secretary of the Interior and Ecclesiastical Affairs*—M. B. Dartiguenave.

HONDURAS.

President—Dr. Francisco Bertraud.
First, Second and Third "Designados"—Lic. Francisco Escobar, Dr. Naziro Soriano, Dr. Pedro A. Medal.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Mariano Vasquez. *Interior and Justice*—Dr. Don Francisco J. Mejia. *Minister of Finance*—Gen. Leopoldo Cordova. *Minister of War and Navy*—G. Bustillo G. *Minister of Public Instruction*—Lic. Silverio Lainez. *Public Works and Improvements and Agriculture*—Dr. Manuel S. Lopez.

MEXICO.

President—Venustiano Carranza.
THE CABINET.

Foreign Relations—Gen. Candido Aguilar, Secretary. *Interior*—Lic. Manuel Aguirre Berlanga, Secretary. *Fomento and Agriculture*—Ing. Pastor Rouaix, Secretary. *Finance*—Rafael Nieto, Acting Secretary. *War and Marine*—Gen. J. Agustin Castro, Acting Secretary. *Commerce and Industry*—Ing. Alberto J. Pani, Secretary. *Communications and Public Works*—Ing. Manuel Rodriguez Gutierrez, Acting Secretary. There are three departments not members of the Cabinet: *Sanitation*—Dr. J. M. Rodriguez, Chairman of the High Board of Health. *University*—Rector Lic. Jose N. Macias. *Attorney-General*—Pascual Morales Molina.

NICARAGUA.

President—Gen. Emiliano Chamorro.
First Designado—Salvador Chamorro.
Second Designado—Vicente Rappaccioli
THE CABINET.

Foreign Relations—Dr. J. Andres Urtecho. *Minister of Interior*—Salvador Castrillo. *Treasury and Public Credit*—Salvador Ximenez. *War and Marine*—Gen. Thomas Masis. *Improvement and Public Works*—Alfonso Solorzano. *Public Instruction*—David Arellano.

PANAMA.

President—Dr. Belisario Porras.
**First Designado*—Dr. Belisario Porras.
**Second Designado*—Gen. Pedro A. Diaz.
**Third Designado*—Ernesto T. Lefevre.
THE CABINET.

Foreign Affairs—Ernesto T. Lefevre. *Treasury and Finance*—Aurelio Guardia. *Interior and Justice*—Juan B. Sosa. *Public Instruction*—Guillermo Andreve. *Improvements and Public Works*—Jose Agustin Arango, Sub-Secretary.
*Designated for the Presidency.

PARAGUAY.

President—Manuel Franco.
Vice-President—Jose P. Montero.
THE CABINET.

Foreign Affairs—Euseblo Ayala. *War and Navy*—Emiliano Gonzalez Navero. *Interior*—Luis A. Riart. *Finance*—Francisco Sosa Gaona. *Minister of Justice, Education and Worship*—Felix Palva.

PERU.

President—Dr. Jose Pardo.
First Vice-President—Ricardo Bentin.
Second Vice-President—Vice-Admiral M. Meliton.
THE CABINET.

Foreign Affairs—Francisco Tudela. *Interior and Police*—Dr. Samuel Sayan and Palacios. *Justice, Worship, Instruction and Charities*—Ricardo L. Flores. *Finance and Commerce*—Victor M. Maurtua. *Minister of War and Navy*—Sr. Cateriano. *Public Works and Improvements*—Clementi J. Revilla.

SALVADOR.

President—Carlos Melendez.
**First Designado*—Gen. Jose Miguel Batres.
**Second Designado*—Dr. Tomas Garcia Palomo.
**Third Designado*—Dr. Ramon Garcia Gonzalez.
THE CABINET.

Foreign Affairs—Francisco Martinez Suarez. *Minister of Finance and Public Credit*—Tomas G. Palomo. *War and Navy*—Enrique Cordova. *Interior and Improvements*—Cecilio Bustamante. *Public Instruction*—Dr. Francisco Martinez Suarez. *Justice*—Dr. Francisco Martinez Suarez. *Charities*—Sr. Palomo.
*Designated for the Presidency.

URUGUAY.

President—Dr. Feliciano Viera.
THE CABINET.

Interior—Dr. Pablo Varzi, jr. *Foreign Affairs*—Dr. Baltasar Brum. *Finance*—Federico R. Vidiella. *Public Works*—A. Santiago Rivas. *Industries*—Dr. Justino Jimenez de Arechaga. *Public Instruction*—Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera. *War and Marine*—Dr. Arturo Gaye.

VENEZUELA.

Provisional President—Dr. Victorino Marquez Bustillos. (Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez re-elected in May, 1916, but has not taken office).
First Vice-President—Dr. R. Rojas Fernandez.
Second Vice-President—Caracciolo Parra Picon.
THE CABINET.

Interior—Gen. Ignacio Andrade. *Foreign Affairs*—Dr. Bernardino Mosquera. *Finances and Public Credit*—Dr. Roman Cardenas. *Army and Navy*—Dr. C. Jimenez Rebolledo. *Minister for the Promotion of Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, Post and Telegraph*—Dr. Gumersindo Torres. *Public Works*—Dr. Luis Velez. *Public Education*—Dr. R. Gonzalez-Rincones.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Provisional President—Dr. Francisco Henriques y Carvajal.
THE CABINET.

Secretary of Interior and Police—Federico Henriquez y Carvajal. *Secretary of Foreign Affairs*—Jose M. Cabral y Baez. *Secretary of Treasury and Commerce*—Lic. Francisco J. Peynado. *Secretary of Public Instruction and Justice*—Emilio Prudhomme. *Secretary of Improvements and Communications*—Elliseo Espaillet. *Secretary of War and Marine*—Gen. Miguel Mascaro. *Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration*—Eladio Sanchez.

WAR CHRONOLOGY—CHIEF EVENTS FROM BEGINNING TO DEC. 15, 1917.

(Compiled by the Committee on Public Information.)

1914.

June 28—Murder at Sarajevo of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
July 23—Austro-Hungarian ultimatum to Serbia.
July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
July 31—General mobilization in Russia. "State of war" declared in Germany.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Luxemburg.
Aug. 2—German ultimatum to Belgium, demanding a free passage for her troops across Belgium.
Aug. 3—Germany declares war on France.
Aug. 4—Great Britain's ultimatum to Germany demanding assurance that neutrality of Belgium would be respected. War declared by Great Britain on Germany.
Aug. 4—President Wilson proclaimed neutrality of United States.
Aug. 4-26—Belgium overrun; Liege occupied (Aug. 9); Brussels (Aug. 20); Namur (Aug. 24).
Aug. 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.
Aug. 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Aug. 16—British expeditionary force landed in France.
Aug. 18—Russia completes mobilization and invades East Prussia.
Aug. 21-23—Battle of Mons-Charleroi. Dogged retreat of French and British in the face of the German invasion.
Aug. 23—Tsingtau bombarded by Japanese.
Aug. 25-Dec. 15—Russians overrun Galicia. Lemberg taken (Sept. 2); Przemysl first attacked (Sept. 16); siege broken (Oct. 12-Nov. 12). Fall of Przemysl (March 17, 1915). Dec. 4, Russians 3½ miles from Cracow.
Aug. 26—Germans destroyed Louvain.
Aug. 26—Allies conquer Togoland, in Africa.
Aug. 26—Russians severely defeated at Battle of Tannenberg, in East Prussia.
Aug. 28—British naval victory in Helgoland Bight.
Aug. 31—Allies line along the Seine, Marne and Meuse Rivers.
Aug. 31—Name St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd by Russian decree.
Sept. 3—French Government removed (temporarily) from Paris to Bordeaux.
Sept. 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign a treaty not to make peace separately.
Sept. 6-10—Battle of the Marne. Germans reach the extreme point of their advance; driven back by the French from the Marne to the River Aisne. The battle line then remained practically stationary for three years (front of 300 miles).
Sept. 7—Germans take Maubeuge.
Sept. 11—An Australian expedition captures New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate.
Sept. 16—Russians, under Gen. Rennenkampf, driven from East Prussia.
Sept. 22—Three British armored cruisers sunk by a submarine.
Sept. 27—Successful invasion of German Southwest Africa by Gen. Botha.
Oct. 9—Germans occupy Antwerp.
Oct. 13—Belgian Government withdraws to Le Havre, in France. Germans occupy Ghent.
Oct. 16-28—Battle of the Yser, in Flanders. Belgians and French halt German advance.
Oct. 17-Nov. 17—French, Belgians and British repulse German drive in first battle of Ypres, saving Channel ports (decisive day of battle, Oct. 31).
Oct. 21—The sale of alcohol forbidden in Russia until the end of the war.
Oct. 21-28—German armies driven back in Poland.
Oct. 28—De Wet's Rebellion in South Africa.
Nov. 1—German naval victory in the Pacific, off the coast of Chili.
Nov. 3—German naval raid into English waters.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declared war on Turkey; Cyprus annexed.
Nov. 7—Fall of Tsingtau to the Japanese.
Nov. 10-Dec. 14—Austrian invasion of Serbia (Belgrade taken Dec. 2, recaptured by Serbians Dec. 14).
Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden caught and destroyed at Cocos Island.
Nov. 13—Proclamation by the President of the United States of neutrality of the Panama Canal Zone.
Nov. 21—Basra, on Persian Gulf, occupied by British.
Dec. 8—British naval victory off the Falkland Islands.
Dec. 8—South African rebellion collapses.
Dec. 9—French Government returned to Paris.
Dec. 16—German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.
Dec. 17—Egypt proclaimed a British Protectorate, and a new ruler appointed with title of Sultan.
Dec. 24—First German air raid on England.

1915.

Jan. 1-Feb. 15—Russians attempt to cross the Carpathians.
Jan. 7—The sale of absinthe forbidden in France for the duration of the war.
Jan. 20—American neutrality explained and defended by Secretary of State Bryan.
Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea off Doggerbank.
Jan. 25—Second Russian invasion of East Prussia.
Jan. 28—American merchantman William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.
Feb. 4—Germany's proclamation of "war zone" around the British Isles after Feb. 18.
Feb. 10—United States note holding German Government to a "strict accountability" if any merchant vessel of the United States is destroyed or any American citizens lose their lives.
Feb. 16—Germany's reply stating "war-zone" act is an act of self-defense against illegal methods employed by Great Britain in preventing commerce between Germany and neutral countries.
Feb. 18—German official "blockade" of Great Britain commenced. German submarines begin campaign of "piracy and pillage."
Feb. 19—Anglo-French squadron bombards Dardanelles.
Feb. 20—United States sends identic note to Great Britain and Germany suggesting an agreement between these two powers respecting the conduct of naval warfare.
Feb. 28—Germany's reply to identic note.
March 1—Announcement of British "blockade;" "Orders in Council" issued to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany.
March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.
March 17—Russians captured Przemysl and strengthened their hold on the greater part of Galicia.
March 28—British steamship Falaba attacked by submarine and sunk (111 lives lost; 1 American).
April 2—Russians fighting in the Carpathians.
April 8—Steamer Harpalyce, in service of American Commission for Aid of Belgium, torpedoed; 15 lives lost.
April 17-May 17—Second Battle of Ypres. British captured Hill 60 (April 19); (April 23); Germans advanced toward Yser Canal. Asphyxiating gas employed by the Germans. Failure of Germany to break through the British lines.
April 22—German Embassy sends out a warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain.
April 26—Allied troops land on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
April 28—American vessel Cushing attacked by German aeroplane.
April 30—Germans invade the Baltic Provinces of Russia.
May 1—American steamship Gulflight sunk by German submarine; 2 Americans lost. Warning of German Embassy published in daily papers. Lusitania sails at 12.20 noon.
May 2—Russians forced by the combined Germans and Austrians to retire from their positions in the Carpathians. (Battle of the Dunajec.)
May 7—Cunard Line steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine (1,154 lives lost, 114 being Americans).
May 8—Germans occupy Libau, Russian port on the Baltic.
May 9-June—Battle of Artois, or Festubert (near La Bassee).
May 10—Message of sympathy from Germany on loss of American lives by sinking of Lusitania.

May 12—South African troops, under Gen. Botha, occupy capital of German Southwest Africa.
May 13—American note protests against submarine policy culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania.
May 23—Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
May 25—Coalition Cabinet formed in Great Britain; Asquith continues to be Prime Minister.
May 25—American steamship Nebraskan attacked by submarine.
May 28—Germany's answer to American note of May 13.
June 1—Supplementary note from Germany in regard to the Gulflight and Cushing.
June 3—Przemysl retaken by Germans and Austrians.
June 8—Resignation of William J. Bryan, Secretary of State.
June 9—Monfalcone occupied by Italians, severing one of two railway lines to Trieste.
June 9—United States sends second note on Lusitania case.
June 22—The Austro-Germans recapture Lemberg.
July 2—Naval action between Russian and German warships in the Baltic.
July 8—Germany sends reply to note of June 9 and pledges safety to United States vessels in war zone under specified conditions.
July 15—Germany sends memorandum acknowledging submarine attack on Nebraskan and expresses regret.
July 15—Conquest of German Southwest Africa completed.
July 21—Third American note on Lusitania case declares Germany's communication of July 8 "very unsatisfactory."
July 12-Sept. 18—German conquest of Russian Poland. Germans capture Lubin (July 31), Warsaw (Aug. 4), Ivangorod (Aug. 5), Kovno (Aug. 17), Nowogeorglewsk (Aug. 19), Brest-Litovsk (Aug. 25), Vilna (Sept. 18).
July 25—American steamship Leelanaw sunk by submarine; carrying contraband; no lives lost.
Aug. 4—Capture of Warsaw by Germans.
Aug. 15—National registration in Great Britain.
Aug. 19—White Star liner Arabic sunk by submarine; 16 victims, 2 Americans.
Aug. 20—Italy declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 24—German Ambassador sends note in regard to Arabic. Loss of American lives contrary to intention of the German Government and is deeply regretted.
Sept. 1—Letter from Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing giving assurance that German submarines will sink no more liners without warning. Indorsed by the German Foreign Office (Sept. 14).
Sept. 4—Allan liner Hesperian sunk by German submarine; 26 lives lost, 1 American.
Sept. 7—German Government sends report on the sinking of the Arabic.
Sept. 8—United States demands recall of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba.
Sept. 14—United States sends summary of evidence in regard to Arabic.
Sept. 18—Fall of Vilna; end of Russian retreat.
Sept. 25-Oct.—French offensive in Champagne fails to break through German lines.
Sept. 27—British progress in the neighborhood of Loos.
Oct. 4—Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
Oct. 5—Allied forces land at Salonica, at the invitation of the Greek Government.
Oct. 5—German Government regrets and disavows sinking of Arabic and is prepared to pay indemnities.
Oct. 6-Dec. 2—Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest of Serbia. Fall of Nish (Nov. 5), of Prizrend (Nov. 30), of Monastir (Dec. 2).
Oct. 14—Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
Oct. 20—German note on the evidence in the Arabic case.
Nov. 10—Russian forces advance on Teheran as a result of pro-German activities in Persia.
Dec. 1—British, under Gen. Townshend, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut-el-Amara.
Dec. 4—United States Government demands recall of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attache, and Capt. Franz von Papen, military attache.
Dec. 6—Germans captured Ipek (Montenegro).
Dec. 10—Boy-Ed and von Papen recalled.
Dec. 13—British defeat Arabs on western frontier of Egypt.
Dec. 15—Sir John French retired from command of the army in France and Flanders, and is succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
Dec. 17—Russians occupied Hamadan (Persia).
Dec. 19—The British forces withdrawn from Anzac and Suvla Bay (Gallipoli Peninsula).
Dec. 26—Russian forces in Persia occupied Kashan.
Dec. 30—British passenger steamer Persia sunk in Mediterranean, presumably by submarine.

1916.

Jan. 8—Complete evacuation of Gallipoli.
Jan. 13—Fall of Cettinje, capital of Montenegro.
Jan. 18—United States Government sets forth a declaration of principles regarding submarine attacks and asks whether the Governments of the allies would subscribe to such an agreement.
Jan. 28—Austrians occupy San Giovanni de Medici (Albania).
Feb. 10—Germany sends memorandum to neutral powers that armed merchant ships will be treated as warships and will be sunk without warning.
Feb. 15—Secretary Lansing makes statement that by international law commercial vessels have right to carry arms in self-defense.
Feb. 16—Germany sends note acknowledging her liability in the Lusitania affair.
Feb. 16—Kamerun (Africa) conquered.
Feb. 21-July—Battle of Verdun. Germans take Fort Douaumont (Feb. 25). Great losses of Germans with little results. Practically all the ground lost was slowly regained by the French in the autumn.
Feb. 24—President Wilson in letter to Senator Stone refuses to advise American citizens not to travel on armed merchant ships.
Feb. 27—Russians captured Kermanshah (Persia).
March 8—German Ambassador communicates memorandum regarding U boat question, stating it is a new weapon not yet regulated by international law.
March 8—Germany declares war on Portugal.
March 19—Russians entered Ispahan (Persia).
March 24—French steamer Sussex is torpedoed without warning; about 80 passengers, including American citizens, are killed or wounded.
March 25—Department of State issues memorandum in regard to armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas.
March 27-29—United States Government instructs American Ambassador in Berlin to inquire into sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
April 10—German Government replies to United States notes of March 27, 28, 29, on the sinking of Sussex and other vessels.
April 17—Russians capture Trebizond.
April 18—United States delivers what is considered an ultimatum that unless Germany abandons present methods of submarine warfare United States will sever diplomatic relations.
April 19—President addressed Congress on relations with Germany.
April 24-May 1—Insurrection in Ireland.
April 29—Gen. Townshend surrendered to the Turks before Kut-el-Amara.
May 4—Reply of Germany acknowledges sinking of the Sussex and in the main meets demands of the United States.
May 8—United States Government accepts German position as outlined in note of May 4, but makes it clear that the fulfilment of these conditions cannot depend upon the negotiations between the United States and any other belligerent Government.
May 16-June 3—Great Austrian attack on the Italians through the Trentino.
May 19—Russians join British on the Tigris.
May 24—Military service (conscription) bill becomes law in Great Britain.
May 27—President in address before League to Enforce Peace says United States is ready to join any practical league for preserving peace and guaranteeing political and territorial integrity of nations.
May 31—Naval battle off Jutland.
June 4-30—Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukowina. Czernovitz taken (June 17); all Bukowina overrun.
June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned.
June 21—United States demands apology and reparation from Austria-Hungary for sinking by Austrian submarine of Petrolite, an American vessel.

July 1-Nov.—Battle of the Somme. Combles taken (Sept. 26). Failure of the Allies to break the German lines.
Aug. 6-Sept.—New Italian offensive drives out Austrians and wins Gorizia (Aug. 9).
Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany.
Aug. 27-Jan. 15—Roumania enters war on the side of the Allies and is crushed. (Fall of Bucharest, Dec. 6; Dobrudja conquered Jan. 2; Focsani captured Jan. 8).
Sept. 7—Senate ratifies purchase of Danish West Indies.
Oct. 8—German submarine appears off American coast and sinks British passenger steamer Stephano.
Oct. 28—British steamer Marina sunk without warning (6 Americans lost).
Nov. 6—British liner Arabia torpedoed and sunk without warning in Mediterranean.
Nov. 29—United States protests against Belgian deportations.
Dec. 5-6—Fall of Asquith Ministry; Lloyd George new Prime Minister.
Dec. 12—German peace offer. Refused (Dec. 30) by Allies as "empty and insincere."
Dec. 14—British horse transport ship Russian sunk in Mediterranean by submarine (17 Americans lost).
Dec. 20—President Wilson's peace note (dated Dec. 18). Germany replies (Dec. 26). Entente Allies' reply (Jan. 10) demands "restorations, reparation, indemnities."

1917.

Jan. 10—The Allied Governments state their terms of peace; a separate note from Belgium included.
Jan. 11—Supplemental German note on views as to settlement of war.
Jan. 13—Great Britain amplifies reply to President's note of Dec. 18. Favors co-operation to preserve peace.
Jan. 22—President Wilson addresses the Senate, giving his ideas of steps necessary for world peace.
Jan. 31—Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare in specified zones.
Feb. 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany; Bernstorff dismissed.
Feb. 12—United States replied to Swiss Minister that it will not negotiate with Germany until submarine order is withdrawn.
Feb. 18—Italians and French join in Albania, cutting off Greece from the Central Powers.
Feb. 24—Kut-el-Amara taken by British, under Gen. Maude (campaign begun Dec. 13).
Feb. 26—President Wilson asks authority to arm merchant ships.
Feb. 28—"Zimmerman note" revealed.
March 4—Announced that the British had taken over from the French the entire Somme front; British held on west front 100 miles, French 175 miles, Belgians 25 miles.
March 11—Bagdad captured by British, under Gen. Maude.
March 11-15—Revolution in Russia, leading to abdication of Czar Nicholas II. (March 15). Provisional Government formed by Constitutional Democrats, under Prince Lvoff and M. Milyukoff.
March 12—United States announced that an armed guard would be placed on all American merchant vessels sailing through the war zone.
March 17-19—Retirement of Germans to "Hindenburg line." Evacuation of 1,300 square miles of French territory, on front of 100 miles, from Arras to Soissons.
March 22—United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia set up as a result of the revolution.
March 26—The United States refused the proposal of Germany to interpret and supplement the Prussian Treaty of 1799.
March 27—Minister Brand Whitlock and American Relief Commission withdrawn from Belgium.
April 2—President Wilson asks Congress to declare the existence of a state of war with Germany.
April 6—United States declares war on Germany.
April 8—Austria-Hungary severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
April 9-May 14—British successes in Battle of Arras. (Vimy Ridge taken April 9).
April 16-May 6—French successes in Battle of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims.
April 20—Turkey severs relations with United States.
May 4—American destroyers begin co-operation with British Navy in war zone.
May 15-Sept. 15—Great Italian offensive on Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Capture of Gorizia (Aug. 9). Monte Santo taken Aug. 24. Monte San Gabrielle, Sept. 14.
May 15—Gen. Petain succeeds Gen. Nivelle as commander in chief of the French armies.
May 17—Russian Provisional Government reconstructed. Kerensky (former Minister of Justice) becomes Minister of War. Milyukoff resigns.
May 18—President Wilson signs Selective Service Act.
June 3—American mission to Russia lands at Vladivostok ("Root Mission"). Returns to America Aug. 3.
June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, and capture 7,500 German prisoners.
June 10—Italian offensive on Trentino.
June 12—King Constantine of Greece forced to abdicate.
June 15—Subscriptions close for First Liberty Loan ($2,000,000,000 offered; $3,035,226,850 subscribed).
June 26—First American troops reach France.
June 29—Greece enters war against Germany and her allies.
July 1—Russian Army, led in person by Kerensky, begins a short-line offensive in Galicia, ending in disastrous retreat (July 19-Aug. 3).
July 4—Resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg as German Chancellor. Dr. George Michaelis, Chancellor (July 14).
July 20—Drawing at Washington of names for first army under selective service.
July 20—Kerensky becomes Premier on resignation of Prince Lvoff.
July 30—Mutiny in German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Second mutiny, Sept. 2.
July 31-Nov.—Battle of Flanders (Passchendaele Ridge); British successes.
Aug. 10—Food and Fuel Control Bill passed.
Aug. 15—Peace proposals of Pope Benedict revealed (dated Aug. 1). United States replies, Aug. 27; Germany and Austria, Sept. 21; supplementary German reply, Sept. 26.
Aug. 15—Canadians capture Hill 70, dominating Lens.
Aug. 19—New Italian drive on the Isonzo front (Carso Plateau). Monte Santo captured (Aug. 24).
Aug. 20-24—French attacks at Verdun recapture high ground lost in 1916.
Sept. 3—Riga captured by Germans.
Sept. 8—Luxburg despatches ("spurlos versenkt") revealed by United States.
Sept. 10-13—Attempted coup d'etat of Gen. Korniloff.
Sept. 15—Russia proclaimed a republic.
Oct. 12—Germans occupy Oesel and Dago Islands (Gulf of Riga).
Oct. 17—Russians defeated in a naval engagement in the Gulf of Riga.
Oct. 24-Dec.—Great German-Austrian counter drive into Italy. Italian line shifted to Piave River, Asiago Plateau, and Brenta River.
Oct. 23-26—French drive north of the Aisne wins important positions, including Malmaison Fort.
Oct. 26—Brazil declares war on Germany.
Oct. 27—Second Liberty Loan closed ($3,000,000,000 offered; $4,617,532,300 subscribed).
Oct. 30—Count von Hertling succeeds Michaelis as German Chancellor.
Nov. 2—Germans retreat from the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne.
Nov. 3—First clash of American with German soldiers.
Nov. 7—Overthrow of Kerensky and Provisional Government of Russia by the Bolsheviki.
Nov. 13—Clemenceau succeeds Ribot as French Premier.
Nov. 18—British forces in Palestine take Jaffa.
Nov. 22-Dec. 13—Battle of Cambrai. Successful surprise attack near Cambrai by British, under Gen. Byng, on Nov. 22 (employs "tanks" to break down wire entanglements in place of the usual artillery preparations). Bourlon Wood, dominating Cambrai, taken Nov. 26. Surprise counter attack by Germans, Dec. 2, compels British to give up fourth of ground gained. German attacks on Dec. 13 partly successful.

Nov. 29—First plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris. Sixteen nations represented. Col. E. M. House, Chairman of American delegation.
Dec. 5—President Wilson, in message to Congress, advises war on Austria.
Dec. 6—United States destroyer Jacob Jones sunk by submarine, with loss of over 60 American men.
Dec. 6—Explosion of munitions vessel wrecks Halifax.
Dec. 6-9—Armed revolt overthrows pro-Ally Administration in Portugal.
Dec. 7—United States declares war on Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 9—Jerusalem captured by British force advancing from Egypt.
Dec. 10—Gens. Kaledines and Korniloff declared by the Bolshevik Government to be leading a Cossack revolt.
Dec. 13—Berlin announces armistice negotiations with Russia begin Dec. 14.
—German aerial bombs kill several United States railway engineers, and two engineers die from gunshot wounds.
—Chinese troops arrive at Harbin, Manchuria, oust Russians and prevent Bolsheviki gaining control of city.
Dec. 14—Austro-German forces on Italian front win a sector.
—Premier Lloyd George in speech to lawyers at Gray's Inn declares England in accord with President Wilson's statement of war aims.
—Cuban Senate declares state of war with Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 15—Inter-Allied Economic Council, Great Britain, France and Italy represented, organizes in London, elects Assistant Secretary of United States Treasury Oscar T. Crosby, President.
—Armistice agreement between Bolshevik Government and Central Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk.
Dec. 16—Explosion in Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen kills and injures many.
—Zeppelin bomb factory near Kiel is destroyed by explosion.
Dec. 17—German raid in North Sea destroys convoyed merchant fleet (1 British, 5 neutral ships), a British destroyer and 4 armed trawlers; a cruiser squadron picks up survivors.
—United States submarine F-3 rams and sinks United States submarine F-1, in American waters (19 lives lost).
Dec. 18—Sixteen to twenty large German Gothas raid London, kill 10, injure 70; two of the raiders are brought down.
Dec. 19—British Admiralty reports past week's U boat losses—17 merchantmen (14 over 1,600 tons), 1 fishing vessel.
—Official report received in Washington, D. C., from France, says the Turks sent to Berlin the monstrounce of brilliants, and carried off the treasure of the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, before surrendering Jerusalem.
Dec. 20—Germans claim 8,390 prisoners on Italian front since Dec. 11.
—Premier Lloyd George addresses House of Commons on Britain's peace terms.
Dec. 22—British armed steamship Stephen Furness is sunk in Irish Channel by German submarine.
—At Essen, Germany, explosion in electric power station in Krupp plant causes a 23-hour fire.
—Three British destroyers are sunk off Dutch coast by mines or torpedoes; 193 lives lost.
Dec. 23—Gen. Guillaumat succeeds Sarrail as Commander in Chief of Allied forces at Salonica.
Dec. 24—Germans break through Italian positions in Asiago section, but are stopped by counter attacks near Buso Monte Saibella.
—British airmen bomb Mannheim on the Rhine.
Dec. 25—Berlin reports capture on Italian front of Col del Rosso and 9,000 prisoners.
—France and Germany agree through Swiss Government for exchange of prisoners of 48 years or over, officers to be interned in Switzerland.
Dec. 26—At Harbin, Manchuria, Russian Maximalist troops surrender to Chinese, after a fight.
—Vice Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss appointed First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, succeeding Sir John R. Jellicoe.
Dec. 27—Turkish army defeated by British in attempt to retake Jerusalem.
Dec. 28—Three British torpedo boat destroyers sunk either by mines or torpedoes off coast of Holland; 13 officers, 180 men lost.
Dec. 30—Fighting renewed on Cambrai front.
—Gen. Allenby's forces occupy Bireh, 8½ miles north of Jerusalem.
—In Monte Tomba sector, Italy, French forces pierce German lines, capture 1,400 prisoners, 60 machine guns, 7 cannon and large quantity of other war material.
—British transport torpedoed in Eastern Mediterranean; loss 800; British destroyer picking up survivors also sunk.
Dec. 31—Mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh sunk by a mine.
—British Food Controller, Baron Rhondda, orders rationing of sugar—½ pound per capita, per week, obtained by card.

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Jan. 2—Between Lens and St. Quentin German raids on British lines repulsed with heavy enemy losses.
—Austro-German invaders defeated in thrust at Venice.
—Five enemy airplanes are brought down on Italian front.
—Germany demands of Russia, Poland, Courland, Esthonia and Lithuania.
—Alexandrovsk occupied by Cossacks without resistance.
—Marie Corelli, novelist, fined by British Food Controller for having too much sugar.
Jan. 4—Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, former Princeton football captain, brings down German airplane in his first war flight.
Jan. 5—In speech to trades unions Lloyd George sets forth Great Britain's war aims.
Jan. 7—In mutiny at Kiel, German naval base, submarine crews kill 38 of their officers.
—British patrol boats capture 2 German submarines off Canary Islands.
—Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States.
—British War Office states captures and losses during 1917; captures, prisoners on all fronts, 114,544; guns, 781; losses, prisoners, 28,379; guns, 166.
Jan. 8—Italian Government prohibits making and sale of cake, confectionery and pastry.
Jan. 9—British destroyer Raccoon strikes rock on Irish coast and is lost, with crew of 105.
—British hospital ship Rewa torpedoed in British Channel; three of crew missing; wounded soldiers safely landed.
—British Admiralty reports for past week—arrivals, 2,085; sailings, 2,244; merchantmen sunk, 21 (18 over 1,600 tons); 4 fishing vessels.
Jan. 12—Two British torpedo boat destroyers lost on Scotch coast, but one man saved.
—United States steamship Nyanza sinks a German submarine.
Jan. 13—Italian airmen drop 2 tons of explosives on storehouses and encampments at Primolano, an important railway station.
—French War Minister puts postal and telegraph service under military control.
—Premier Clemenceau orders arrest in Paris of former Premier Caillaux on charge of treason.
Jan. 14—British airplanes drop bombs on steel works at Thionville, between Luxemburg and Metz, and on two large railway junctions near Metz.
—Germans bombard Yarmouth, killing 3.
—Attempt is made to shoot Russian Premier Lenine.
Jan. 18—Prussian Chamber of Lords reaffirms exclusive right of German Emperor to make war or peace.
—Premier Lloyd George, addressing Trades Union Conference, declares "We must either go on or go under."
Jan. 20—British Admiralty announces sinking in action at entrance to Dardanelles Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the German Breslau, and beaching the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly German Goeben; the British losing monitor Raglan and small monitor M-28; British lose 178 men; Turks, 198.
—Ostend bombarded by Allied naval forces.

Jan. 21—On French front Allied airplanes bomb Courtral, Roulers and Rumbeke, and raiding into Germany, bomb steel works at Thionville and railway sidings at Bernstoff and Arnaville.
—Armed boarding steamer Louvain sunk in Mediterranean; 217 lost.
—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio, resigns from British War Cabinet.
—Petrograd reports murders of A. I. Shingareff and Prof. F. F. Kokoshkine, Kerensky Minister of Finance and State Comptroller.
—Washington reports abandonment of Gen. von Falkenhayn's plan to reorganize Turkish army because of desertion of 160,000 Turkish troops between Constantinople and Palestine.
—Gen. Szetezair Boroevic, a Slav, succeeds Archduke Charles as commander of Austrian forces on Italian front.
Jan. 22—Baron Rhondda, British Food Controller, decrees Tuesdays and Fridays to be meatless days in London district; Wednesdays and Fridays in other parts of kingdom.
Jan. 23—Germans gain footing east of Nieuport, but are expelled in counter attack.
Jan. 24—On Monte Tomba front Germans move defense lines back from Piave River westward to Monte Spinoncia.
—British airmen raid railway stations at Courtrai and Ledeghem, Belgium, and at Douai, France; Mannheim on the Rhine, steel works at Thionville, railway stations at Saarbrücken and Oberbillig; 7 German machines are brought down, 5 driven out of control.
Jan. 25—Count von Hertling discusses President Wilson's programme of war and peace in Reichstag, and outlines Germany's peace terms.
—In address to Foreign Affairs Committee of Reichsrat, Count Czernin, Foreign Minister, outlines Austro-Hungarian proposals.
Jan. 26—In past week British lose 9 ships of over 1,600 tons by submarines.
—Austrian airmen bomb Treviso and Mestre, 2 Americans killed.
—Germans claim to have downed 25 Allied machines by gunfire in 4 days.
—Emperor Charles, as King of Hungary, accepts resignation of Hungarian cabinet and directs Premier Dr. Wekerle to form a new one.
Jan. 27—Cunarder Andania torpedoed off the Ulster coast.
Jan. 28—In Italian offensive east of Asiago Plateau Italian forces capture Col. del Rosso and Col d'Echele, and 1,500 prisoners.
—The Irish steamship Cork sunk by torpedo; 12 lost.
—Roumanians capture Kishineff, capital of Bessarabia.
—French Chamber of Deputies decrees a per diem bread ration of 300 grams (about 11 ounces).
Jan. 29—Italians break German lines east of Asiago Plateau and disperse reinforcements; take Monte di Val Bella, 2,600 prisoners, 100 machine guns.
—Allied aviators attack Zeebrugge.
—German airplanes raid London, kill 47, injure 169.
Jan. 30—British line advances near Antioch in Palestine.
—Armed escort vessel Mechanician torpedoed in English Channel, 13 men lost.
—Germans make air raid on Paris, kill 36, injure 190.
—Since launching of unrestricted submarine warfare, on Feb. 1, 1917, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) have been sunk by submarines, mines and raiders; 300 persons drowned; 107 German and Austrian ships (686,494 gross tons) in United States ports have been seized; 426 vessels (2,000,000 tons) requisitioned by Shipping Board. Great Britain lost from Jan. 1, 1917, to Jan. 26, 1918, 1,169 ships. Total tonnage lost by Allies and neutrals in same period, 6,617,000.
—London reports strikes in Berlin and incendiary fires in Vienna.
Jan. 31—It is for the first time announced that United States troops are occupying first line trenches. Germans raid American line, kill 2, wound 4, 1 missing.
—British penetrate Mukhmas in Palestine.
Feb. 1—War Trade Board's regulations to prevent goods leaving United States in neutral bottoms and to make it impossible for ships to supply submarines go into effect.
—Major Gen. Peyton C. March made Chief of General Staff. Italians advance to head of Melago Valley. Roumanians occupy Kishineff. Bolsheviki seize Roumanian ships in Black Sea; capture Odessa and Orenburg. Tartars in Bakhtchisarai announce establishment of Crimean Republic.
Feb. 2—Germans repulsed at Monte di Val Bella.
Feb. 3—Germans bombard Lorraine sector; kill 2 Americans; wound 9.
Feb. 4—Trial begun at Paris of Bolo Pasha for treason. Emperor Charles of Austria names Gens. von Boehm-Ermolli and Boroevic Field Marshals. Canadian Fuel Controller orders factories to suspend work Feb. 9, 10 and 11, and closes golf, yacht, canoe, hunt and country clubs during February and March, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Bolsheviki take Niepin in Minsk. Petrograd Soviet decrees separation of church and state. Tartars occupy Yalta in Taruida, and advance on Sebastopol. Austrian airmen bomb Treviso, wreck church of San Lorenzo; kill 8 citizens.
Feb. 5—United States steamer Alamance torpedoed; 6 of crew lost.
—Enemy airplanes bomb Venice, Mestre and Treviso; no casualties. Italians bring down 5 enemy planes.
—United States transport Tuscania torpedoed off Irish coast; loss 101.
—That since beginning of war German U boats had killed 14,120 British non-combatant men, women and children is stated in House of Commons.
Feb. 6—Allied naval forces bombard Ostend.
—"Loyal" White Guards of Finland occupy Uleaborg and Tammerfors.
—Field Marshal von Mackensen sends ultimatum to Roumanian Government, demanding peace negotiations begin within 4 days; Roumanian Cabinet resigns.
—Italian aviator drops a ton of bombs on hostile aviation grounds at Motta di Livenza
Feb. 7—Spain protests to Germany against the looting and torpedoing of Spanish steamer Giralda Jan. 26.
—Announcement made that steamship service between Asiatic ports of Russia and Constantinople in Black Sea had been resumed Jan. 11, and Russians were supplying Turks with food.
—Swedish steamship Fridland, loaded with grain from United States port, torpedoed; 6 men killed.
Feb. 8—White Guards of Finland capture Viborg. Ukrainians claim victory over Bolsheviki at Sarny. M. Holubovicz named Premier of the Ukraine. Bolsheviki fail in attempt to occupy Kieff. Turkish Foreign Minister Nessimy Bey, addressing Chamber of Deputies, expresses accord with Czernin and Hertling.
Feb. 9—Central Powers and Ukraine sign peace treaty. Madrid reports Spanish steamship Sebastian and Italian steamship Duca di Genova torpedoed in Spanish waters. Poles capture Smolensk. Russia declares state of war over and orders demobilization.
Feb. 11—West of Brenta River Italians shatter violent Austrian attack.
—Italian torpedo craft enter Buccari Bay and sink at anchor largest Austrian steamer there.
Feb. 12—The eighth session of the longest Parliament in modern times opens in London.
—The British Government declines to recognize the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.
—French air squadrons drop four tons of bombs on railroad stations at Thionville, Conflans, Schemblez and Metz-Sablon.
Feb. 13—On western front United States batteries aid in raid in Champagne district.
—Test vote in House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
—Sinking of Spanish ship Ceferino announced.
—The British Admiralty reports the week's losses by mine or submarine, 19 merchantmen, 13 over 1,600 tons, and 3 fishing craft.
—Rome reports 4 Italian merchantmen of over 1,600 tons sunk in week ending Feb. 9.
—The Norwegian Legation in London reports Norway's loss of tonage from the beginning of the war to the end of January as 1,050,583 and 883 seamen.
Feb. 14—Paris court martial finds Bolo Pasha guilty of treason, sentences him to death, a co-defendant, Filippo Cavallinie, under arrest in Italy, sentenced to death. Darius Porchère sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

Feb. 15—The President issues proclamation making foreign commerce of United States subject to license control.
—A flotilla of German destroyers in the Straits of Dover sink 8 British patrol boats.
—Germany renews war on Russia.
Feb. 16—In battle for Kieff Bolsheviki defeat Ukrainians.
—Sir William Robertson, Chief of British Imperial Staff, resigns and is succeeded by Sir Henry H. Wilson.
—A German submarine bombards Dover, England.
Feb. 17—Lord Northcliffe is appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.
—German aviators attack Dover, England, and Dunkirk, France.
Feb. 16, 17 and 18—German airplanes raid London, but do little damage.
Feb. 18—Petrograd despatch announces capture of Kieff by Bolsheviki; casualties, 4,000 killed, 7,000 wounded.
—The Bolsheviki pass decree that on Feb. 14 (old style) Russian calendar shall be made to correspond to English calendar, thus changing from old style to new style.
Feb. 19—Lloyd George addresses House of Commons, refers to decision of Supreme War Council at Versailles, and to argument of American delegation for unified leadership.
—Petrograd confirms report of seizure by Swedish forces of Aland Islands, held by Bolshevik troops.
Feb. 20—British Admiralty reports for week: Arrivals, 2,322; sailings, 2,393; merchantmen sunk, 15 (12 of more than 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel. During same week, Rome reports 2 steamships of 1,500 tons lost and 1 sailing vessel.
Feb. 21—An economic agreement with Spain is signed in Madrid whereby Gen. Pershing gets mules and army blankets in return for cotton and oil.
—London reports German troops advancing into Russia on front extending from shores of Esthonia to southern border of Volhynia; Minsk entered and Rovno taken. Germans said to have captured 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 cannon, 5,000 motor cars, 1,000 railroad cars loaded with grain, airplanes and war material.
—British troops occupy Jericho, 14 miles from Jerusalem.
—United States steamship Philadelphian, with cargo of foodstuffs, sunk by German submarine.
Feb. 22—United States troops are in the Chemin-des-Dames sector, the Aisne, France.
—United States War Trade Board secures agreement with Norway's commissioners by which Norway guarantees imports from United States will not reach Germany, and limits its own exports to that country.
—A Berlin despatch says the Ukraine and Germany have signed peace treaty.
—London reports Jericho occupied by British forces with little opposition.
—Five Entente airmen bomb Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, hit German Consulate and soldiers' trains.
—British aerial squadron bombard enemy aviation grounds near Oderzo-Portogruare railway on Italian front; bring down 3 enemy planes.
Feb. 23—The United States and Japanese Embassies and Chinese, Siamese and Brizilian Legations leave Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles east of Petrograd.
—Madrid reports Spanish steamer Mar Caspio sunk by German submarine; crew saved.
—Copenhagen reports capture by a British cruiser of German steamship Düsseldorf.
—Edward J. Loughran of New York killed in aerial combat with 4 enemy machines on western front.
Feb. 24—London despatch says Bolshevik leaders have accepted German peace conditions. Premier Lenine declares Russian Army is demoralized and refuses to fight.
—More troops are sent to Ireland, west and south, to repress outbreaks.
Feb. 25—In speech to Reichstag Count von Hertling intimates a partial agreement with the four principles of peace enunciated by President Wilson, with reservation that the principles must be recognized by all states and peopies.
—A rationing system goes into effect for meat and butter in London and adjoining districts.
Feb. 26—Roumania decides to make peace with Central Powers.
—Madrid reports sinking of Spanish steamship Neguri by German submarine.
—The British hospital ship Glenart Castle torpedoed in Bristol Channel; Red Cross doctors, nurses and orderlies lost; 34 saved out of 200 on board.
—British Air Ministry reports Royal Flying Corps on western front Feb. 15 to 22, brought down 75 enemy planes, drove 120 out of control; 28 Allied machines missing.
—German airmen drop bombs on Venice in night raid, the Royal Palace is struck and three churches damaged, 1 person killed, 15 wounded.
Feb. 27—Japan proposes joint military operations with Allies in Siberia to save military and other supplies.
—Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, says in House of Commons he is unable to find any basis for peace in Chancellor von Hertling's speech.
—British steamship Tiberia sunk by submarine; crew saved.
—London reports losses by mines or submarines for past week, 18 British merchantmen, 14 over 1,400 tons; 7 fishing vessels. In previous week, 15, 12 over 1,600 tons. Week preceding that, 19, 13 over 1,600 tons.
March 1—Gens. Kaledine and Korniloff defeated by Bolsheviki near Rostof-on-Don.
—British armed mercantile cruiser Calgarian torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, with loss of 2 officers, 46 men.
—Germans reach Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd, 280 miles north of Kieff.
—German torpedo boat and two mine sweepers sunk by mines off Vlieland Island.
—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Chief of Staff, arrives at New York from France.
—United States war cost for February $1,002,878,608 (loans to Allies, $325,000,000).
March 2—Kieff, held by Bolsheviki since Feb. 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops.
March 3—By treaty of peace with four Centra Powers signed at Brest-Litovsk, Bolsheviki agree to evacuate Ukrainia, Esthonia, and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands and Trans-Caucasian districts of Erivan, Kars and Batum.
—Sweden protests against German occupation of Finland.
—Germans claim to have captured in Russian advance 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, 800 locomotives and thousands of motor vehicles and trucks.
March 4—Germany and Finland sign treaty.
—British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokio ask Japan to safeguard Allied interests in Siberia.
—Norwegian steamship Havna (1,150 tons) torpedoed by German submarine without warning; 9 die from exposure.
—Washington announces building of $25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
March 5—In Lorraine sector United States troops of "Rainbow Division" (New York City) repel German raid and take prisoners.
—Roumania signs preliminary treaty with Central Powers; gives up Dobrudja to the Danube; agrees to certain economic measures and trade route to Black Sea.
March 6—United States troops hold 4½ miles of battle front "somewhere in France."
—British Admiralty reports for past week: 18 merchantmen sunk (12, 1,600 tons or over).
—Capt. Sato Yamamoto, Japanese Naval Attache in Rome, arrives in New York City, reports 15 U boats destroyed in Mediterranean last month by United States, Japanese, British, French and Italian destroyers.
March 7—German airplanes raid London at night; kill 11, injure 46.
—British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moves credit of $3,000,000,000, states that at end of March national debt will be $29,500,000,000; loans to Allies total $6,320,000,000.
March 8—In Ypres-Dixmude sector Germans attack on mile front; English counter attack.
—Spanish Cabinet resigns.

March 9—Germans advance north of Poelderhoek take 200 yards of trenches; British win back lost ground and repulse raid east of Neuve Chapelle.
—On Lorraine front United States forces bombard and obliterate over a mile of German trenches.
—United States casualty list shows: Killed in action, 19; from gas, 2; in aero accidents, 2; auto accident, 1; of disease, 13; severely wounded, 26; slightly wounded, 36.
—Russian capital moves from Petrograd to Moscow.
—British forces in Palestine advance about a mile and three-quarters on 12-mile front.
—Italian aircraft bombard enemy supply station near Oderzo.
March 10—United States War Department announces presence of Americans on Lorraine front, in Champagne, in Alsace, near Luneville, and in Aisne sector.
—British occupy Hit in Mesopotamia; Turks retire 22 miles up the Euphrates to Khan Baghdadi; British airplanes bomb retreating Turks.
—Guildford Castle, British hospital ship, torpedoed in English Channel; no one lost.
—British airmen bomb Daimler works at Stuttgart.
March 11—United States troops go over the top at Toul and return without loss.
—President Wilson sends message to Congress of Soviets, expresses sympathy with Russian people; says United States will take every opportunity to secure for Russia complete sovereignty and independence.
—German air raid on Paris kills 29; 4 German machines are brought down by gun fire; 15 German aviators killed or made prisoner.
—In air fighting 10 German machines brought down on western front, 7 disabled, 2 British machines fail to return.
—French airmen destroy 3 German aircraft, bring down 3 bombing planes, disable 1.
—In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded.
March 12—Three Zeppelins raid northeast coast of England.
—In Toul sector United States artillery discover and blow to pieces German gas projectors, upsetting plans for gas attack.
—Paris Court of Revision rejects Bolo Pasha's appeal from death sentence.
—German air ships attack Yorkshire coast; no casualties.
—London announces release by German Government from special imprisonment of Aviators Lieuts. Scholtz and Woolsey, under threat of reprisal.
—British air raid on Coblenz, Germany, kills 50.
March 13—German troops enter Odessa and control Black Sea; take 15 Russian warships.
—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for alleged placing of bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in custody of United States detectives.
—London reports unarmed British schooner Nanny Wignall sunk by German submarine off Irish coast.
—British flyers bomb munition works and barracks at Freyburg, Germany, and Bruges docks.
—British Admiralty reports week's losses by mine or submarine: 18 merchantmen (15 of 1,600 tons or over); 1 fishing vessel. Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062; merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.
—Richthofen, German aviator, achieved sixty-fifth victory.
—German aircraft raid London; kill 1 man, 1 woman, 3 children; injure 3 men, 1 woman, 5 children; 6 houses destroyed; 30 damaged.
—German Government announces American property in Germany will be seized in reprisal for seizing of German property in United States.
—Phelps Collins of Detroit, Mich., member of Lafayette Flying Corps, killed in air fight on French front.
March 14—Gen. Pershing's men make first permanent advance, occupy evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers.
—David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., of Lafayette Escadrille, attacks 3 enemy airplanes, brings down 1, drives 2 to flight.
—Copenhagen reports sinking of 2 Norwegian steamers, Skrymer (1,475 tons) and Estrella (1,757 tons).
—Germans occupy Abo, on Finland coast, west of Helsingfors.
March 15—German submarine sinks Danish steamship Randelsberg (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone.
—Allied airplanes bomb barracks, munition factories and railway station at Zweibrücken; 12 enemy planes brought down; no British machines missing.
March 16—French raid at Bethincourt Wood on 1,700 yard front to depth of 900 yards; take 160 prisoners, including several officers.
March 17—Germans announce Entente airmen made 23 attacks on German Rhine towns in February; 12 persons killed; 36 injured; attacks made also on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar and Moselle.
—British airmen attack barracks and railway station at Kaiserslautern, Bavaria.
March 18—Great Britain and United States take over Dutch shipping in United States and British ports.
—Belgians take over Flanders coast sector.
March 19—French troops penetrate German line near Rheims. Portuguese raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, take prisoners and guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier repulsed. German forces continue advance in Russia, ignoring armistice. The Parliamentary Secretary of War reports in British House of Commons that since October, 1917, British airmen have made 33 raids into German territory, dropping 48 tons of bombs. London despatch says German lost in air fighting; in January, 292 planes; in February, 273; in 17 days of March, 278.
—United States expeditionary force casualties to date: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; by accident, 145; disease, 683; lost at sea, 237; suicide, 11; unknown causes, 14; of wounds, 37; executed, 1; civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths, 1,296; wounded, 544; captured, 21; missing, 14.
—United States destroyer Manley collides with British warship in European waters; depth bomb explodes, kills Lieut. Commander Richard M. Elliott, jr., and 15 enlisted men; Manley reaches port.
—Royal Mail steamer Amazon and Norwegian steamship Stolt-Neilson, commandeered by the British, are sunk by submarine.
March 20—To reduce coal consumption President Stanley of Board of Trade announces in House of Commons coal rationing rules—no cooking between 9.30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; no illumination of shop windows; no performances after 10.30, etc.
—French repulse German attacks off Arracourt, in Lorraine and raids northeast of Reinsand, in Souain sector.
—United States guns shell village of Lahayville, causing explosions.
—Northwest of Toul airplane drops balls of liquefied mustard gas on United States line.
—British airmen destroy 28 German machines; 12 of their own missing.
—Steamship Sterling, with cargo of grain for Switzerland, sunk by collision.
—Norwegian sailing vessel Carla sunk by submarine; captain killed and crew lost.
March 21—Beginning of "Big Drive" on 50-mile front, from Arras to La Fere. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroys first and second line positions. Canadians make gas attack between Lens and Hill 70. British monitors bombard Ostend. In Palestine British take Elowsalebeh. German long range gun bombards Paris.
March 22—Correspondents at the front report 40 German divisions (about 500,000 men) engaged and greatest concentration of artillery in world's history; Germans had 1,000 guns in one small sector (1 for every 12 yards).
—Secretary of War Baker calls on King Albert of Belgium at the front.
—Brussels fined $500,000 by Germany for recent anti-Flemish agitation.
—German Reichstag adopts war credit of $3,750,000,000.
March 23—Germans break British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere, pierced second line, between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres.
—British evacuate positions in bend southwest of Cambrai; Germans pierce third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme.

March 23—Berlin announces first stage of battle ended, claim capture of 25,000 prisoners, 400 field guns, 300 machine guns.
—British airplanes raid factories at Mannheim.
—Paris is bombarded by long range "fat Bertha" guns from distance of 75 miles; 10 killed; 15 wounded.
—Gen. Zupelli succeeds Gen. Aldieri as Italian War Minister.
—Secretary of War Baker guest of Ambassador Page in London.
March 24—Germans drive British back across the Somme and repulse French and United States reinforcements; capture Peronne, Chauny and Ham, in forest of St. Gobain.
—Paris is again shelled by "fat Bertha" gun.
—British airmen bomb Cologne and Metz.
—Finlanders report that German transport Frankland struck a mine and sank at Noorland, the entire crew, Admiral von Meyer and soldiers all lost.
March 21 to 24—British airmen bring down 215 enemy machines, losing 31; naval airmen bring down 17, losing 1.
March 25—The Germans take Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biahats, Barleux and Etalon. The French take over sector of British battle front south of St. Quentin and around Noyon. French are forced back, but inflict heavy losses in retiring; British counter attack fails. Allied forces lose 45,000 men; 600 guns. United States artillery shell St. Baussant and billets north of Boquetan, opposite Toul sector, with gas. London announces United States steamship Chattahoochie (5,088 tons) sunk off English coast; crew of 74 saved. Long range bombardment of Paris resumed. British positions in Palestine extended 9 miles toward Es Salt. Secretary of War Baker presented to King George at Buckingham Palace.
March 26—Battle continues on whole front south of Somme; Germans are checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne Gen. von Hofacker crosses the Somme; takes heights of Maisonette and villages of Biache and Belleaux; Etalon is taken from the French and English. In Toul sector United States troops drive Germans out of Richecourt. British retreat on a wide front; Germans under von Below and von der Marwitz take Richecourt, Biefvillers, Grevillers, Iries and Miraumont, crossing the Ancre River. The British defeat Turks in Mesopotamia, capture 5,000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine guns, stores of munitions and supplies. United States casualty list to date: Dead 1,383; wounded, 706; captured, 22; missing, 37.
March 27—Major Gen. Pershing offers all United States forces for service wherever needed.
—Lloyd George appeals for American reinforcements.
—The Germans gain foothold in Ablainville and in Albert; British recapture Morlincourt and Chipilly, and advance line to Proyart; Germans make slight advance east of Montdidier; are checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.
—Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.
—British Admiralty reports week's losses: 28 merchantmen (16 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; French lose 1 over 1,600 tons; Italy loses 3 over 1,500 tons.
March 28—Heavy fighting along 55-mile front from the southeast of Somme to northeast of Arras. German drive checked; in counter attacks French drive Germans out of villages of Courtemanche, Nesle-St. Georges, and Assainvillers; in some places from Gavrelle to Boyelles Germans make slight advances, take Montdidier and push line to Pierrepont.
—British airmen bring down 24 German machines, disable 7 and 2 balloons; bomb Bapaume, Bray and Peronne; 19 British machines are missing after aero fighting and 4 after night bombing.
—French airmen (27th-28th) drop 18 tons projectiles in regions of Guiscard and Ham; pursuit squadrons bring down 17 German planes and set fire to 2 captive balloons.
—Entire Turkish force in area of Hit, in Mesopotamia, is captured or destroyed; 3,000 prisoners taken (including German officers); 10 guns, 2,000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals. British forces cross the River Jordan.
—A squad of police rounding up deserters in Quebec, Canada, is attacked by a crowd of citizens.
March 29—The French General, Ferdinand Foch, chosen Commander in Chief of all Allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese).
—Ninth day of "Big Drive," which is halted; British are pressed back to a line running west of Hamel, Marcelcave and Denain; Franco-British troops hold line along Avre, and in front of Neuville-sur-Bernard, Mezières, Marcelcave and Hamel.
—Germans claim to have takeu 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. British bring down 9 hostile airplanes; drive 2 out of control. Two British machines missing.
—The German long range gun kills 75 worshippers at Good Friday services in a Paris church and wounds 90.
—The President orders temporary suspension of food shipment, except for military supplies, and concentration on sending of troops.
March 30—Fighting is resumed on 70 miles of front. British hold their position. The French report severe fighting on 40-mile front, Moreuil to Lassigny; villages in region of Orvillers, Piemont and Plessier de Roye change hands several times; Germans claim progress between the Somme and the Oise. They captured Beaucourt and Mezieres.
—Long range gun again bombards Paris, killing 8 (4 women); wounding 37 (9 women, 7 children).
—During the week German submarines sink 3 Italian steamships, of more than 1,500 tons; 10 small sailing vessels.
March 31—British regain village of Denain; Canadian cavalry and infantry recapture Moreuil.
—Since British flying corps arrived in Italy it has brought down 83 Austrian and German planes and lost 10.
—The Germans continue to advance in the Ukraine, capture Poltava and set it on fire.
—British steamship Conargo is torpedoed in the Irish Sea and a Greek steamship is sunk by gun fire; 50 men are missing from the two.
—Danish steamship Indian is sunk by a German submarine about 130 miles north of Azores; captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.
March 31 and April 1—Allied aero squadron throw 13 tons of bombs on railways and cantonments at Ham, Chauny and Noyon.
April 1—On western front Allies hold their ground, and at some points advance; recapture Hangard-en-Santerre. Germans capture heights north of Moreuil.
—In Mesopotamia British advance 73 miles beyond Anah and threaten Aleppo.
—French estimate German losses during 11-day offensive at 275,000 to 300,000.
—Long distance bombardment of Paris continued; 4 killed; 9 injured.
—British Admiralty announces loss of Tithonus by submarine, with 4 of crew.
—In draft riot in Quebec 4 civilians are killed and a number of soldiers wounded.
—In London no hot meals are served between 9.30 P. M. and 5 A. M.; and theatres close at 10.30 P. M.
April 2—Between the Avre and the Luce the Allies captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns; near Hebuterne, 73 prisoners, 3 machine guns; prisoners are also taken at Ban-de-Sapt and in raid on Colonne trench. United States troops on Meuse heights, south of Verdun, are attacked with gas and high explosive shells. Gen. Pershing reports United States casualties: Killed by accident, 1; of disease, 4; wounds, 2; various causes, 2; wounded, 13; total killed in action, 183; killed or prisoners, 1; by accident, 164; disease, 793; lost at sea, 237; died of wounds, 52; various causes, 39. A Turkish Army begins occupation of Batum, Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus. German prisoners report the bursting of one of the long range guns bombarding Paris, killing 5 of the gun crew.
Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discusses the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in Feb. 11 address, approves of them as a basis of peace, but doubts if Allies will accept them.
April 3—Ayette is taken by the Allies; 192 prisoners captured, including 6 officers. British raid northeast of Loos and Poelcapelle.

April 3—British airmen down 9 German machines, drive 3 out of control, destroy 1 balloon, losing 5. British Admiralty reports losses for past week: 13 merchantmen over 1,600 tons; 5 fishing vessels; arrivals, 2,416; sailings, 2,379.

—White Guards capture eastern part of Tammerfors, Finland, and 1,000 prisoners.

—War Council at Washington, D. C., announces that all available shipping will be used to rush troops to France.

—40,000 German troops land at Hango, Finland.

—Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, wins the Victoria Cross. Has been awarded Distinguished Service Order, Croix de Guerre, Military Cross and Military Medal; has encountered 54 enemy planes.

April 4—King Albert confers upon Gen. Pershing Belgian Grand Cross of Order of Leopold.

—Kaiser Wilhelm confers upon Baron von Richthofen Order of Red Eagle with Crown and Swords for 75 victories.

—Ten German attacks at junction of French and British Armies on the Somme; German forces make slight advance, occupying villages of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel.

—United States troops now occupy Meuse heights, south of Verdun.

—Amsterdam despatch says Allied raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100; that on Trèves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train.

—Moscow despatch reports Erzerum captured by Armenians from Turks.

April 5—French improve position in region of Mailly, Raineval and Morisel and in Cantigny; Germans occupy village of Dernancourt, reach Albert-Amiens railway, but are driven back.

—Germans claim to have taken between March 21 and 29, 51,218 prisoners; total up to present, 90,000; 1,300 guns; the Allies deny these figures.

—Japanese and British forces land at Vladivostok.

—Cunard Line freighter Valeria (5,865 tons) reported torpedoed.

—United States Army at end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men.

April 6—Germans strike east and south of Chauny, gain foothold at Abbecourt, and Barisis; suffer severe losses; take Pierremande and Folembray.

—The Belgian relief ship Ministre de Smet de Naeyer (2,712 tons) is sunk by a mine in the North Sea; 12 drowned; 17 saved.

—The President at Liberty Loan meeting in Baltimore condemns German treaties forced on Russia and Roumania and says Germany's challenge will be met with "force to the utmost."

—Long distance bombardment of Paris.

April 7—British retake Aveluy Wood and repel attack opposite Albert and south of Hebuterne; the suburbs of Chauny and French and British positions near Amigny are taken by German forces under Gen. von Boehn, with 1,400 prisoners.

—Germans bombard Rheims.

—United States troops in Toul sector repel two German raids. Turks take Ardahan from Armenians; Constantinople reports Turkish troops advancing over wide area in the Caucasus.

April 8—Germans drive French back to the west bank of Ailette, take Verneuil and heights east of Coucy-le-Chateau. British make slight advance on south bank of Somme; lines around Bucquoy are heavily shelled.

—Belgian relief ship Flanders sunk by mine.

—Germany sends ultimatum, demanding the removal or disarmament of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12.

—Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams ordered to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler, who goes to France as ordnance officer with Gen. Pershing.

April 9—Germans drive in line held by British and Portuguese 4½ miles on 11-mile front, from Givenchy to La Bassée, capture Richebourg-St. Vaast and Laventie; British repel attacks at Givenchy and Fleurbaix.

—Man-Power Bill, including a provision for conscription in Ireland, is introduced in the House of Commons.

April 10—Germans cross the Lys between Armentières and Estaires; British are forced back north and south of Armentières; French repulse Germans in Hangard.

April 10—British and Portuguese, on line from La Bassée Canal to Armentières, are forced back six miles; at Messines Ridge, south of Ypres, British retire 2 miles. In counter attack on Givenchy, British take 750 prisoners.

—The village of Hangard changes hands several times, remaining with the French, who penetrate line northwest of Rheims and bring back prisoners.

—The Germans claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

—Secretary Daniels says 1,275 vessels (1,055,116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war.

—German troops at Limburg, Prussia, mutiny, killing 3 officers.

—Russian Commerce Commissioner says treaty with Germany takes 300,000 square miles, with 56,000,000 inhabitants (32% of Russia's entire population, besides one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal).

—Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Resche, German born, of Minnesota, in command 34th National Guard, Camp Cody, N. M., is discharged from the service for failing to maintain his command on efficient footing.

April 11—Germans attack British from La Bassée to Ypres-Comines Canal and push them back 6 miles on north end of battle front at Estaires and Steenwerck. British troops retire from Armentières, which is full of gas.

—British troops continue advance in Palestine.

—A shot from German long range gun strikes foundling asylum in Paris; kills 4; wounds 21.

—United States steamship Lake Moor (4,500 tons) is sunk by German submarine; 5 officers, 40 men missing.

—British in Palestine advance a mile and a half on 5-mile front, take villages of El-Kefr and Rafat.

—German squadron, with several transports, arrives at Lovisa.

—Paris despatch states that in an official note a letter of Charles of Austria, written to his brother-in-law Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, is made public, in which the Emperor acknowledges the just claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, offers to support France's claim and declares Belgium to be re-established and retain her African possessions. Vienna despatch states that in an official telegram to the Kaiser the Emperor declares Mr. Clemenceau is "piling up lies," and assures the German Emperor he repels the assertion that he recognizes France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

April 12—Field Marshal Haig issues a special order of the day, "All positions must be held to the last man." Germans sweep the British and Portuguese from the line of the River Lys; they claim to have captured 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns. Germans attack near Ploegsteert; force the British from Neuve Eglise. Germans capture British garrison at Armentières. (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3,000 men, 45 cannon, many machine guns and a quantity of ammunition.) United States troops aid in the repulse of attack in Toul sector and take 22 prisoners. Germans continue to bombard Rheims. Germans make air raid on east coast of England. French airplanes down 8 of enemy, damage 23; also bomb railway station at Jussy, Roye, St. Quentin, Nesle, Ham, Guiscard and Noyon. British airplanes bomb and sweep with machine gun fire roads packed with enemy troops; in air engagements bring down 40 German machines; drive 20 out of control; 12 British machines fail to return. German air raid on Paris kills 26, wounds 72; on London, kills 5, injures 15. The House of Commons passes the Man Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause. British Government Committee of Inquiry reports brutal treatment of prisoners of war by Germans. The Irish Convention presents a divided report to the British Government; proposes Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offer 40% of membership to Unionists; to this the Ulster Unionists would not agree.

April 13—Germans capture Rossignol, advance to border of Nleppe Wood; take 400 prisoners. French hold Hangard against repeated counter attacks and repulse German raids between the Ailette and the Aisne.

April 13—British hold line against massed attack from Armentières to Hazebrouck; Germans driven out of Neuve Eglise, leaving prisoners, including a battalion commander.
—German troops occupy Helsingfors, Finland.
—Amsterdam despatch states that an official statement issued by Count Czernin declares that Emperor Charles's letter published by the French was falsified. Emperor William thanks Emperor Charles for his telegram repudiating the statement of Premier Clemenceau.
—The British and French Governments agree to confer on Gen. Foch title of Commander in Chief of Allied armies in France.
—Navy Department announces United States steamship Cyclops, with 293 on board, not heard from since March 4.
—German troops take Hyving; Finnish White Guards take Björneborg.
April 15—"Fat Bertha" (long range gun) bombards Paris; kills 13; wounds 45.
—British sink 10 German trawlers.
—Turks recapture Batum, Russian Black Sea port in the Caucasus.
—Lieut. Fonck, French aviator, brings down his 34th German airplane.
—Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Minister, resigns.
April 16—United States casualty list to date: killed, 472; died of wounds, 83; by accidents, 190; of disease, 903; other causes, 45; missing, 83; slightly wounded, 1,827.
—Bolo Pasha, convicted in France of treason, executed.
—In France men of 19 years are called for training.
—Red Guards evacuate Abo.
April 17—British line on western front holds against repeated attacks; Gen. von Arnim's forces take Poelcapelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke. The Germans claim to have taken in the last few days 2,500 prisoners.
—"Big Bertha" kills 9 women and 2 men in Paris.
—London reports Greek and British troops have crossed the Struma, on the Macedonian front, and occupy 7 towns.
—United States steamship Florence H. (5,500 tons) blown up by internal explosion while in French port. 34 of crew of 75 saved.
—Baron Burian appointed to succeed Count Czernin; Hungarian Cabinet (Premier Dr. Wekerle) resigns.
—British losses by mine or submarine for the week: 15 merchantmen (11 over 1,600 tons); 1 fishing vessel; 12 unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals, 2,211; sailings, 2,456.
—Viscount Milner succeeds Lord Derby as British Secretary of War; Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France, succeeding Lord Bertie. House of Lords passes Man Power Bill.
April 18—West of La Bassée and Givenchy 10 German divisions (about 125,000 men) attack British on 10-mile front. British hold line and take 200 prisoners. The French extend their line to outskirts of Castel; carry heights west of the Avre; take 500 prisoners; 15 officers; several machine guns. Man Power Bill becomes law in England. All parties in Ireland oppose conscription; Sir Edward Carson appeals to his friends not to take any action likely to impede victory, even if it entails Home Rule.
April 18-19—Fifteen French airplanes drop tons of projectiles on German bivouacs in the region of Ham, Guiscard and Noyon.
April 19—French claim to have taken 650 prisoners, including 20 officers. Germans claim 1,600 taken in fighting near Festubert and Givenchy.
—United States and French troops raid German line on the Meuse, but find the German trenches deserted.
—German torpedo craft bombard Allied camp and storage places on coast between Dunkirk and Nieuport.
—Premier Orlando announces the Italian Army forms right wing of united Allied army in France.
—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
April 19-20—Seventy French planes bomb stations at St. Quentin and railways near Jussy; 7 planes bomb stations at Montcornet, Asfeld and Hirson.
April 20—Germany, through the Swiss Minister, demands release of Lieut. von Rintelen in exchange for Siegfried Paul London, under sentence in Warsaw as a spy, threatening reprisals on the Americans in Germany if demand is not complied with. United States threatens counter reprisals.
April 21—The Germans claim to have taken 183 men, including 5 officers and 25 machine guns; Gen. Pershing estimates German losses at 300 to 500.
—Paris reports that since long range bombardment began, March 23, it has killed 118 and injured 230 (2 days' reports missing).
—British airplanes drop 12 tons of bombs on Menin, Armentières and the Thourotte railroad junction, down 6 German machines, disable 3. Large fires are caused at Chaulnes, Juniville and Bethenville; 3 British machines fail to return.
—British and French troops land at Murmansk on northern coast of Kola Peninsula, Arctic Ocean, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards. Russian Red Guards are co-operating.
—Armenians capture Van, in Turkish Armenia.
—Guatemala National Assembly declares war with Germany.
April 22—Baron von Richthofen, the leader of the German flyers, with 80 victories to his credit, is brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors.
—Bonar Law presents the budget in the House of Commons, calling for $14,860,000,000.
April 23—Major Raoul Lufbery destroys his 18th German plane and Lieut. P. F. Baer of Mobile, Ala., his 5th.
—United States casualties in France to date: Killed in action, 513; died of wounds, 104; of disease, 924; from accident, 192; other causes, 93; severely wounded, 419; slightly, 1,592; missing, 86.
April 22-23—German destroyer and submarine base at Zeebrugge blockaded by the sinking of two old cruisers, loaded with cement. The British cruiser Vindictive runs the gauntlet of mines, submarines and heavy gunfire, lands sailors and machine guns and distracts attention during operations. A similar enterprise attempted at Ostend was not successful, the British blockading ships grounding and blowing up. British losses at Zeebrugge and Ostend: Killed officers 16, men 144, officers died of wounds 3, missing 2, wounded 29, men died of wounds 25, missing 14, wounded 355.
April 24—Germans attack the whole front south of the Somme, but are repulsed; in later attacks gain Villers-Bretonneux, east of Robecq. British retain their line. The Germans gain a footing in the outskirts of Hangard; are checked at Hailles and Senecat Wood; capture Viengelhoek Hill, and take French prisoners. Check Allied advance northwest of Bethune.
—British Admiralty announces it will discontinue issuing weekly bulletin of losses and substitute monthly ones. It reports losses in tonnage since beginning of 1917, for quarter ending March, British, 918,840; Allied and neutral, 1,619,373; ending June, British, 1,361,370; Allied and neutral, 2,236,934; ending September, British, 952,938; Allied and neutral, 1,494,473; ending December, British, 782,880; Allied and neutral, 1,272,843; ending March, 1918, British, 687,576; Allied and neutral, 1,123,510.
April 25—Germans assault from Wytschaete to Bailleul; in Lys salient, French and British lose ground. Germans capture Hangard.
—British sloop Cowslip torpedoed; 5 officers, 1 man missing.
—French fight their way into Hangard.
—Gen. von Risberg, Speaker in German Reichstag, states that on March 24 the Germans missing totalled 664,104; 236,676 were prisoners in France; 119,000 in England; 157,000 in Russia and Roumania; the rest probably dead.
April 27—The French win back ground near Kemmel and recapture Locre.
—The British capture Kirfa, in Mesopotamia, and 40 prisoners; the Turks retreat to Kirkuk, are overtaken by British cavalry, who kill more than 100 and take 538 prisoners.
—British Air Ministry announces that during March British airmen dropped over the enemy air lines in France 23,099 bombs by day and 13,080 by night. Germans in area occupied by British, 517 by day and 1,948 by night.

April 27—The French Government decrees 3 meatless days a week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
April 28—The loss of Kemmel Heights forces British to retire. Locre changes hands 5 times; Germans get footing there, but are driven from Voormezeele.
—In Mesopotamia the British force the passage of the Aqsu.
—The British liner Orissa (5,436 tons) torpedoed in English waters; 57 Y. M. C. A. Americans are saved; 3 of crew are lost.
—Dr. Sidonio Paes elected President of Portuguese Republic.
April 29—British flyers drop 275 tons of bombs on enemy troops east of Locre.
—In Mesopotamia, British capture Tuzhurmatii and 300 prisoners.
April 30—British casualties during April: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 1,621; men, 7,723; wounded or missing, officers, 7,447; men, 35,864.
May 1—Legion made of the Czechs and Slavs join Italians to fight against Austria.
—British troops advance a mile west of the River Jordan, in region of Mezrah; take 260 prisoners.
—Sebastopol, Russian fortress in the Crimea, occupied by German troops.
—Long range bombardment of Paris continues; 3 women injured.
—At Versailles, Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, meet in conference.
—Gavrio Prinzip, Serbian assassin of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, in July, 1914, died in an Austrian fortress.
May 2—Australian troops enter Es Salt, capture 33 Germans, 317 Turks; a detached brigade of horse artillery loses 9 guns.
—United States steamship Tyler sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean; 11 lives lost; British steamship Franklyn and two others are torpedoed in same attack.
—British airmen drop 3½ tons of bombs on Bapaume and other targets, bring down 14 hostile machines, disable 4, lose 5. Also drop 5½ tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Juniville and at Caix, and on lock gates at Zeebrugge.
—In Lower House of Prussian Diet Social Democrat motion to restore equal suffrage provision is defeated.
May 3—French take important positions between Hailles and Castel; French and British raid south of Arras and east of St. Denant, taking guns and prisoners; south of the Avre, Hill 82 and the wood bordering on the Avre are taken and over 100 prisoners (4 officers); a German attack near Aliette is repulsed.
—British airmen bomb Thionville railway station and Carlshuttle work.
—United States makes an agreement with Norway for exchange and restrictions of exports to enemy.
May 4—Italian airship drops a ton of explosives on aviation ground at Campo Maggiore.
—British mission to United States estimated British casualties in Picardy since March 21 approximate 250,000 killed, wounded or missing.
—Field Marshal Lord French named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
—British airmen drop more than 20 tons of bombs on Chaulnes, Tournai and La Bassée railway stations and on Estaires, Marcelcave, Memeo, Comines and Middelkerke; bring down 28 German machines; disable 5; anti-aircraft guns shoot down 3; 11 British machines are missing.
May 5—British repulse German attack near Hinges, on western front, and improve line at Sally-le-Sec and east of Hebuterne.
May 6—British down 6 hostile machines, losing 1. At night British airmen drop 100 bombs in neighborhood of Bapaume, 1 British machine fails to return.
—Treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by representatives of Roumania and the four Central Powers.
—Major Gen. Sir Frederick B. Maurice, recently Director of British Military Operations, accuses Premier Lloyd George and Chancellor Bonar Law of misstating army strength.
May 7—Germans south of Brimant cross Aisne Canal and return with prisoners.
May 7—Australians succeed in reaching German lines on both sides of Corbie-Bray road, but are driven back.
—Nicaraguan Congress declares war on Germany and her allies.
—United States casualties to date: Killed in action (including 227 lost at sea), 643; died of wounds, 134; of disease, 1,005; accident, 220; from other causes, 51; severely wounded, 413; slightly wounded, 2,492; missing in action and prisoners, 122.
May 9—France reports officially Allied tonnage lost by submarines during April, 381,631.
—In vote, on motion made by Mr. Asquith, who investigated Gen. Maurice's charges, British House of Commons sustains Lloyd George.
May 10—The trenches northwest of Albert, taken by the Germans, are recaptured; the French capture Grivesnes and 258 prisoners.
—Italians capture Monte Corno; take 100 prisoners.
—The British sink a block ship across entrance to Ostend.
—The Sant' Anna, Italian transport, is sunk; 638 soldiers and workmen lost.
—The hearing in Bonnet Rouge case, Paris, completed.
May 11—British raid west of Merville, take prisoners and machine guns; German raids east of Ypres and near Neuville are repulsed; Germans attack French in the Bois la Ceuvre; gain a footing and are driven out, leaving 100 prisoners and 15 machine guns; French raid southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thioncourt.
—United States artillery fire causes fires in the villages of Cantigny and St. Georges, held by the Germans.
—German submarines are warned by wireless not to return to Ostend or Zeebrugge.
—The Italians attack Col dell' Orso, destroying its Austrian garrison.
—Major Gen. Maurice is placed on retired pay.
May 10-11—French bombing machines drop 7,000 kilos of explosives on railway stations and cantonments in region of Noyon, Chauny and Flevy-le-Martel.
—German air fighting echelon, formerly led by Baron von Richthofen, shoot down 19 Allied planes.
May 13—Berlin reports Allied aero losses on German front during April, airplanes, 271; captive balloons, 15; admit loss of 123 planes and 14 captive balloons.
—British anti-aircraft guns bring down 6 German machines, disable 1; British airmen drop 12 tons of bombs on railway station at Lille, Menin, Chaulnes, Peronne and docks at Bruges; all machines returned.
—German and Austrian Emperors meet and agree upon a close military alliance for 25 years.
—Prussian Lower House rejects motion to restore to Franchise Reform Bill provision for equal manhood suffrage.
—In April British airmen drop 6,033 bombs behind enemy line; Germans drop 1,346 in area held by the British.
—United States casualty list to date: Killed in action, 712; died of wounds, 172; of disease, accidents and other causes, 1,331; severely wounded, 486; slightly wounded, 2,752; missing in action and in prison, 215.
—Germans bombard French lines at night north of Montdidier and between Montdidier and Noyon.
—Germans bomb neighborhood of Dunkirk.
—Italian naval forces enter Pola Harbor and sink an Austrian battleship.
—German Emperor proclaims Lithuania as an independent state.
May 15—Mr. Duval, Director of Bonnet Rouge, is sentenced to death; the other 6 defendants in court martial proceedings receive prison sentences of from 2 to 10 years.
—British Admiralty regulations, closing by mine fields approximately 22,000 square miles in northern part of North Sea, go into effect.
May 16—British raid Austrian positions at Canove; Italian infantry enters Monte Asolone, kill or disperse the garrison.
—German airmen attempting to raid Paris are driven off.
—British airmen bomb Saarbrücken in German Lorraine and destroy 5 enemy machines, losing 1.
—Two German submarines sighted near Bermuda.

May 17—A large Russian transport, with 3,000 on board (many women and children), sunk by a German submarine; only a few hundred saved.
—German division, near Dvinsk, Russia, mutinies, refusing to go to the Russian front. By order of the commander 50 are shot; 1,000 held to await court martial.
—Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati, Italian aviator, killed while flying at an aviation field in New York.
May 18—British airmen raid Cologne by daylight. Drive 2 enemy planes out of control.
—United States steamship William Rockefeller sunk by torpedo.
—American Minister to China says Japanese and Chinese Governments have concluded a defensive alliance against Germany.
—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland announces pro-German plot in Ireland; over 100 Sinn Fein leaders arrested and deported to England.
May 19—Australians capture Ville-sur-Ancre, a mile from Morlancourt; 360 prisoners, 20 machine guns; German raids in Picardy and Lorraine are repelled by United States troops.
—London despatches say that the Allied air raid on Cologne killed 14, injured 40.
—Mussulman and Bolshevik forces battle at Baku, on Caspian Sea; 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded.
—German troops occupy Bjorko, an island in Gulf of Finland, 30 miles northwest of Petrograd.
—Major Raoul Lufbery, American aviator, shot down by an enemy airplane over Toul.
—France protests to Switzerland against recent commercial agreement with Germany and threatens to withhold shipments of coal.
May 20—On south bank of Ancre, British enter Ville-sur-Ancre.
—United States cargo steamship J. G. McCullough is sunk by mine or torpedo in foreign waters.
—In German air raid on London British barrage brings down 4 Gothas; 1 falls into sea, 2 are lost; British casualties, 37 killed, 161 wounded.
—German bombing squadrons destroy French munition depots near Biargies.
—Swedish steamship New Sweden sunk by shell fire in Mediterranean; its 200 passengers taken off.
—Twenty German airplanes raid London; kill 44, injure 179; 5 raiding planes destroyed.
May 21—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 755; died of wounds, 194; from accident, disease and other causes, 1,379; severely wounded, 595; slightly wounded, 2,949; missing in action and prisoners, 294.
May 21-22—British airplanes bomb Mannheim and destroy chlorine gas plant.
May 22—Thirty German airplanes raid Paris; kill 1, injure 12.
—United States steamship Wakiva sunk, with loss of 2, in collision in European waters.
May 23—British airmen drop 4 tons of bombs on electric power station at Karusewald; 11 tons on airdromes and billets and docks at Bruges.
—British transport Moldavia, on way to Channel port, torpedoed and sunk off English coast; 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion.
—First sitting of Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference; Russian delegates recognize Ukraine as independent state.
—British airmen bomb enemy positions, causing 3 fires in Mannheim, on the Rhine.
May 24—British machines bomb Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and in Somme area, also railways and factories at Norgunlangen, 12 miles north of Metz.
—Steamer Inniscarra, bound from Fishguard to Cork, torpedoed and sunk; 37 of crew missing.
—Troops of German division at Dvinsk mutiny; 50 executed; 1,000 imprisoned.
—Amsterdam despatch says Germans took 7 Russian battleships when they occupied Sebastopol.
May 25—Allies bomb billets near Armentieres and Merville and ammunition dumps at Vesseneare and the Bruges docks.
—The Hetty Dunn, Edna and Hauppauge, United States merchant ships, sunk by German submarine.
—German superdreadnaught U boat, attacking United States transport, sunk by United States destroyers.
May 25-June 14—German submarines sink 19 ships off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.
May 26—During Allied raids over Liege, Longdoz railroad station destroyed; 26 killed.
—English transport Leasowe Castle (9,737 tons) sunk by submarine in Mediterranean; captain, 2 wireless operators, 6 of crew, 13 military officers, 79 men missing.
—Italian troops break through Austro-German defensive at Capo Sile, on lower Piave front; take 433 prisoners.
May 27—Big drive begins on western front, Germans drive Allies across the Aisne-Marne Canal, take Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre; Germans attack British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames; Germans take Chemin-des-Dames Ridge; near Dickebusch Lake, Germans penetrate French positions, advance in Aisne Valley, reach Pont-Arcy.
—German infantry cross the Ailette, pierce British lines between Corbeuy and the Aisne, take Pinon, Chavignons, Fort Malmaison, Courtecou, Cerny, the Winterberg and Craonne and the Villerberg.
—Italians advance northwest of Prente, take 870 Germans and 12 guns, capture summit of Monte Zignolon.
—Lieut. Kiel, leading Austrian aviator, reported killed in action.
May 28—Germans advance in Aisne sector, cross the Vesle at two points, gain much territory, take numerous towns and villages; French and British retire steadily. Germans claim to have taken 16,000 prisoners.
—Counter attacks re-establish British line east of Dickebusch Lake; Germans attack French southeast of Soissons; west of Montdidier United States troops, aided by British tanks, take village of Cantigny, and hold it against counter attacks.
—Mr. Keronko, Bolshevik representative at Helsingfors, expelled from Finland, and a pro-German cabinet formed.
May 29—Germans take Soissons, with 25,000 prisoners, including 2 generals (1 British, 1 French), also town of Courcy, 5 miles from Rheims.
—German airplane bombards Amiens.
May 30—Germans advance to within 2 miles of Rheims. German submarine sinks 12 Irish fishing vessels; no lives lost. The Agawam, cargo ship, launched at Port Newark, N. J.; first composite wood and steel ship, War Cloud, launched at Jacksonville, Fla.
May 31—German forces north of the Aisne advance to Nouvron and Fontenoy, but fail to cross the Marne. United States transport President Lincoln, returning, sunk by torpedo off the French coast; loss, 28 out of 715.
June 1—Germans attack on whole front between the Oise and the Marne, advance as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy; attack on Fort de la Pompelle drives out French, who counter attack, regain positions and take 400 prisoners and 4 tanks; Germans break through on both sides of the Ourcq River, reach heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry.
—British air squadron bombards Karlsruhe.
—British airmen bomb railway stations and junctions at Metz-Sablon, Karthaus and Thionville.
June 2—Germans reach outskirts of Forest of Retz, surrounding Villers-Cotterets, retake Faveroiles, but fail in attack on Courcy and Troesnes; French take Hill 153, recapture Champlat and gain ground in direction of Ville-en-Tardenois; Germans take heights of Passy and Courchamps. German airmen bomb British Red Cross hospitals. The Texel sunk by submarine off Atlantic City, N. J. Schooner Edward H. Cole and another vessel sunk by submarine off New Jersey coast; crew rescued by steamship Bristol. Schooner Jacob S. Haskell sunk by gunfire of submarine; crew rescued. Herbert L. Pratt, Standard Oil Co. tank steamship, sunk by German submarine. Allied air raid on Cologne kills 146.
June 3—Southeast of Strazeele, British repulse raids, take 283 prisoners and anti-tank gun, 30 machine guns and several trench mortars. British airplanes bomb railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxemburg. Italian airmen, on French front, bomb Noyon, Peronne, Rosieres and Nesle. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issues proclamation staying conscription if 50,000 volunteer by Oct. 1, and from 200,000 to 300,000 monthly thereafter. Seventy years of penny postage ends in Great Britain, from to-day, 3 half pence (3c).

June 4—Between the Aisne and the Ourcq Germans capture village of Pernant and town of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
—Now reported that ships sunk on June 2 off New Jersey coast were Edna (375 tons), Carolina (5,092 tons), Herbert L. Pratt (5,372 tons), Winne Connie (1,869 tons), Edward H. Cole (1,791 tons), Jacob H. Haskell (1,778 tons), Isabelle H. Wiley (779 tons), Hattie Dunn (436 tons), Samuel W. Hathaway (1,038 tons), Hauppauge (1,330 tons).
—French and United States forces compel Germans to recross the Marne, leaving 100 prisoners.
—German submarine attacks French steamship Radiollene off Maryland coast; is driven off by United States destroyer.
—Norwegian steamship Eidsvold sunk by German submarine off Virginia Capes; crew rescued. Bark Attila and a schooner torpedoed on way from Gibraltar. British steamship Harpathian blown up off Virginia Capes.
—United States Secretary of State, in reply to demand for release of von Rintelen, says this Government does not recognize principle of retaliation, refuses compliance and reminds Germany that there are many Germans in the United States subject to counter reprisals.
June 5—Norwegian steamship Vinland torpedoed off Virginia Capes. United States freight steamship Argonaut torpedoed off Scilly Island.
—Germans advance on south bank of Aisne, take Dommiers; United States troops penetrate enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine; French counter attack regains ground near Vingre, take 150 prisoners, drive Germans from around Chavigny Farm and take 50 prisoners.
—British airmen bomb Metz-Sablon and railroad sidings at Thionville, Armentières, and Roye stations and Zeebrugge seaplane base.
—United States troops drive Germans from Neuilly Wood by bayonet charge.
—British boarding vessel sunk by German submarine, 7 sailors missing.
June 6—West of Chateau-Thierry United States troops drive Germans a mile on 2-mile front, take 270 prisoners; United States and French troops advance in region of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches; German attacks at Champlat, heights of Bligny, southwest of Ste. Euphraise and between the Marne and Rheims, are repulsed; French take Le Port, west of Fontenoy and north of the Aisne, village of Vinly, and regain Hill 204.
—Germans claim that since May 27 army group of Crown Prince has taken more than 55,000 prisoners (1,500 officers), 656 guns, 2,000 machine guns.
—Gen. Pershing reports that on western front, between April 14 and May 31, Lieut. Douglas Campbell brought down 6 enemy airplanes, Capt. Peterson and Lieut. Rickenbacher each brought down 3.
—United States Marines drive Germans 2½ miles, destroy nest of machine guns, capture village of Torcy and force way into Bouresches.
—Holland hospital vessel Koningen-Regentes sunk in North Sea; a few lives lost.
—Germans sent ultimatum to Russia, Russian Black Sea fleet must be returned to Sebastopol as condition of cessation of advance on Ukraine front; time limit set for June 14.
June 7—United States and French troops take villages of Neuilly-la-Poterie and Bouresches and Bligny, between the Marne and Rheims, and 200 prisoners.
—Germans occupy Allied positions on banks of the Ancre and take 300 prisoners.
—Germans claim to have taken 250 prisoners during French advance west of Kemmel.
—Northwest of Thierry United States troops advance 2½ miles on 6-mile front.
June 8—Artillery activity in neighborhood of Hangard-en-Santerre and south of Aisne, north of Albert and southeast of Arras. French advance to outskirts of Dummard, east of Chezy and north of Neuilly-la-Poterie.
—By attacks on the Marne, Franco-American troops put Germans on defensive; United States forces, under Gen. Pershing, capture and hold Bouresches; French recapture Locre Hospice.
—1,000 Czecho-Slovak troops reach Vladivostok.
—Norwegian steamer Vindeggen sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras; steamship Pinar del Rio destroyed by gunfire off Maryland coast, no lives lost.
June 8—United States Government announces about 5,000 Germans interned as enemy aliens; 349 United States prisoners in Germany.
June 9—New German drive begins on 20-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon. Germans succeed in getting a foothold in villages of Ressons-sur-Matz and Mareuil, capture heights of Gury, are held on line of Rubescourt, Le Fretoy and Mortemer and on front comprising Belval, Cannectaucourt and Ville.
—British airmen bomb region around Roye and fire 3,000 rounds of ammunition at infantry.
—British and French airmen bomb Nesle and Fresnoy-le-Roye.
—British airplanes sink 3 German submarines by dropping depth bombs.
June 10—United States Marines, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, in Belleau Wood, pierce German line two-thirds of a mile on 600-yard front.
—The French retire 2 miles to line of Bailly and west of Nampcel.
—Norwegian steamer Hendrik Lund sunk by German submarine off Cape Hatteras.
—Austrian dreadnaught destroyed and a second damaged by Italian torpedo boat near Dalmatian Islands.
—Long range bombardment of Paris resumed.
—David Putnam, descendant of Israel Putnam, brings down his fifth German plane.
—Germans capture villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur and gain a footing in Marqueglise. Courcelles, taken and retaken, remains with French. On centre Germans reach south edge of Cuvilly Wood and Ressons-sur-Matz. French take nearly 1,000 prisoners. Germans take ridge east of Mery and break through fourth Allied position. Gen. von Schoeler's forces cross the Matz, attack heights of Marqueglise and Vignemont and advance to Antheuil. On the Oise Germans advance as far as Ribecourt.
—Germans claim to have captured since May 27 up to 75,000 prisoners.
June 11—Allies in counter offensive advance on 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon, retake much ground; take 1,000 prisoners.
—French nearly reach Fretoy, take heights between Courcelles and Mortemer; retake Belloy and Genlis Wood; reach south outskirts of St. Maur; in centre drive Germans back beyond Loge Farm and Antheuil. South of Ourcq United States troops capture Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. British advance in region of Morlancourt, ½ mile on 1½-mile front; take 298 prisoners (5 officers), 21 machine guns. Under German attacks, French withdraw to west bank of Oise.
—United States casualties to date: Killed in action, 1,072; died of wounds, 318; of disease, accident and other causes, 1,597; wounded in action, 4,190; missing, 342.
—Long distance shelling of Paris kills 2, wounds 9.
—British Admiralty reports between June 6 and 9 (inclusive), 10 air raids bombed Thourout, Zeebrugge lock gates, Brugeolse works, Bruges docks, Bruges Canal, Glustelles, Marialter and St. Denis-Westrem airdromes.
June 12—French advance in region of Belloy Wood and St. Maur; take 400 prisoners. Germans get foothold on the Matz, occupy Mellcocq and adjoining heights and gain on plateau west of Dommieres and Cutry. French are thrown back on front from Le Ployron to Authiel. Germans clear Allied forces from west bank of the Oise. French are driven south as far as Tracy-le-Val.
—United States troops complete seizure of Belleau Wood.
—Final figures for eighth German War Loan (including army subscriptions) places total at $3,750,000,000.
—London announces that German advance has practically ceased. Germans claim to have taken since beginning of drive on June 9, 15,000 prisoners, 150 guns; they launch attack from Courcelles to north of Mery, between the Aisne and Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Germans take villages of Laversine; are repulsed at most other points. French drive Germans back across the Matz and recapture Mellcocq. British aerial squadron bombs station at Treves and factories and stations at Dillingen. Swedish steamship Dora (1,555 tons) sunk, losing 9 of her crew.

June 14—Germans attack French from Courcelles to Mery for 8 hours without gaining an inch. Between Soissons and Villers-Cotterets the Germans penetrate on both sides of the road. French troops recapture Coeuvres-de-Valsery, south of the Aisne. German drive west of the Oise is definitely halted.
—Norwegian ships Samsa and Krings Jaa, both small, sunk by U boat, 90 miles off Virginia Capes; no casualties.
—German forces advance in south Russia in force of 10,000; Red Guards almost annihilated on shore of Sea of Azov.
—Turks occupy Tabriz, second largest city in Persia; United States consulate and missionary hospital looted.

June 15—French drive Germans from Coeuvres-et-Valsery, south of the Aisne, and French improve position east of Montgobert; take 130 prisoners, 10 machine guns. North of Bethune, British take 196 prisoners, 10 machine guns.
—Despatch from United States Army in France says United States forces have been occupying sectors on battle front in Alsace since May 21.
—Rome despatch says Austria begins offensive on 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea; on British right attacks fail. On left, Austrians pierce British lines for 1,000 yards on 2,500-yard front. Prisoners taken by British and Italians since beginning of fighting, 120 officers, 4,500 men.
—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces more than 800,000 United States troops in France.

June 16—London reports abnormal quiet after 6 days of desperate fighting. In local actions French in region of Veuilly take 70 German prisoners and a number of machine guns. British raid southwest of Merris, south of the Somme and near Hebuterne; take 28 prisoners, several machine guns. 600 German shock troops attack village of Zivray, in Toui sector, held by Americans, and are repulsed without loss.
—On Italian front Allies regain all ground lost in first Austrian rush, except a few places on Piave River. Italians reoccupy original positions on Asoione and at Monte Solarola salient; take 3,000 prisoners, including 89 officers. British also are back on original front line. Austrians claim to have crossed the Piave at numerous points and taken Allied positions on the Piave end on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso Railroad, and to have taken 6,000 prisoners.
—British airmen bomb railways at Armentieres, Estaires, Commines and Courtrai and docks of Bruges.
—United States casualties since entering the war total 8,085.
—Exchange of 160,000 French and German prisoners of war begins thorugh Switzerland.
—Premier Orlando announces to Italian Chamber of Deputies that a peace offer of Emperor Charles, including proposed cession of territory, has been declined.

June 17—Germans make unsuccessful attempt to construct a foot bridge across the Marne.
—Premier Radosladoff of Bulgaria resigns and is succeeded by ex-Premier Malinoff.
—British Admiralty reports that 407 ships sunk by Germans in British waters, January, 1915, to June, 1918, have been salvaged.

June 18—Troopship Dvinsk, chartered by United States, torpedoed by German submarine.
—Italians, supported by French and British, regain ground in the mountains.
—Germans claim to have captured 30,000 prisoners on Italian front in 3 days' fighting.
—Prince Arthur of Connaught arrives in Yokohama.
—British Chancellor of Exchequer introduces in House of Commons vote for credit of $2,500,000,000, making total to date, $36,710,000,000.

June 19—Forty thousand Germans attack Rheims from three sides and are repelled with heavy loss. Vienna City Council protests against reduction of bread ration. In Bulgaria an anti-German is asked to organize new cabinet. British Admiralty announces 21 German destroyers and many submarines penned at Zeebrugge. Paris announces Germans since Jan. 31 attempt 14 raids, with 300 airplanes; 22 passed French aerial defensive; 9 of these brought down. Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presents Mikado of Japan with a baton of a British Field Marshal.

June 20—In Vienna, bakeries looted and bread riots of daily occurrence.
—Paris issues official statement of airplane losses: January, France 20, Germany 78; February, France 18, Germany 79; March, France 50, Germany 136; April, France 46, Germany 136; May, France 60, Germany 356.
—Former Russian Premier Alexander Kerensky arrives in London.
—Count Tisza, former Austrian Premier, in speech to Hungarian Parliament, says there is only one-third or one-quarter sufficient food to keep population in health.

June 21—Belgian steamship Chillier sunk by German submarine 1,400 miles off Atlantic coast; 25 rescued.
—United States steamship Schurz collides with tank steamship Florida off Cape Lookout; 1 seaman killed.
—Gen. March announces United States forces now hold 39 miles of battle front in France.
—Washington announces Gen. Semanoff and his Cossacks defeated in Siberia by Bolsheviks.
—United States airmen partially destroy bridge over the Piave in Italy.

June 22—French aviators drop behind the German lines and on German cities thousands of copies of an appeal to Bavarians to revolt from Prussian tyranny.

June 23—Italians drive Austrians across the Piave, inflicting losses estimated at 180,000. Austrians are in flight from Montello Plateau to Adriatic Sea.

June 24—Major Theodore Roosevelt jr. cited for conspicuous gallantry in action.

June 25—United States Marines clear Belleau Woods; capture 300 Germans.
—Italians, in Piave Valley, capture 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners.
—British transport Orissa sunk by two submarines off Irish coast, with loss of 7 or 9 men; both attacking submarines are sunk by gunfire from destroyers and depth bombs from merchant vessels in the convoy.

June 26—In western Siberia, Czecho-Slovaks capture Ekaterinburg, in centre of Ural mining country.
—Washington gives out summary of United States marines casualties in the fighting at Belleau Woods and Contigny; 341 deaths (13 officers); 759 wounded (29 officers); 2 missing.
—London reports influenza epidemic along German front.

June 27—Llandovery Castle sunk on return voyage from Canada; 116 miles off Fastnet; 234 missing.
—First Contingent of United States troops arrives at Genoa, Italy; enthusiastically greeted.
—German airplanes raid Paris, kill 11, injure 14.

June 28—St. Peter's Day in the Roman Catholic calendar in Catholic churches throughout the world, by request of the Pope, prayers are offered for peace.
—British and French advance in Flanders. United States troops hold 8 important positions from Alsace to Montdidier.

June 29—Emperor Charles of Austria declines resignation of von Seydler ministry.
—British War Office reports casualties for June: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 3,619; men, 119,218.
—Gen. March announces that Metropolitan Division of the National Army, "New York's own," under Major Gen. Johnson, is holding a sector on the French front.
—United States troops of Sanitary Corps arrive in Italy.
—Italian forces storm and hold Montede Valbella and capture Sasso Rosso.

June 28-29—French airmen drop bombs on enemy aviation grounds in Somme section, on bivouacs in region of Rozieres and Braye, and railroad stations of Solssons, Fere-en-Tarde, etc.

June 30—France recognizes Czecho-Slovaks as an independent nation.
—English and Japanese land at Vladivostok, patrol streets and enforce neutrality in area where consulates are located, while Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviki fight, resulting in victory of Czecho-Slovaks.

July 1—United States Marines land at Kola; cooperate with British and French in protecting railroad and war supplies from Finnish White Guards.

July 1—United States transport Covington (16,339 tons) torpedoed on home trip, with loss of 6 of crew.
July 2—Americans capture village of Vaux; Germans lose heavily in counter attacks.
—Italians begin attack on Monte Grappa; take many prisoners.
—Germany commands Finnish Diet to establish monarchical rule in Finland, threatening a military dictatorship.
—French troops penetrate German positions north of the Aisne; take 457 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
July 3—French advance on 3-mile front; capture 1,000 prisoners.
July 4—Australian and United States troops capture Hamel, south of the Somme, and repulse three counter attacks.
July 5—British Air Ministry's weekly statement shows 122 German machines destroyed, 72 driven out of control; British loss, 52; 14 towns raided; airdrome at Boulay raided 6 times. Railroad triangle at Metz-Sablens 4 times, Mannheim 4, Saarbrucken and Thionville 3, Treves and Frescati 2; 7 other towns, including Carlsruhe, once. During same period naval airmen bomb docks, submarine bases and naval works at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges.
—Thirteen United States airmen in fights with 23 German planes, down 3, without loss on western front.
—British airmen bombard Coblenz; kill 12; wound 23.
—Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, assassinated at Moscow.
July 6—A German submarine captures Norwegian bark Manx King (1,729 tons) off Cape Race; British steamship picks up crew of 19.
—British air squadrons attack railways at Metz, Sablenz and railroad stations and sidings at Saarbrucken.
—French and Italian drive in Albania begins.
—German seaplanes attack a British submarine off east coast of England, killing an officer and 5 men.
July 7—Norwegian sailing ship Marosa (1,822 tons) sunk by German submarine 1,200 miles east of New York.
—Air forces with British navy bomb Constantinople.
—Czecho-Slovak forces advance 375 miles into Siberia, defeat Bolsheviki, capture Chita, an important town on the Trans-Siberian railroad.
July 8—On western front French attack near Longpont, south of the Aisne; take 347 prisoners.
—Temps of Paris says that up to June 30 Paris was raided 20 times by German Gothas, bombarded by long range guns on 39 days; 141 killed, 432 wounded (these totals do not include 66 crushed to death in panic during raid of March 11).
—Nikolsk, northwest of Vladivostok, captured by the Czecho-Slovaks, aided by 1,500 Cossacks and Chinese and Japanese volunteers.
July 9—French attack on 2½-mile front between the Oise and Montdidier, advance a mile and capture 2 well fortified farms; taking 500 prisoners, 30 machine guns.
—French and Italians advance 15 miles along Albanian coast; capture Fieli.
—Dr. von Kuehlman, German Foreign Minister, resigns.
—Naval airplanes drop bombs on Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges.
—An anti-Bolsheviki government for Siberia is formed at Vladivostok.
—Finnish Government orders all Jews to leave the country by Sept. 30.
—Major McCudden, British star airman, victor in 54 air fights, killed by accident, flying from England to France.
July 10—French troops attack Marne salient, cross railway and enter Corcy.
—Socialists in the Reichstag refuse to vote for the budget.
—United States aviators penetrate 50 miles into German territory, west of Chateau-Thierry.
—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt brings down opponent in his first aerial fight.
—London announces 54 girls killed in recent air raid on Belgium by German airplanes.
July 11—French capture Corcy, also chateau and farm of St. Paul, south of Corcy.
—Germans capture 5 United States airplanes headed for Coblenz.
July 11—Germany demands from Holland 60,000 cows, 3,000 horses, 10,000 tons of cheese, other products and monthly credit of $2,800,000.
—United States steamship Westover sunk by torpedo in European waters; 10 of crew missing.
July 12—Japan makes $250,000,000 loan to Siberia; Japanese troops to be provisioned when they reach Vladivostok.
—Italians capture Berat; Austrians flee toward Elbasan and Durazzo. Allied line now complete from Adriatic through Albania and Macedonia to Aegean Sea.
—In Picardy French advance mile on 3-mile front capture Castel, Auchin Farm, occupy Longpont, south of Aisne; take 500 prisoners.
—German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares Germany stood for a righteous peace, but that speeches by President Wilson and Mr. Balfour demanding destruction of Germany forced her to continue the war.
—Russian Czar Nicholas slain by Bolsheviki.
July 13—French forces cross Savieres River, southwest of Soissons.
—Gen. March announces 750,000 United States troops in France, organized into three army corps; Gen. Hunter Liggett is commander of the First Corps. New York troops form part of Second Corps.
—The Reichstag votes war credits and adjourns.
—British air force during year, beginning July 1, 1917, on western front, destroy 2,150; drove down, 1,083. In same period, working in conjunction with navy, shot down 623 hostile machines; during this period 1,094 British machines missing; 92 working with the navy.
—On Italian front, from April to June, 1918, British destroyed 165, drove down 6, missing 13. On Salonica front, between January and June, 21 destroyed, 13 driven down, lost 4. In Egypt and Palestine, from March to June, 26 destroyed, 15 driven down, 10 missing.
—Berlin claims to have downed 468 planes in June, 62 captive balloons, losing 153 airplanes, 51 captive balloons.
July 14—Agreement signed between Great Britain and Germany providing for exchange of prisoners; officers, non-commissioned officers and men and those interned in Holland, as well as civilians interned in Holland and Switzerland; commanders of U boats not included.
—First Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt (son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt) 95th Aero Squadron, First Allied Pursuit Troop, is killed in aerial flight and buried with military honors by the Germans.
—Major Theodore Roosevelt, jr., wounded and taken to Paris hospital.
—Army and marine casualties since United States entered the war total 11,733.
—Russian Grand Duke Michael arrives at Kieff, capital of the Ukraine.
July 15—German troops begin their fifth drive on 50-mile front, from Vaux to the Champagne region. Germans cross the Marne near Dormans.
—Americans withdraw 4 miles to Conde-en-Brie; they counter attack, driving Germans back to the Marne; take 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.
—Hayti declares war on Germany.
—Czecho-Slovak troops capture Kazan, 430 miles east of Moscow, from Bolsheviki.
—Washington announces that if United States troops are in Russia they have been sent from England by Foch.
—Five German aviators bomb prison camp in Troyes region, kill 94 German prisoners, wound 74, and 2 French soldiers of the camp guard.
—Two German airplanes bomb United States Red Cross hospital at Jonay; 2 men killed, 9 attendants wounded.
—Transport Barunga (7,484 tons gross), outward bound for Australia, with unfit Australians on board, sunk by German submarine; no casualties.
July 16—Southwest of Rhelms Germans advance 2 miles toward Epernay; east of Rhelms Germans make small gain at Prunay.
July 17—Athens reports Spanish steamship, on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain, torpedoed by German submarine; that Germans had been officially notified of her sailing and ship flew the Minister's flag.

July 17—Cunard steamship Carpathia (13,603 tons) sunk by German submarine; 5 of crew killed.
—Gen. Pershing reports 500 German prisoners captured in United States counter attacks.
—Berlin issues a statement, 33 air attacks made on German towns by Allies during July, 12 against industrial districts in Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg, 4 against the Dillingen and Saarbrueken regions, the rest in Rhine district; 34 persons killed; 37 severely injured; 35 slightly injured.
July 18—Soissons taken and 30,000 prisoners.
—Mr. Hoover says United States sent during last year $1,400,000,000 worth of food to the Allies.
—French and Americans advance on 25-mile front to depth of 3 to 6 miles, United States troops taking a dozen villages, 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns.
—Japan accepts proposal from Washington for joint intervention in Siberia.
July 19—Germans begin retreat across the Marne.
—Honduras declares war on Germany.
—On Soissons-Marne battle line, French and Americans capture 17,000 prisoners, 360 guns; French drive Germans out of Oeuilly. Italians capture Moulin d'Ardre.
—United States cruiser San Diego sunk by mine, with loss of 6.
—French recapture Montvoisin, advance in Roy Wood and Courtin Wood; capture 400 prisoners, 4 cannon, 30 machine guns.
—Party of United States Congressmen arrive in Paris, France. Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, arrives in England.
July 20—United States troops have taken 17,000 prisoners, 560 guns on the Aisne-Marne front. French take more than 20,000 prisoners.
—Germans withdraw entirely from region south of the Marne.
—French and Italians push back Germans from mountains of Rheims, beyond Pourcy, and recapture Marfaux.
—The Scotch take the village of Meteras in a surprise day time assault.
—British airmen cross the Rhine, raid German cities and destroy 2 Zeppelins.
—White Star Line steamship Justicia (32,234 tons) sunk by torpedo off the Irish coats; 11 of crew dead.
July 21—Chateau-Thierry occupied by the French. Franco-American forces advance north of the town over 3 miles; storm Hill No. 193; advance 1 mile.
—German submarine attacks and sinks tug and 4 barges off Cape Cod.
—Dr. von Seydler, Austrian Premier, and Cabinet resign.
July 22—Fishing schooner is sunk by German submarine, 60 miles southeast of Cape Porpoise.
—United States schooner Robert and Richard sunk by German submarine off Cape Ann; none lost.
—United States and French forces advance, occupy area on south between Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road and the Ourcq. On the Marne, United States and French pursue fleeing Germans, who destroy villages and supplies.
July 23—On the west Americans capture Buzancy and Jaulgonne on the Marne. French in centre take Oulchy. On the east British capture Petitchamp Wood, near Marfaux.
—French in Picardy capture heights of Mailly-Raindal, overlooking Valley of Avre.
July 24—French and United States troops, in Marne salient, converge from west and south on Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans regain Epieds, north of Marne; advance to Courpoil. British repulse attack at Vrigny.
—Total German casualties since Gen. Foch's drive began estimated at 180,000.
—Several thousand British munition workers strike.
—Japan agrees to all United States proposals for joint action in Russia.
—Franco-British airmen bomb Bazoches, Courlandon, Fismes and Cugnicourt.
—From beginning of present drive to date Allies have taken 25,000 prisoners, 500 cannon, thousands of machine guns; one-seventh of captives are boys of 19.
July 25—Allies continue to close the pocket of the Aisne-Marne salient. British advance southwest of Rheims, between the Ardre and the Vesle. French are within 3 miles of towns of Fere-en-Tardenois. Americans coming up from the Marne are 5 miles away. The bulk of the German army is southeast of a line between Fismes and Pere.
July 25—Steamship Tippecanoe, outward bound, torpedoed and sunk; crew lost.
—Baron von Hussarek, Minister of Education, succeeds Dr. von Seydler as Austrian Premier.
July 26—French recapture Villemontoire and take Oulchy-le-Chateau and several hundred prisoners. Southwest of Rheims Allies lose Mery. British defeat German attempt to retake Metteren. In region of Epleds and Trugny, United States troops defeat the Germans.
—Lloyd George announces strikers must either work or fight. London reports the number of strikers in munition factories has been exaggerated.
—Portuguese bark Porto sunk by German submarine 550 miles off American coast; entire crew saved.
—United States and French troops advance 10 miles on river sector of Marne salient, shutting off Germans from the Marne.
—Americans clear the woods on north bank and French push eastward.
—Seizure of 2 men, accused of trying to blow up a war plant at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.
July 29—In Marne salient French and Americans advance 2 to 3 miles on 20-mile front, taking many villages: Bligne, Ville-en-Tardenois captured on the east; Cierges and Villers-Argron in centre. On the west French capture Grand-Rozoy.
July 30—Americans and French lose and regain Cierges and Beugneux and push ahead 2 miles.
—Allied Embassies to Russia, including United States, removed from Archangel to Kamalaska.
—Baron von Hussarek, new Austrian Premier, declares Austria ready for honorable peace as soon as opponents renounce hostile plans.
—United States and British draft treaty goes into effect; British and Canadians have 60 days in which to enlist; treaty does not affect Irish or Australians.
July 31—Field Marshal von Elchhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, assassinated at Kieff.
—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, announces discontinuance of all distinctions as to Regular, National Army and National Guard, and says sole object of armies now is to kill men.
—Onondaga Indians of New York declare war on Germany.
Aug. 1—Allies drive Germans from edge of Forest of Nesle and before Sergy, and straighten out line from Buzancy to Cierges and the Meuniere Wood; in centre Americans advance mile and a half on Fismes road, from Sergy toward Chamery.
—French report taking 33,400 prisoners, July 15 to 31. English report prisoners taken during July, 4,503.
Aug. 3—Allies advance on 30-mile to the Aisne and the Vesle, regain 50 villages, obliterate remnant of Marne salient. Germans evacuate positions on front of 3 miles west of the Ancre and withdraw east of that stream.
—Americans reach outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Rheims hold Vesle fords.
—Gen. March says it was the Rainbow Division of New York that last week defeated the Prussian Guard.
—British ambulance transport Warilda, with 600 ill and wounded soldiers, homeward bound, sunk by German submarine near a British port; 123 missing.
—Steamer Lake Portage torpedoed in lat. 47 deg. 46 min. N., long. 4 deg. 44 min. W.; 3 of crew killed.
—Steamer O. B. Jennings sunk by submarine 100 miles off North Carolina coast; 1 killed, several injured.
Aug. 4—German retreat in Aisne district continues. United States and French troops occupy Fismes and cross Vesle at four points. French occupy St. Vaast.
—In Montdidier salient Germans withdraw on 5 to 10-mile front. French occupy left bank of the Avre. British reoccupy Pernancourt and Hamel.
Aug. 5—Germans continue withdrawal on the Ancre and the Avre. United States troops complete capture of Fismes. French regain the Amiens-Montdidier railroad. Germans evacuate Lys salient, north of La Bassee Canal and east of Robecq, pressed closely by British.
—Russian and Finnish delegates meet in Berlin to draw peace agreement.
—Paris again shelled by "Fat Bertha."

Aug. 5—Schooner Gladys J. Holland torpedoed and sunk 15 miles off Ironbound Island.
—United States troops land at Archangel.
—Submarine chaser No. 187 collides with another vessel near Hog Island, off Virginia coast, and sinks; no lives lost.
—United States schooner Stanley M. Seaman stopped by a German submarine 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, which takes off stores.
Aug. 6—On Somme salient British put entire German 27th Division out of action. Allies repulse all attempts to dislodge them. Rainy weather halts operations.
—Roumania signs treaty of peace with Central Powers, by which she loses province of Dobrudja, on south side of Danube, and makes economic concessions.
—Dewitt C. Poole, United States Consul General in Moscow, destroys his codes and records and turns over business of consulate to Swedish officials.
—United States steamship Morak (3,023 gross tons) sunk by submarine off Cape Hatteras.
Aug. 7—United States and French troops cross the Vesle. British troops advance between Lawe and Clarice Rivers 1,000 yards and rush German post near Vieux Berquin, in Lys sector.
—Lloyd George, in House of Commons, says 150 U boats have been sunk; 75 last year.
—Major Gen. Graves is named to command United States Siberian contingent.
—Fresh mutiny is reported among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven; 50 submarines said to have disappeared; 23 leaders of revolt sentenced to death.
—German raider sinks Diamond Shoals Lightship No. 71.
—The President puts in effect law to prevent use of United States ships or yards by foreign interests.
Aug. 8—British and French Armies, commanded by Field Marshal Haig, launch new offensive in Somme salient; take Germans by surprise; penetrate 7 miles; occupy many towns; take 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns.
—Allied detachments move south from Archangel to Vologda, and attack Bolshevik columns, reinforced by Germans. A Japanese Lieutenant General is in command.
Aug. 9—Swedish steamship bombed and sunk 100 miles southeast of Nantucket; British vessel rescues crew.
—Anglo-French wedge driven 13 miles into flank of German position south of the Somme. Morlancourt captured and the Albert railroad reached, outflanking Montdidier. Germans begin evacuating Lys salient. British and French take 17,000 prisoners. Berlin admits losses, but claims Allied drive has been stopped.
—German aviators drop peace propaganda over French lines, with threats to destroy Paris unless France makes peace.
—Russian Premier Lenine tells Soviets Russia is at war with the Entente.
—Gen. Otani, of Japanese Army, named to lead United States and Allied troops in Siberia.
—A summary of results of the Allies' Marne offensive shows they captured 200 towns and villages, 1,000 square miles of territory and shortened their line 33 miles.
Aug. 10—United States schooners Katy Palmer, Reliance and Alida May sunk by German submarine, also the Sybil and Mary Sennett of Gloucester, Mass.
—French capture Montdidier and reach Chaulnes. United States troops capture Chipilly. British advance toward Braye; take nearly 400 guns and more than 24,000 prisoners. The 27th Division, "Empire," New York, is with the British Army in Flanders.
Aug. 11—French make appreciable progress between the Oise and the Avre; close in on Lassigny from east and south, and bombard Roye-Noyon road. British and French fight for Chaulnes.
—British airmen on second day of Picardy offensive shoot down 61 German flyers, making total 126 for 2 days.
—Bolshevik leaders prepare for flight, as counter revolutionary movement spreads in Russia.
—Aviators report Germans digging in and stringing barbed wire before Franco-American positions on the Vesle.
Aug. 11—Estimated that 36,000 prisoners, including more than 1,000 officers, captured so far in Allied offensive in Picardy.
—Nine United States fishing boats off Georgia's banks sunk by U boat.
—London reports 187 German flyers shot down in Picardy so far; the British losing 84.
—British steamship Penistone torpedoed by submarine 100 miles east of Nantucket.
Aug. 12—Allied advance slows up. Americans capture Bray. French take Gury.
—Disorder grows in Moscow. German Ambassador flees to Pskoff.
—Norwegian steamer Somerstad sunk by torpedo 25 miles off Fire Island; no casualties.
Aug. 13—The Echo de Paris states that since Allied counter offensive began, July 18, Allies have taken more than 70,000 prisoners, 1,000 guns, 10,000 machine guns.
—London announces for the five day fighting on Picardy front British have won 277 aerial victories; Germans 101.
—United States steamship Frederic Kellogg torpedoed; 2 naval reserve men lost.
—French troops occupy Thiescourt Plateau, repulse an attack, gain command of the Divette and Oise Valleys and threaten Lassigny. Roye is being enveloped by British on the north and French on the south.
—Norwegian steamship Commerstoedt torpedoed off Fire Island.
—On the Vesle Franco-Americans are pushed out of Fismette, but recover it by counter attack.
—French transport Djemnah sunk in Mediterranean; 442 men missing.
—Steamer Frederick R. Kellogg torpedoed off Barnegat Light; 3 killed, 4 missing.
Aug. 14—Allies make further gains at both ends of Somme salient. French capture Ribecourt, and Germans evacuate positions at Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Puisieux-au-Mont and Bucquoy, above the Avre. English strengthen positions along Somme, between Etinehem and Bray.
—Capt. James Fitzmorris of Royal Flying Corps killed near Cincinnati while flying from Indianapolis to Dayton.
—Schooner Dorothy Barrett attacked by submarine near Cape May, N. J. Crew abandoned vessel, which takes fire; no lives lost.
Aug. 15—Canadian troops capture villages of Damery and Parvillers, northwest of Roye. British advance northwest of Chaulnes; their patrols enter Albert. French make local gains between the Matz and the Oise Rivers.
—Prisoners taken on western front now number 30,344.
—Allies from Archangel penetrate 100 miles from Archangel along railway to Vologda.
—First of United States contingent to operate in Siberia, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, lands at Vladivostok.
—A British column, pushing up through Persia, reaches Baku, on the Caspian Sea.
—United States schooner Madingadah shelled and sunk by submarine near Winter Quarter Shoals Light Vessel.
—United States steamer Cubore (7,300 tons) sunk by submarine; no lives lost.
Aug. 16—French and British approach Roye and repulse counter attack at Damery. British push up the valley on both sides of the Ancre, reach the outskirts of Thiepval Wood. Germans evacuate Vieux-Berquin, on Lys salient.
—The Don Cossacks clear left bank of the Don and move south.
—Large tank steamer shelled off Cape Hatteras by a submarine and reported on fire; entire crew saved.
—United States cargo ship Montanan (6,659 gross tons) torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 5 men missing.
—A second United States transport carrying troops from Manila lands at Vladivostok.
—United States air squadron of 18 De Haviland machines (4 type), equipped with Liberty motors, makes successful flight over German lines.
—Paris estimates loss in German killed since war began at 1,400,000.
—The two Kaisers meet at German grand headquarters in Berlin.

Aug. 16—Reports from Austria to effect that Austria's Constitution will be revised and provision made for division of Austro-Hungarian Empire into states autonomous in home affairs.
—United States steamer Westbridge (8,800 tons) sunk by torpedo with loss of 3.
—British steamer Escrick (4,151 tons) torpedoed about 500 miles off French coast; 13 of 37 picked up; rest missing.
Aug. 17—United States cargo ship Joseph Cudahy torpedoed about 700 miles from English coast; 13 of crew rescued; 62 missing.
—French capture plateau north of Autreches, between the Somme and the Marne salients.
—Americans in the Vosges, east of St. Dié, capture village of Frapelle.
—Japanese troops land at Vladivostok.
—A belated message tells of capture of Irkutsk by the Czecho-Slovaks.
—A message via Berlin says Soviet troops have surrounded and are bombing Kazan.
—British Admiralty reports 2 destroyers sunk by mines, with loss of life.
—French cruiser Dupetit Thouras sunk by U boat.
—Austria denounced British recognition of Czecho-Slovaks as a nation and says they will be regarded and treated as traitors.
—Gen. March says there are 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces in all parts of the world.
—Norwegian steamship San Jose sunk by submarine; no lives lost, and bark Nordhav off Cape Henry.
Aug. 18—Americans in village of Frapelle, on western front, repulse enemy patrol raids and make advances in spite of Germans throwing 2,500 shells.
—Forty survivors of torpedoed British tanker Mirlo reach Norfolk minus all their clothes, after having fought their way through a sea of burning oil; 10 were burned to death.
Aug. 19—French reach outskirts of Lassigny. British capture Roye, a railroad station. In Lys salient British advance on a front of 10 miles and enter Merville. Northwest of Soissons French capture 2,200 prisoners.
—Aviation statistics for four American squadrons up to Aug. 1 show 59 German planes downed, exclusive of Luffery's.
Aug. 20—Marshal Foch begins drive on 15-mile front between the Aisne and the Oise; advances nearly 3 miles; captures a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners.
—Czecho-Slovak forces in Western Siberia capture Shadrinsk, on the Siberian Railroad, east of the Urals.
—Major d'Annunzio, Italy's poet-airman, flies 100 miles across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base, and drops 14 bombs on the arsenal.
—Steam trawler Triumph is captured by a submarine and converted into a raider to prey upon fishing vessels.
Aug. 21—Gen. March announces 32 United States army divisions on French soil.
—British troops capture Albert, in Lys salient; reach outskirts of Neuf-Berquin. French widen front on south bank of Oise; cross the Ailette; approach forest of Coucy, north of Oise; reach Divette River; take a large number of guns and prisoners.
—Paris reports capture of 100,000 Germans on western front since July 19; defeat of 6 German armies since Aug. 15.
—The Lake Eden torpedoed and sunk in foreign waters; 6 killed, 7 missing.
—United States bombing airplanes drop 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad.
—Allied airplanes kill 5, injure 2 and damage private property at Cologne.
Aug. 22—At Paris a barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline, belonging to United States expeditionary forces, takes fire.
—Allied representatives at Archangel announce they have come at invitation of rightfully constituted Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenine-Trotzky peace treaty.
—The Gasconier, a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, sunk by submarine and lifeboats fired on; officer and 5 men killed; others wounded.
Aug. 23—British airmen bomb Karlsruhe; 9 killed, 6 injured.
—Australians take Chugues and Chugnolles Valley and 4,000 prisoners, including 3 battalion commanders; shoot down 2 low flying German air machines by air machines. British airmen attack airdrome at Buhl and railway junction at Trèves.
—Germans defeated on 50-mile front by British and French from the Cojeul to the Ailette, losing many towns, men and guns.
—British airmen bomb Frankfort, Cologne and Mannheim.
—Gen. Foch receives his baton as a Marshal of France from President Poincare.
—Gen. Semenoff, with force of Czecho-Slovaks, defeats a Magyar-Bolshevist force at Montsievskaia, Siberia.
—Bray, La Boisselle, Orviliers, Mouquet Farm, Thiepval and Drandcourt are captured, with 2,000 prisoners. West of Fismes United States troops carry line as far as Soissons-Rheims road.
—Two seaplanes collide in fog off Fire Island; 3 of crews missing.
—Gen. Haig continues advance from the Ancre to the Somme. British capture Sapignies and Behagnies, towns north of Bapaume. Welsh troops capture Mametz Woods. French are in possession of entire south bank of the Oise and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Mard.
Aug. 24—United States troops advance east of Bazoches; repel German raid in the Vesgos.
—Austrian airmen bomb city of Padua.
—British advance toward Bapaume, in Picardy, on 30-mile front; capture Thiepval, take Bray, La Boisselle, Moquett Farm and Gradcourt; surround town of Miraumont. United States troops advance on half-mile front to Soissons-Rheims road.
—Submarine chaser No. 209 shelled and sunk by a steamship, Felix Taussig, by mistake; commander and 15 of crew missing; 4 killed, 5 injured.
Aug. 25—British advance 10 miles on 30-mile front, capture La Boisselle, take over 17,000 prisoners; attack Bapaume defenses, take Warlencourt, Sapignies and St. Leger. French occupy entire south bank of the Oise, west of the Ailette and the Ailette River, from the Oise to Pont St. Marel; drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpcel and Carlepont and from heights west of the Ailette.
—German submarine sinks United States schooner F. J. Flaherty and Canadian fishing vessels E. B. Walters, C. M. Walters and Morris B. Adams; no lives lost.
Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28—Allied war planes bombard Constantinople 4 times in 3 nights.
Aug. 26—British take Monchy and other towns on old Hindenburg line and 1,500 prisoners. French capture Fresnoy, near Roye, and defeat an attack by Prussian Guards on the Ailette.
—British air raid on Mannheim damages chemical plants.
—Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, and Trotsky, War Minister, reported to have taken refuge on vessels at Kronstadt and Petrograd respectively.
Aug. 27—French capture Roye, take 1,100 prisoners. French extend line on Oise nearly a mile. British again pierce Hindenburg line; capture Dompierre and Montaubin and enter Bapaume. South of Somme Canadians take 2,000 prisoners.
—Count von Bernstoff appointed German envoy at Constantinople.
Aug. 28—Allies advance on Somme front. French take Chaulnes and Nesle, 40 villages, reach Canal du Nord. British capture Trones Wood and outflank Arras-Cambrai road. Canadians on the Scarpe take 2,000 prisoners. Germans attack Fismette.
—Gen. March says United States troops and Allies in 8 weeks since July 1 have taken 102,000 prisoners, 1,300 guns. War Department estimates on basis of prisoners captured that Germany in same period must have lost nearly 350,000 killed and wounded.
Aug. 29—British take Bapaume. French take Noyon. Gen. Mangin crosses the Oise; captures Morlincourt. United States and French troops capture Juvigny, but loose Chavigny. British capture Ginchy and outflank Peronne. British have taken since Aug. 21, 26,000 prisoners.

Aug. 30—British capture Bullecourt and reach Wotan line. Germans retreat from Flanders. British occupy Bailleul; capture Conblis and advance toward Peronne. United States and French retake Chavigny and extend line east of Coucy.
—United States steamer Omega (3,636 tons) torpedoed and sunk; 29 missing.

Aug. 31—British capture Mt. Kemmel, southwest of Ypres and Mt. St. Quentin, and 1,500 prisoners. French cross Canal du Nord, in Somme region; capture Chevilly.
—Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, wounded twice by assailant.
—Spanish steamship Ataz-Mendi, carrying coal from England to Spain, torpedoed and sunk; no lives lost. Spain seizes all interned German vessels.

Sept. 1—United States troops advance about 2 miles beyond Juvigny; take 600 prisoners. Allies take Peronne. Australians take 2,000 prisoners. Allies advance from south of Somme to Lys salient in Flanders. French advance north of the Allette; gain foothold in wood west of Coucy-le-Chateau; take Crecy-au-Mont and 1,000 prisoners.
—During August British take 57,318 German prisoners (1,283 officers), 657 guns, over 5,790 machine guns, over 1,000 trench mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives.
—British advance in Macedonia north of Alcakmah and west of Vardar River.

Sept. 2—On western front Allied forces have taken since July 15, 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers, 13,783 machine guns.
—British pierce Droecourt-Queant line; take Le Transloy, Dury, Cagnicourt and Bois-le-Bouche. Canadians gain over 3 miles. English reach outskirts of Beugny, and take Villers-au-Fois. English and Australians drive Germans from St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and take villages of Allines and Haut-Allines. French occupy Neuilly, Terny, Sorny and advance north of Crony.
—British airmen bomb airdrome at Buhl.

Sept. 3—Germans flee from the Scarpe to the Somme. Gen. Haig captures 16,000 men. British advance between Epehy and Vermand and break through Wotan switch line.
—United States cargo ship Lake Owens (2,308 gross tons) sunk by gunfire in foreign waters.
—United States steamer Frank H. Buck sinks a submarine in mid-Atlantic by gunfire.

Sept. 4—On west front British cross Canal du Nord, push down from Queant to within 6 miles of Cambrai. French gain northeast of Noyon and cross Vesle on 20-mile front.
—Despatches to United States State Department announce destruction of Bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal. The Omsk Provisional Government declares war on Germany. All Americans in Petrograd reported safe.
—Powder factory at Plauen, Saxony, blows up. Out of 6,800 women employed, 12 escape.

Sept. 5—Allies advance on 90-mile front. British from below Peronne to Equancourt take Hill No. 63, beyond Wulvergbem and Ploegsteert. French advance beyond Canal du Nord, from above the Nesle to north of Noyon.
—Since Aug. 1 British have taken about 70,000 prisoners. French and Americans about 40,000.
—United States troops advance over plateau between the Vesle and the Aisne.
—United States steamer Mount Vernon struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast; 35 men killed by explosion; reaches port by its own steam.

Sept. 6—British advance 3 miles on 12-mile front east of Peronne.
—British transport Persic (12,042 tons) carrying 2,800 United States troops, torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast; all on board saved.

Sept. 7—General retreat of Germans on front of 100 miles, Arras-Cambrai sector to Rheims. British advance 9 miles beyond the Somme; take Haucourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Centerre. French cross St. Quentin Canal; take Tugny Bridge and station at St. Simon, also Tergnier, 3 miles from La Fere. British airmen bomb Mannheim, poison gas centre.

Sept. 8—Allies advance 3 miles toward St. Quentin. French advance within 2 miles of La Fere. British occupy Villeveque, Rolsel and Ste.-Emille. United States troops take village of Glennes.

Sept. 8—During first week in September British take 19,000 prisoners.
—United States refugees from Russia reach Stockholm.
—Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, and Surgeon Gen. Gorgas arrive in Paris for war conference.

Sept. 9—British advance within 5 miles of Hindenburg line; take Gouzeaucourt Wood and occupy Vermand and Vendelles. French again cross Crozat Canal, opposite Liez; hold entire length of canal.
—All British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviki are imprisoned. Soviet Government offers to exchange diplomatists with England, provided she guarantee safe conduct of all Russians held in London.
—Five hundred and twelve counter revolutionists at Petrograd shot in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky, Bolshevik Commissioner, and 35 land owners put to death on account of attack on Premier Lenine.

Sept. 10—French close on south end of Hindenburg line; now less than 4 miles from St. Quentin, 2 from La Fere, 1 from St. Gobain.
—British airmen bomb U boat shelters at Bruges and docks at Ostend.
—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in address to Vienna newspaper men, says military decision by Central Powers is doubtful, and proposes calm exchange of views with the Entente Powers.
—Ambassador Francis reports recent supplementary treaty between Germany and Russia, which requires expulsion of Allies from Russian territory and payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany.
—Steamer Berwind sunk by German submarine; 4 of crew lost.

Sept. 11—French capture Travecy, on Hindenburg line, 2 miles north of La Fere. British advance near to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Germans counter attack Franco-Americans and suffer heavy losses.
—On western front during month of August French bombing machines bring down 280 German airplanes and 66 captive balloons.
—Bolsheviki advancing toward Ekaterinburg, east of Ural Mountains, are defeated by Czecho-Slovaks and Siberian forces; lose 1,000 men, 3 armored trains and 11 locomotives, 60 machine guns.
—French repulse 6 German attacks in region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. British advance in direction of Attilly and Vermand.

Sept. 13—British advance near Cambrai and around La Bassee. Gen. Pershing's forces practically wipe out St. Mihiel salient; take 12,000 prisoners, 60 big guns. The railway, Verdun to Toul and Nancy via St. Mihiel, intact and open to the Allies. Secretary Baker and Gens. Persbing and Petain visit St. Mihiel a few hours after its capture.
—Allied airmen bomb Metz and Courcelles.

Sept. 15—British capture Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin. United States troops advance 2 to 3 miles on 33-mile front; capture 200 cannon in St. Mihiel wedge. Fortress of Metz opens fire on Allied forces.
—British steamship Galway Castle sunk by U boat; 120 lost, 90 of them women and children.
—Germany makes peace offer to Belgium.

Sept. 16—British cross St. Quentin Canal in two places; take 6,000 prisoners. British and French advance 2 to 3 miles on 21-mile front. United States and British flyers raid Lorraine territory with bombs; many giant Handley-Page machines used by Americans.
—Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, defeated by Serbs, who take 4,000 prisoners, 50 guns.
—Nine Coast Guard men of United States Seneca die in trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed.
—British advance in neighborhood of Ploegsteert and Ypres and north of Arras-Cambrai road. French capture Vailly and Mont-des-Singes, one of the keys to Laon. United States forces establish new line on St. Mihiel front; engineers repair highways in salient, preparing for further pursuit of Germans.
—In Macedonia, British begin drive on 10-mile front, carry first and second Bulgar lines; take 800 prisoners and 10 guns.
—Czecho-Slovaks appeal for Allied help to hasten.

Sept. 18—United States rejects Austro-Hungarian peace proposal.
—United States steamer Buena Ventura torpedoed on voyage, Bordeaux to Philadelphia; 3 boats with 64 men missing.
Sept. 17—Germans strengthen trenches in front of St. Mihiel salient; burn towns in Moselle region.
—In Macedonia, Allies advance 5 miles on 12-mile front; take Gradeshnitza, 3,000 prisoners and 24 guns (Jugo-Slav division fighting with the French).
—Serbians reach Kozlak.
—Italians make 5 attacks on Tassen Ridge; are repulsed by Austrians.
Sept. 18—British advance 3 miles; take Epeby, Peiziere and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 prisoners. French gain over a mile.
—Franco-Serb forces advance 10 miles on 20-mile front; cross Gradeshnitza; take 4,000 prisoners. United States tanks attack on St. Mihiel salient; enter villages of Nousard, Pommes, La Marche and Binney.
Sept. 19—English troops take Lempler and Gauchy Wood. Australians carry Hindenburg outposts in front of Hargicourt, Villeret and Le Vergnier. French reach Dallon, beyond Francilly and Salency, 2 miles from St. Quentin. Germans counter attack on northern part of British front and on French front in Soissons sector.
—In Macedonia, Serbs penetrate Bulgar defenses on 25-mile front; advance 15 to 17 miles; take 5,000 prisoners, 80 guns.
—Gen. Allenby, in Palestine, attacks Turks on 16-mile front; breaks through between Rafat and the sea and advances 12 miles; takes 3,000 prisoners.
—British evacuate Baku, on Caspian Sea, and withdraw to Persian base.
—German Ambassador, in Vienna, presents Germany's reply to Austro-Hungarian peace note, and says Germany is ready to participate in proposed exchange of ideas.
Sept. 20—On western front British retake Moeuvres.
—Since Sept. 18 18 German divisions have been defeated by United Kingdom and Australian troops; 10,000 prisoners and more than 60 guns taken.
—British Air Ministry reports 60 tons of bombs dropped on German territory in 5 days, chiefly poison gas and airplane factories, at Mannheim, at Daimler works at Stuttgart, railway station at Frankfort and docks and sidings at Karlsruhe; 101 German machines destroyed, 37 disabled; British losses, 50.
—Austrian U boat sinks French submarine Circe; second officer the only survivor.
—An enemy submarine captures United States steam trawler Kingfisher after torpedoing it, 95 miles off English coast; the crew escapes.
—United States steamer Ticonderoga (5,130 tons) sunk by submarine in midocean without warning; 10 officers, 102 enlisted men lost; 2 officers, 5 men taken prisoners.
—Allied air forces bomb Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Bolnay, Frascaty and Mohange.
—In Central Macedonia, Serbs advance 12 miles, freeing 16 villages. German and Bulgar reinforcements arrive.
Sept. 21—French troops take town of Benay, southeast of Essigny. British improve position west of Messines and south of Ypres. British yield in some places, but make net advance; take 400 prisoners. The Americans now 10 miles from Metz and same from Conflans.
—Serbians, east of Monastir, advance 5 miles, occupy 10 villages.
—Gen. March, United States Chief of Staff, says 1,750,000 soldiers have been sent abroad.
—United States Government directs its Ambassadors and Ministers in neutral and Allied countries to ascertain whether Governments to which they are accredited will join in immediate action to protest against Russian terrorism.
—Japanese Cabinet, headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchy, resigns.
Sept. 22—United States troops make 2 raids on Germans northeast of St. Mihiel; take 34 prisoners, 2 machine guns.
—Serbian forces advance in region of Cebren, take high crest near Porta and Czena.
—In Palestine, Gen. Allenby advances beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, much ammunition.
Sept. 22—The Havas Agency, chief French news bureau, says Allies took 185,000 prisoners in last 2 months, and estimates enemy's losses of men unable to return to the ranks at 600,000.
Sept. 23—On western front 2 British airmen in 1 machine capture 65 Germans, directing them to the British lines. On Lorraine front "American Flying Circus" now accredited with 137 aerial victories.
—In Macedonia, northeast of Monastir, French cavalry capture Prilet. In Doiran region Anglo-Greek forces join with Franco-Greeks in pursuit of Bulgarians. Anglo-Greeks reach Smokvitsa, an advance of 10 miles.
—In Palestine, British cavalry capture Acre and Es Salt and Port of Hisa. Arab Allies take Malan; prisoners in drive exceed 25,000.
Sept. 24—Count von Hertling, in Reichstag, declares public discontent in Germany not justified by military situation on western front; he admits the situation is grave, but says: "We have no cause to be faint-hearted; we have already had to pass through harder times."
Sept. 25—On western front British occupy Village of Selency; make slight advance near Inchy, west of Cambrai. In same sector French take 10 German officers and more than 500 men; take by assault the Village of l'Epine-de-Dallon. United States long-range guns bombard Metz and civilians begin packing.
—On Macedonian front Bulgarians are retreating on 130-mile front; whole of Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgar armies, is in the hands of the Allies. Italian troops in western Macedonia occupy heights north of Topolchani, between Monastir and Prilep.
—London announces officially 40,000 prisoners, 265 guns, taken by Gen. Allenby's forces in Palestine.
—Ottawa issues statement Canadian net war losses to Aug. 1, 115,806 (this includes killed, died of wounds, missing, prisoners of war, and men discharged as medically unfit).
—British airmen bomb Frankfort and German airdromes at Buhl and Kaiseriautern.
—Russian Bolshevik Government issues decree to end reign of terror and return to orderly methods.
Sept. 26—United States troops, on 20-mile front, advance 7 miles between Argonne Forest and Verdun; take 12 towns, 5,000 prisoners. Left of the Americans, French advance 4 miles, retake strong positions.
—British occupy Amman, in Palestine; hold the River Jordan; with the Arabs surround 4th Turkish Army of 25,000; prisoners now number 45,000.
—Serbs capture Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub and Istip; also take Kochana. British capture Strumitza, 6 miles across Bulgarian front.
—Naval patrol boat Tampa torpedoed and sunk in British Channel, with all on board (118).
—On western front British airplanes bomb railways of Metz-Sablon, Andun-le-Roman, Mezieres and Thionville, and the Frescati airdrome.
Sept. 27—British attack on Cambrai front, take Epinay and Olsy-le-Verger and 500 prisoners. Canadian division passes Haynecourt, reaches Dual-Cambrai road. United States forces take Charpentry, Very, Epinonville and Ivoyry. French and United States forces advance 2 miles on 20-mile front; capture 20 towns; take 18,000 prisoners.
—Gen. Allenby takes 5,000 Turk prisoners and 350 guns.
—Bulgaria applies to British Government for an armistice. Gen. Franchet de Esperey, in command of Allied armies in Macedonia, telegraphs the French Government that Bulgarian officers had applied for 48-hour armistice, that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates.
Sept. 28—Gen. Haig's men cross Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai road and now within 2 miles of Cambrai; take Highland and Welsh Ridges, capture Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame. French on Aisne front capture Ft. Malmaison; take Somme-Py, Jouy and Aizi. Canadians take the villages of Raillencourt and Sailly. United States troops advance 2 miles to outskirts of Brieulles and Exermont. United States batteries hit 2 trains loaded with German troops entering Brieulles. Belgian and British troops advance over 4 miles; take Houthulst Wood and most of Barchaentail Ridge.

Sept. 28—Panic on Budapest Bourse and peace riots in Berlin, during which many statues are smashed.
—Von Hertling resigns as Chancellor and Admiral von Hintze as Foreign Secretary.
—Week's British losses: Officers killed or died of wounds, 432; men, 3,936; officers wounded or missing, 804; men, 19,757.

Sept. 29—An English division swims St. Quentin Canal; pierces Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise (only 1 drowned); take 4,200 prisoners (1,000 in Bellenglise Tunnel), 70 cannon, over 1,000 machine guns. Total British casualty list, 800.
—French take Revillon, Romain and Montigny-sur-Vesle. Italians, north of the Aisne, capture Soupir. Between Bellicourt and Gonnelieu United States, Australian and English troops gain ground. At Bonyard, Villers-Guislain Germans make slight advance. Allies forced to withdraw from villages of Aubendreul-au-Bac and Arleux.
—10,000 Turks surrender to British at Zaza station, Palestine.

Sept. 30—Belgians capture Roulers; take 300 guns. British occupy Gheluive; take 97 guns and within 2 miles of Nenin. French reach the Oise-Aisne Canal; capture half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners. British advance continues in St. Quentin-Cambrai sector; take Thorigny, Lle Tronquoy and Gonnelieu. British again cross Scheldt Canal and take Crevecoeur, 4 miles south of Cambrai.
—On Verdun front, 18 United States pursuit planes battle with 25 German Fokkers and bring down 7; losing none.
—United States steamer Ticonderoga torpedoed in mid-ocean; 2 army officers, 99 seamen, 10 navy officers lost.
—British forces surround Damascus, in Palestine.
—Secretary of State Lansing, in reply to Germany's threat to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot guns, gave notice that in such event reprisals will be taken on German prisoners in United States.
—Bulgaria quits. Bulgarian delegates sign armistice. Bulgaria to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize army and surrender means of transportation, free passage to be given across territory and a right to occupy strategic points; terms purely military; no political conditions.
—Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeds Count George F. von Hertling as German Premier.

Oct. 1—Field Marshal Haig reports British forces during September took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, thousands of machine guns; total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns.
—Gen. Debeny's cavalry (French) enter St. Quentin at heels of retreating Germans. Cambrai in flames. Gen. Plumer (Belgian) crosses the Lys; takes Comines; he is only 6 miles from Courtrai. Belgian forces nearing Bruges. Gen. Gouraud continues advance in Champagne district. United States forces battle with Germans in Argonne region. British capture Levergies, and with Canadians, Proville and Tilloy, and clear enemy from high ground south of Le Catelet.
—Since Sept. 26 French have taken 13,000 prisoners between the Suippe and the Argonne.
—Gen. Pershing reports United States airmen since Sept. 26 have brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.
—Gen. Allenby captures Damascus and 7,000 Turks. Since Sept. 20 Allenby's forces have marched 130 miles; taken over 50,000 prisoners; destroyed 3 Turkish armies. Arab forces are fighting with Allies in Palestine and Syria.

Oct. 1-2—German airplane bombards a French hospital at Chalons; many French soldiers killed and wounded.

Oct. 2—Serbian troops enter Nish.
—Paris says officially Allies captured July 15 to Sept. 30 5,518 officers, 248,494 men, 3,669 cannon, more than 23,000 machine guns, hundreds of mine throwers.
—North of Cambrai New Zealand and Anglo-Scottish troops drive enemy from Crevecoeur and Rumilly.
—Australian troops, northeast of Damascus, capture Turkish column; take 1,500 prisoners, 2 guns, 40 machine guns.

Oct. 2—New York troops force back Germans in Argonne Forest. Armies of Gens. Gouraud and Berthelot continue advance on front east and west of Rheims; reach Aisne Canal, pass beyond St. Quentin. Germans recapture Esquehart on British front, otherwise whole of Hindenburg system below Bellicourt Tunnel in hands of British. British advance 2,000 yards southeast of Roulers; take Rolleghemcapelle. French occupy Pouilloin, and take forts of St. Thiery and St. Quentin. North of Vesle River capture Roncy, Guyencourt, Bouffignereux, Villers-Frangueux, Cauroy and Courcy. French troops pierce over 5 miles of barbed wire and take Challerange (important railway junction), northwest of Rheims; take Cormicy; reach Aisne Canal, between Conavreux and La Neuvillette; take 2,800 prisoners; in centre Gen. Berthelot captures Loivre.
—Thirty Italian naval units and a larger number of airmen bombard town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania.

Oct. 3—Latest summary of war material taken by United States troops in Argonne section shows 120 guns, 2,750 trench mortars, 300 machine guns, 100 anti-tank guns, thousands of shells, hundreds of thousands rounds of small arms ammunition.
—On western front in week ending to-day Allies have taken 60,000 prisoners and 1,060 guns.
—British troops are in Lenz and Armentieres and within 7 miles of Lille.
—United States cargo steamship Lake City (3,500 tons) collides with oil tanker James McKee off Key West and sinks; 30 of crew (35) reported safe.
—Italian steamship Alberta Treves (3,838 tons) torpedoed about 300 miles off American coast; 21 of crew missing.
—Greek troops enter Drama; Bulgarians in withdrawing carry off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock.
—French airmen bomb enemy cantonments and bivouacs in Lenz region, in Valley of Suippe and railway stations.

Oct. 4—German retreat continues on Lenz front. British advance to within 6 miles of Lille, at Wavrin and Erquinghem; reach outskirts of Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin. Belgians and French make slight advance toward Hooglede and Roulers. On British front Germans retake Montbrehain and Beaurevoir. Germans evacuate Brimart and Berru. Northwest of Verdun 5 United States airmen fight 7 Germans; bring down 1. Seven German planes brought down by anti-aircraft guns. Eight United States pursuit planes run into squadron of 25 German planes; 5 Germans brought down; Americans losing 1.
—On western front in past week British airplanes drop 300 tons of bombs on railway between the coast and the Somme; over northern France and Belgium 124 enemy machines brought down; 46 driven out of control; 90 British machines missing.
—United States steamer Herman Frasch sunk at sea in collision with United States steamer George G. Henry; 7 officers, 16 men missing.
—United States cargo steamship San Saba (2,458 tons) hits mine and sinks, 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J.
—United States scout patrol No. 397 sinks by internal explosion in Long Island Sound; 55 rescued.
—Italians occupy Berat, cross Semenyi River and the plain of Mazukja.
—Baron von Hussarek, Austrian Prime Minister, resigns.

Oct. 5—Gen. Haig advances above St. Quentin. Germans leaving Lille, set fire to Doual. French take heights beyond Rheims, reach Betheniville; capture Fort Brimart; advance 4 miles past Morlanvillers stronghold; cross Aisne Canal at several points. Gen. Gouraud's army drives enemy from Challerange.
—British capture Beaurevoir and Montbrehain, north of St. Quentin, and 1,000 prisoners. Americans attack between the Meuse and the Argonne; advance 2 miles. French gain ground northwest of Rheims.
—Gen. Allenby advances from Damascus toward Beirut; has taken 15,000 more prisoners, making total of 71,000, besides 8,000 claimed by Arab army of King Husseln.
—King Ferdinand abdicates Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris.

Oct. 5—King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, orders demobilization.
—Bulgaria notifies Austrians and Germans to quit her territory within a month.
—Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maxmilian, in Reichstag, proposes an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms.
Oct. 6—In Champagne region Germans retreat on 28-mile front. French capture heights around Nogent l'Abbesse; occupy Pomacle; advance lines to south of Boult-sur-Suippe; cross the Aisne. Italians take Soupir. British capture town of Fresnoy, south of Cambrai. Germans retreat on 7-mile front in Rheims salient. United States troops capture St. Etienne, 1,700 prisoners, including 48 officers. Americans cross Scheidt Canal. Gen. Haig's forces reach Haute-Deurle Canal line. Germans continue retreat between Lenz and Armentieres, evacuate Le Cateau, 15 miles southeast of Cambrai.
—German Chancellor Prince Maxmilian, through Swiss Government, sends note to President Wilson requesting him to take in hand restoration of peace, acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries; says German Government accepts Wilson programme of Jan. 8 and later addresses, and requests immediate armistice.
—Franco-Americans cross the Aisne. Gen. Berthelot's army crosses Aisne Canal north of Rheims.
—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of British Admiralty, and members of Admiralty Board, arrive at an Atlantic port.
—Italians take Dibra.
—Serbians enter Vranje (about 50 miles south of Nish).
—In Albania Italians reach Lindas.
—Armed mercantile cruiser Otranto collides with steamship Reishmir off Scottish coast and sinks; 364 United States soldiers lost.
Oct. 7—French pursue Germans northeast of Rheims; take Berry-au-Bac, cross Arnes River, take St. Masmes, northeast of Rheims. British advance on 4-mile front north of Scarpe River; take 2 villages. United States troops strike on left wing east of the Argonne. British take villages of Biache-St. Vaast and Oppy. Germans set fire to Laon.
—French sailors capture Beirut, seaport of Syria, on the Mediterranean.
—Serbian troops advance north of Vranje, toward Nish; take 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.
—United States troops drive enemy out of Chalet-Chehery and seize height west of the Aire. British and United States troops attack between St. Quentin and Cambrai; advance about 2 miles on entire front; capture Beaugard and Premont. On left French, Scottish and Welsh take village of Serain. In centre British and Welsh take Malincourt. New Zealanders take Esnes. British take Fresnes-les-Montauban and Neuvireuil.
—Italians advance north in Albania; take city of Elbassan.
—French, on Suippe front, reach outskirts of Conde-sur-Suippe, and capture Bazancourt; northeast of St. Quentin capture Fontaine-Uterte and Bellecourt Farm; also wood east of Tilloy, Hill 134 and village of Roucroy.
—Between St. Quentin and Cambrai British and French advance over 3 miles. Hindenburg system penetrated south of Cambrai. United States troops take Cornay.
Oct. 8—Serbians take Leskovatz, 25 miles south of Nish, and reach line of Lippvitza and Kassanecevich, 10 miles north of Leskovatz; take 3,000 prisoners.
—Italian fleet, aided by United States submarine and French and British destroyers, attack and destroy Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo.
—British occupy Beirut; take 60 Turkish officers, 600 men.
—Stockholm reports Norwegian steamship Gjertrud (593 tons) sunk by German submarine; 11 of crew missing.
—The President, through Secretary of State Lansing, asks Imperial German Government if it accepts terms laid down by him on Jan. 8, 1918. Says he could not propose armistice to Allies so long as German or Austrian armies are on their soil, and asks whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have thus far conducted the war.
Oct. 9—Allies capture Cambrai, which the Germans, in retreating, set fire to.
—United States troops break through Kriemhilde line on both sides of the Meuse, and with French, clear Argonne Wood.
—United States aero bombing expedition of 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines, 50 triplanes, drop 32 tons of explosives on German cantonment in area between Wavrille and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun; during fight destroy 12 enemy planes. In addition, same day, United States airplanes brought down 5 German machines and balloons.
—Serbians reach Goritza.
—United States submarine chaser No. 219 sinks from an explosion; 1 killed, 1 missing; an officer and 8 men injured.
—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of German Emperor, elected King of Finland by Finnish Landtag.
—British armored car batteries enter Balibek. 500 Turks surrender to local inhabitants.
Oct. 10—British take Cambrai and advance 12 miles beyond; take Le Cateau, important railway junction, and Roucroy, 7 miles northwest of Douai. French advance east of St. Quentin. United States troops capture Vaux-Andigny and St. Soupiet, also Busigny, 6 miles southwest of Le Cateau.
—Since beginning of St. Mihiel offensive United States anti-aircraft cannon and machine guns have brought down 32 enemy planes; 20 by machine guns; 12 by heavier guns.
—Irish mail steamer Leinster, carrying 687 passengers and a crew of 75, torpedoed in Irish Channel by German submarine; 480 lives lost.
Oct. 11—French continue pursuit of Germans east of St. Quentin, advance 4 miles, occupy Fieulaine, Neuvillette, Regny, Chatillon-sur-Oise, and Thenelles; south of Oise take Servais; between Ailette and Aisne take Beaulieu-et-Chivy, Vermeuil, Cortonne and Bourg-et-Camin; cross the Aisne, occupy Pargnan and Beaurieux, and capture Termes, and Grandpre railroad station. British capture Iurvy (in angle between Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and Village of Briastre; between the Scarpe and Quiery-la-Motte, take Sailly-en-Ostrevent, Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin Drocourt and Fouquieres.
Oct. 12—Gen. Haig and British advance within a mile of Douai. Germans retire behind the Suesce Canal. French capture Vouziers.
—At Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, the President receives from Associated Press unofficial text of Germany's reply to his questions of Oct. 8—accepts terms of Mr. Wilson's address of Jan. 28, 1918; suggests a mixed commission to make arrangements; agrees to evacuation and claims to be supported by great majority of the Reichstag and to speak in the name of the German people.
—The British hold villages of Hamel, Brebieres and Ceuincy and capture Montigny, Harnes and Anany. United States troops take Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm and are before St. Juvin and Cumel, which are in flames. United States troops gain 5 miles on 40-mile front, defeat 7 German divisions; capture 10,000 prisoners; take St. Mihiel, Thioncourt and other towns.
—United States transport Amphian (7,409 tons), homeward bound, has 2 hours' running fight with U boat 800 miles off Atlantic coast; 8 men wounded, 2 fatally.
—Serbians capture Nish.
—Japanese troops, under Gen. Muto, arrive at Irkutsk; are welcomed by Gen. Ivanoff, War Minister of Omsk Government.
Oct. 13—French take Laon and La Fere. Gen. Gouraud reached Aisne bend below Rethel, 27 miles northeast of Rheims. The British cross the Sensee Canal; take 200 prisoners. 5,000 civilians in villages and towns taken are liberated.
—Since beginning Champagne offensive French have taken 21,567 prisoners (499 officers), 600 guns, 3,500 machine guns, 200 mine throwers, a great quantity of munitions and war materials.
—President Poincare, in Paris, makes Premier Hughes of Australia a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.
Oct. 14—In Albania, Italians take Durazzo. French take Prizrend and Mitravitsa; are now 150 miles from Monastir and same from Sarajevo.

Oct. 14—British cavalry advance; occupy Tripoli.
—British attack on 20-mile front toward Lys River and get canal. Gen. Plumer's troops capture Menin Junction. Belgians and French take Thourout and Roulers. French advance in Champagne, near Rethel. Allied line is within 2 miles of Courtrai. To the south British cross Haute-Deul Canal, on a 5-mile front. French and British reach the Courtrai-Ingelmanister railway.
—In Flanders offensive so far 10,000 prisoners have been taken.
—United States troops pass beyond Cumel and Ronagny, pierce positions of St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges; take about 750 prisoners. United States patrol crosses Selle River near St. Souplet; takes 30 prisoners. Allies take Denaat, Bosehmolen, Gulleghem, Wulverghem and Wervicq. French capture Roulers. Belgians take Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin. All take prisoners. Day's total, 7,100. Germans react heavily in area north of Le Cateau.
—Week's British casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 552, men 6,937; wounded or missing, officers 1,741, men 26,480.
—France breaks diplomatic relations with Finland.
—The President replies to Germany's peace offer in effect that military supremacy of armies of United States and Allies must be safeguarded, processes and methods left to military advisers; illegal and inhumane practices must cease and German people must alter their government so that no one power can of its single choice destroy the peace of the world.
—M. Frank Bouillon, head of Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs, says France will insist on evacuation of occupied territory, including Alsace-Lorraine; will demand guarantees for everything, taking German word for nothing.
—New Turkish Cabinet, Tewfik Pasha Premier, notifies Austria-Hungary that owing to military conditions Turkey must conclude a separate peace with the Entente.

Oct. 15—United States troops widen breach in Kriemhild line. German counter attacks fail. Left wing crosses the Aire and pass Grand Pre; centre takes Hill 286. British in Selle Valley, take village of Haussy and 300 prisoners. Gen. Plumer in last 3 days advances 8 miles in Flanders; takes towns of Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Wulverghem, Heule and Guerne.
—United States transport America sinks at Hoboken pier.
—British occupy Honis without opposition.
—Czechs, in Prague, Bohemia, start revolt against rule of Austria; martial law proclaimed throughout Bohemia.

Oct. 16—British cross the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin. Southwest of Rethel French capture village of Acy-Romance; northwest of Sissonne take Notre Dame de Liesse and village of Talma. United States troops occupy town of Grand Pre; capture La Musari Farm. French cavalry approach Thielt, 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from Holland border). British reach Quesnoy, 4 miles north of Lille; take Linselles. Belgians attack Bavichae, northeast of Courtrai. Liege division of Belgium captures German colonel, his staff and 2,000 men. Belgians cut Thourout-Ostend road and are astride of Thourout-Bruges Road.
—Allied forces, including United States troops, repulse Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina. Americans and Russians advance toward Welsk, 125 miles northeast of Vologda.
—British cavalry occupy Tripoli, 45 miles north of Beirut.
—London reports that up to July 31, India had contributed 1,115,189 men to the British Army. First Indian war loan, $200,000,000; a second loan still greater in amount not specified.
—Germany's Federal Council accepts amendment to the Constitution; hereafter consent of Federal Consul and of the Reichstag required for peace treaties in case of declaration of war, except in case of invasion.
—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, says to Foreign Affairs Committee of Austrian delegations, in discussing President's note: "We always establish an agreement with Germany."

Oct. 16—Serbian troops capture Krushevatz, 30 miles northwest of Nish. German airplanes bomb Nish.
—The French take Ipek, in Montenegro.

Oct. 17—Allied troops capture Ostend, Bruges and Lille, and occupy Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth enter Ostend. The French cross the Oise, 8 miles southwest of Guise. United States troops take Chatillon Wood.
—Germans bombard Dunkirk with long range guns; 2 Americans killed; 1 man wounded.

Oct. 18—Allies take Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Tourcoing, Roubaix and many other small towns. British take more of Lille salient. United States and British troops attack east of Le Cateau, take Bazel. French retake Forest of Anidgny and village of Mennevret, a gain of 3 miles. United States infantry advance north of Romagne and take Bantheville; northwest of Grand Pre, take Talma Farm.
—More than 60 United States bombing planes attack Bayonville, Buzancy and other towns north of Grand Pre; escorting planes bring down 10 German planes. 140 United States planes raid beyond German lines and all return. They raid Remonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand, Aincreville and Inrecourt; pursuit planes engage in 35 aero fights, bring down 12 enemy planes.
—French Premier Clemenceau, in Chamber of Deputies, says: "Our victory does not spell revenge."
—Czechs occupy Prague, in Bohemia. Czecho-Slovak National Council, sitting in Paris, formally declares independence.
—Emperor Charles proclaims plan for federalization of Austria.
—Guatemala confiscates German owned electric light company at Guatemala City.

Oct. 19—British advance east of Lille toward Tournai. British, Americans and French press Germans along the Olse-Sambre Canal and in Argonne and Meuse region. Germans withdraw from Belgian and French front from North Sea to the Sambre. 6,000 Germans are caught between advancing troops and the Holland frontier above Eecloo. Germans evacuate Loges Wood on northwest and Bantheville Wood to the east.
—Allies capture Zaietchar, close to Bulgarian border.
—President says to Austria, in effect: "United States, having recognized Czecho-Slovaks, the terms of Jan. 8 address no longer applies," and refuses an armistice.

Oct. 20—Allied forces drive back Gen. Ludendorff's 40 divisions above and below Valenciennes, on the Scheldt, a pivotal point. The British are within a mile of Valenciennes and within 7 miles of Ghent. The French surround city of Audenarde, 15 miles below Ghent. Gen. Gourand attacks west of the Meuse; takes heights east of the Aisne, north and south of Vouzieres, 20 guns and many prisoners. United States troops advance on edge of Bois-de-Bantheville and in region of Bourrett; clean up Bois-de-Rappes, take 80 prisoners; cross Oise Canal.
—French and Serbs reach the Danube, in the region of Vlelin (an important Bulgaria river town); across the Danube lies Califat, a Roumanian city.
—German note, unofficial, is received by wireless. On its face accepts President Wilson's conditions; claims Kaiser's personal arbitrary powers have been taken from him; denies barbarity; claims retreat destructions permissible under international law. Submarines all recalled to their bases.

Oct. 21—British week's casualty list: Killed or died of wounds, officers 517, men 4,971; wounded or missing, officers 1,464, men 30,198.
—British airmen attack barracks and railways at Metz; 7 battle machines missing. German airmen bomb region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Rarecourt.
—Serbian and French forces reach Paracin, 46 miles northwest of Nish, 85 miles southeast of Belgrade; take 1,000 Austro-German prisoners.
—King George of England, in speech to inter-parliamentary delegates at Buckingham Palace, says: "Victory is within reach and must be complete."
—Socialist papers in Germany demand that the Kaiser abdicate.

Oct. 22—Chancellor Maximilian says in Reichstag, "German people will not submit to a peace by violence, nor will they be brought blindly to the conference table."

Oct. 22—British cross the Scheldt, 5 miles north of Tournai. French and Belgians advance toward Ghent, cross Lys Canal at several points. Allies drive toward Conde, with Mons as objective. British capture Ourcq. French advance between Serre and the Oise; reach Assis-sur-Serre and the St. Jacques Farm, northwest of Chalandry. Czecho-Slovak forces aid in the recapture of village of Terron.

—Serbians occupy Massif of Mecka, and village of Cicevak; take 300 prisoners.

—The Turks quit Tabriz, Persia.

Oct. 23—President Wilson replies to the German note, says he will take up question of armistice with his co-belligerents; refers details to field commanders and says: "If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender."

—British gain on 17-mile front south of Valenciennes; approach Le Quesnoy; take Chatillon and Orrs. West of the Meuse United States forces take Bantheville, Bricuiles and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms.

—In Serbia French continue advance and enter Negotin.

—British airmen bomb railways at Burbach and Saarbrücken, chemical factories at Mannheim and railways at Coblenz, near Mainz, and at Metz-Sablons.

—Explosion in factory at Dessau, Germany, kills 70, wounds 50.

—Count Karolyi, in Hungarian Unterhaus, moves a resolution for independence of Hungary and a separate peace and demands resignation of Wekerle cabinet.

Oct. 24—British advance on 25-mile front between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt, take 7,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns; forest of Raismes is cleared; forest of Mormal reached. Allied line is within 15 miles of Maubeuge. British also take villages of Neuville, Saiesches and Beau-Degnes, Thiers Haute Rive and Thun. On the Oise front, French cross canal east of Grand Verly; on the right reach road between La Fere-Chevresis and Ferrier Farm. United States troops take Bois Belleau.

—In Monte Grappa sector Italians cross Ornic River; take Monte Solarolo, part of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica. Italians, aided by British and French, have thus far taken 3,000 prisoners. On Asiago Plateau French take Monte Sisenol.

—Gen. Joseph Haller is named Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces fighting with the Allies.

Oct. 25—Germans push back British on the Scheldt and the Sambre and the French on the Oise and Serre. British in 2 days take 9,000 prisoners, 150 guns. British cross railway between Le Quesnoy and Mainz and the Ecallon River. The French cross the Serre between Crecy and Montiers.

—Germans in Argonne region are damming rivers and flooding the country to stop United States advance. British advance 2½ miles. French take 3,155 prisoners. French cross the Danube into Roumania.

—Serbian troops take heights south of Kraguyevatz.

—Count Andrassy succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Premier. Count Albert Apponyi succeeds Dr. Wekerle as Hungarian Premier.

—Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, reaches Paris.

—British Admiralty publishes navy figures: Fleet increased during war from 2,500,000 tons to 6,500,000 tons; personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000; lost 4,391.

Oct. 26—British troops cross Rhonelle and circle Valenciennes; take Famars and 1,000 prisoners. The French press east from the Oise and northeast from the Serre toward Hirson; take Mont Carmel and Angelfontaine.

—A German official paper at Berlin announces that the Emperor has accepted a request for retirement made by General of Infantry Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster General and commander in time of peace of 25th Infantry Brigade. Despatches from the German capital indicate that the resignation had been forced by the pro-peace majority in the Reichstag. Ludendorff was the soldier who, on account of his reputation as an expert in retreat tactics, was put on the western front to extricate the Crown Prince's armies from the tightening grasp of the Allied forces.

Oct. 26—In last 4 days Allies have taken 15,000 prisoners; German casualties have been 50,000.

—Italians continue advance on mountain and Piave front; take 2,000 Austrian prisoners and advance in Albania.

—British, under Gen. Allenby, occupy Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, Gen. Marshall continues pursuit of Turks on both sides of Tigris.

Oct. 27—French advance 5 miles between the Oise and the Serre. Reach outskirts of Guise; take Crecy-sur-Serre, Baheris, Maequigney and Praix-Landifey, Monceau-le-Neuf and Montigny-sur-Serre, Origny-Ste, Bemoite, Courjuelles and Chevreis-Monceau. On the Verdun front east of the Meuse, United States troops attack and take Bois Belleau. East of Rethel United States troops advance two-thirds of a mile. Germans counter attack British at Famars and are repulsed.

—Italians and British cross the Piave, take the Island of Grave di Papadopoli.

Oct. 28—Germans counter attack the French on the Oise front. French advance east of the Peron, in region northeast of Bois-les-Pargny. British south of Valenciennes advance between the Rhonelle and the Scheldt; take 100 prisoners. British troops enter Lys and are welcomed with enthusiasm. Americans east of the Meuse attack Germans in Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood and are repulsed.

—Allies on 45-mile front drive Austrians 5 miles from the Piave toward the Livenga. Congellano is taken and 15,000 prisoners.

—Gen. Pershing's artillery bombard the Germans Longuyon-Mezieres shuttle service.

—Hungary sends note, signed by Count Andrassy, new Foreign Austro-Hungarian Minister, that it accepts all conditions, including independence of Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs and is ready for armistice.

—M. Poincare, President of France, receives Col. Edward M. House.

—British Food Controller increases retail price of meat and reduces meat rations to ¾-pound per week per person, except ham and bacon.

—Kaiser Wilhelm writes to Imperial Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, approving of transfer of "fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person" to the people.

Oct. 29—Fierce fighting continues on mile wide strip between the Scheldt and the Rhonelle. United States artillery bombard extensions of main line into Conflans and sweep areas near Spincourt and nearby towns for miles. Germans shell Bantheville and Cunel. Civilians in panic flee from Rhine towns, taking their deposists from banks.

—Day's United States casualties: Army, 360; marine corps, 69.

—United States airmen bomb Montigny and Danviliers; 5 United States planes on reconnaissance missions are lost.

—Serbians advance 12 miles; now within 45 miles of Belgrade.

—From Oct. 14 to 27 Allied armies in Flanders took 18,293 prisoners (441 officers), 509 guns, 1,200 machine guns.

—In Germany the Federal Council approves bill passed by Reichstag Oct. 26, providing that sanction of Reichstag and Bundesrat is necessary for a declaration of war; that the Chancellor is responsible for the Kaiser's political actions and the Minister of War is responsible to the Reichstag.

—Count Andrassy, Austrian Foreign Minister, sends note to Secretary of State Lansing, requesting immediate armistice and communicates it to the French, British, Japanese and Italian Governments, begging for their approval and support.

Oct. 30—Italians advance 12 miles beyond the Piave, reach the Livenza on 50-mile front; take more than 100 towns and villages; take Segnisino and Monte Cosen. United States troops take Aincreville and advance for about 2 miles. French advance on north bank of the Oise; take Beaufort Farm. Between the Lys and the Scheldt, near Famars and Englefontaine Germans repulse attacks.

Oct. 30—French advance on north bank of Oise, west of Guise, take Beaufort Farm; advance on right of the Peron. French occupy enemy trenches south of Guise and approach road between Guise and Herie-la-Vieville. Germans make 2 unsuccessful raids in Lorraine. United States troops occupy Aincreville, north of Verdun. Belgian official statement says prisoners taken Oct. 14 to 27, in Flanders, number 18,293 (331 officers), 509 guns, over 1,200 machine guns. On Italian front British reach Roncadelle, Ormelle, Fontainelle and line of Monticano River to Ramara; cross the Monticano about 6 miles beyond the Piave. Austria recognizes Czecho-Slovak nation. Gen. Weber, Austrian, and deputation apply to Gen. Diaz for armistice; application forwarded to Supreme War Council at Versailles. Passenger and merchandise traffic between Germany and Austria ceases. Entire Turkish force on Tigris, about 7,000, surrender. Rioting in Budapest; banks attacked and stores looted.

Oct. 31—Italian troops reach Ponte Delle Alpi, northeast of City of Belluno, take height of Ceseme, ridge between Valleys of Follina and Piave; occupy Pass of Serravalle; in Grappa region take Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Mount Frassolan, salient of Solaro, Mount Spinoncia and Plateau of Asiago. Prisoners taken thus far over 50,000. Italians have 54 divisions and are assisted by less than 4 Allied divisions.

Nov. 1—Gen. Pershing's forces advance to northeast of Grandpre, capture a dozen or more fortified villages and 3,000 prisoners; take Andevanne and clear the Bois des Loges. Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, where the national colors, red, white and green, are displayed; mobs release military and political prisoners; Emperor Charles escapes to Gödöllö, 20 miles northeast of Budapest. The red flag of Socialism is hoisted in Vienna. National Assembly meets in Vienna and accepts a new Constitution without the crown; Victor Adler, Socialist, is Foreign Secretary; Cavalry Captain Meyer, War Minister; Dr. Mahoja, Social Democrat, Minister of Interior; Dr. Steinwender, German Nationalist, Minister of Finance.

Nov. 2—Above Verdun United States troops advance an average of 2½ miles on 14-mile front; in last 2 days take 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine guns; capture Fosse, 8 miles southwest from Stenay; railway junctions in regions of Montmédy and Longuyon under fire of United States big guns. Paris reports since drive began on western front, July 15, Allied armies have taken 362,355 prisoners (7,990 officers), 6,217 cannon, 38,622 machine guns, 3,907 mine throwers. During October Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,064 cannon, 13,639 machine guns, 1,198 mine throwers. British casualties reported during October total 158,825 officers and men.

—Italians advance on 125-mile front, reach Tagliamento River; in present offensive have freed over 1,000 square miles of conquered territory, taken 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns; booty taken exceeds in value $800,000,000. In the Trentino Italians advance as far as Sugana Valley, passing the Austrian frontier.

—British take villages of Preseau, Valenciennes, Marly, advance northeast of Maresches; capture hamlet of St. Hubert and farms in that region. United States troops take and pass beyond St. Georges, Imecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Remonville, Estanne and Clery-le-Grand.

—Italian Government announces that officer of Austrian General Staff presented himself at front of Italian lines bearing credentials, asking to discuss armistice; Gen. Diaz referred question to Premier Orlando, now in Paris, who informs Inter-Allied Conference, which discusses and defines armistice conditions and charged Gen. Diaz in name of Governments of Allies and of United States to communicate them to Austrian white flag bearers.

—King Boris abdicates throne of Bulgaria; Peasant Government established at Tirnova under leadership of M. Stambulivsky (pardoned by King Ferdinand Sept. 30).

Nov. 3—United States troops advance to within 4 miles of Stenay, take many towns, prisoners and much booty; Gen. Pershing's men, with Gen. Haig's and French, reach Ghent outskirts, enter Audenarde. United States bombing air machines attack Martincourt, Mouzay, Beauclair and Beaufort. French and Americans clear enemy out of Bourgogne Woods and whole of Argonne region; take Chatillon-sur-Barre and Bois du Chesne, Teges, Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Noirval and Les Alleux.

—Italians capture Trent. Italian forces land at Trieste. Italian cavalry enter Udine, chief Austrian base in Italy. In drive more than 100,000 prisoners taken and over 2,200 guns; entire regiments surrender to Gen. Diaz.

—Jugo-Slavs seize Austro-Hungarian fleet, except Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by Italians, and send wireless to President Wilson offering to hand vessels over to United States Government or representatives of Allied navies.

—Serbian Army occupies Belgrade.

Nov. 4—British take Valenciennes, advance 5 miles on 30-mile front and are half way through Mormal Forest; take 10,000 prisoners, 200 guns; on northern flank approach Belgian border. First British division take villages of Fesmy, Hautrêve and La Groise; 32d division takes Ruedenhaut and drives enemy from Mezières, La Folle and Sambreton; 13th division take Soyers, Preux-au-Bois, Hecq, Futoy and Louvignies. Franco-American troops and Belgians, under King Albert, are in outskirts of Ghent and in possession of Audenarde. All towns on west bank of Meuse south of Halles now in American hands. United States troops penetrate village of Beaumont and occupy Lauenville, opposite Stenay; take Les Grandes Armoises, an advance of over 3 miles. United States troops now 7½ miles from Carignan, on Mezières-Metz railroad, and 9 miles from Sedan.

—Austria accepts truce terms—immediate ending of hostilities by land, on sea and in air; demobilization of Austro-Hungarian Army, immediate withdrawal from North Sea to Switzerland, half of equipment to be surrendered; evacuation of all territory invaded since war began, military and railway equipment and coal to be given up; no new destruction, pillage or requisitions; right of free movement over territory and means of communication; evacuation in 15 days of all German troops, any remaining to be interned; local authorities of evacuated territory to administer under Allied control; repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects of civil populations; naval conditions, definite information of location and movements of Austro-Hungarian ships to be given; surrender of 15 submarines and all German submarines now in or hereafter entering Austro-Hungarian waters; other surface war ships to be disarmed; 34 war ships to be surrendered; freedom of the Adriatic and up the Danube; Allies and United States to occupy or dismantle fortifications; blockade conditions unchanged, naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated bases; evacuation of Italian coasts, occupation by Allies and United States of land and sea fortifications; merchant vessels to be returned; no destruction of ships or material; naval and marine prisoners to be returned without reciprocity.

—People in Vienna reported to be delirious with joy at peace news.

—Armistice with Austria goes into effect at 3 P. M. Before that Italy had 300,000 prisoners, 5,000 guns.

—President Wilson cables felicitations to King of Italy. Secretary Lansing sends message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles.

—Allies settle on and sign truce terms for Germany.

—Chilian Government seizes all German interned trade ships.

—New (Omsk) Russian Government rescues from "Reds" $400,000,000 in gold taken from Petrograd to Kazan by Bolsheviki.

Nov. 5—Marshal Foch has the Allies' armistice terms ready for the Germans.

—Southward from Ghent the Americans went further over the Scheldt, above Audenarde, while south of there British forces occupied a wide stretch of the eastern river bank.

Nov. 5—Pershing's 1st Army continued its advance on both banks of the Meuse. Crossings were made north and south of Dun and large forces made good their hold on the hills of the eastern bank and pressed on toward Stenay, from which they were distant 6 miles, and Montmédy. By an advance of more than 4 miles on the centre (where the Metropolitan Division from New York has been operating) they passed beyond Raucourt Wood to within 5 miles of the point where the great trunk line to Metz crosses the river and within 8 miles of Sedan.

—The Allies began the siege of Ghent, the stronghold on the Scheldt River, with American, Belgian, British and French units participating and with the Queen of the Belgians watching, in the van of the attack, the smashing of the city's defenses. Germans already reported to have withdrawn their main forces from the city.

—The American forces later captured Liny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun, 6 miles south of Stenay, east of the Meuse. They were also occupying the hills on the east bank of the river, despite a stiff machine gun resistance by the Germans.

—Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne the French advanced more than 6 miles at points. They captured more than 4,000 prisoners and at least 60 cannon.

Nov. 6—Reports from the centre of the American line are to the effect that the town of Mouzon is on fire and that part of Sedan is burning. Its footing established east of the Meuse, the American Army has forced its way along both banks of the river, within 6 miles of Sedan.

—American and French troops continue their advance. Murvaux, north of the Freya line and east of Dun, was reached this afternoon, and operations about the heights to the east of Sedan are under way.

—The British, further west, are 4 miles within the trunk line connecting Northern France and Lorraine, threatening to divide the enemy's forces into 3 armies, with precarious roads of retreat.

—As a result of the menace on the flanks, the Germans are retreating fast in the centre, leaving guns and supplies. Following fast on them the French forged ahead from 5 to 7 miles from Guise to the point of their junction with the American forces west of the Meuse.

Nov. 7—The Americans have not only captured Sedan in their advance on both sides of the Meuse, but have made a jump toward the Briey iron mines, which the Longuyon line protects. Longuyon for several days has been under the fire of American guns. With that part of Sedan resting on the western bank of the river occupied, the American Army is consolidating its positions and preparing for a further advance. It was contingents of the noted Rainbow Division and of the 1st Division that made the final whirlwind dash into Sedan.

—The French advanced 10 miles at points, directly menacing the German centre communications. More than 100 villages were taken.

—British forces are continuing their progress along the Franco-Belgian battle line. Northeast of Valenciennes they have reached the outskirts of Quiévrain and Crespin, close to the Belgian border. Further south the town of Angre has been taken. Southeast of the Mormal Forest the British have captured Monceau-St. Vaast and Dompierre, 3 miles northwest of the railway junction of Avesnes.

—Advices from neutral sources indicate that the outbreaks at Kiel and Hamburg and the suburbs of the latter city are assuming serious proportions, the correspondent of the Copenhagen Politik at Vamdrup reporting violent artillery firing in the streets of Hamburg.

—A premature publication in afternoon newspapers that peace terms had been agreed to by Germany made New York City delirious with joy; whistles and sirens blew, bells rang, business was practically abandoned and the streets filled up with merrymakers very similar to an old night before New Year celebration. The excitement continued to a late hour in spite of publication of denials of authenticity of report.

—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander of the American naval forces in French waters, later said he authorized the giving out of the announcement of the alleged signing, believing it to be authentic.

Nov. 7—Twenty thousand deserters from the German Army are marching through the streets of Berlin.

—A large part of the German Navy and a great part of Schleswig are in the hands of the revolutionists, according to reports received in Copenhagen from Kiel and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. All of the workshops have been occupied by the Red troops and Kiel is governed by a Marines, Soldiers and Workers' Council. All the street car lines and railways are under control of this council.

—Virtually all the German fleet has revolted, according to a despatch received from The Hague. The men are masters at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, Borkum and Cuxhaven.

—In taking over the battleship Kaiser at Kiel the officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered, and 2 of them, including the commander, were killed and a number of others were wounded, says the Cologne Gazette. Three companies of infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution and a fourth company was disarmed. During the night, hussars sent from Wandsbeck were forced to turn back by sailors armed with machine guns.

Nov. 8—Germany's armistice delegates were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A. M. in a railroad car in which the Commander-in-Chief has his headquarters. Matthias Erzberger, leader of the enemy delegation, speaking in French, announced that the German Government had appointed them plenipotentiaries to take cognizance of the terms and eventually to sign an armistice. Marshal Foch then read the terms to them, dwelling upon each word. They made a few observations, pointing out difficulties in the way of carrying out some secondary clauses. Then Erzberger asked for a suspension of hostilities. This request Marshal Foch refused. The delegates, having obtained permission to send a courier to Spa, German great headquarters, and communicate with that place by wireless, withdrew. The armistice terms called for an answer within 72 hours, expiring at 11 A. M. Monday.

—The French have reached Mezières, the railroad junction on the left of the American front on the Meuse. Gen. Gouraud holds the west bank of the Meuse from Sedan to the outskirts of Mezières. His troops advanced from 5 to 8 miles in a day. Scores of villages were liberated. Artillery and supplies were rushed up over roads deep with mud and the German resistance became stiffer.

—The Americans have improved their positions beyond Sedan on both sides of the river, consolidating their tremendous gains of the last 4 days.

—The British not only have taken the stronghold of Avesnes and vital junction of the enemy's connections between the north and south armies, but have pushed their line to within 2 miles of Maubeuge, a total gain of 5 miles on a front of more than 30 miles.

—Emperor William has refused a demand of the Socialists that he and the Crown Prince abdicate. Chancellor Maximilian, unable to control the Socialists, who are the most powerful bloc in the Reichstag majority, has resigned.

—A popular uprising in Munich has resulted in the proclamation of a republic in Bavaria.

—The rebels who raised the red flag at Kiel now control all the North Sea Coast of Germany and part of the Baltic shore. Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's brother, fled under a red flag from Kiel, fired on by revolutionists.

—Rebellious movements are reported in the great industrial district about Essen.

Nov. 9—"The Kaiser and King has decided to renounce the throne," officially announces the retiring Chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Prince Max acted a few hours as Regent.

—Revolt of the soldiers, sailors and workmen, which began at Kiel, has spread over Germany until the movement has embraced practically all northeastern and northwestern sections of the empire. Rebellions have occurred in Hanover, Cologne, Brunswick and Magdeburg, the latter city 80 miles southwest of Berlin.

—The population of the Polish Province of Plock has risen against the Germans and there have been conflicts in which a number of persons of both sides have been killed.

Nov. 9—At Berlin the Socialists have taken over the Government.

—The commander at Kiel and Naval Capt. Heine were shot and killed while resisting arrest.

—A general railway strike has been started in Germany. Owing to the run on the banks in Berlin these institutions have stopped payment.

—Six German battleships anchored outside of Flensburg in Schleswig have directed their guns against the revolutionists. The battlesnip König, which refused to surrender, was captured after a fight.

—The retired Prussian General, Gustav Ahlborn, 82 years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.

—The Americans advanced everywhere along their line. The enemy artillery fire was from large calibre guns, indicating positions a great distance away. One American division reached Mouzay in its forward march, despite machine gun resistance and a fire from mine throwers. Five American ambulances drove by mistake into the German lines northeast of Lion-devant-Dun and were captured. Comrades organized a rescue party and returned with the ambulances, 4 prisoners and 3 guns. The Americans are in control of both sides of the Meuse and occupied Remoiville Wood. They crossed the river at Mouzon, thus making their line on both sides complete from Villers-devant-Mouzon southward.

—The British battleship Britannia was torpedoed near the west entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar and sank 3½ hours later, according to an Admiralty announcement; 39 officers and 673 men were saved. The Britannia, which had a displacement of 16,350 tons, was launched at Portsmouth Dec. 10, 1904. She was 453.7 feet in length, had a speed of approximately 19 knots an hour and carried a peace time complement of 777 men. Her main armament consisted of 4 12-inch guns.

—Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of the fortress of Maubeuge by the Guards and 62d Divisions. British troops have made progress south of that town and are east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge road. North of Tournai the British are on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Herinnes and Herchem. South of Maubeuge the British are pushing eastward and are beyond the Avesnes-Maubeuge road.

—French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, overthrowing the enemy rearguards, taking prisoners and capturing guns, material and railway trains. Glageon, Formies, Hirson, Anor and St. Michel were occupied. Our forces continued their pursuit beyond these localities on the general line of Momignies, the northern outskirts of the St. Michel Forest, Maquenoise and Philippe Forge. Further east, after having forced a passage on the Thon and Aube Rivers, they occupied the plateau to the north, took Signy-le-Petit and reached the Mezieres-Hirson railway at the village of Wagny and south of Maubert-Fontaine. On the right they reached and surrounded Mezieres and Mohon, and crossed the Meuse further east, opposite Lumes.

—Belgian troops are standing along the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal from the Dutch frontier to the Ghent Station. The French troops in Belgium, advancing beyond the Scheldt, were able to occupy Welden and Edelaere. East of Melden the Heights of Koppenberg were captured.

—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office at Berlin as Chancellor, issued a proclamation announcing that the new Government at Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "citizens" of Germany, the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's Government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible," and to confirm the liberty which the Government has gained.

Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at German grand headquarters at 10 A. M. He had been delayed by an explosion of an ammunition depot, which he mistook for firing.

—The revolution spreads throughout Germany, headed by Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

—Lieut. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of the Krupp works, and his wife have been arrested.

Nov. 10—The ex-Kaiser and suite flee to Holland, arriving at Eysden, on the frontier, at 7.30 A. M. Thence he went to the Chateau Middachten, owned by Count William F. C. H. von Bentinck, at de Steeg, a town on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine, 12 miles from the German border.

—Count zu Reventlow flees to Denmark. Among the incidents of the revolution is the renunciation by the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and his family of the right of exemption from taxation.

—Wilhelm II., the reigning King of Wurttemberg, abdicated on Friday night, according to Havas Agency despatches from Basel.

—The 1st and 2d American Armies in their attacks extending along the Moselle and the Meuse advanced on a front of 71 miles. French troops operating under the American command also advanced at various points. The captured territory includes the German stronghold of Stenay, Grimaucourt, east of Verdun, and numerous villages and fortified positions in Lorraine. The entire district in the region of Stenay was flooded by the Germans, who dammed the canals and rivers. The Americans, crossing the River Meuse from below, took Stenay in a great northward push. The Germans shelled the Verdun road in the regions of Cesse, Beaumont, Mouzon and Balan. The Mouzon Bridge was broken in 2 places. Along the Meuse from the region of Sedan to Stenay the enemy machine gunners, clinging to the hills overlooking the river, kept flares burning all during Saturday night, preventing theAmericans from crossing.

—The British have entered the outskirts of Mons. It was here the original "contemptibles" made their first stand against von Kluck. South of the city Haig's forces have crossed the Belgian border. Several railroad trains were taken as British advance guards pressed east of Maubeuge.

—In Vienna and Neustadt the aeropiane hangars have been burned. At Salzburg there has been shooting in the streets. From Aussig and Pettau hunger revolts are reported, the military food stores being plundered. A Vienna despatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says: "The former Austrian Navy has ceased to exist. The most valuable warships are lying at the bottom of the sea. Austrian naval officers who arrived this morning from Laibach relate that the Jugo-Slavs, to whom the fleet was handed, blew up all the biggest ships at Pola, valued at $14,000,000, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Italians."

—The Czecho-Slovak press agency wires from Laibach: "Italian military forces have occupied Trieste. The Slovene National Council has protested." The Jugo-Slav National Council at Agram has sent a deputation to the Serbian troops now occupying Mitrowitza, asking that the Serbians occupy the whole of Jugo-Slavia.

—The first member of royalty in the Austrian entourage has arrived in Switzerland with an Italian permit. He is the Duke of Braganza, former pretender to the throne of Portugal, who sought refuge in Austria and joined Emperor Charles's army. He has reached Samadan, near St. Moritz.

—More than a quarter of a million Italian prisoners of war held in Austria have been returned to Italy. Sick and wounded men will be returned later by way of Switzerland.

—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy made a triumphal entry into Trieste. The entire population welcomed him. The King, who was accompanied by Gen. Diaz, other generals and Lieut. Commander Rizzo, arrived on the destroyer Audace. The King was showered with flowers as he made his way to the City Hall.

Nov. 11—German envoys signed the Allied armistice terms at Senlis, at 5 A. M., Paris time, which took effect at 11 A. M., Paris time (6 A. M. New York time). Delay for evacuation prolonged by 24 hours for the left bank of the Rhine besides the 5 days; therefore, 31 days in all. A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the 6 German battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers and 50 destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the Allies reserve the right to occupy Heligoland as an advance base to enable them to enforce the terms.

WAR CHRONOLOGY—*Continued.*

Nov. 11—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg.

—President Wilson reads the terms of the German armistice to Congress in joint session and announces the end of the war. Similar declarations were made to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and at other Allied capitals. In New York and other great cities the event was hailed by celebrations.

—Dr. Solf, German Foreign Secretary, addresses a message to Secretary of State Lansing requesting that President Wilson intervene to mitigate "the fearful conditions" existing in Germany. He says the enforcement of the conditions of the armistice, especially the surrender of transport, means the starvation of millions, and requests that the President's influence be directed to overcoming this danger.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German Army at the disposition of the new people's Government at Berlin. He asked the Cologne Soldiers and Workers' Council to send delegates to German main headquarters at once. Von Hindenburg said he had taken this action "in order to avoid chaos."

—King Friedrich August of Saxony has been dethroned, according to an official telegram from Berlin.

—When fighting ended the German front line opposite the 1st American Army, running south and north, was approximately as follows: From north of the Chateau d'Hannoncelles, through the Bois de Lavale, the Bois de Manheulles, the Bois Masseneue, thence northwest, passing east to Blanzee, east of Grimaucourt, east and north of Nobras Woods, thence through the Grand Chenas, east of Bezonvaux, through the Herbebois Woods, east and north of Hill 319, north of Chaumont-devant-Damvillers and Hill 324, to the east side of the Thiente Brook and the Damvillers-Metz road, north of Remoiville to the north of the Forest of Woevre and Paalon, to east and north of Stenay, and thence north and slightly west to the end of the sector north of Mouzon, along the Meuse.

—The front of the 2d Army from south to north was: Nomeny to Eply, through the Bois Voirrotte, through the Bois Frehaut, to the Moselle River and up the river to a point about two-thirds of a mile south of Pagny and thence west to a point one-third of a mile south of Preny. Thence through Remberecourt to the north of the Bois Dommartin and the Mainbois Farm, skirting the northern end of Lake Lachaussee, through the Bois les Hautes Epines, through the Bois de Wavrille, St. Hilaire, Marcheville, Riaville to one-third of a mile south of Ville-en-Woevre.

—On the front of the 1st and 2d Armies, between the Meuse and the Moselle, Allied troops hold the former German front line villages of Ronvaux, Watronville, Blanzee, Moranville, Abaucourt, Dieppe and Bezonvaux.

—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot at the Germans at exactly 11 A. M. At many batteries the artillerists joined hands, forming a long line, as the lanyard of the final shot. There were a few seconds of silence as the shells shot through the heavy mist. Then the gunners cheered. American flags were raised by the soldiers over their dugouts and guns and at the various headquarters. Individual groups unfurled the Stars and Stripes, shook hands and cheered. Soon afterward they were preparing for luncheon. All the boys were hungry, as they had breakfasted early in anticipation of what they considered the greatest day in American history.

—Mons was taken by the British, and from Belgium to the Meuse the German line was near collapse before the Allied forces got orders to stop punishing the foe. The latest British report says: "At the cessation of hostilities this morning we had reached the general line of the Franco-Belgian frontier, east of Avesnes, Jeumont, Sivry, 4 miles east of Mons, Chievres, Lessines and Gammont."

—The latest French report says: "In the fifty-second month of a war without precedent in history the French Army, with the aid of the Allies, has achieved the defeat of the enemy."

—Canada's casualties in the war up to 11 days before the capture of Mons, on the final morning of the conflict, totalled 211,358 men, it was announced here to-day. These are classified as follows: Killed in action, 34,877; died of wounds or disease, 15,457; wounded, 152,779; presumed dead, missing in action and known prisoners of war, 8,245.

Nov. 12—The abdication of Emperor Charles of Austria is officially announced at Vienna.

—Latest advices from Germany show that while desultory fighting is occurring in Berlin, and that naval mutineers are refusing to yield to any authority, the Socialist Government is proceeding toward full control. All factions of the Socialists are apparently working in unison, and the ultra-radical, or so-called Bolshevist element, has gained great recognition. The agreement which has been reached between the Socialist and Independent Socialist Parties and the new régime seems to have secured support from the press. In addition to the Wolff Bureau, the Socialists are now represented by 3 newspapers, the Vorwaerts, the Lokal-Anzeiger, formerly the Emperor's favorite newspaper and now rechristened the Red Flag, and the former semi-official organ, the North German Gazette, which has taken the new title of the International. The revolutionary movement is continually spreading. Koenigsberg, Frankfort-on-Main and Strassburg are now controlled by the Soviets.

—The Belgian Legation, in an official statement today, announced that Belgium will no longer submit to a status of "guarantced neutrality" like that which existed before the war. It aspires to "complete independence; to the rights common to all free peoples."

—Chairman Baruch of the United States War Industries Board began to lift the restrictions on building material so that the country can return to a peace basis gradually. He announced the reversal of priority orders respecting commodities that had been curtailed for the war. The action of the War Industries Board is a first step, to be followed as quickly as it is deemed advisable by others.

—Secretary McAdoo announced a 75 per cent. reduction in Government war risk insurance rates on hulls, cargoes and seamen's insurance. This made the rate on ships and cargoes through the war zone ½ of 1 per cent., instead of 2 per cent., with other rates cut accordingly. Treasury officials explained that, although the submarine has been abandoned, risk still exists on account of floating mines and the possibility that some submarines may run amuck.

Here ends the war chronology. For all later events consult the General Chronology that follows.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY

1917.

Dec. 14—The Federal Fuel Administrator orders electric advertising signs darkened Sunday and Thursday of each week.

Dec. 15—Col. E. M. House, with others of American mission to France, return to New York.

—Charles H. Smith of St. Louis, member of staff of John F. Stevens, head of American Railway Mission to Russia, arrested at Tohita, Siberia.

Dec. 17—In Canadian elections Unionist Government of Sir Robert Borden returned; conscription law confirmed.

—J. P. Morgan gives to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, all his works on loan there, except bronze figure of Eros.

Dec. 18—Andrew J. Peters elected Mayor of Boston on Non-Partisan ticket.

Dec. 19—Grand Jury indicts Mayor Smith of Philadelphia for alleged contempt of court and conspiracy to violate the election laws.
Dec. 20—Australia defeats conscription in referendum vote, 889,000 for, 1,072,000 against.
Dec. 21—Prof. Peabody of Harvard University returns to Kaiser Wilhelm his decoration of the Order of the Prussian Crown.
Dec. 22— William J. Flynn, Chief of United States Secret Service, resigns.
Dec. 23—E. A. Strause, age 46, President of State Trust and Savings Bank, Peoria, Ill., shoots and kills Berne M. Mead, age 37, cashier, in a duel.
Dec. 24—The Pope sends Christmas message to people of America.
—French Chamber of Deputies adopts resolution extending terms of all elected officials in France until end of war.
—Report of Halifax disaster of Dec. 6 states: Killed, 150; seriously injured, 4,000; homeless, 20,000; damage to homes, $15,000,000; to civic, Government, institutional and industrial property, $25,000,000.
Dec. 25—Arizona State Court seats George W. P. Hunt (Dem.) Governor, unseating Thomas E. Campbell (Rep.).
Dec. 28—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette expelled from Madison Club at Madison, Wis.
—The President takes control of the railroads; designates William G. McAdoo Director General.
Dec. 29—Six Mexican bandits killed by United States troops and Texas Rangers at San José, Mex.
Dec. 26-29—Earthquakes destroy Guatemala City; many killed; 125,000 made homeless.
Dec. 30—Coldest day in New York City in 33 years, 13 degrees below zero.
—Murder of former Premier of Russia, Goremykin, reported from Petrograd.
Dec. 31—Acting Quartermaster General Goethals requisitions Bush Terminal Piers and Warehouses in South Brooklyn.
—New York State Fuel Administrator orders six lightless nights per week; lighting permitted on Saturday nights only.

1918.

Jan. 1—Prince Albert of Monaco promulgates decree restoring the Constitution of the Principality, and extending and enlarging it.
—Fire destroys 2 blocks in business section of Norfolk, Va.; loss $2,000,000.
Jan. 2—Seventy public schools in Greater New York close for lack of coal.
—Summary of Col. House's confidential report on mission to Great Britain and France made public; recommends allied unity of action, extension of shipping programme and quick despatch of fighting forces.
Jan. 3—Provost Marshal General reports 9,586,363 men registered, 3,057,949 examined, 1,057,363 certified for service, 687,000 called to colors.
—Federal Fuel Administrator orders 170 silk factories in Paterson, N. J., closed.
Jan. 3-4—Guatemala City is again shaken by earthquake shocks.
Jan. 6—Billy Sunday begins 8-week revival in Washington, D. C.
—Director General McAdoo issues order by which on and after Jan. 31 demurrage rates on cars held by shippers and consignees will be doubled.
—The Pennsylvania Railroad curtails passenger service by cutting out 130 trains.
Jan. 7—United States Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the Selective Service Act.
—Director General McAdoo sets aside week beginning Jan. 14 as "freight moving week."
—Secretary of War Baker appoints Major Gen. George W. Goethals Acting Quartermaster General and Director of War Department Transportation and Storage.
—John D. Rockefeller gives $5,500,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation to make up for funds expended in war activities.
Jan. 8—Seventy-two public schools in Greater New York remain closed on account of having no coal.
Jan. 9—James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, by order, limits business hours (9 A. M. to 5 P. M.), close theatres, bars and all places of amusement at 10 P. M., and orders all nights, but Saturday, to be "lightless.",
Jan. 9—New York Central Railroad cuts out 112 trains east and west of Buffalo.
Jan. 10—New York Food Commission's labelling regulations go into effect.
—John Purroy Mitchel, ex-Mayor of New York City, commissioned a Major in Aviation Section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.
Jan. 11—American Academy of Arts and Letters elects Brand Whitlock and Hamlin Garland to seats among its fifty "immortals."
Jan. 12—Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board takes over 30 vessels in service on Great Lakes for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.
—Traffic in the Western and Central States paralyzed by a blizzard; the thermometer reaches 37 degrees below zero at O'Neill, Neb., Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit register from 14 to 19 degrees below zero.
Jan. 13—The South suffers from the worst blizzard in its history; Memphis, 8 degrees below zero; New Orleans, 11 degrees above zero.
Jan. 14—Blizzard kills 18 in Chicago, Ill.
—New York State Fuel Administrator Wiggin issues preferential coal distribution list to take in hospitals, households and public utilities and food producers in the order named.
—The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee adopts a resolution providing for an advisory board of 1 woman from each State.
Jan. 15—Secretary of Labor Wilson creates a National War Labor Board, with John Lind, ex-Governor of Minnesota, Chairman; women are represented by Agnes Nestor, President of Chicago Women's Trade Union League.
Jan. 16—Secretary Lansing makes public the secret code correspondence between Count von Bernstorff and Berlin Foreign Office.
—Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield orders the closing down of manufacturing plants in territory east of Mississippi, including Minnesota and Louisiana, from Jan. 18 to 22 inclusive, and for 9 subsequent Mondays.
Jan. 17—Gov. Whitman of New York protests to the President against Fuel Administrator's closing order, and declines to order banks to close.
Jan. 18—Director of Railroads McAdoo appoints a Railroad Wage Commission.
—The President issues a statement upholding the Fuel Administrator's closing order.
Jan. 19—The President modifies the closing order by permitting theatres to open Mondays, closing Tuesdays instead.
Jan. 20—Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield modifies the closing order by permitting food stores to remain open.
—The President replies to Senator Chamberlain and declares his statements are distortions, and defends War Secretary Baker's efficiency.
Jan. 21—United States Government takes over all Dutch ships in American ports.
—Heavy guards, including additional soldiers, with fixed bayonets, and extra policemen are placed along the New York City water front, around all Government property and in railroad freight yards.
—Five hundred Bridgeport home guards are posted at bridges and viaducts between that city and Stamford, Ct.
Jan. 26—Federal Food Administrator Hoover decrees wheatless Mondays and Wednesdays, meatless Tuesdays, porkless Thursdays and Saturdays, and urges use of Victory bread.
—Gov. Edge of New Jersey sends militia to guard ship plants at Newark.
—New York County Fuel Administrator Schley orders bars in cafes, hotels, clubs and liquor selling restaurants closed and directs hotels and restaurants not to sell liquor with meals.
Jan. 28—New York County Fuel Administrator Schley permits delicatessen shops, butcher stores and retail groceries to remain open until 6 P. M. on Garfield Monday holidays.
—The Shipping Board names H. H. Raymond, President of the Clyde and Mallory Steamship Lines, ship controller of the Port of New York.
—Police Commissioner Enright of New York City appoints Mrs. Ellen A. O'Grady of Brooklyn as Deputy Police Commissioner.
Jan. 29—Gov. Edge of New Jersey signs Local Option bills.

Jan. 30—Secretary Lansing announces draft agreement with Great Britain and Canada; citizens of each country being given the opportunity to return to their own country for military service within a fixed period, otherwise to be subject to the conscription laws of the country of residence.
Jan. 31—License system is extended by the President to hotels, restaurants and clubs to bake their own bread and to importers and distributers of green coffee; the regulations to go into effect Feb. 4.
—The Police State Census taken under the Dog Licensing Bill shows 282,243 dogs in New York State.
Feb. 1—Federal food regulations are applied to American vessels in transit. Federal Fuel Administrator exempts magazines and other periodicals from closing order.
Feb. 4—The Federal registration of alien Germans begins.
—Third "heatless Monday."
Feb. 5—Thermometer at 7 degrees below zero in New York City.
—Federal Judge H. B. Howe sentences Franz von Rintelen and 10 other German plotters to 18 months in Atlanta Penitentiary at hard labor and a fine of $2,000 each.
—Federal Food Administrator Hoover puts hotels, restaurants and dining cars on 2-ounce bread ration. He bars speculation in coffee futures and permits apiarists to buy sugar.
Feb. 6—Federal registering and finger printing of male German residents, aged 14 and upward, begins.
Feb. 9—Bridgeport factories shut down for 3 days for lack of coal.
Feb. 11—The Federal Food Administrator forbids the killing of hens from date to May 1.
Feb. 12—The first holiday in theatrical annals when all theatres on Broadway, New York City, were closed.
—Gen. Pershing appoints Major Rhinelander Waldo, former New York Police Commissioner, Assistant Provost Marshal in France.
—The Public Service Electric Company shuts off power because of lack of coal, causing the closing of many New Jersey industries.
Feb. 13—Fuel Administrator Garfield revokes heatless Mondays order.
—William H. Hays of Indiana elected Chairman of the National Republican Committee.
—An earthquake at Swatow, China; kills 200.
—An additional credit loan is made to Italy of $50,000,000, making the total of American loans to Italy $550,000,000, and the total to the Allied nations $4,734,000,000.
Feb. 14—Paul Hennig, on trial for treason, is acquitted.
Feb. 15—The President orders that no commodities be exported or imported except under special license by the War Trade Board.
Feb. 16—Gov. Edge of New Jersey signs the bill requiring able-bodied males, 18 to 50, to be regularly employed in some useful occupation (known as "Anti-Loafing" Bill).
Feb. 17—New York World investigator finds that the coal shortage is a problem of transportation, not of mining.
—The President in a telegram to William L. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, asks "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" On receipt, Mr. Hutcheson orders the men to return to work.
Feb. 18—Viscount Ishii, recently head of a special Japanese mission to the United States, is appointed Ambassador.
Feb. 19—Reciprocal army draft treaties between the United States and Great Britain and Canada signed by Secretary Lansing and Earl Reading.
—Mexico's President issues a decree establishing a tax on oil lands, which seriously affects foreign interests in Mexico.
Feb. 22—It is announced that at Gen. Pershing's request the entire army canteen work in France has been taken over by the Y. M. C. A. Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President of Standard Oil Company, is named as head of men who will organize the service; Alexander N. McFadyen is named Director General of Canteens.
Feb. 22—A Serbian Prince, Doushan de Cernutzky Lazarovich Hrebellanovich, graduates from the College of the City of New York.
—In New York City the Tammany Hall Executive Committee adopts the report of a Special Committee, recommending a woman executive member from each district, to have equal voting power with the men leaders, and the organization of district and county committees on the same basis.
Feb. 23—The President fixes a price of $2.20 per bushel for the coming season's wheat.
Feb. 24—The steamer Florizel wrecked near Cape Race; 92 persons are drowned and 44 saved.
Feb. 25—The Wisconsin State Senate condemns Senator La Follette's war attitude by a vote of 26 to 3.
—Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer takes over the property of Gottfried Krueger, a Newark, N. J., brewer.
Feb. 26—A hurricane sweeps New York City, the wind attaining a velocity of 81 miles an hour; fences and trees are blown down, plate glass windows crashed in and many people injured.
—Postmaster General Burleson increases the allowable weights of parcel post packages when mailed in first for delivery in first, second or third zones to 70 pounds. The weight limit for other zones was increased from 20 to 50; to take effect March 15.
—Secretary McAdoo names Capt. Godfrey L. Carden Captain of the Port of New York.
—The United States tug Cherokee founders off Cape Henlopen. The steamship British Admiral picks up 12 survivors. There are no available records of the lost. The lieutenant in command and 29 men are lost.
Feb. 28—The Spanish Cabinet resigns.
—Canadian soldiers in Toronto audience refuse to listen to William Jennings Bryan talk on prohibition.
—American and Japanese Ambassadors, the Chinese and Siamese Ministers, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires and American Red Cross representatives arrive at Vologda from Petrograd (350 miles).
March 1—Motion denied for new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder on account of bomb explosion in San Francisco.
—Major Gen. Peyton C. March, United States Army Chief of Staff, returns from Europe.
—War Trade Board declares embargo on corn imports.
March 2—Bud Fisher, cartoonist, creator of Mutt and Jeff, commissioned Captain in British Army.
—Porto Rico goes dry.
March 3—Federal Food Administrator reduces meatless days to a beefless and porkless Tuesday.
—The Archbishop of York preaches in Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.
—Rodriguez Alvez and Delfin Moreira of the War Party elected President and Vice President of Brazil.
—Judge Robert S. Lovett retires from War Industries Board, resigns Chairmanship of Union Pacific Railroad and is appointed Director of Division of Betterments and Additions of the Railroads.
—Federal officers discover (disconnected) powerful wireless outfit in tower of Trinity Building, New York City.
March 4—The President appoints Bernard M. Baruch Chairman of War Industries Board.
—Washington announces plans for building a $25,000,000 ordnance base in France.
—New York State Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment submits a State prohibition amendment to the State Constitution.
—Theodore Roosevelt leaves hospital.
—The President fixes price of aluminum at a maximum of 32 cents per pound.
March 5—The President, after Cabinet meeting, announces opposition to Japanese armies entering Russia.
—Sein Fein volunteers take Kiltamagh, County Mayo, Ireland.
March 6—Mayor of East Orange, N. J., will not permit Fritz Kreisler, violinist, formerly a lieutenant in Austrian Army, to play at a concert in that city.
—Wisconsin Assembly concurs in Senate resolution condemning United States Senator Robert M. La Follette.

March 8—Leon Trotzky resigns as Russian Foreign Minister.
—Washington announces signing of commercial agreement between United States and Spain by which United States gets mules and blankets and Spain cotton and petroleum.
March 9—Union labor mass meeting, Union Square, New York City, addressed by W. Bourke Cockran, protests against death penalty for Thomas J. Mooney, San Francisco labor agitator.
—Indiana State Prohibition Law declared unconstitutional by Judge Hostetter of Superior Court, Evansville, Ind.
—Daylight saving schedule begins in France.
—Tornado sweeps over Vanwerp County, Ohio.
—United States Shipping Board announces 17 vessels of 120,000 tons completed and put into service in February; 16 ships of 112,000 tons launched in January; 15 of 77,900 tons in February.
—Moving picture theatre at Winchester, Ky., collapses; killing 40.
—Russian wireless despatch to London announces the conclusion of peace treaty between Germany and Roumania.
March 10—Secretary of War Baker arrives in France.
—Eighty-two-mile gale in New York City knocks down pedestrians, blows out show windows, wrecks chimneys and rips away signs; 1 man killed, many injured.
—Hospital ship Guilford Castle attacked by German submarine in Bristol Channel.
—Zionist Commission (English) arrives at Jerusalem.
March 11—The President sends message to the Moscow Soviets Congress.
—Texas Legislature passes and Governor signs a bill to punish any form of disloyalty by imprisonment, 2 to 25 years.
—Secretary of War Baker and staff arrive at Paris.
March 12—Maryland State-wide Prohibition Bill is beaten in the House.
—Texas Legislature passes bill making dry zones of all territory within 10 miles of army camps, from April 15.
March 14—Texas Senate passes State-wide Prohibition Bill.
—Cincinnati, O., drops pretzels from free lunch counter.
—All Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils meet at Moscow and ratifies peace treaty with Germany.
March 15—Secretary Daniels established dry zones within 5 miles of training stations; Newport, R. I., goes bone dry.
—Woman Suffrage defeated in Mississippi Senate.
—Interstate Commerce Commission grants general increase of 15% in commodity rates to railroads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac.
March 16—Coal dealers are put under license system by the President on recommendation of Fuel Administrator Garfield.
—Brooklyn Academy of Music notifies Boston Symphony Orchestra that next year's concerts must be under some other leadership than that of Dr. Muck.
—A large block of stone fell from steeple of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York; no one hurt.
March 14-15-16—Meetings of Supreme War Council, under Presidency of Lloyd George, are held in Downing Street, London, and are attended by the Premiers of France and Italy and other Ministers, with their military and expert advisers.
March 17—New York Catholic War Fund Campaign for Knights of Columbus Camp and Overseas Service starts at Hippodrome.
March 18—Mme. Despina Davidovich Storch, Mme. Elizabeth Charlotte Nix, wife of a German army officer, Baron Henry de Beville and Count Robert de Clairmont arrested in New York as German spies and ordered deported.
—A bill to annul the charter of German-American Alliance is introduced in New York Legislature by Senator Douglas Robinson and Assemblyman Schuyler Meyer.
—Lenroot wins Republican nomination in the Wisconsin primaries.
March 19—Emergency Fleet Corporation launches the Coyote at Kearny, N. J.
March 21—Gens. Leonard Wood and J. Franklin Bell return from France.
March 22—New Spanish Cabinet is formed with Antonio Maura, former Premier, at its head.
—Gov. Whitman, New York, signs bill appropriating $3,787,383 for State roads.
—South Dakota passes law to conscript labor for farms.
—Director General of Railroads creates Railroad Board of Adjustment, to consider wages, hours, etc.
March 23—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York arrested at Willow Springs, Mo., charged with violating Espionage Act.
March 25—Dr. Carl Muck, conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra, assaulted in Boston and then held as enemy alien.
—New York Catholic War Fund exceeds its goal of $2,500,000 by more than $600,000: Rockefeller Foundation contributes $100,000; Payne Whitney $25,000.
—Shipping Board transfers 50,000 tons of American shipping to Swiss Government for food supplies.
March 26—Japanese Premier Terauchi and Foreign Minister Motono announce that no armed intervention will be made in Siberia for the present.
March 27—Director General of Railroads agrees to advance $43,964,000 to the New Haven Railroad to meet maturing notes.
—New York Legislature passes Daylight Saving Bill.
March 28—Government announces a deficit on Eastern railroad lines of $2,227,000, as against earnings of $67,000,000 a year ago.
—United States Steel Corporation announces raise in wages of 15%, from April 15.
—United States arranges with Japan for purchase of steamships in return for steel.
March 29—Federal Food Administrator suspends meatless day order for 30 days.
—In Quebec, Canada, militia is called out to quell draft riots.
—President Wilson telegraphs California Governor appeal for clemency for labor leader Thomas J. Mooney.
—The police in Kansas City, Mo., fire on surface railroad strikers; several persons injured.
March 30—Daylight saving goes into effect throughout United States.
April 1—Standard Oil Company announces general wage increase of 10%, except watchmen and bricklayers, 5%; employees' lives are insured at company's expense.
April 2—Socialists lose in Chicago elections.
—In Indiana State-wide prohibition law goes into effect.
—United States loans to Allies in first year of war total $5,160,600,000.
—Controller McAdoo orders no more railroad advertising.
—United States State Department warns Mexico that proposed confiscation of oil interests by excessive taxation may form basis for "interposition."
April 3—Aerial Investigation Board reports airplane programme 3 to 4 months behind, due to many changes in specifications.
—Washington announces approximate cost of war for one year $9,000,000,000, half of which has gone to Allies in loans.
—Zero temperature reported at several places in Montana.
—New York Assembly passes bill appropriating $3,000,000 to pay National Guard who served on Mexican border in 1916.
—Dr. Carl Muck, former leader of Boston Symphony Orchestra, ordered interned as enemy alien.
—All woolen mills ordered into Government service.
—New York Governor signs annual appropriation bill, aggregating nearly $53,000,000.
April 5—Washington reports Norway shipping losses to date, 745 vessels, tonnage 1,108,815, value $330,000,000, 986 seamen lost lives, 53 vessels missing, having on board about 700 men.
—Canadian Government at Ottawa announces an Order in Council that every male 16 to 60, must be regularly employed in some useful occupation.
April 6—Third Liberty Loan campaign begins.
—The President, in speech at Baltimore, condemns German peace treaties forced on Russia and Roumania, and says America will meet German challenge with "force to the utmost."
—The President names Edward R. Stettinius and Frederic P. Keppel Assistant Secretaries of Treasury.

April 9—United States Steel Corporation takes $35,000,000 of Third Liberty Loan; distributes $10,000,000 to employees on the instalment plan.
—The President creates National War Labor Board.
—Cleveland H. Dodge, New York City, contributes $250,000 to American Red Cross War Fund.
April 10—Treasury at Washington announces $44,000,000 loan to Greece.
—Russian Commissioner of Commerce states treaty with Germany has taken away 300,000 square miles of territory, 56,000,000 inhabitants, one-third of her railways, 73% of her iron, 89% of her coal.
April 11—United States Government takes over 63 coastwise vessels, making, with railroad-owned vessels, 111 coastwise ships (nearly 400,000 tons) under Government control.
—Emperor Charles of Austria said to have written to his cousin, Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, acknowledging the claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine. Austria denies this and accuses M. Clemenceau with "piling up lies."
—The President, by proclamation, commandeers the Clyde-Mallory, Merchants and Miners and Southern Steamship Lines, and assigns them to supervision of Director General McAdoo.
—German-American Alliance decides to dissolve, and turns over its fund of $30,000 to American Red Cross.
April 12—The Irish Convention, at Dublin, proposes an Irish Parliament of 2 houses, the Nationalists offering 40% of membership to the Unionists; Ulster Unionists do not agree.
—British House of Commons retains Irish conscription in Man-Power Bill.
—Charles M. Schwab made Director General of Emergency Fleet Corporation, to have entire charge of Government shipbuilding programme.
—New York State Senate does away with "pay as you go" policy for New York City expenditures for period of war.
April 14—Washington Government report states increase in women employed in Great Britain since July, 1914, 1,426,000.
April 15—Count Czernin, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns.
—Twelve steel cars wrecked on Long Island Railroad, 3 miles east of Central Islip; 3 soldiers killed, 45 injured.
April 16—Secretary of War Baker arrives from Europe on American transport.
April 17—Baron Burian de Radecz succeeds Count Czernin as Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.
—Director General of Railroads McAdoo takes over the Erie Canal.
April 16-17—In New York State 17 cities and towns vote wet and 19 dry. Syracuse, Schenectady, Amsterdam, Newburgh, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, wet; Binghamton, Auburn, Elmira, Jamestown, dry.
April 18—Freight steamship Phyllis grounded off California coast; damage $40,000.
April 19—Gov. Beeckman of Rhode Island signs bill requiring men 18 to 50 to be employed at least 36 hours a week.
—In New York City Justice Goff sentences 58 election inspectors, convicted of ballot frauds in Republican primary contest between Mitchel and Bennett.
—In Minneapolis, J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for Governor, and James A. Petersen, candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator, convicted of violations of Espionage Act and receive long prison sentences.
—Washington announces the taking over of rest of last year's wheat crop will begin on May 15 at Government price of $2.20 per bushel.
April 20—The President, by proclamation, classes women of German birth and of Austro-Hungarian nationality as enemy aliens and applies to them same restrictions and guarantees as to men.
—United States takes control of Philadelphia police, suspends the chief and selects a new head, to protect sailors and soldiers from vice.
April 21—Earthquake shocks felt in Southern California.
April 22—Andrew Bonar Law, English Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduces in House of Commons largest budget in history; calls for $14,861,000,000.
—United States Shipping Board charters Norwegian sailing vessels, aggregating 400,000 tons, for service in Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
April 23—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes indicted by United States Grand Jury in Kansas City, Mo., for alleged violation of Espionage Act.
April 24—John D. Ryan, copper man, chosen to head Division of Aircraft Production.
—New York Governor vetoes "wire tapping" bill.
April 25—In New York City steamer St. Paul sinks at its pier; 2 lives lost.
April 26—New York Governor signs Sabotage Bill, modelled on Federal statute.
April 27—Interstate Commerce Commission grants raise of both freight and passenger rates on New England roads.
—Announcement made at Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, St. John the Divine, New York City, that Gen. Pershing has joined the Episcopal Church.
April 29—Edward Short, M. P., appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, to succeed Henry Edward Duke.
May 1—William L. Ettinger, Associate City Superintendent of Schools, New York, succeeds William H. Maxwell as City Superintendent.
—Gov. Whitman, New York, signs bill annulling charter of German-American Alliance.
—Karl Rodiger, alleged German spy, is arrested in New York and held in $15,000 bail.
—At a meeting in Detroit 12,000 men and women, majority members of the I. W. W., are rounded up as draft slackers or German sympathizers.
May 2—Two soldiers are burned to death and 18 men seriously injured by the explosion of a captive observation balloon at Florence Field, the Army Balloon School at Fort Omaha, Neb.
—Director McAdoo awards to 16 car building firms contracts for 70,000 additional freight cars, bringing total orders up to 100,000 cars, to cost approximately $300,000,000.
—Shah of Persia buys $100,000 worth of Liberty bonds.
—The Pope names Bishop Patrick J. Hayes Head Chaplain to Pershing's American forces.
May 3—Second contingent of Second National Army, numbering 233,742 men, called to training camps.
—At Waukegan, Ill., a fire destroys $1,000,000 worth of army stores.
—Alien Property Custodian, in Washington, seizes American Wireless Company; about two-thirds of the stock is held by enemy aliens.
May 4—Campaign for Third Liberty Loan ends; subscriptions total $4,170,000,000, from 17,000,000 subscribers.
—The President pardons 2 soldiers of United States American Expeditionary Forces, sentenced to death for sleeping on post, and commutes to nominal prison terms death sentenced imposed on 2 others for disobeying orders.
—Federal Alien Property Custodian seizes property of George Ehret, New York brewer.
May 5—The Tuckahoe, 5,500 ton collier, built in 27 working days, launched at Camden, N. J.
—Fifty Columbia students, New York City, enlist as conductors of Pullman Company, to take places of men gone to war.
May 7—War Industries Board restricts allotment of coal and steel to automobile factories, to curtail production of passenger cars 75%.
—Additional credit of $75,000,000 is extended to Great Britain, making a total of United States loans to Great Britain of $2,795,000,000, and total to all belligerents, $5,363,850,000.
—For the first time women sit as members of Tammany Hall Executive Committee.
May 8—Railroad Wage Commission recommends wage increases totalling $300,000,000 annually; increases range from 4½% on $55.00 weekly to 40% on $20.00 weekly.
—Government's crop report indicates harvest of 572,590,000 bushels; 154,400,000 bushels more than last summer.
—At Fort Worth, Tex., 8 United States gunners are killed and 7 injured by explosion of 3 with shell during firing practice.

May 8—War Trade Board restricts importation of crude rubber to 100,000 tons a year.
—At Mineola, L. I., 2 airplanes collide; John B. Erwin, West Point, Miss., is killed; R. E. Jeremy of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and J. R. Vidmer of Washington, D. C., student aviators, are seriously injured.
May 9—Torrens Title Registering Act signed by Gov. Whitman, New York.
—Steamer Lake Como stranded near Point des Montes, Canada, en route to Nova Scotia; damages estimated $110,000.
—Police Inspector Daniel E. Costigan, 'Honest Dan," appointed Chief Coast Detective, United States Shipping Board.
—Car jumps track at Camp Jackson, near Columbia, S. C.; 8 soldiers killed, 26 injured.
—Lieut. George Sherman, student aviation officer, at Post Field, Lawton, Okla., is killed by fall of his army airplane.
—A tornado kills 18 persons at Calmar and 3 at Mason City, Ia., a farmer and his son at Toulon, Ill., and 2 women at Franklin.
May 10—At Camp Jackson, S. C., wooden railroad coach goes off a trestle; 8 soldiers killed, 26 injured.
May 11—Mayor Hylan and members of New York City Board of Estimate march on foot at head of New York police parade.
—Columbia University drops 12 fellowships; women win 7 of 13 of this year's awards.
—The President issues proclamation setting May 30 (Decoration Day) as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting.
May 13—Anti-loafing bill in effect in New York.
—"Mothers' Day" observed by special prayers in churches.
May 14—James Gordon Bennett, owner of New York Herald, dies at Beaulieu, France.
May 15—Army flyers carry 344 pounds of mail, New York City to Washington, in 3 hours, 20 minutes.
—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt donates use of Fifth Avenue home for musical entertainments in aid of Red Cross.
—New State barge canal, linking New York City with Great Lakes, opens.
—The President names Charles E. Hughes to head aircraft inquiry, to co-operate with Attorney General.
—Regular air mail service initiated between New York and Washington.
May 17—In Oregon United States Senator McNary and Gov. Withycombe win in Republican primaries; in Democratic primaries, Oswald West wins for Senator, Walter M. Pierce for Governor.
—The President reviews Red Cross parade in New York City.
May 18—The President speaks at Metropolitan Opera House, New York City; says there will be no limit on number of men sent to France.
—Five hundred Sinn Feiners arrested in Ireland and sent to England.
—In New York City President Wilson reviews Red Cross parade; in address to Red Cross meeting declares his intention to "stand by Russia."
—A powder explosion in plant near Pittsburgh kills nearly 100 persons.
—An explosion of TNT destroys plant of Aetna Chemical Company at Oakdale, near Pittsburgh; loss, $1,500,000; upwards of 200 men killed.
May 19—Director General of Railroads McAdoo authorizes expenditures of $930,000,000 for improvement and equipment during the coming year.
May 20—Charles H. Brent, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, accepts post as Chaplain to Pershing's expeditionary forces.
—The President signs the Overman bill, which authorizes President to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and officers.
—The President takes aviation control from Signal Corps and places it under Secretary of War.
—First day for issuing of sugar certificates by Food Controller.
—"Good by" riot at New Haven by Yale student conscripts.
—Scottish National Association meeting in Edinburgh starts a campaign for Federal autonomy for Scotland.
May 21—Memorial service held in Grace Church, New York City, for James Gordon Bennett.
May 21—Funeral services held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, for Capt. Resnati, noted Italian flyer.
—Storms and electrical disturbances prevent aerial mail delivery between Washington, New York and Philadelphia.
—Earthquake at La Serena, Province of Coquimbo, Chili; causes damage.
—President names Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, with rank of General.
—In Pennsylvania Governorship primaries State Senator William C. Sproul (Rep.) and Joseph F. Guffey (Dem.) win.
—A Welsh Nationalist conference held at Llandridod Wells, at which a campaign is started for federal autonomy for Wales.
—Director General McAdoo relieves every railroad president of United States from active duty as executive manager of his road, and removes C. W. Huntington, President of Virginia Railroad, on charge of disobedience of orders.
—Navy Department issued United States cable censorship regulations.
May 23—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes found guilty of violating Espionage Act.
—Andrew Carnegie gives $1,000,000 to the American Red Cross.
—Federal Custodian of Alien Property takes over New England Waste Company, American Linters Company, American Products Company, Wolf & Sons, Anglo-American Cotton Company and the Richard Mayer Company.
—Funeral services for James Gordon Bennett in American Church of the Holy Trinity, Paris, attended by members of the French Government, the Diplomatic Corps and French army and navy officers; in New York City the bells of the Herald clock tolled for 15 minutes.
—Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall of New York City gives her villa at Bar Harbor, Me., as home for invalided army and navy officers.
—Mail is carried, Washington to New York, at average speed in air of more than 2 miles a minute.
—Miss Catherine Stinson, mail aviatrix from Chicago to New York, makes 2 records; one for endurance, other for continuous flight (783 miles).
May 24—Fuel Administrator Garfield orders cut of 10 cents a ton.
—Italy-American day, third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war.
—Costa Rica declares war on Germany and Austria.
—King Victor Emanual of Italy sends greeting to President Wilson on anniversary of third year of Italy's entrance into the war.
May 25—In primary enrolment in New York women enroll in large numbers.
—The Garibaldi, 4,500 tons, launched at Wilmington, Del.
—Prince Arthur of Connaught, first cousin of King George of England, on way to Japan, visits Washington, D. C.
—Mexico severs relations with Cuba.
May 26—Director General McAdoo orders 8-hour day extending to all class of railroad employees.
—Appeals by National Food Administration to consume less meat, wheat and sugar are read in church pulpits; Mr. Hoover suggests ration of 2 pounds of meat per week per person.
—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, 76, preaches farewell sermon in Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City.
—Director General McAdoo announces pay increase for 2,000,000 railroad employees.
—Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft shake hands at accidental meeting in Chicago hotel.
May 27—Major Gen. Wood ordered to San Francisco to command Western Department.
—Gustave Bernhard Kuhlenkampff, a German Captain, friend of von Papen and von Bernstorff, arrested as an enemy alien.
—Director General McAdoo orders 25% increase in freight rates, fixes passenger rates at 3 cents a mile.
—Postmaster General announces newspaper and magazine postal zone rates.
—Second Red Cross War Fund campaign ends with subscriptions in excess of $166,500,000.
May 28—American Railroad Express Company organized under Government supervision by merger of the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern Express Companies, with capital of $30,000,000.

May 28—In New York City, Grove Street Public School, Greenwich Village, celebrates 100th anniversary.
—Shipping Board announces completion of 10 steel ships in week ending May 25.
—Denmark's Rigsdag assembles at Copenhagen; the 9 women members attend; King Christian announces continuation of policy of neutrality.
—Paris reports Major Baracca, leading Italian "ace," has brought down his 32d adversary.
—Aerial mail between London and Paris begins.
May 29—The President formally creates War Industries Board.
—Annapolis Military Academy commissions 450 reserve ensigns.
—Brown University revokes von Bernstoff's LL. D. degree.
—Clarence H. Mackay donates summer residence at Roslyn, L. I., to American Red Cross.
—Sixty-second birthday anniversary of Republican Party celebrated at Bloomington, Ill.
—New York City Board of Education drops study of German in its elementary and high schools.
—United States Fuel Administrator forbids use of coal and fuel oil on private pleasure yachts (order does not affect use of gasoline in pleasure launches or automobiles).
May 30—Explosion munitions at Jassy, capital of Roumania; kills 400.
—President attends memorial services at Arlington National Cemetery.
—Lincoln Memorial University at Tennessee confers LL. D. degree upon Woodrow Wilson.
—The first fabricated steel ship launched on Newark Bay, N. J.
May 31—United States Court, Kansas City, Mo., sentences Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes to 10 years' imprisonment for violation of Espionage Act.
—Maurice F. Egan resigns as United States Minister to Denmark.
June 1—Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, takes control of telegraphic reports on live stock receipts and prices, distributed daily from Chicago Union Stock Yards.
—The destroyer Ward, built in 17½ days, launched at Mare Island, Cal.
June 3—United States Supreme Court declares the Federal Child Labor Law of 1916, forbidding interstate shipment of products of child labor, unconstitutional.
—The President of Panama, Ramon Valdez, dies in Panama City.
—Aerial mail service between New York, Boston and Montreal inaugurated.
June 4—New York City lights darkened at night by order of Police Department; Coney Island in gloom.
—Baron Charles de Broqueville resigns as Belgian Premier; succeeded by M. Cooreman.
June 7—Richard F. Cleveland, a son of Grover Cleveland, enlists as a private in the Marine Corps.
—Conductors and motormen strike in the Bronx, New York City.
—Federal Grand Jury indicts 7 as alleged spies, among them Jeremiah J. O'Leary, editor of Bull, and John T. Ryan, an attorney of Buffalo, N. Y.
June 8—Ben Brush, a stallion, winner of the Suburban and of the Brighton Handicap, dies at the age of 25 at Lexington, Ky.
—United States Food Administration reports May shipments of cereals to Allies 700,278 tons (in April, 863,034;) corn, 67,276 tons; oats, 155,961 tons; rye, 8,684 tons; barley, 87,642 tons; wheat, 371,253; rice, beans, peas, etc., 9,402.
—Director General McAdoo orders fares on Hudson tubes and railroad ferries to remain as they are.
—Many people in New York City watch the sun's eclipse by reflections in store windows.
June 10—Conscientious objectors tried by court martial at San Antonio, Tex.; sentenced to terms of 25 years' imprisonment.
—Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, says estimated coal shortage will have to be borne by non-essential industries, and orders passenger automobile manufacture cut to 25% of last year's output.
June 11—The Government seizes German-owned steel plant at Koppel, near Pittsburgh, Pa., and arrests 11 of its officers as alien enemies.
—In telegram to chairman of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, convening in St. Paul, Minn., the President says: "War can be lost in America as well as on fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it."
—War Trades Board and Fuel and Railroad Administrations announce they will not permit any new war orders or increase of plants in district comprising New England, Eastern and Southern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland (excluding Baltimore).
June 12—Food Administration asks public to limit beef consumption and use pork.
June 13—The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company announces it waives its rights during the war to discharge employees who join a union.
—Federal Food Board orders all food-selling stores to close at 8 P. M., except on Saturdays; to take effect July 1.
June 14—Freight steamer F. A. Kilburn destroyed by fire while en route from Havana, Cuba, to New Orleans, La.; vessel valued at $150,000.
—United States Treasury extends credit of $175,000,000 to Great Britain; $9,000,000 to Belgium.
—Peruvian Government takes possession of German ships interned at Callao (8 ships, 50,000 tons).
—President Wilson, on anniversary of landing of United States troops in France, cables President Poincaré that American troops and material will continue until force against common enemy becomes overwhelming.
—New York City celebrates Flag Day.
—Food Administration limits sugar consumption to 3 pounds per month per person.
June 15—More than an inch of snow falls at Ellenton, Pa.
—Cardinal Mercier of Belgium, Salandra, former Premier of Italy, and President Woodrow Wilson elected honorary members of the French Academy.
—Gen. March says over 800,000 troops have gone abroad.
—Three hundred New York Central freight handlers strike.
June 16—War Savings and Thrift drive starts in New York City.
June 17—Registration of German women from 14 years up begins in New York City.
—In Minnesota Republican primaries, Gov. Burnquist and United States Senator Nelson are renominated.
—In Maine primaries, Gov. Milliken and Senator Fernald are renominated by Republicans; Bertrand G. McIntyre for Governor and Elbert G. Newbert for United States Senator are chosen by Democrats.
—United States Alien Property Custodian announces he has seized property of Mrs. Busch, widow of St. Louis brewer.
—New food regulations announced; roast beef and beef steak once a week.
—It is announced that visible wheat amounts to 509,500 bushels, as against 20,142,000 this time last year.
June 18—One thousand boilermakers in Brooklyn strike.
—Western Union Telegraph Company refuses to accept ruling of War Labor Board in telegraph dispute.
—President puts stock yards and slaughtering and packing businesses under Federal license and supervision.
June 19—As a result of collision in air at Pensacola, Fla., Mr. Sylvester and Mr. Blair, Chief Quartermasters, United States Naval Reserve, are killed.
—United States Trade Commission fixes maximum prices for newsprint paper.
—The Liberty, 9,600 tons, launched at Kearny, N. J.
—In New York City, John Miles, exponent of the Simple Life, shoots himself.
—War Finance Corporation announces a loan to Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company of $17,320,500.
—Post Office Department announces that aerial mail service between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, for first month, carried 5⅝ tons of letter mail; the planes covered 11,109 miles; totaled in the air 157 hours 59 minutes; average speed more than 70 miles an hour.
June 20—Baseball players placed by Provost Marshal Crowder in non-productive class, but are permitted to finish out season.
—American Federation of Labor re-elects President Samuel Gompers and other chief officers.

June 20—New York Interstate Commerce Commission authorizes increase of boat fares between Albany, Troy and New York City.
June 21—Arthur Griffith, a Sinn Fein leader, elected to House of Commons from East Cavan.
—United States steamer Schurz, 1,600 tons, collides with the steamer Florida and sinks off North Carolina coast; 1 seaman killed.
—Judge L. A. Snitkin of New York City and his brother convicted in Indianapolis of conspiring to obstruct the draft.
—War Industries Board grants increase of 45 cents per ton for iron ore.
—Astronomers discover a new star in the constellation Aquilla.
—Federal Food Board announces auctioneers of food must obtain Food Administration licenses.
—Provost Marshal Crowder further explains "work or fight" order and further classifies "productive and non-productive."
—United States Treasury Department announces credit to Greece $15,790,000.
June 22—Food Administration announces rationing of sugar to be in effect July 1.
June 23—Secretary Daniels announces navy's strength 450,000 men.
—President authorizes Federal Grain Corporation to increase capital stock $150,000,000 to buy and store grain.
June 26—Belgium receives further credit of $2,250,000,total United States loans to Belgium, $122,800,000; aggregate credits to Allies, $5,972,590,000.
—Provost Marshal Crowder selects "Major Billie" Wellborn, a girl clerk in the Treasury Department, to draw draft numbers.
—Americans in London teach baseball to King George.
—Chairman of Transportation Committee, Food Administration, issues rules affecting poultry coming to New York.
June 27—Local draft boards in New York City receive orders for enforcement of "work or fight" edict.
—Drawing of young men registered June 5 begins; Secretary Baker draws No. 246 as first number.
—New York Democratic State Committee calls an unofficial State convention.
—Food Board levies forced contribution of $25,000 to Red Cross, on wholesale flour dealer for violation of food regulations.
—Clyde freight steamer Onondaga (2,696 gross tons) grounds on Watch Hill Reef; total loss $500,000.
—United States, by President's proclamation, takes over docks, piers and equipment of North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines.
—The President names, among others, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Douglas MacArthur Brigadier Generals.
—In New York City Special Grand Jury recommends the creation and appointment of a charity censor to check war charity graft.
—War Labor Board orders increase of 10 cents an hour in wood pulp and newsprint paper industry, with equal pay for men and women.
—Charles E. Lydecker succeeds S. Stanwood Menken as President of National Security League.
—Mr. McAdoo turns back 1,700 short railroad lines to private management.
—Customs officials change passport rules, limiting amount of money to be carried abroad.
—New York Governor Whitman orders no liquor sold in New York City after 8 P. M., except to be drunk on premises.
—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America demands reinstatement of union men and right to organize, and orders strike to begin July 8.
June 30—Eugene V. Debs, 4 times Socialist candidate for President of United States, arrested at Cleveland, O., for alleged violation of Espionage Act.
—Total army casualties to date 9,131; marine list, 1,252.
—Columbia University Trustees vote to require military training of all students.
July 1—Federal "work or fight" law goes into effect.
—New regulations prohibit treating to liquor of soldiers or officers in private homes.
July 2—Washington announces 1,019,115 United States troops sent to France up to July 1, only 291 lost at sea.
July 2—Union of Marine Engineers prohibits any strike of its members during the war.
July 3—Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation, states United States Merchant Marine totals 10,000,000 tons; in year ending June 30, 1,622 vessels, 1,430,793 tons, added to the fleet.
—Government returns 553 short line railroads to private control.
—Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller, dies in London.
—Will of James Gordon Bennett presented for probate. It founds a home for old journalists.
—Senator Tillman of South Carolina dies.
—War Industries Board issues instructions to newspaper publishers to discontinue free samples, exchanges, or returns of unsold copies.
—Germany increases levy of tribute from Belgium to $12,000,000 per month.
—United States Treasury grants France further credit of $100,000,000.
July 4—Lieut. Frank M. Bartlett completes record air flight, 2,500 miles, Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; makes 341 miles between Scott Field and Park Field, Memphis, Tenn., in record time of 3 hours 5 minutes.
—President in speech at Mount Vernon restates United States war purposes.
—In New York City 100,000 persons parade, representing 43 nationalities.
—Peru, Brazil and Uruguay make July 4 a national holiday.
—First American Caproni-built aeroplane initial flight at Mineola, L. I.; makes 120 miles an hour.
—Eighty-nine ships launched in United States ship yards.
—Navy Secretary Daniels and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson address audiences at Tammany Hall, New York City.
—The Dutch Cabinet resigns as result of elections.
—All creeds unite in Red Cross restoration of Palestine under leadership of Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby.
July 5—Excursion steamer from Peoria to Pekin, Ill., Columbia, sinks near shore; 92 drowned.
July 6—Mohammed VI. proclaimed Sultan of Turkey.
—Former Mayor John Purroy Mitchel killed by fall in his airplane at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La.
—The President in conference with Cabinet, Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. March, Chief of Staff, decide upon intervention in Russia.
—Gen. March says 251,000 United States soldiers now on battle line on western front.
—Provost Marshal Crowder classes motion picture players as legitimate theatrical performers engaged in useful occupation.
—King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth fly over the English Channel in separate planes.
July 7—Sergt. Gino, noted Italian flyer, killed in aeroplane fall at Mineola, L. I.
—United States Fuel Administration announces system of rationing next winter's coal.
July 8—United States warship arrives at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, on visit of courtesy on its Independence Day anniversary.
—Robert Clines appointed British Food Controller to succeed the late Lord Rhondda.
—Grand Lodge of Elks, at Atlantic City, N. J., votes $1,000,000 fund for war relief work.
—Edward A. Rumely, an officer of the Mail and Express Company, charged by Alien Property Custodian with having lied under oath as to the source of fund with which the paper was purchased, the German Government having furnished said fund for propaganda purposes.
—The Associated Press establishes pension system for employees, including sick benefits and life insurance; fund is started with $100,000 in Liberty bonds.
—John D. Rockefeller, sr., begins his 80th year playing golf at Pocantico Hills, N. Y.
—Western Union telegraphers' strike indefinitely postponed.
July 9—United States Sanitary Commission arrives at Guayquil Ecuador, to aid in wiping out yellow fever.
—Worth Bagley Daniels, Navy Secretary's son, sworn in as midshipman.
—Lieut. Robert E. Lee, grandson of Civil War Confederate general, receives French War Cross.

July 10—Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, cuts off coal supply from breweries.
—Government gets $28,863 for portable enemy goods taken from German ships.
—Sixteen food violators in New York City ordered to close shops for varying periods, 1 flour dealer forced to contribute $1,734 to Red Cross fund.
July 11—Military funeral given Major John Purroy Mitchel at St. Patrick's Cathedral.
—United States Food Administration organizes board with $5,000,000 capital to handle 1918-19 sugar crop.
—Julius Pernitzer, head of Transatlantic Trust Company; Guido von Steer, one-time Secretary in Emperor Francis Joseph's Cabinet, and 2 others seized at New York as dangerous enemy aliens.
July 12—Oscar S. Straus refuses Fusion nomination for Congress against Meyer London.
—United States Treasury grants Great Britain further credit of $175,000,000.
—Japanese battleship Kawachi blows up in Tokuyama Harbor; 400 saved out of 1100.
—Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, announces country clubs not permitted to use fuel for cooking or heating, Dec. 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919.
—Sixteen hundred shoe cutters in Brockton, Mass., working on army shoes, strike for higher wages.
—Railroad Administration takes over Raritan Canal, N. J.
—The President sends "Bastille Day" message of greeting to France.
—Five United States aviators die by accidents on United States and Canadian flying fields.
—Thirty-five women delegates elected in New York City to Republican State Convention.
July 14—"Bastille Day" commemorated in Madison Square, New York City; Charles E. Hughes presides; French Ambassador Jusserand, Lord Reading, Secretary Daniels, Ignace Paderewski, Samuel Gompers and Italian Ambassador Count de Cellere make addresses.
—President Poincare and Gen. Pershing review Bastille Day parade in Paris.
—Ambassador Sharp and an American battalion assist in dedication of new bridge in Lyons, France, named "The President Wilson."
July 15—Alien Property Custodian organizes committees and representatives to dispose of German-owned corporations and other property amounting to $250,000,000.
—War Finance Corporation makes war loan of $20,000,000 to Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
—Theodore P. Shonts, President of New York Railways Company, asks Mayor Hylan and Board of Estimate for increase of fares.
—Washington announces contracts made with Japan for 30 more steel cargo steamships.
—Belgium is given new credit of $1,680,000.
—Spanish influenza affects 80% of population of Spain.
—Will of John W. Sterling, lawyer, of New York, leaves over $15,000,000 to Yale.
—War Industries Board takes over chlorine industry.
—At Lynn, Mass., 10,000 General Electric Company employees strike. There are strikes also on transportation system in Atlanta, Ga., and vicinity, Smith & Wesson employees at Springfield, Mass., and at Cleveland, O., of River Terminal Company employees.
July 17—United States Food Board announces 96,982,000 pounds of beef, 281,335,000 pounds of pork shipped abroad in May.
—Nine thousand machinists strike in New Jersey factories.
—New York State receives $226,343 from United States for vocational education.
July 18—Women delegates at New York Republican State Convention vote down resolution calling on Senator Wadsworth to support Federal Suffrage Amendment or resign.
—Forty-four mill owners, representing $100,000,000, combine in campaign for trade in South America.
—United States Government agrees to $50,000,000 loan to China, conditioned on cancelling of recent loan of $10,000,000 by Japan, and the joining in new loan by United States, Great Britain, France and Japan.
—Fuel Administration orders lightless nights 4 days each week in New York and northeast Atlantic Coast States; all other United States ports to be lightless on Monday and Tuesday evenings.
July 18—German-owned Becker Steel Company seized by United States.
July 20—New York Republican State Convention endorses Federal Suffrage Amendment.
—New York flour profiteers pay $10,000 fine to American Red Cross.
July 21—Pursuant to Mayor Hylan's proclamation, prayers of thanksgiving are offered up in New York City churches.
—Belgium Independence Day celebrated at the City College of New York Stadium.
—In slacker and alien round-up at Coney Island, New York, 653 arrested.
July 22—Surgeon General Gorgas announces height and weight standards for various branches of United States service.
—California Supreme Court denies new trial to Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of participation in bomb explosion two years ago.
—Emergency Fleet Corporation forbids sending of blue prints, photographs or other data from United States ports to neutral countries.
July 23—Mr. McAdoo takes over Cape Cod Canal.
—United States Government takes over turbine engine industry for war purposes; 21 manufacturers involved.
—New York City Public Service Commission grants application of Interborough to issue $37,000,000 notes. They must be sold at not less than 95% of face value and draw 7% interest.
July 24—Lightless nights for New York City go into effect.
—Arrests made by United States officials in raincoat fraud investigation.
—Alfred E. Smith of New York City designated for Governor in Democratic State Convention.
—Director General McAdoo announces increase in wages to railroad shop men, assistants and others in mechanical departments, retroactive to Jan. 1. Advance applies to 500,000 men and adds $100,000,000 to the pay roll.
—United States destroyer Ward, built at Mare Island Navy Yard, put into commission 70 days after keel is laid (a world's record).
July 25—Army takes over mail service of expeditionary forces in France.
July 26—President in statement to his countrymen denounces mob spirit and action.
—Twenty-one United States indictments found for army contract frauds.
—In New York City United States indictments are found against Western Union for sending night messages by train.
—United States Food Board reduces sugar allowance for August to 2 pounds per person.
—Secretary of War postpones enforcement of "work or fight" order against baseball players to Sept. 1.
—California's Governor grants a reprieve until Dec. 13 to Thomas J. Mooney.
—Congress House Committee on Naval Affairs, sent for tour of inspection of naval activities abroad, lands at a British port.
July 27—Duke Adolph Frederick of Mecklenburg accepts throne of Finland.
—British munition strikers return to work on promise of Winston Churchill to investigate conditions.
—Gustav Kobbe, music and art critic, while sailing on Great South Bay struck by wings of naval hydroplane and killed.
—William P. Hobby, Texas Governor, wins in primaries over James Ferguson, former Governor, removed after impeachment.
July 28—Mr. Hoover cables from London releasing hotels, clubs and restaurants from wheat saving pledge after Aug. 1.
—E. N. Hurley, Chairman of Federal Trade Commission, orders Lakes Carriers' Association to remedy all grievances complained of, and strike of seamen and firemen is called off.
July 29—British Privy Council announces its decision that 48,000,000 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia (known as Matabele land) belongs to the Crown; the British South African Company will continue to administer financial matters.
—Administration approves of scheme for loan to China by British, Japanese, French and United States bankers.
—In New York City Citizens' Mitchel Memorial Committee takes over The World fund and elects Theodore Roosevelt honorary and Cleveland H. Dodge active president.

July 29—United States marines battle with Dominican rebels.
—United States authorities seize Heyden Chemical works at Garfield, N. J., as enemy alien property.
—Newsprint paper manufacturers appeal to Trade Commission to increase price of paper.
—Lieut. Bonsal makes a record aerial mail flight, Philadelphia to Belmont Park, 42 minutes.
July 30—Major Gen. James G. Harboard, former Chief of Staff to Gen. Pershing, appointed head of Supply Service of United States Expeditionary Forces.
—At Ibero, American dinner, Carlos E. Restrepo, former President of Colombia, South America, assails the Monroe Doctrine.
—Shipping Board asks for a million tons of steel per month for next 3 months, an increase of 250,000 tons per month.
—Capt. Aubrey Vaughan and 2 others are indicted for alleged army raincoat graft.
—In New York a State Advisory Board of 5 is named to aid Government scheme for unskilled labor control.
—United States Steel Corporation raises wages 10%.
July 31—In New York City Fusion is arranged for between Democratic and Republican Parties in special Congress elections, where Socialists or pro-Germans were put up.
—Postmaster General Burleson takes over all telegraph and telephone wires.
—In announcing details of wage raise to 500,000 shop men, Director General McAdoo declares there must be no railroad strikes during the war.
—War Department orders 510 locomotives to cost about $25,000,000 for use on military roads in France.
—Navy Department calls Naval Reserves to active duty; women to replace officers and men now doing clerical work.
—Government orders automobile tire production reduced 50% for 60 days.
Aug. 1—Russian Ambassador Francis and Allied diplomatist reach Murmansk.
Capt. Vaughan of Quartermaster's Reserve Corps confesses share in vast raincoat fraud.
—Oyster Bay, N. Y., cremates portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm.
—Bonar Law, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, asks Parliament for war credit of $3,500,000,000.
—Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., buys the New York Evening Post.
Aug. 3—Washington and Tokio announce that United States and Japan will co-operate in aiding the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia.
—Gen. Paul Pau arrives with French War Mission en route to Australia.
—A minor official of Shipping Board is one of three held on charge of attempted profiteering in shipbuilding.
—Mayor Hylan, New York, inspects shuttle service of new subway system and suggests construction of passages under station at transfer points to prevent congestion.
—The two major baseball leagues agree to end championship season on Sept. 2, and to hold World's Championship Series to begin Sept. 3.
Aug. 4—Thousands attend special services at Old Trinity, New York City, in observance of fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war.
—Mayor Hylan refuses to support proposal of Farmers' National Committee to seize large incomes and says the President and Secretary McAdoo are able to manage national finances.
—The International Harvester Company drops its appeal and proceeds to dissolve.
Aug. 5—War Industries Board lists paper mills as essential industry, but exacts pledge from newspaper to cut down 15%; on Sunday edition, 20%
—Capt. Vaughan, indicted for raincoat frauds, in a confession names high officials in United States and American Rubber Company.
—Federal indictments are found against Pennsylvania Railroad, Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. on charge of giving and receiving rebates.
Aug. 6—The French Senate finds former Minister of Interior, Louis Malay, guilty of holding communication with the enemy, and sentences him to 5 years' banishment.
—Col. Henry Watterson, editor of Louisville Courier-Journal for 50 years, retires from active newspaper work.
Aug. 6—France rewards Gen. Foch with the baton of a Marshal of France.
Aug. 7—Archangel, Russia, organizes a Government for the region of the north and claims to be ready to assume diplomatic and economical relations with foreign powers.
—United States agents in New York City, Reading, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., raid residences and offices for evidence of extensive German propaganda plots.
—A committee of the War Industries Board arrives in London.
—New York experiences hottest day in history; mercury registers 102 degrees.
—Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri wins Senatorial nomination. In Kansas, Republicans nominate Gov. Capper for Senate. In Oklahoma Democrats nominate Senator Owen.
Aug. 9—War Industries Board advises automobile manufacturers to convert their plants to 100% war work before Jan. 1, 1919.
—Lloyd George, British Premier, tells North Wales audience he sees "end of tunnel" and "the approach into broad daylight of God's sunlight again."
—War Department offers aid in taking soldiers' votes, but says few States have the necessary laws to enable this to be done. One million voters in American army in France will probably lose their votes in Fall primaries and elections.
—Alien Property Custodian proposes to sell at auction property of 4 alien business concerns and part of a fifth valued at $2,500,000.
—Reinspection of 55,000 raincoats, accepted by Capt. Vaughan, shows 28,625 are useless.
—Under a Government ruling employers engaged in war work not allowed to advertise for unskilled labor.
—John Wanamaker, New York City, advertises that beginning Aug. 12 hours of his stores shall be from 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.
—Roy Meyers, a steeplejack, called the "Human Fly," while performing in aid of Red Cross at Joliet, Ill., is killed by falling from Court House cupola.
Aug. 11—The President calls upon coal miners to speed up production, and asks every man to work the full number of work hours each week.
—Administration warns against expected insincere new German peace drive.
—New York City Police Commissioner, in report to Mayor, says increasing the age limit will deplete the force.
—George Ehret, whose $4,000,000 estate is taken over by Alien Property Custodian, arrives from Germany on Norwegian steamship.
—Irish Unionist leaders send an address to President Wilson in reply to the appeal of the Dublin Mansion House anti-conscription conference.
Aug. 12—Eight hundred labor agencies are hit by order forbidding firms to accept contracts for unskilled labor from war plants.
—Director General McAdoo orders immediate discontinuance of sale of liquor in dining cars, restaurants and railroad stations under Fredeal control
Aug 13—President calls Cabinet meeting to discuss Atlantic coast submarine activities. By proclamation the President makes operative provisions of act designed to prevent foreign interests controlling American shipping.
—Steamer St. Helena strikes submerged rock in Harbor Creek of Napacrede, Cal.; fills and sinks.
—The British Government formally recognizes the Czecho-Slovaks as an allied nation.
—Mexico declines to accept England's protest against oil tax increase.
—National War Labor Board, in case of Bethlehem Steel Co. grants workers right to organize and to bargain collectively.
—First woman Marine Corps recruit, Opha M. Johnson, sworn in at Washington, D. C.
Aug. 14—Representatives of railroad securities point out to Director General terms they wish ordered in Government contracts.
—The President orders a registration Aug 24 of all men who have reached 21 since June 5.
—In New York City wind and rain storm unroofed houses in Riverside Drive, smashed windows and drove a foreign warship ashore in Hudson River.
—Ohio primaries decided on Frank B. Willis (Rep.) and James M. Cox (Dem.) Governorship opponents for third time.

Aug. 14—Supreme Court Justice Benedict enjoins Brooklyn Borough Gas Company from raising price of gas.
—Ed Gier's Brusiloff wins $2,000 purse at Philadelphia Grand Circuit and is paid in Liberty Bonds.
—Steamers Corning and Hero collide off Pier 12, Brooklyn; Hero sinks; no lives lost.
—Washington despatch announces Joseph Pulitzer, jr., editor St. Louis Post-Dispatch, enrolled in Naval Aviation Corps, assigned to ground service on account of defective vision.
—Food riots in Tokio and other Japanese cities; Cabinet appropriates 5,000,000 yen to purchase rice for distribution. Emperor contributes 3,000,000 yen to National Rice Fund.

Aug. 15—Robert Fay, agent of German plotters, escaped from Atlanta Prison, is captured in Spain and returns without extradition.
—In New York City Mayor Hylan names Sunday, Sept. 1, as "Hero's Day," when city will honor men who have fallen in battle.
—Six hundred alleged "slackers" arrested at Atlantic City, N. J.; many attempt to escape by jumping from piers.
—Police Commissioner Enright, New York, names 6 women for regular police duty.

Aug. 15—New York State Fuel Administrator announces New York has ample supply of coal.

Aug. 16—The mine union heads favor abolition of system of bonuses and general flat increase in wages to increase coal output.
—Secretary Daniels issues order prohibiting use of alcohol at navy camps, except as medicine.

Aug. 17—United States Government seizes estate of Gottfried Krueger, Newark brewer, valued at millions, under Trading With the Enemy Act.
—One hundred I. W. W. members, including William D. Haywood, after trial of 138 days, convicted in Chicago of conspiring to block the war.
—Jacob H. Gallinger, oldest member of United States Senate in years and in service, dies in Franklin, N. H.

Aug. 18—Shipping Board's report on marine losses shows only 10 vessels sunk; premiums paid exceed total losses.
—The President enjoys a real day of rest at Manchester, Mass.
—William L. Ward, Republican leader in Westchester County, N. Y., is unexpectedly opposed by women voters.
—New York health officials agree there is little danger of Spanish influenza epidemic.
—Deputy Attorney General Becker says German plots in America began as far back as 1909, and noted German-Americans tried to purchase a metropolitan newspaper shortly after war began.
—In round-up near Hempsted, L. I., 4 men and 3 women arrested on suspicion of being dangerous aliens.
—United States Government decides to build homes for war workers to avoid rent profiteers.

Aug. 19—German Embassy arrives in Petrograd from Moscow, accompanied by 800 German soldiers in Russian uniforms.
—Steamer Protems sunk by collision with steamer Cushing off Diamond Shoal, 1 coal passer drowned.
—Dr. Frederick Pridhaus of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., announces discovery of cure for rheumatism and bone and joint diseases.
—Japanese authorized by Imperial ordinance to requisition rice and put it on market.

Aug. 20—Germany begins extensive programme of merchant marine reconstruction to replace tonnage lost during the war.
—Salesmen's campaign for $25,000,000 in W. S. S. opens in Carnegie Hall, New York City.
—New York Women's Land Army begins campaign at Albany to round up farmerettes to harvest the crops.
—Two women candidates win Supreme Court decisions in New York City.
—Twenty people reported to have lost lives through upsetting of a canoeing party off Rockaway Point, New York.

Aug. 21—Mine sweeper Montauk wrecked by gale; 2 dead; 5 missing.
—Army transport Lake Edon sunk by U boat in foreign waters; 16 missing.

Aug. 22—Spanish official warns his people "keep step with America or perish," and declares Spain must wake from dream of German victory.

Aug. 22—United States Government appeals to people to forego all non-essentials to overcome labor shortage.
—Shipping Board announces 1,500,000 tons added to United States mercantile marine up to Aug. 1.
—Seventeen dealers in New York City found guilty of violating food rules, stores are closed, fines imposed, sugar licenses revoked.
—Uruguayan Mission, headed by Dr. Baltazar Brum, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrives in Washington.
—War Industries Board orders text book publishers to cut their normal annual output 50%.

Aug. 23—Draft register day for those who have become 21 since June 5; 7,074 register.
—War Industries Board shuts off supply of steel from all civilian industries.

Aug. 24—Justice Mayer of United States District Court, in freeing owners of Lusitania from liability for damage suits, holds that she was sunk by a pirate, was unarmed and carried no explosives.
—The Saccarappa, cargo carrier (7,500 tons), launched at Hog Island in Delaware River.
—Steam line bursts on United States transport in port; 8 killed.
—Mayor Hylan, New York City, writes an Association of City Editors attacking the press in general and New York papers in particular, charging their control by special interests, and recommending signed editorials.
—Knights of Columbus week for W. S. S. drive begins at Coney Island, N. Y.

Aug. 25—Spain to extend credit of $100,000,000 to United States if security is guaranteed by cotton exporters.
—Department of Labor Employment Service says lack of skilled labor threatens United States naval programme and some war industries.
—Fishing steamer George Hudson sinks off Watch Hill, R. I.; no lives lost.
—New York candidates for Governor all say "yes" to Suffragists' questions.
—Chicago Cubs win pennant in National League.
—Manufacture of passenger automobiles for second half of year reduced to 25% of entire 1917 output.
—Theodore Roosevelt distributes his Nobel Peace Prize Fund among various charities.
—Packers denounce United States Trade Commission report on packing industry.
—Assistant Attorney General, Alfred L. Becker, says certain neutral and United States correspondents were tricked into spreading German propaganda, even after United States entered the war.

Aug. 26—Theodore Roosevelt in address at Springfield, Ill., urges speeding up of war programme; preparation to solve social problems after the war, and warns against new pacifist peace drive soon to be launched.
—Two United States seaplanes crash in fog off Fire Island Lightship; 3 of crew are missing.
—Emergency Fleet Corporation announces the adding of 1,725,731 tons of shipping since war was declared.
—The firm of Leggett Company is ordered to pay $1,400 to the Red Cross as a penalty for exceeding margin of flour profit.

Aug. 27—In skirmish with Mexican smugglers at Nogales, 1 United Soldier killed, 2 wounded; heavy casualties among Mexicans reported.
—Steamer Tempest sinks about 4 miles off Erie Harbor.
—The United States Deputy Attorney General reveals Dr. Rumeley as head of scheme that duped American College professors into aiding German propaganda.
—Fuel Administration requests automobile motorcycle and motor boat owners to refrain from Sunday use.
—Secretary Baker appoints John D. Ryan, of New York, Second Assistant Secretary of War and head of Bureau of Aircraft Production and makes Benedict Crowell First Assistant Secretary, Director of Munitions.
—Walter Hines Page United States Ambassador to Great Britain, resigns on account of ill health
—The French decorate grave of Quentin Roosevelt.
—Kermit Roosevelt receives Military Cross
—Food Administration rules only bakery products containing at least 20% wheat substitutes will be permitted after Sept. 1
—Congressman Frank P Woods resigns as Chairman of Congressional Republican Committee

Aug. 28—Samuel Gompers and party arrive in England.
—War Industries Board announces scheme for extending financial aid to industries forced to curtail on account of war and to obtain draft exemptions of men needed in essential industries.
—Railroad Administration says 5 Government ticket offices will open in New York City in September, replacing 48 separate railroad offices.
—Dr. Rumeley is named as leader in scheme to tie up shipping and hamper Allies from receiving supplies from United States.
—President Carranza of Mexico disavows acts of soldiers at Nogales.
—Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky dies in Baltimore.
—Capital Issues Committee appoints Vigilance Department to check wildcat speculation and supervise financial enterprises.

Aug. 29—Government decides to stop voluntary enlistment in Army, Navy and Marine Corps; men for the 3 services will be taken by Local Draft Boards.
—Labor Department statistics show increased cost of living in New York between July, 1917, and July, 1918, 17%.
—Alien Property Custodian takes over 4 firms, Bremen Tobacco Company, and $3,000,000 worth of leaf tobacco.
—Submarine chaser is sunk off Fire Island, with loss of 16.
—Martial law ends sniping at Nogales, Tex.
—New York City Grand Jury investigates escape of Vincent Gaffney from Tombs Prison and criticises police.
—The Bologan and Bugaya are launched at Kearny, N. J.
—Police Field Day at Sheepshead Bay; 400 Pershing veterans, including 11 of "Fighting 69th," present.
—The War and State Departments warn American public against overconfidence.
—Fuel Administration asks for voluntary observance of motorless Sunday, applying only to pleasure trips.
—At dinner in London to United States Labor Mission, Premier Lloyd George toasts Samuel Gompers.
—William D. Haywood and 94 members of I. W. W. are sentenced to long prison terms by United States Court in Chicago.
—New York business men welcome commercial men from Uruguay.
—United States Revenue agents seize 486 stills and arrest 200 moonshiners.
—Albert Rathbone of New York named Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

Aug. 31—The President, by proclamation, names Sept. 12 registration day for selective draft for men 18 to 45 inclusive.
—The President affirms action of Courts Martial in Washington Nesbit and Tillman cases (Houston riot), ordering commutation of 10 death sentences to life imprisonment as a "recognition of the splendid loyalty of the race to which these soldiers belong."
—Boiler of towing steamer Glen Cove explodes in Wallabout Canal, Brooklyn, N. Y.; kills 4 of crew.
—Edward Thomas Williams retires as Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs of State Department to become Agassiz Professor of Oriental languages and Literature at California University; succeeded by Ransford S. Miller, Consul General at Seoul.

Sept. 1—The President in annual Labor Day message appeals to workers, says "This is labor's war, the Nation is taking counsel with no special class, serving no private or single interest." Use of new "Victory" flour, only 20% substitute for wheat, goes into effect. First "motorless Sunday" in New York City. Steamer Ivy takes fire and sinks near Algona, Mich. Director General McAdoo appoints H. B. Walker Federal Manager of coastwise steamship lines. Orders railroad officials and employees not to become members of political organizations or committees.

Sept. 2—The President, by proclamation, names guaranteed prices for wheat, ranging from $2.20 per bushel in the extreme West to $2.39½ per bushel at New York, N. Y.; Kansas City, Mo., $2 18. Steamer St. Louis strikes hidden obstruction and sinks in Mississippi River; 1 passenger missing.

Sept. 3—Secretary of State Lansing announces recognition of Czecho-Slovak National Council as a de facto belligerent government. Gov. Whitman and Alfred E. Smith win easily in New York Governorship primaries. In New York City slacker round-up of 30,000 arrested, 1,000 prove to be slackers.

Sept. 4—Thousands are rounded up in New York City's second day's raid on draft law evaders. Federal officials seize American Transatlantic Company and millions of dollars worth of ocean-going vessels. United States ship construction for August passed 340,000 dead weight tons, a world's record for 1 month.

Sept. 5—Director General McAdoo issues supplements 7 and 8 to General Order No. 27, dealing with questions of pay and hours of work; the supplements affect nearly one million railroad employees; wage increases amount, as compared with Jan. 1, 1918, to $25 per month for employees paid on monthly basis, and 12 cents per hour for those on hourly basis. Voluntary enlistments in United States Army discontinued, except for men over 46 for departmental service.

Sept. 6—Alien Property Custodian says he has taken over American Trans-Atlantic Company and Foreign Transport and Mercantile Corporation as German owned; valued at $7,000,000. United Fruit Company's liner Almirante is sunk in collision with Navy tender Hisco off Cape May; 6 lives lost.

Sept. 7—Food, Fuel and Railroad Administrations and War Industries Board agree that manufacture of beer must cease after Dec. 1. Steamship Plave launched at Kearny, N. J.; Osakio (7,500-ton freighter) at Arlington, N. J., and Falcon (minesweeper) in Harlem River.

Sept. 8—Chairman Baruch, War Industries Board, makes new priorities list; classification governs fuel supply, transportation, material, capital and labor, and is basis for industrial exemptions from draft; fuel for residences, apartment houses, restaurants and hotels is in Class 1. Director General McAdoo's report to the President made public shows: steam railroad mileage, 377,014 miles, owned or controlled by 2,905 companies, employing 1,700,814 persons; inland waterway system includes 57 canals, 4,507 miles in length, many thousands of miles of navigable rivers, lakes, bays, sounds and inlets. Ninety-nine men from New York district qualify for officers' commissions. New York City's second motorless Sunday.

Sept. 7 and 9—United States Marines in clash kill at least 20 Dominican bandits; on 9th kill 3; no United States losses.

Sept. 9—Provost Marshal Crowder issues regulations as to deferred classification in agricultural and industrial occupation.
—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, one of seven arrested for contempt of court for applauding speech of Debs's attorney at trial of Socialist leader for alleged violation of Espionage Act, at Cleveland, O.
—Clothing Workers' Union demands 8-hour day from uniform manufacturers.
—The President issues statement regretting that delicate international questions prevent his absence from Washington and necessitate his abandonment of contemplated tour of country in interest of Fourth Liberty Loan.
—Miss Lillian G. Jones becomes first woman bank cashier in New York; she heads branch of National Bank of Cuba in New York City.
—At opening of school year in New York City there is estimated increase of 50,000 in pupil enrolment.
—Postmaster General Burleson takes steps to use post offices for telegraph service.
—Republicans win all offices in Maine election; a gain of 1 Congressman.

Sept. 10—First postal airplane trip in one day from Chicago to New York, 12 hours 55 minutes; actual flying time, 10 hours 5 minutes. New high power radio station, most powerful in United States, opened at Annapolis, Md. United States leases Grand Central Palace, New York City, for surgical reconstruction hospital for period of war and 3 months after, at $395,000 per year.
—Provost Marshal General Crowder says youths 19 and 20 and men 32 to 36 inclusive will be called first in the new draft; he urges registrants and employees to file claims for deferred industrial classification for guidance of exemption boards.

Sept. 10—Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, in letter, indorses Alfred E. Smith for New York Governorship.
—Brooklyn Rapid Transit orders zone fare system and collection of double fares. Mayor Hylan declares city will fight any attempt to increase street car fares.
—Signal Corps photographers "film" 6 United States aviators in circus stunts 2,000 feet above Mitchel Field.
—New York Public Service Commission orders railway company to continue night schedules.
—Capt. Dingle and his dog reach Hamilton, Bermuda, after 3 weeks' sail in his yawl.

Sept. 11—Bernard Baruch, Chairman War Industries Board, says by inter-allied pooling agreement United States will receive 80,000 tons of pig tin, or two-thirds of world production.
—Miss Wanda Kreutzinger is arrested as spy in main operating room of Postal Telegraph Company.
—Two hundred army promotions are announced at Camp Upton; Majors, Captains and First Lieutenants, mostly New York men.
—Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, and Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Gathry arrive from England to preach on moral aims of the war.
—Bridgeport munition strikers vote not to return to work, ignoring order of their president.
—Medill McCormick wins over Mayor Thompson of Chicago in primaries for Republican nomination Illinois Senatorship; Mayor Thompson carries Chicago by 37,000 plurality; Congressman McCormick gets State plurality of 68,000.
—The President demands explanation from Will T. Hays, Chairman of Republican National Committee, as to alleged charge by Mr. Hays that Mr. Wilson was willing to compromise the war with Germany.
—Gov. Whitman wins in Prohibition primaries.
—Gen. Pedro A. Seay selected new President of Panama.

Sept. 12—Eugene V. Debs is convicted by Federal jury in Cleveland, O., of violating the Espionage Act.

Sept. 13—Censorship Board orders that all cablegrams after Oct. 1 must be in plain language; no codes or cipher. Supreme Court Judge Finch, New York City, sustains habeas corpus and frees W. H. Childs, Fusion campaign manager, of charge of violation of election law.
—The President warns Bridgeport strikers rejection of War Board award was disloyal; failure to respect decision would place them in military service. The Government commandeers Smith & Wesson arms plant because a similar award was ignored.
—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, head of Czecho-Slovak Provisional Government, opens headquarters in Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City.
—Scattered returns from 10 States indicate draft registration 8.5 per cent. larger than estimated.
—Railroad Administration instructs directors to claim exemption for executive and skilled workers; it is estimated this will affect two-thirds of two million railroad employees.
—Surgeon Gen. Blue of Public Health Service issues advice to public and physicians as to methods of avoiding and combating Spanish influenza.
—Republicans drop State campaign to devote energies of party to aiding Liberty Loan.
—Democratic New York State Chairman says Gov. Whitman's sincerity in support of Prohibition will be an issue in campaign.
—President says that after War Industries Board completes inquiry into general cotton conditions fair price for raw cotton will be fixed, if such action be necessary.
—First completed instrument under amended Torrens law placed on file in New York County.

Sept. 15—Karl Buenz, Managing Director in United States of Hamburg-American Steamship Company, is sent to Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., for making false manifestos, thus sending material to Germany, dies in prison, aged 75.

Sept. 16—London and Paris press defines Austrian peace proposal as German trick to gain time.
—A movement develops in Harbin to form Polish Army of 100,000 trained soldiers to fight in Siberia as part of American Army.

Sept. 16—Council for Defense women attack New York Times peace editorial. Capt. Vaughn is charged with collecting 5% from raincoat makers for contract rights. War Labor Board approves 8-hour day for workers in war plants. Arthur Brisbane says C. W. Feigenspan, a Newark brewer, loaned him $375,000, part of purchase price of Washington daily. French Training Mission of 13 officers arrives from front to teach newest methods of signalling, tactics and tank manoeuvring. France joins Italy, Spain and Portugal in protest to United States against provision in War Prohibition Bill forbidding wine importation. 500 refugees from Russia reach Haparanda; among them 60 American and British civilians. Secretary Redfield recommends Government owned deep sea canal system from Boston to South Atlantic States. Secretary Daniels tells Annapolis graduating class of 646 ensigns that Allied victories is cause of Central Powers' peace whine. Complete registrant returns from 31 States and District of Columbia total 27,902 over Gen. Crowder's estimate. Shipping Board Sanitation Chief says German U boat brought over Spanish influenza germs.
—Steel makers authorize General Committee of Iron and Steel Institute to ask War Industries Board for new advanced price.
—Bridgeport munition strikers vote to return to work; send letter to President Wilson pledging loyalty, but declaring they have been "sacrificed."
—Draft calls issued for 181,838 men to report to camp by Oct. 16; few registered Sept. 12 affected; most boards have enough other registrants to supply quota. New York's quota, 12,000, goes to Camp Wadsworth.
—Charles E. Chapin shot and killed his wife in their rooms at Hotel Cumberland, Broadway and 54th Street, New York City. He was suffering from a nervous breakdown. After wandering some hours gives himself up to the police.
—At celebration of Yom Kippur in many of the synagogues prayers were offered for the recovery of Cardinal Farley.
—Lieuts. E. H. Austin and C. L. Kinney, jr., army aviators, die in action while doing tumbles, tail spins, etc., 1,000 feet above crowd of watching persons in Flatbush.
—Rabbis turn Jewish Atonement into day of rejoicing because Jerusalem is taken from the Turks.
—President assures committee of Democratic women that he will urge the passage of Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Sept. 17—Aviator Miller, with Aviator Newton as passenger, breaks record for mail flight; Washington to Philadelphia, 1 hour 24 minutes (rate 91½ miles per hour); Philadelphia to New York, 43 minutes (rate 125½ miles per hour); Washington to New York, including Philadelphia stop, 2 hours 14 minutes (102 miles per hour); actual flying speed 108 miles per hour.

Sept. 18—Capt. E. W. Schroeder, at Wilbur Wright Field, near Dayton, O., makes record altitude flight (28,900 feet).

Sept. 19—War Department says army death rate from disease is 2.18 per 1,000 annually.
—War Trade Board concludes shipping agreement with Denmark; agreement assures Denmark supply of foodstuffs, metals, machinery, chemicals, etc., none to be exported by Denmark to Central Powers or neutral countries.
—United States Railroad Administration fixes minimum wage scale for railroad clerks and other station workers, retroactive to Sept. 1.
—Alien Property Custodian Palmer makes public documentary evidence that Arthur Brisbane last summer bought the Washington Times with $375,000 contributed by 15 brewers, most of them of German blood.
—Prince Axel of Denmark, at head of Naval Commission, arrives at Washington as guests of United States Navy. Cardinal Farley's body is brought from summer Mamaroneck home in motor hearse, preceded and followed by 60 cars bearing distinguished priests, prelates and laymen; at head of line was 4 companies of 69th Regiment; auto cars proceeded down Boston Road through Larchmont, New Rochelle, Pelham, Mount Vernon and the Bronx, across 149th Street Bridge to the Cathedral; miles of streets peopled with Catholics, Jews and Protestants, all with uncovered reverential heads.

Sept. 19—New York State registrations exceed estimate of 1,345,457 by 12,000.
—Albert Strauss succeeds Paul M. Warburg as member of Federal Reserve Board.
—Capt. Frazier, Assistant Director American expeditionary forces at Tours, France, issues statement as to causes of delay in mails; inadequate address, military restrictions upon civilian service (now to some extent removed); transportation facilities not provided by army for civilian service (now provided).
Sept. 20—United States Assistant District Attorney Brewer says as result of reinspection of aviators' jackets manufactured by Rosenwasser Bros., Inc., of 3,826 inspected, 3,083 were rejected.
—From about dusk, when entrance was granted to the Cathedral, until 11 P. M., when it was closed, 25,000 New Yorkers viewed the body of the late Cardinal Farley.
—French Chamber of Deputies votes $2,240,000,000 credit for military expenses and exceptional civil expenses for fourth quarter of 1918.
—Surgeon General Gorgas reports 8,313 cases of Spanish influenza at 9 camps, with 11 deaths.
—Boston despatch says there are reports of 120 deaths from influenza and pneumonia in New England during the 24 hours ended at 10 o'clock; 55 in Boston.
—New York City Health Department reports 20 new civilian cases in city; 75 at Ellis Island.
—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector William J. Duffy, age 65, swims from Brooklyn Bridge to a tug a mile beyond Coney Island Point in 3 hours and 32 minutes.
—Gen. Antoine Gvosdenovich, new Montenegrin Minister to United States, received at Washington, D. C., by the President. Freight steamer Richmond, coal laden, is swamped and sunk by swells from tug Auburn off Pier 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sept. 21—Gen. Crowder and Shipping Board officials decide that shirkers in shipyards will lose their exempt standing.
—Fourteen soldiers die from pneumonia, following Spanish influenza, at Camp Dix; 5 at Camp Upton. Campaign backed by United States Employment Service starts in Bridgeport, Ct., for employment of women in munition work.
—Twelve deaths from airplane accidents at army aviation fields occur during week ending Sept. 14.
—Victor Murdock of Kansas is reappointed a member of Federal Trade Commission.
—J. Butler Wright of New York is selected as Consuiate to American Embassy at London, to succeed Irvin B. Laughlin.
—In Washington, Secretary McAdoo raised a Fourth Liberty loan flag to the top of the Treasury Building.
—Shipbuilding report revised up to Sept. 1 shows total construction, Allied and neutral, August, 1914, to Sept. 1, 1918, 14,247,825 tons: total enemy tonnage captured to end of 1917, 3,795,000 tons.
—Eight thousand or more children attend special mass for the late Cardinal Farley at the Cathedral.
Sept. 22—A benefit, held at New York Hippodrome, for the old 69th, now the 165th Regiment, clears $45,000; John McCormack and Amelita Galli-Curci sing.
—Two ships launched at Submarine Boat Corporation's yards, Newark Bay.
—A bronze tablet is unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, bearing 356 names of Brooklyn men who died on European battlefields. Mayor Hylan presided. Senator Borah made an address.
—Seventy-five thousaud or one hundred thousand men, women and children in mourning line pass the bier of Cardinal Farley at the Cathedral
Sept. 23—Interstate Commerce Commission grants petition of New Haven Road to keep and run its boats.
—Murray Hulbert, Dock Commissioner, is appointed Director of the Port of New York. Camps Gordon, Syracuse, Humphreys, Merritt and Lewis new camps to report cases of Spanish influenza; up to now 9,313 cases from all camps; 11 deaths; greatest number, 6,583, from Camp Devens.
Sept. 24—At Carnegie Hall, New York City, Secretary McAdoo opens Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign; issue to be $6,000,000,000; New York allotment $1,334,250,600.
—Samuel Gompers and party of United States labor leaders reach Paris.
Sept. 24—At Peekskill, N. Y., Chauncy M. Depew attends unveiling of statue of himself in Depew Park given by him to Peekskill in 1901.
—Provost Marshal General Crowder urges drafted men to claim deferred classification or exemption, although local boards may make exemptions even though not claimed.
—Influenza spreads throughout Eastern States; hundreds of deaths; thousands of cases reported; Boston closes its public schools.
—Miss Melba Beatrice Wilson of Cincinnati makes death mask of Cardinal Farley, after which body is placed in metal casket and interred in crypt below the main altar of the Cathedral.
Sept. 25—Owing to spread of Spanish influenza officials of Public Health Service, War and Navy Departments and Red Cross in Washington, D. C., consult as to measures to combat disease; 26 cities are swept by epidemic; disease appears on Pacific Coast, in Washington and California, but not epidemic; a few cases in Minnesota and Iowa; continues to spread in army camps.
Sept. 26—New radio wireless station, capable of sending to and receiving messages from England, is established at Annapolis, Md.
—A dummy gun explosion kills 2 at Air Service Balloon School, Arcadia, Cal. Secretary Daniels says Christmas packages for navy men abroad must be in New York by Nov. 15. Provost Marshal Crowder cancels entrainment orders for 142,000 draft men because of Spanish influenza epidemic.
—Dr. H. M. Biggs, New York State Health Commissioner, says nation is confronted with influenza epidemic.
—Alfred E. Smith, New York Democratic candidate for Governor, declares against Prohibition until demanded by referendum.
—Theodore P. Shonts, of New York Interborough, pleads for increased fares; argues increase will keep taxes down and non-residents will share burdens.
Sept. 27—The President speaks at Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, formally opening Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign; says "It would be folly to leave guarantee of peace to subsequent voluntary action of Governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Roumania." "Justice must play no favorites and know no standard but the equal rights of the peoples concerned."
Sept. 28—Pilot Maurice Newton, with 200 pounds of mail, leaves Washington 11.32 A. M., reaches Philadelphia 12.45; leaves Bustleton Station 12.58, reaches Belmont Field 1.45 P. M.; time in air 2 hours; a record flight.
—Two ships, aggregating 1,500 tons, are launched at Staten Island.
Sept. 29—In army test 1,000 New York carrier pigeons less than 6 months old, released at Union Station, Washington, D. C., made bee line for home; the first to arrive took 3 hours 11 minutes.
Sept. 30—Drawing of draft numbers begins at noon: the President draws No. 322 as first number; other numbers are drawn by Vice-President Marshall, Senators Saulsbury and Warren, Acting War Secretary Crowell, Congressmen Dent of Alabama, Kahn of California, Gen. March, Gen. Crowder and Col. Charles B. Warren. War Industries Board forbids use of platinum in jewelry manufacture. All clocks in Great Britain at 3 A. M. are set back one hour.
Oct. 1—Last draft number drawn at 8 A. M. Naval submarine chaser 6 is sunk in collision with oil steamer S. W. Waller off New Jersey coast. Over 14,000 new cases of Spanish influenza reported to Surgeon General Gorgas in 24 hours ending at noon.
—Approximately 2,447 saloons closed at midnight in Greater New York. Decrease in license renewals for Manhattan, 18%; Brooklyn, 27%; the Bronx, 45%; Queens, 38%; Richmond, 33%.
—War Industries Board orders use of platinum in jewelry manufacture discontinued.
—150,000 college students mustered into Students' Army Training Corps at more than 500 colleges and universities.
—Franz Rintelen, German naval captain, starts for Atlanta Penitentiary to begin 18 months imprisonment.
Oct. 2—Samuel Gompers visits United States front in France.
—War Industries Board fixes prices for shoes.

Oct. 2—Washington despatch says Allied nations have agreed to pool resources and centralize control of raw materials, manufactured products, shipping, finances and food. Presidential order bars to German aliens, except under permit, Staten Island and coast 3 miles back, Rockaway to Point Pleasant.
—Twenty-five hundred workers in Hog Island shipyard have Spanish influenza.
—Washington, D. C., closes its public schools; calls off street parades and Liberty Loan rallies; in training camps 876 new cases of pneumonia; 271 deaths.
Oct. 3—Two Detroit (Mich.) school boys climb wall of Henry Ford's private park and secure personal subscriptions from Henry Ford of $100,000 for Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.
—Secretary of War Baker reaches Paris.
—Twelve thousand and four new cases of Spanish influenza in training camps (Camps Sherman, Taylor and Jackson not reported); 999 new cases in New York City.
—The President names Merritte W. Ireland Surgeon General, with rank of Major General, succeeding Major Gen. William C. Gorgas.
—National Adjustment Commission fixes longshoremen's wages; 8-hour day, Saturday half holiday, $1 an hour overtime, 65 cents regular.
Oct. 4—Mr. Baruch, Chairman of Industries Board, says prices of shoes will be stabilized; fixing minimum at $12 (3 classes, A, $8.50-$12; B, $6 to $8.50; C, $3 to $5.50). United States tanker George C. Henry sinks Herman Trasch in a collision 150 miles southeast of Nova Scotia coast.
Oct. 5—Prohibited zone area regulations for German alien women go into effect; applies to all over 14. At New York internal explosion on submarine O-5 kills Ensign William J. Shartley; injures Lieut. Commander Albert Trevor and Electrician Still.
Oct. 6—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury, sold Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, walking from door to door in rain, Washington, D. C.
—Secretary of Labor Wilson speaks for Fourth Liberty Loan at Hippodrome, New York City.
—Guatemala Day is celebrated in connection with Liberty Loan Drive.
—United States scouting airplane lost off coast; 2 occupants saved.
—Two thousand and seventy-three new cases of influenza reported to New York City Board of Health (918 from Manhattan). Dr. Copeland revises schedule of opening and closing hours for business houses.
Oct. 7—American Red Cross sends instructions to all chapters to aid in fight on influenza. During 48 hours, ending at noon, 23,796 new cases of influenza in training camps; 4,532 of pneumonia.
—New Jersey State Department of Health orders municipalities to close churches, theatres, moving picture houses, saloons, soda fountains, block dances, playgrounds, pool and billiard parlors.
—First week of Liberty Loan Campaign yields $1,328,716,950. Cotton Exchange, New York City, subscribes $3,500,000.
—Sir Eric Geddes and staff arrive in Washington; lunch with President and Mrs. Wilson.
—Don Martin, Herald war correspondent, dies in France of Spanish influenza.
—Dr. Copeland, New York City Health Commissioner, appeals for volunteer nurses.
—Number of influenza cases reported in South and Perth Amboy shows 200 per cent. increase in explosion district of Gillespie munitions plant.
—Rebuilding of Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., begins.
—United States steamer West Gate sinks as result of collision; 7 of crew missing.
Oct. 8—Henry Bruere, New York City, appointed Federal Director of United States Employment Service.
Oct. 9—United States submarine chaser 219 sinks at sea in foreign waters from internal explosion; 1 killed; 1 missing; 1 officer, 8 men seriously injured.
—United States steamer Shaw collides with British vessel in British waters; 11 men lost; 13 injured, 1 seriously. Mayor Hylan and Commissioner Enright lead police Fourth Liberty Loan parade down Broadway on foot, One Hundred and Tenth to Thirty-fourth Street (first New York City police parade was held at night).
Oct. 9—National Association of Motion Picture Industries votes to suspend filming and releasing of pictures for 3 weeks, beginning Oct. 15, because of influenza.
Oct. 10—The President in urging subscriptions to Fourth Liberty loan, says "The time is critical and the response must be complete." "Recent events have enhanced not lessened its importance."
—Montenegro's first Minister to United States, Gen. Antoine Gvosdenovich, arrives in New York City for Montenegro Day celebration.
—United States extends $5,000,000 more credit to Belgium.
—Hsu Shi Chang is inaugurated as President of China.
—Chinese Government contracts with Marconi Company for wireless stations at Kashgar, Urumchi and Lanchowfu. Dr. Alexander Wekerle, Hungarian Premier, resigns.
Oct. 11—Earthquake in Porto Rico kills 150.
—Four thousand two hundred and ninety-three new cases of Spanish influenza in New York City; 393 deaths.
—President Wilson, wife and daughter and Col. House attend New Amsterdam Theatre in New York City; the President and Col. House each buy a $2,000 Liberty bond; others in theatre buy up to about $75,000 worth in all. Emperor William summons all rulers of German Federal States to Berlin for a conference.
Oct. 12—The President leads Liberty Loan parade down Fifth Avenue, New York City. 1,200 men at Ogden shops of Canadian-Pacific Railway walk out in sympathy with striking freight handlers. $1,500,000 cargo of United States food arrives at Archangel, Russia. New Spanish influenza cases in New York City, 4,596; deaths, 215.
Oct. 13—New York City week's total registration, 600,029 men, 414,760 women; Brooklyn leads Manhattan by 18,402. New York City's new influenza cases, 3,851; deaths from pneumonia, 216.
Oct. 14—The President, urging subscriptions to Fourth Liberty Loan, says there must be no relaxation, "When victory seems to be in sight," and suggests peace discussion be left to Governments of United States and of Allies.
—Sir Eric Geddes at a dinner at Ritz-Carlton, New York City, says Great Britain lost 230 war vessels since outbreak of war; 450 auxiliary craft (mine sweepers and trawlers); since 1914, merchant ships, 2,400, gross tonage of nearly 7,750,000, being 3 times aggregate loss of Allies; says Germany is not beaten on the sea and calls for greater efforts in combating submarine menace, by the building of destroyers and anti-submarine craft.
—In New York City, 4,217 new cases of influenza and 400 of pneumonia. There is a decrease in cases at army camps.
Oct. 15—United States troop transport America sinks at her dock, Hoboken, N. J.; 3 of crew and 4 soldiers missing. Federal Food Board orders sugar sold on half monthly basis. New York City death rate 5 times the normal, due to influenza; 4,925 new cases; 658 deaths.
Oct. 16—British freighter Port Philip sunk in collision with United States collier Proteus off Swinburne Island, New York Harbor.
Oct. 17—The steamer Lucia, equipped with buoyancy boxes, designed to make her unsinkable, was the last American vessel reported torpedoed by an enemy submarine. She was torpedoed on Oct. 17 and remained afloat 24 hours. The torpedo struck amidships and entered the engine room, killing 4 men. The rest of the crew and the armed guard were rescued by the steamer Fairfax after they had taken to small boats.
—Motorless Sunday order rescinded. War Industries Board orders no theatre, school, hotel, hospital or church be built in N. Y. City during war.
Oct. 18—Judge Malone, in General Sessions, New York City, appoints a commission to inquire into sanity of Charles E. Chapin, who shot his wife Sept. 19.
Oct. 19—Fourth Liberty loan drive ends. Camps Lee, Va., and Dodge, Ia., report whiskey sent by Federal orders to check influenza. Judge Debow, Nashville, Tenn., orders free distribution of confiscated whiskey at Government powder plant. Alabama and Georgia health officers ask authority to use whiskey.

Oct. 21—United States Food Administration's 12 rules for public eating places go into effect—1, 20% wheat flour substitutes; 2, no toast as a garniture, 3, no bread until after first course; 4, only one kind of meat; 5, no bacon as garniture; 6, ½ ounce butter per person; 7, ½ ounce American cheese per person; 8, no sugar bowl, 1 teaspoonful; 9, 2 pounds of sugar for every 90 meals served; 10, no burning of food, all waste saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats; 11, no decorative display of food; 12, no double cream or cream de luxe.

Oct. 22—The President awards Distinguished Service Medals to Marshals Foch, Joffre and Haig and to Gens. Petain, Diaz, Pershing and Gillian (Belgian Chief of Staff).

—Felix Gouled is sentenced by Federal Judge in New York City to 7 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine for raincoat frauds.

Oct. 23—Director General McAdoo modifies order forbidding politics to employees by permitting men to hold municipal office and to be delegates, but not to be chairmen of political conventions.

Oct. 24—President Wilson issues an appeal to the people to return a Democratic Congress, saying election of a Republican Congress would be taken abroad by Germany and Allies alike as repudiation of his leadership and policies.

Oct. 25—Republican leaders in Congress issue statement in answer to the President's appeal.

—Steamship Princess Sophia, Alaska to Vancouver, is driven on Vanderbilt Reef; passengers and crew (343) are lost.

Oct. 27—Clocks throughout United States are set back one hour at 2 A. M., in accordance with daylight saving law.

Oct. 29—Col. Roosevelt, at Carnegie Hall, says the President wants a rubber stamp Congress.

—Waiters' strike spreads to the Waldorf, McAlpin and other hotels; some of which then hire women as waiters.

—Enrolment of women in Marine Corps begins.

—Lieut. John E. Davis, army aviator, flies from Gulf to Great Lakes and back in 9 days; actual flying time 64 hours.

Oct. 31—Attorney General Gregory makes public Charles E. Hughes's air inquiry report. It recommends prosecution of Col. Edward A. Deeds, Lieut. Col. Jesse G. Vincent, Lieut. Col. George W. Mixter and Second Lieut. S. B. Vrooman, Jr., for dealing with corporations in which they had interests; declares Gen. George Squire, Chief Signal Officer, "incompetent;" clears civilian officials of Aircraft Production Board and naval officers, and praises John D. Ryan and William C. Potter.

—New York Board of Estimate adopts $248,025,434 city budget; greatest in city's history.

Nov. 1—Household sugar allowance increased to 3 pounds per person per month.

Nov. 2—New York State Excise Commissioner says decrease in liquor selling places in fiscal year ending Oct. 10 was 6,560; loss in revenue $4,775,854.

Nov. 4—Alien Property Custodian takes over millions of dollars worth of property owned by American wives of titled German and Austrian subjects.

Nov. 5—Ohio, Florida, Minnesota, Wyoming and Vermont vote "dry;" California, Missouri and Minnesota, "wet."

—Elections result in Republican majority in House of Representatives and Senate. In New York State Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, is elected over Whitman, Republican. Henry Ford beaten for Congress in Michigan. All Socialist candidates for Congress defeated but one, Victor Berger.

—Citizens of Berlin, N. H., decide 933 to 566 to retain the name.

Nov. 6—Over 400 orphaned children are taken under care of New York City; their parents having died of influenza.

—Many Brooklyn grocers found guilty of food profiteering.

Nov. 7—So-called "peace" stocks, including railroad securities, advance on truce report.

—Methodists give $5,000,000 for after-war work.

—Wilson extends food control, to feed the world.

Nov. 8—Coal advances 95 cents a ton, wholesale. Lightless nights order is modified.

—Influenza deaths in New York City during epidemic total over 19,000.

—Ignace Paderewski quits Union of Mid-Europeans.

Nov. 9—Charlie Chaplin announces that on Oct. 23 he married Mildred Harris, another movie star, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Nov. 10—Dr. Theodore Reinach and other scholars arrive at New York from Paris to teach in American colleges on French culture.

—William Banks, an alleged hotel thief, shot and killed by a policeman when pursued over tenement roofs on West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City.

Nov. 11—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, is elected President of Czecho-Slovak Republic. The new nation has population of about 11,000,000.

Nov. 13—A Chinese woman surgeon, Dr. Pang Yuen Tseo, assigned to ambulance staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

—Gen. Pershing, in name of President Wilson, presents Marshal Joffre with Distinguished Service medal.

—The Vauban, Lamport and Holt liner, from Buenos Ayres, first ship to enter New York Harbor since removal of ban on publication of news of arrivals and departures of vessels.

—German submarines arrive at Landskrona, Southern Sweden; their commands request naval authorities to intern them. Allied fleet arrives off Constantinople.

Nov. 14—American prisoners numbering 2,532, held in German prison camps, are released.

—Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating 1,250,000 tons. In addition, 30 vessels were damaged by submarines.

—The municipal council of Nevers, France, has rechristened streets of the town in honor of President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Gen. Lafayette.

—A commission is appointed by Director McAdoo to consider wage increases to telegraphers.

—A 1½-inch steel cable, 40 feet deep in Hudson River, was severed by an electrically operated Oxid-acetylene torch in less than 7 minutes, making a marine engineering record.

—George Creel, Chairman on Public Information, repeals the voluntary censorship under which the press of the country guarded from the enemy the military policies and troop movements.

—Fifty-five thousand garment workers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, are on strike in New York, New Jersey and nearby towns for an 8-hour day and a 20 per cent. wage increase.

—Tired and "broke," Secretary of Treasury and Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo resigns both places. President Wilson, in letter dated Nov. 21, accepts the resignation, regretting that need for a larger income draws the Secretary back to private life.

Nov. 15—The German Government sent a message to President Wilson appealing to him to save the German people from starvation and anarchy by sending plenipotentiaries to The Hague or some other city. German soldiers gained control of the revolution and insisted on the holding of a Constituent Assembly. The new German Government issued an appeal to the peasant population, asking the formation of councils to organize the food supply. The German army began a general evacuation of Poland.

—The former German Crown Prince was located at Maastricht, where he is interned.

—American airmen land at Cologne.

—The State Councils of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland and Oesel Island decide to form a joint confederated Baltic state.

—Complete agreement as to the union of the Jugo-Slav Provinces of Austria with Serbia is reached by Premier Pashich and approved by Italy.

—The general strike in Switzerland ends.

—French and British commanders reach Constantinople.

—Major Gen. Seyn, former Governor of Finland, has been assassinated.

—The Board of Censorship, established by Presidential proclamation Oct. 14, 1917, discontinued.

—The Northwest produced more than 132,056,288 feet of lumber for airplanes during the war.

—Copper output of Calumet and Hecla for October, 11,929,929 pounds.

—Minnesota's prohibition measure is defeated by 1,000 votes.

—Washington says the President decides on Messrs. Lansing, House, Root and Brandeis as the American peace delegation.

Nov. 15—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, issues the first order for demobilization of the great American army. It discharged fifty thousand men in the development battalions in the various army camps.
—Mr. Lansing tells German Foreign Secretary United States cannot act as intermediary with Allies and directs that all questions be taken up with the War Council.
—The American destroyer Shaw is cut in two by a British transport, the forward part of the vessel sinking with several men on board, the larger part being kept afloat and towed into an English port.
—Women of American Defense Society telegraph to Mrs. Wilson and Miss Jane Addams warning them against a trick in the appeal by German women.
—American airmen land in Cologne on the Rhine.
—British casualties for week ended Nov. 14, 30,535.
—owing to west-bound congestion, cables for Europe suspend.
—It is announced by the French Government that 420,000 French war prisoners, including those in neutral countries, will be repatriated.
—Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander of the Atlantic fleet, is in Venice. He was received by the Italian King.
—The German naval representatives meet British and are taken to Admiral Beatty to arrange for execution of naval armistice terms.
Nov. 16—Railroad telegraphers' wages advanced by order of Director General McAdoo 13 cents per hour above rate prevailing last Jan. 1, with a minimum of 48 cents per hour, retroactive to Oct. 1. Eight hours hereafter are to be considered a day's work and overtime paid at the rate of time and a half. This order, involving aggregate increases of about $30,000,000 a year, applies to between 60,000 and 70,000 employees, including telegraphers, telephone operators, agent telegraphers, agent telephoners, towermen, levermen, tower and train directors, block operators and staff men. It does not apply to telephone switchboard operators.
—A slowing down of war production ordered by the War Department as the first step in its share of returning the country to a normal industrial basis.
—The Distinguished Service medal conferred upon Gen. Pershing at his headquarters by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, representing President Wilson. Ceremony witnessed by members of Allied missions and Ambassador Sharp and Admiral Benson.
—Polish officers enter Posen, capital of German Poland.
—King Ludwig III. of Bavaria arrives at Rorschach, on the Swiss bank of Lake Constance.
—Prince Maximilian of Baden, former German Chancellor, arrives at Baden-Baden with his family.
—Belgian troops enter Brussels, the German soldiers having evacuated the city after street fights among themselves in which some were killed.
Nov. 17—Since the Government took over the railroads $403,864,950 were spent on railroads.
—More than 8,000,000 acres of land in Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Tennesee are available for the Government to offer to men in the service.
—New Spanish Ministry sworn into office.
—British submarines sank 20 German submarines during the war.
—British imports in October increased £23,448,737. Exports dropped £7,937,054.
—The American Red Cross in France spent $29,282,468 on United States troops in France.
—Chinese Cabinet appoints Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsiang Envoy Extraordinary to Peace Conference.
—Swedish Government decides to give both sexes the vote. Control of the foreign policy, as well as declarations of war and peace are to rest with the Riksdag.
—American forces begin their march toward Germany, which will be at the rate of 12 miles a day.
—Alsace-Lorraine Day in Paris. 200,000 members of civilian societies march in parade before 10,000 troops along route from Arc de Triomphe to Place de la Concorde, then past monuments of Joan of Arc, Gambetta and Lafayette.
—Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of the German Navy, the man chiefly responsible for Germany's submarine campaign, fled to Switzerland immediately the revolution in Germany broke out, says the Frankfort Gazette, as quoted in advices from Copenhagen.
Nov. 17—Saxe-Meiningen has been proclaimed a republic and all estates owned by princes are made public property.
—Former Grand Duke Ferdinand of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who abdicated, has arrived at Copenhagen with his English-born wife and their children.
—Duke Karl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Grand Duke Friedrich Franz IV. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have abdicated.
—The Matin, Paris, estimates Germany's debt to France at $68,000,000,000. The newspaper apportions the debt as follows: Return of indemnity of 1871, with interest, $12,000,000,000; expenses in present war, $28,000,000,000; pensions, $8,000,000,000; reparation for damages, $20,000,000,000.
Nov. 18—French soldiers' pay was raised 10 cents a day.
—Ten thousand servant girls at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, are mobilized to help unload freight cars.
—American troops cross the Belgian border north of Verdun and push on to Virton. British forces reach a line from Florennes and Charleroi to Hal.
—Germany protests to the Allies against their retention of the left bank of the Rhine, declaring Bolshevik conditions imperilling neighboring States are threatened as a result of this armistice requirement.
—Gen. Pershing, on behalf of the President, awards a bronze leaf to Brig. Gen. MacArthur to be worn on his Distinguished Service Cross awarded in March.
—War Industries Board removes ban from domestic uses of gold and silver for industrial purposes.
—Western Union Telegraph announces restoration of its transatlantic cable service.
—The United States Supreme Court declines to review the case of Thomas Mooney, San Francisco labor leader, convicted of murder in connection with the San Francisco preparedness day parade.
—Display of the red flag in New York banned by Mayor Hylan in an order to Police Commissioner Enright, in which the police are directed to "disperse all unlawful assemblages."
—Canada spent in the year ended April 30, 1918, $520,415,832 for food and $324,005,237 for munitions.
—Between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, 2,958 ships of 3,091,605 tons were built in the United States.
—Steamer Tollard, a freighter of 8,800 tons, was launched at New London, Conn., for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.
—A new order by Provost Marshal General Crowder to draft boards suspends indefinitely physical examinations of draft registrants.
—Official announcement is made at the White House that President Wilson has decided to go to Paris, London and Rome to take part in discussion and settlement of the main features of the peace treaty.
—The Federal Reserve Board estimates that the cost of the war to all belligerents up to May 1 last was $175,000,000,000 and that it would reach $200,000,000,000 by the end of 1918. The yearly burden entailed by interest, pension and sinking funds is placed at $10,000,000,000.
—Three flying schools are ordered discontinued.
Nov. 19—Rodman Wanamaker is named by Mayor Hylan as Chairman of a Victory Arch Committee.
—Ships are on the ocean with 200,000 tons of food for the civilian populations of Northern France, Belgium and Austria.
—Mayor Hylan's police survey of the coal supply reveals a shortage of 3,577,261 tons in New York City.
—French troops enter Belgium, Lorraine and Alsace, Marshal Petain occupying Metz.
—British losses for the entire war were 3,049,991, according to a statement in the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Secretary for War. Of these 142,634 were officers. The killed and died of wounds or disease totalled 658,724.
—London Daily Mail cables Aero Club of America $50,000 prize now open to flier who crosses Atlantic.
—Ministerial Council on recommendation of Premier Clemenceau votes to make Gen. Petain a Marshal of France.
Nov. 20—The reception to Marshal Petain and the French and Allied soldiers in Metz lasts all of Tuesday night. The Marshal reviewed the Iron Division before the Marshal Ney statue. Fifty wounded Americans were found in the city.

Nov. 20—When French troops entered Budapest, the capital of Hungary, they were showered with flowers by cheering crowds that filled the streets. The city was beflagged with the Allied colors. No Austrian or German flags were seen. The residents sang the "Marseillaise" as the French marched in. The Military Governor of the city gave a banquet to the French officers.

—Flying the white flag, 20 German submarines surrender to a British squadron and are taken into Harwich port for internment.

—American troops cross the German frontier of Lorraine, opposite Briey and Audun-le-Roman, and further north enter Luxemburg, going in the direction of Luxemburg city.

—Postmaster General Burleson orders consolidation and operation as one system of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies on Dec. 1. He also takes over all cable lines.

Nov. 21—The British Grand Fleet of 47 battleships and battle cruisers, 35 cruisers and light cruisers and 150 destroyers, with a total of 80,000 personnel, covering a stretch of water 40 miles long and 6 wide, received the surrender of 13 German battleships and battle cruisers, 6 light cruisers and 49 destroyers manned by 14,000 officers and men, under Admiral Meurer. With 500 Allied guns ready to open broadsides on them from either side, the Germans passed into custody, out of the mist, at 9.30 o'clock, 30 miles east of May Island, and were convoyed back to the Firth of Forth between 2 wonderful lines of the Grand Fleet.

—A coup makes Admiral Kolchak Director and Commander of the all-Russian army and fleet.

—British cavalry cross the field of Waterloo on way to German frontier.

—The Campania, since the war a British auxiliary war vessel, is sunk in collision with a British battleship. No lives lost.

—Gen. Pershing entered the City of Luxemburg ahead of his troops. The American Commander in Chief and his staff drove into the capital in automobiles. The General was greeted by thousands of cheering Luxemburgers and with the blowing of sirens and the ringing of church and school bells.

—An explosion of munition trains at the station of Hamont, east of Antwerp, Belgium, caused casualties estimated to be between 1,500 and 2,000.

—Advance troops of the British Army of Occupation reached Namur and crossed the Meuse.

—Field Marshal von Mackensen, the former German Commander in Rumania, arrived in Berlin. The German troops returning with him met Czecho-Slovak forces at Silein, Moravia, and were unable to continue the journey by way of Oderberg and were forced to withdraw from Austria by way of Vienna and Passau.

—When the former German Crown Prince arrived at the Zuyder Zee fishing town of Enkhuyzen howls of execration arose from the thousands gathered outside the station gates. The Government yacht, which was to have taken him to the Island of Wieringen, grounded in the fog. A little tugboat was substituted. The hamlet of Mosterland consists of small farmsteads and fishermen's huts on the lonely island of Wieringen, some distance from the Dutch naval station at Helder. The local pastor's 2-story residence has been leased furnished for 6 months, and here the former Crown Prince will live.

—The second session of the Sixty-fifth, or "War" Congress, which began last Dec. 3, ended at 5 P. M., under a resolution which had been adopted earlier in the day by the Senate, 41 to 18, and by the House, without objection. Except the War Revenue bill, little business was left unfinished.

Nov. 22—While as an effective military force the American Army remains intact, the homeward movement has already begun. Construction of all kinds has been stopped and contracts and deliveries cancelled where possible, and the men whose services have been in these and other lines of activity are either en route to ports or plans for their embarkation are under way. The first to go will be the sick and convalescent wounded.

—Resignations in Europe: Lord Robert Cecil, British Under Foreign Secretary; John R. Clynes, British Food Controller; Philipp Scheidemann, German Finance Minister.

Nov. 22—An all-Ukraine Government, composed of the General Staff of the Volunteer Army, has been formed at Ekaterinodar, with the object of re-establishing South Russia on a federated principle.

—The German battleship Koenig and the battle cruiser Mackensen, which, although scheduled for surrender Nov. 21, were permitted to be absent, are being disarmed under the supervision of Vice Admiral Browning of the British Navy, who was sent to Germany for that purpose. The Koenig is in dock and could not be moved, and the Mackensen is not completed.

—Adherents of the Spartacus group at Berlin attempted to seize the Berlin Police Presidency. Several persons were killed or injured.

—Gen. de Castelnau entered Colmar, Alsace, at the head of his troops. He was received with acclamation by the populace. Strassburg, capital of Alsace, was entered by French advance guards.

—Philipp Scheidemann resigns as Minister of Finance in the new German Government and his place taken by Hans Landsberg, Secretary of Publicity, Art and Literature.

—In the presence of Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, 28 more German U boats surrendered. The cruiser submarine Deutschland was among the number. She carried 2 American officers, rescued from the American army cargo ship Ticonderoga, torpedoed on Sept. 30. The officers were taken to Kiel by the Deutschland, which was returning from a 3 months' cruise in American waters, and were landed at Harwich. Another surrendered boat was the U 139, which had just returned to a German port after a 64 days' cruise, commanded by Lieut. Commander Arnauld La Perriere, who in 1916 received the order Pour le Merite for sinking 126 vessels. The U 139 was brought in by a first lieutenant, who explained that Perriere was too sad to undertake the duty.

—In a proclamation in Karlsruhe, Grand Duke Friedrich of Baden said he relieved officials and soldiers from their oaths of fidelity and renounced the throne for himself and his descendants in accord with his cousin and heir, Prince Maximilian, the former German Chancellor.

—King Albert, in a speech to the Belgians from his throne in Parliament, at Brussels, with Gen. Pershing at his side, said: "The Government proposes to the Chambers to lower, by patriotic agreement, the ancient barriers, and to make the consultation of the nation a reality on the basis of equal suffrage for all men of the mature age required for the exercise of civil rights." The King entered Brussels at 10.30 A. M. He was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth, Princes Leopold and Charles and Princess Marie Jose. The party entered at the Porte de Flanders and proceeded to the Place de la Nations, receiving an ovation. At the Parliament House, King Albert and his family listened to an address of welcome. Then followed a review of Allied troops which formed a line 10 miles long. Flowers were thrown in the path of King Albert as the procession made its way.

—Several thousand American soldiers sailed from Liverpool for home on the liners Lapland and Minnehaha. The men marched from the railway station and local camps to the landing stage amid the cheers of throngs of people along the streets.

—The railroads hire Elihu Root to fight Government ownership. John D. Ryan resigns as head of the Aircraft Board.

—The lifting of the "lightless nights" ban puts New York City's Great White Way in an old-time blaze of illumination.

—Three thousand employees of the Pennsylvania shipbuilding plant at Gloucester walked out after the workmen had notified the company they would quit unless Charles Colburn, a foreman, was discharged. The company refused to discharge the man, saying he can do work no other man in the yard can do.

—Fire, which started on the new $1,000,000 pier at Canton Wharf, spread to the Standard Oil Company's ship F. C. Barstow, which brought a cargo of 75,000 barrels of gasoline into port. Within 5 minutes the flames spread to the adjoining wharves, and hundreds of barrels of gasoline were exploding.

—The charge of making seditious utterances in a speech at St. Paul against Senator La Follette has been passed on to the Senate for final action. The Committee on Privileges and Elections by a vote of 9 to 2 recommended the dismissal of the charge.

Nov. 22—Male clericals of the General Electric Works at Schenectady, N. Y., were given a horizontal increase of 15 per cent. by the War Labor Board. All classes of female clerical workers were given an increase of 20 per cent., with a minimum for adult female workers of $16.50 a week. The minimum wage for adult male clerks was fixed at $22.50 a week.

Nov. 23—Gen. Pershing reports that the total casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces are 236,117, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 36,154; died of disease, 14,811; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160.

—Gen. Pershing's forces in Luxemburg and all along the River Moselle, from the points of junction with the French on their right and left, looked over into Germany.

—The Finnish paper Turun Sanomat reports that there has been a further wholesale shooting of former officers in Petrograd. About 500 officers have been shot in the last few days.

—Two hundred and seventy-eight persons have been affected by the dethronement or abdication of ruling houses in Germany, the Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin says. Of this number, 33 were of the royal Prussian house and 39 of the Bavarian reigning family.

—Polish troops capture Lemberg.

—All German soldiers in Poland have been disarmed and sent to Germany. Gen. von Beseler, German Governor General of the occupied territory in Russia, fled in the night and the Civil Governor, Herr Steinmeister, has been deported.

—The National Council of French Women has declined to intercede with the French Government to mitigate the terms of the German armistice.

—Miss Carrie M. Hall, of Nashua, N. H., formerly in charge of the Nurses' Training School at Peter Bent Britham Hospital, Boston, has been appointed chief of the American Red Cross nursing forces in France. She succeeds Miss Julia Stimson, who assumes her new duties as chief nurse of the American Expeditionary Force.

—Ignace J. Paderewski sailed for England, carrying power of attorney to act for all the Polish committees in the United States.

—Cardinal Gibbons has authorized the publication by the Zionist organization of America of a statement by him approving the project to establish in Palestine a national homeland for the Jewish people.

—Director General McAdoo granted to railroad station agents a general wage increase of $25 a month above the rate prevailing on Jan. 1, with a minimum of $95 a month. Eight hours is a day's work, with pro rata pay for 2 hours' overtime and time and a half for service above 10 hours.

—Prince Axel of Denmark, who has been in America for nearly 2 months, sailed yesterday for England with his suite on a British liner.

—October imports were $247,000,000, against $262,000,000 in September, and $221,000,000 in October, 1917. Exports aggregated $503,000,000, compared with $550,000,000 in September of this year, and $542,000,000 in October, 1917. For the 10 months ending with October, imports were $2,569,000,000, against $2,504,000,000 in 1917. For the same period exports were $5,063,000,000, as compared with $5,146,000,000 for the same period last year.

Nov. 24—American forces have demolished the barriers which guarded the old German front east of Verdun, consisting of reinforced concrete pillars stretching along the old front for a distance of 2 miles. The pillars were 3 feet apart at the roads and 50 feet apart across the country. They were connected by 2-inch cables. Each pillar was 5 feet square and stood 8 feet above the ground. The pillars apparently were erected a year or more ago, as each was camouflaged by reeds growing in nearby swamps, the concrete being scarcely noticeable from a distance. At Mars-la-Tour, at the edge of the village, the Americans encountered tank barriers some of which were only half completed. A few blasts of dynamite soon put them out of commission. At Etain the Germans had barriers of logs chained together on 4 wheels, the logs being movable like a gate. On these the Germans had installed ingenious devices to remove the wheels from beneath the logs, which would then drop across the road at the main road entrance into Etain. This log barrier was just at the western entrance, the logs acting as a check in the event that the mines failed to destroy the bridge.

—Prince and Princess Joachim Murat, at the request of the Government, have placed their town house at No. 28 Rue de Monceau at the disposal of the French authorities to receive President and Mrs. Wilson during their stay in Paris.

—William Hohenzollern, the former German Emperor, has not left the grounds of Amerongen Castle since he was interned there, Dutch newspapers say. The former Emperor begins each day with a walk about the castle grounds and then attends a religious service, conducted by Count von Bentinck or the Count's son. The day closes with another walk in the gardens. The officers of his suite dash about the country in automobiles.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed the Berlin Government, asserting the German Army, because of the terms of the armistice and of the internal situation, is in no position to renew fighting. He added that even operations against the French Army alone would be impossible.

—The United Workers' and Soldiers' Councils have proclaimed Oldenburg, Oestfriesland, Bremen, Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein a republic. The capital will be at Hamburg. The districts named comprise all the North Sea coast of the German Empire, from Holland to Denmark. Bremen and Hamburg are the 2 most important German shipping ports and are free cities. The Kiel Canal traverses Holstein.

—Permanent Government control of all radio communication through the acquisition and operation by the Navy Department of all shore wireless stations in the United States used for commerical purposes is planned by the Administration under a bill put before Congress.

Nov. 25—Marshal Pétain, accompanied by Gen. Casteinau, made solemn entry into Strassburg at the head of the army of Gen. Gouraud. The French troops were received with acclamations. On the French front the troops continued their advance in Luxemburg, occupying Merzig, Bellen, Heiderscheid and Lemerie. In Lorraine they advanced also, reaching positions along the River Lauter

—Italian troops have occupied Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol, in accordance with the terms of the Austrian armistice. They also took possession of Landeck, west of Innsbruck, on the Inn River.

—Some of the coal mines at Lens have been so damaged by the withdrawing Germans that it will be impossible to put them in shape for operation within 3 years. Others may be repaired in 8 months.

—An agreement has been reached between the German Soldiers and Workmen's Council and the Government, it is officially announced in Berlin. The agreement provides that all political power is to be in the hands of the German Socialist Republic and the Soldiers and Workmen's Council.

—Former Emperor Charles of Austria, with his wife and their five children, Otto, Robert, Felix, Carl and Adelheid, are at Eckertsau Castle, in the centre of a vast plain devoted to farming. The structure dates from the twelfth century, but has been remodelled and handsomely furnished, so that now it appears as a luxurious country place. Though there are few callers, soldiers are constantly on guard.

—Three hundred and eighty-two officers and 6,614 men of the air service and other detachments training in England are homeward bound on the Minnekahda, Lapland and Orca, British liners. The first 2 ships left Liverpool Nov. 22; the Orca sailed Nov. 24.

—The Cunard Line steamship Mauretania sailed from Liverpool for New York, carrying a large number of passengers. Early in the war she was used by the British as a hospital ship.

—The first woman to be appointed an Ambassador has been nominated by the Hungarian Government for the post in Switzerland. She is the writer and pacifist, Rozsika Schwimmer, who now resides in Switzerland. Mme. Schwimmer has accepted.

—Before the Public Service Commission, at New York, George W. Markens testified the New York Telephone Company annually overcharges its patrons $6,000,000 because of "wrong numbers," which, he asserts, are charged as completed calls.

Nov. 25—The Bosnian National Government has addressed a note to Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, asking for an immediate reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Serbian Kingdom, under the sovereignty of the Kara-Georgevitch dynasty, of which the Crown Prince is the ruling head.

—Half dead from starvation and disease, 1,321 survivors of the original total of 2,100 Bolshevik prisoners and refugees in a train sent across Siberia by the Czecho-Slovak troops fighting in Samara, European Russia, have arrived at Nikolsk, near Vladivostok. Of the 800 missing, some were shot while trying to escape from the train. Others threw themselves from car windows.

—It is officially announced that Peru has withdrawn her Consuls from Chili as a result of the renewal of anti-Peruvian rioting in Iquique and Antofagasta. The Tacna-Arica controversy is approaching a critical stage. The Peruvian Club was closed and the Peruvian Consul was forcibly placed aboard the Chilian steamer Palena, bound for Callao.

—The naval estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1 are to be reduced $1,180,315,573. The original estimate was $2,644,307,046. In the Department of Ordnance, $313,421,716 is to be lopped off. The pay of the navy is to be cut $275,324,285. Naval aviation will be reduced $133,770,700.

—Soldiers and sailors, in New York City, repulsed after an attack in force on Madison Square Garden —where more than 12,000 Reds were gathered in mass meeting to "send fraternal greetings to the Socialists of Germany—roamed the lower part of the city, particularly the east side, beating every man they found wearing a red emblem of Socialism. Hundreds of the service men, armed with sticks and clubs, had tried to batter their way into the Garden and had been driven off after a struggle by police afoot and ahorse.

—Reduction of wages will be opposed by the workers, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said in a statement dealing with reconstruction as it affects labor.

—Andrew Carnegie passed his eighty-third milestone. He spent the day at home, except for a 2-hour drive in the morning. He entertained a few relatives at luncheon and in the afternoon strolled in the grounds surrounding his residence at Fifth Avenue and 91st Street.

—"The Pershing Republican League" has been launched at Columbus, O., to "crystalize the already existing sentiment for Gen. John J. Pershing as President of the United States in 1920 and to work for his nomination and election."

—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Henriette G. Cappanni and Mrs. Androcles G. Gographer of Watch Hill, R. I., started a contest of the will of Thomas B. Hidden, New York real estate operator, who died at Sharon, leaving $2,000,000. The nieces charge Hidden was not competent.

—William Travers Jerome, former District Attorney of New York County, was named by Surrogate Cohalan trustee to succeed James Gordon Bennett in administering that part of the Bennett estate left to Miss Jeannette Bennett, now Mrs. Isaac Bell. The procedure in no way involves the New York Herald. Mr. Jerome filed a surety bond for $600,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

Nov. 26—Marshal Foch, Allied Commander in Chief, has established headquarters in Luxemburg with his staff. There were no ceremonies. The American forces were on the west side of the Moselle, the extreme left being at the frontier village of Wallendorf. From this point the line extended along the Sauer River as far south as Garsch. Among the other units on the American front was the 26th Infantry of the 1st Division, with its headquarters at Ehnen. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., occupies a room in a hotel there, formerly occupied by Major von Hindenburg, son of the Field Marshal. It overlooks the Moselle vineyards.

—The French Armies marching through Luxemburg reached the German frontier east of Weiswampach and Heinerscheid. Beyond Treves the withdrawal of the Germans is being received with open arms by the civilians.

—Strassburg was still at the height of its celebration when Marshal Petain, with Gen. Gouraud, made his official entry into the city. The passage of the troops was declared to be one of the finest military spectacles ever witnessed. The long column of soldiers marched 8 abreast and was accompanied on either side by a line of Alsatian girls. Marshal Petain everywhere was greeted most warmly. One of the features of the parade was Miss Margaret Wilson, who wore a tricolored cockade in her hat.

—The Grand Duchy of Oldenburg has been transformed into a republic under a directory, composed of 5 Social Democrats, 3 bourgeois and 2 former Ministers. The Duke of Brunswick and his family have gone to Augsburg. A meeting, representing Bremen, Hanover, Hamburg, Flensburg, Osnabrueck and Wilhelmshaven, passed a resolution to stand behind the Government and demand a National Assembly by a vote of 81 to 20. There was also a defeat for the extremists at a meeting representing the 10th Army Corps at Hanover, where, 140 to 4, a resolution was passed against efforts to establish a dictatorship and demanding the summoning of a Constituent Assembly.

—Gen. Ludendorff has left Sassnitz, Prussia, for Sweden. His position in the German military system was that of First Quartermaster General.

—Russian Bolshevik troops have crossed the River Narva on a broad front and have entered Esthonia, between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus. General mobilization has been ordered in Esthonia, which the Germans are expected to leave within a fortnight. Over the Northern Russian front the rivers are ice-bound and the Bolshevist gunboats, which have menaced American and Allied forces on the Dvina River, have been forced to withdraw. The Bolshevists have mounted big guns south of the Allied Armies.

—Workers of France ask for a seat at Peace Conference.

—During the 13 months preceding the armistice 709 bombing raids were made by British aviators over German territory. The list of large towns visited shows that 52 were bombed during the period.

—Difficulties between Peru and Chili, which resulted in the recall of consular representatives by each nation from the principal cities of its neighbor have been overcome by an apology on the part of the Peruvian Government.

—Several hundred soldiers, sailors and marines laid siege to the Palm Garden, where a mass meeting of Internationalists was in session. The men in uniform gathered in the vicinity of the Garden early in the evening, threatening persons attending and daring the Socialists and Internationalists to display their forbidden banners. When one was flaunted—and by a woman—there was a rush that the police couldn't stay. The woman was swept from her feet and the banner torn from her hands before the police could rescue her. The soldiers, sailors and marines—some of them men on crutches recently returned from France—held the banner up on a stick and burned it, singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

—The Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American lined Vaterland, transported 94,195 American fighting men to France since she first sailed from New York as an American transport on Dec. 15, 1917, until Nov. 5, when she was laid up in Liverpool for her annual overhauling.

—The United States Government has refused to approve the proposed transfer to a British syndicate of the vessels now under British registry owned by the International Mercantile Marine Corporation. The vessels number 85, of an aggregate of 730,000 gross tons.

—James F. Regan, whose real name, the police say, is Leo Sellinger, and who, under the former name, is serving a 10-year sentence in Sing Sing for burglary, confessed that he, not Elizabeth Baksa, murdered Mrs. Helen Hamel, whose body was found in the kitchen of her rooming house at No. 507 West Twenty-third Street, New York, Feb. 14, 1918.

—Over the protests of 6 Socialists and 1 Democrat, the New York Board of Aldermen passed the Anti-Red Flag Ordinance. The vote stood 58 to 7. The ordinance reads: "No red or black flag and no banner, ensign, or sign having upon it any inscription opposed to organized government, or which is sacrilegious or which may be derogatory to public morals, shall be displayed or carried through the streets of the city in any procession or parade. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Nov. 26—Ten thousand munition workers were discharged when 5 plants of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, working on war work, closed down following cancellation of British and United States contracts.

—Deaths in the navy from "war causes" totalled 1,233, Surgeon General Braisted told the House Naval Committee. No figures were given as to deaths from disease. The bodies of practically all navy men dying in foreign service, the Surgeon General said, have been returned home. He said there were 15,000 patients in naval hospitals and that the institutions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Norfolk were crowded.

Nov. 27—Forces of the American Army of Occupation have been across the German frontier in Rhenish Prussia since Nov. 24, and a large party of American soldiers spend their Thanksgiving on German soil. While there are a few stragglers behind it, the German line in front of the Americans runs generally from Bitburg, through Treves to Oberemmel, Oberzerf and Losheim. This line is from 8 to 17 miles within Rhenish Prussia, across the Luxemburg border.

—The advance of the British Army on the western front has reached the general line of Beho, Werbemont and Aywallle, south of Liege.

—All German soldiers, with the exceptions of the classes of 1898 and 1899, are being discharged. These 2 classes are to be held in service until Field Marshal von Hindenburg sees fit to discharge them.

—Marshal Foch, accompanied by Gen. de Castelnau, arrived at Strassburg and reviewed the Army of Occupation. He then passed through the town at the head of the troops.

—The former German Emperor went for a drive with his host, Count von Bentinck, accompanied by the usual police guard. He almost daily receives flowers and dainties from friends, but as often letters or post cards are delivered at the castle addressed "William Hohenzollern," in which the senders express hatred, contempt or execration. The missives are withheld from him.

—The Czecho-Slovak Department of National Defense has mobilized the active reservists for 1895 to 1899, inclusive, and ordered all men under arms up to 40 years of age to remain in the service.

—Twenty-seven German submarines were surrendered at Harwich to the British allies. This brings the total of German U boats turned over to 114.

—More than 1,500,000 prisoners have been released by the Germans. Of this number approximately 250,000 will pass through the American lines and will be fed by the Americans. Most of them are French, English, Italian and American soldiers. The army, assisted by the Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus, is shouldering the bulk of the task. The population of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has been doubled by the arrival of the Army of Occupation. The physical condition of American prisoners released from German prison camps is declared in general as good as could be expected.

—Strassburg did not wait the arrival of the French troops before beginning its celebration, according to reports from that city. Eight hundred students on the night of Nov. 20-21, under the leadership of an old man, pulled down the statue of Emperor William I. in the Kaiserplatz and carried it to the foot of the statue of Kleber, a noted French General. Other students decapitated the statues of William I., Frederick III. and William II. in front of the post office.

—A convention of delegates, representing all the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils in Germany, has been summoned to meet in Berlin on Dec. 16.

—Roumanian Transylvania has proclaimed its independence and has sent an ultimatum to the Hungarian Government, asking that all political, administrative and judicial departments in territories inhabited by Roumanians in Hungary and Transylvania be handed over. Hungary has refused and the National Roumanian Government has broken off negotiations.

—At Constantinople, British troops marched from their ships to the British Embassy and through applauding crowds to barracks just evacuated by the Germans. The right of civil trial under the Armenian Patriarchate has been restored to Armenians, although the Patriarch is still in banishment in Mesopotamia.

—That politics is controlled in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania by the coal barons and brewers and that they, in turn, are controlled by Senator Penrose, was the substance of testimony given before the Senate Committee on Manufactures by William Wilhelm, an attorney of Pottsville, Pa.

—The seventy-seventh anniversary of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle was celebrated in the Eagle Auditorium, Washington and Johnson Streets. There were addresses by H. V. Kaltenborn, Maurice McLoughlin, Chaplain Percy T. Edrop, T. R. Kenney, Herbert F. Gunnison and Don C. Seitz.

—The will of Mrs. Mary E. Jones, widow of Dr. Oliver E. Jones, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office at that town. Miss Rosalie Jones, the Suffragist, a daughter, is one of the executors, as are 2 sons, Charles H. and Philip H. An estate estimated at more than $5,000,000 is disposed of. The entire sum is left to the children, with one small exception. Mrs. Jones is credited with owning real estate in every county in New York State and property in every State in the United States.

—Commanders of the Students' Training Corps at more than 500 universities, colleges and secondary schools received orders from the War Department to demobilize the units.

—Senator Phelan of California presented to President Wilson a petition from the priests of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of San Francisco, asking the President's support for the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation.

—During the war American factories have produced in excess of 12,000 airplanes, 31,814 motors, and all equipment to go with them. Up to Nov. 22 a total of 15,131 Liberty motors had been manufactured, and the output of these engines had reached 150 a day. The country has produced 30,000 Lewis flexible type aircraft machine guns and 35,000 Marlin fixed type guns, in addition to all the machine guns used by the land forces. Armor piercing, tracer and incendiary bullets are used.

—Announcement that the Government, through the Emergency Fleet Corporation, had definitely decided to purchase the real estate of the Hog Island Shipyard and thus become sole owner of the shipbuilding establishment was made. The Government has expended $60,000,000 in equiping the plant.

—A combination of steel interests is forming an organization under the Webb-Pomerene export act to compete with the United States Steel Corporation for foreign trade. Twenty-five or more of the rivals of the United States Steel Corporation have agreed to pool their interests, and send commercial representatives to every nation in Europe to seek contracts.

Nov. 28—King George, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert arrived in Paris. His Majesty was received at the Bois de Boulogne Station by President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon and other Cabinet Ministers and the Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Enormous crowds thronged the streets, in spite of the bad weather, all the way from the railroad station to the Quai d'Orsay, where the royal party arrived at 3.30 o'clock.

—It is officially announced that during the war the forces of Great Britain lost nearly 1,000,000 men, killed or dead through various causes. Recently it was stated that the British losses totalled 658,704, but this number did not take into consideration men who were reported missing who actually lost their lives, but of whom there is no trace.

—The Royal Air Force had completed all preparations for the bombing of Berlin on Nov. 9 with 19 Handley-Page planes, each carrying 3,500 pounds of bombs, according to an official report. The weather proving bad, the raid was postponed until Nov. 11, but the armistice was signed that same morning.

—Advance guards of the British troops have reached the Belgian-German frontier in the region between Beho and Stavelot and are in possession of more than 1,400 surrendered German guns.

—At a dinner by American aviators in honor of their French comrades, it was announced by the Under Secretary of Aviation that of 240 American pilots in the Lafayette Squadron 60 lost their lives.

Nov. 28—Belgium is clear of German troops. There has been little destruction in the country east of Mons; in the area between Mons and Charlerol the mines and factories are working.

—Both Chambers of the Spanish Parliament have approved the formation of a League of Nations and will name a Spanish representative in that organization.

—The American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in England as never before. At all the naval bases the American naval units were entertained, while the officers and crews of the 5 American battleships in the Firth of Forth were guests on board British warships there. In London the programme included a football game at Chelsea between teams of sailors and a mid-day dinner at Albert Hall, where 400 British sailors were the hosts of 400 American tars. High mass for officers and men was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral. Scores of American wounded were conspicuous there. Special arrangements had been made by the Knights of Columbus to convey them from the various London hospitals. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Howlett, Administrator of Westminster Cathedral, read an address, which was identical with one delivered by Cardinal Bourne at Paris. American priests with the army and navy in England officiated. These were the Rev. J. J. Duff, of Philadelphia; the Rev. J. Edmanton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Rev. Edmund C. Sliney, of South Boston. At night there were 2 big dinners, one of the American Society and the other of the American Officers' Club, where the Americans entertained British guests. The American Red Cross supplied all the Americans in English hospitals with a turkey dinner and gave dinners to 500 officers in different camps. The crews of 150 American ships, all the way from Gibraltar to the Shetland Islands, were entertained by British seamen.

—At Lima, Peru, the Cabinet and Senate have approved the protest of the Foreign Minister to Chili against the anti-Peruvian riots at Iquique. Peru will demand indemnities.

—Vice-President Marshall has cancelled the speaking tour for which he was booked and will remain in Washington during the President's absence abroad.

—The sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, condemned to be hanged on Dec. 13 for the deaths of 10 persons killed by a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade in July, 1916, was commuted by Gov. W. D. Stephens to imprisonment for life.

—Officials of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith presented to President Wilson a gold medal awarded to him by the society last October as the man who rendered the most distinguished service to humanity during the year.

—Probably the first aerial banquet in the history of the world was eaten 2,800 feet above New Jersey by 9 passengers in the Handley-Page airplane which will carry mail regularly between New York and Chicago beginning Dec. 15. A regular Thanksgiving Day dinner was served with nothing eliminated from the menu except soup.

—Demand has been made by the Polish National Department and the Polish National Defense Committee that the United States send a special commission to Poland to investigate existing conditions and report its findings. The special commission is to have Jewish and Polish membership.

—The engagement was announced of Miss Margaret Carnegie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and heiress to the steel man's millions, to Roswell Miller, son of the late Roswell Miller, who was President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad.

—The American flag was the only banner carried by the several thousand striking cooks and waiters who paraded through the New York hotel district. As a result, there was no excitement, though the streets were lined with sailors and soldiers.

—Aerial defense of the American coast line is part of the plans of the Navy Department, the House Naval Affairs Committee was informed by Capt. Steele, United States Naval Air Service, and Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. It is intended to have 90 stations distributed between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and including Panama, Hawaii, Guam, Alaska and the Philippines, where triplanes, which can develop 160 miles an hour, and dirigibles, some of the Zeppelin type, will base. The cost is estimated at $85,769,300 for the next fiscal year. The fleet of dirigibles would include 4 huge ships of the rigid type, costing $1,500,000 each; 12 smaller balloons, to cost about $250,000 each, and a number of still smaller type, costing $75,000 each. The operation of the coastal stations would cost about $8,000,000. Training stations would require $3,000,000 more, and experimental stations $3,000,000.

Nov. 29—The formal document of Emperor William's abdication has arrived in Berlin. The Berlin Government had sent a telegram to the ex-Kaiser, in Holland, demanding the formal abdication of himself and the ex-Crown Prince.

—Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. There were 800,000 killed, including 17,000 officers.

—It is announced that approximately 200 German submarines were destroyed during the war. The total number of all types built by the Germans is estimated to have been 360.

—In a raw, misty morning, Frau Auguste Victoria, wife of the once German Emperor, arrived by automobile from Potsdam to join her husband in exile in Amerongen Castle. She was handed over to Count von Bentinck, by the Captain of the rural gendarmerie, who, acting under orders, had escorted her from the first Dutch frontier station. The former Empress wore a plain, dark tailor-made velvet dress and a hat and veil that did not conceal her silver hair. There was no official reception or demonstration of any kind.

—Field Marshal Haig's report shows the British Army has reached the German frontier along the whole of the front, from just north of the Duchy of Luxemburg to the neighborhood of Lupen.

—The frontier bridges between Luxemburg and Rhenish Prussia have been crossed by American engineers at various points on the American front, say reports from Luxemburg. They examined the bridge piers on both sides of the river for mines, but none were found. The ends of the bridges on the Luxemburg side are guarded by Americans. Civilians are allowed to pass, provided they show proper passes. German soldiers and civilians are permitted to cross into Luxemburg only if they agree to stay in Luxemburg until the army has moved into Rhenish Prussia.

—"Liberty cabbage," ex-sauerkraut, has been served in American messes. The Americans found five carloads of it when they entered Arlon, Belgium, along with several cars of potatoes, many tons of turnips and other perishables, which were served at Thanksgiving dinners. Only one turkey was served Thanksgiving Day in the entire American Army of Occupation. This was at the mess of fifteen officers at Remich, who bought the turkey Nov. 11. Other dinners had venison, ducks, chicken, plenty of beef, nuts and sweetmeats.

—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, formally notified the United States State Department of his reoccupation of the legation at Brussels, relieving the Spanish Minister, who cared for American interests during the German occupation.

—Prince Antoine Gaston Philippe of Bourbon-Orleans, great-grandson of King Louis Philippe of France, has died in a military hospital from injuries suffered in the fall of an airplane. He was flying from France to England and was forced to make a landing at Old Southgate. The plane got out of control and crashed into a cottage. The pilot was killed and the Prince was fatally hurt. He was the son of Prince Gaston, Count d'Eu, and Princess Isabelle of Braganza. He was born in 1881 and early in the war was a Captain in the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

—At Peking, the celebrations of the victory over Germany opened with a review of the Chinese and Allied troops by President Hsu Shih Chang. The square fronting the throne room was filled with two regiments of Chinese soldiers and picked troops from the Allied contingents. The centre of the square was occupied by an American Marine Band, flanked by three British soldiers and three Cossacks carrying their respective flags. Behind were French and Anamite troops, facing Japanese and Italian detachments. The President passed through the square under an arch of Allied flags.

Nov. 29—Viscount Buxton, Governor-General of South Africa, said to-day that the number of deaths from influenza among Europeans and natives of South Africa was estimated at 50,000.

—It was announced at the White House that the representatives of the United States at the Peace Conferences would be the President himself, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Henry White, recently Ambassador to France; Mr. Edward M. House and Gen. Tasker H Bliss. It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before, because the number of representatives each of the chief belligerents was to send had until a day or two ago been under discussion.

—From his cell in California, Thomas J. Mooney issued a statement protesting against Governor Stephen's commutation of his sentence to life imprisonment. "I would rather die," he said, "than be condemned to a living grave." Mooney also appealed to labor leaders to continue their efforts in his behalf.

—It cost $5,645,000,000 to run the American Army during the year ended June 30, last; $1,368,000,000 for the navy, and $1,516,000,000 for the Civil Government proper. The Shipping Board spent $862,000,000 and $181,000,000 was paid out in pensions, a total of $9,572,000,000. These figures are shown to-day by the annual report of John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, to Secretary McAdoo. The public debt June 30, was $12,396,000,000.

—At Chicago, Mme. Amelita M. Galli-Curci, grand opera prima donna, filed suit for divorce from her husband, Luigi C. Curci, alleging extreme and repeated cruelty.

—The four-masted schooner Alice May of New York was driven high on the beach west of the Forge River Coast Guard station, opposite Mastic, L. I.

Nov. 30—The German Government has proposed to the Entente nations that a neutral commission be established to examine the question as to who was responsible for the war. The proposal is contained in a note sent to Switzerland for transmission to France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States. It asks that all the belligerents place their secret documents at the disposal of the commission.

—A red flag hoisted over the University of Leipzig by the Soldiers and Workers' Council was hauled down by students.

—Speaking before the Fabian Society at London, George Bernard Shaw said that before the war England had a choice between an alliance with the United States or with Russia, and that she had deliberately chosen Russia, with "consequences we all know."

—Douglas Fairbanks, comedian and movie star, was divorced by his wife. A process server for Mrs. Beth S. Fairbanks, who is a daughter of Daniel J. Sully, the former cotton king, served the complaint on Fairbanks in Sherry's on October 22, but secrecy was maintained till the suit came to trial at New Rochelle.

—King Albert and the Belgian royal family made their official entry into Liege at the head of the troops who conducted the defense of that town in 1914. The King and Queen and Gen. Leman, defender of Liege, were cheered by the crowds.

—The Allied naval squadron anchored off Sebastopol, the Russian naval base in the Crimea. The Russian ships, which were in the hands of the Germans, and also some German submarines, were surrendered to the Allied naval representatives.

—The Soldiers' Council of Greater Berlin resolved to investigate the Executive Council of twenty-eight men.

—The Republic of Lithuania has been proclaimed at Riga in the presence of the National Council and great numbers of the population, the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen states. Karl Ullmann is the President of the new republic.

—The Executive Council of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, Samuel Gompers, President, voted to fight against any scaling down of wages.

—By decree of President Wilson all of the breweries of the country closed for conservation of grains. Breweries making "near beer" or, as they are known in the trade, cereal beverages, likewise ceased. About 1,200 breweries in the country were affected by the order. Of that number, 160 are in New York State and 41 are in New York City. A total of 75,000 employees throughout the country are thrown out of work by the closing, of whom 5,000 are in this city.

—Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson, to take effect on Jan. 1.

—It is announced that all records for the number of passengers carried in any type of airplane were broken on Nov. 27 at the Naval Air Station, Rockaway, when the navy's newest type seaplane, the giant NC-1, the largest in the world, made a flight with fifty men on board. The pilot was Lieut. David H. McCullough of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

—Announcement was made at New York Police Headquarters that the hand bag and personal effects found Nov. 25 in a stateroom on the Fall Fiver liner Priscilla, from New York, had been identified as belonging to Miss Dorothy Armstrong, the sister of Matthew C. Armstrong of Hampton, Va.

—The sentence of death imposed upon Paul Chapman, youthful Brooklyn choir boy, for complicity in the murder of Harry Regensburg, a Brooklyn cigar store proprietor, was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Whitman. The time for Chapman's execution had been fixed by the Court of Appeals for the week beginning Jan. 8.

Dec. 1—American troops have crossed the frontier into Prussia behind the German rear guards, the crossing having been made at daylight, according to reports from the American Army of Occupation. The advance averaged twelve miles, and Treves was the most important city occupied. The British advanced troops, under Gen. Plumer, crossed the German frontier between Beho and Eupen, and advanced toward the Rhine, by evening had reached the general line of Hurg, Reuland, Bullingen and Montjoie. Gen. Pershing's advanced headquarters will be established at Treves, where Gen. Preston Brown will be the Military Governor, and Gen. Harry A. Smith in charge of civil affairs.

—The Belgian troops entered Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Rhenish Prussia.

—Four American soldiers dispersed a mob of thousands at Esch, Luxemburg, after it had wrecked 28 shops in revenge for the overcharging of Americans. Most of these establishments were conducted by Germans. The loss is estimated at between $800,000 to $1,400,000.

—Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau of France and Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy were received by Premier Lloyd George, the Duke of Connaught and other high officials on their arrival in London.

—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation declaring that conflicts with the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils will be avoided. He requested that the Central Government instruct the councils to abstain from interfering with the army commanders.

—The German Revolutionary Government, according to estimates made by the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung, has spent $150,000,000 in the last three weeks.

—The Russo-American forces, continuing their advance up the Pinega River over ice and snow-covered roads, have captured the town of Karpagorskoi, 120 miles from the town of Pinega, after a fight with the Bolsheviki.

—At Lima, Peru, the army reserves have been called to the colors. Three more Chilian Consuls sailed for Valparaiso.

—Nearly 4,000 American aero troops came into New York Harbor on the British transport Mauretania. They included over 800 wounded.

Dec. 2—Demobilization was begun of the Students' Army Training Corps at New York University and Princeton.

—President Wilson told Congress, in joint session, that he was about to leave for France to take part in the Peace Conference, particularly as regards his "14 points," which, he said, had been accepted in outline by the other Allies. He goes, he said, only because he believed it his imperative duty. He discussed, also, in his address, the unscrambling of federalized railroads and other war-emergency conditions in industry. Congress received the address coldly.

Dec. 2—The advance of the American Army of Occupation into Germany was held up by the limited number of bridges across the Sauer and Moselle Rivers. The American divisions marched with full war equipment of steel helmet, gas mask, rifle, and belts filled with cartridges. The main roads were in good condition. The first American tunes heard in Germany, as played by the bands of the Army of Occupation, were in the Village of Irrel, just across the Sauer River. The village was entered by the 125th Infantry while the villagers were on their way to church. With the American flag and the regimental insignia at the head of the column, the 125th band marched into Irrel playing sprightly airs.

—Based on information cabled by Gen. Pershing in reply to an inquiry, the War Department authorized this announcement: "American prisoners released from German prison camps complain of poor, scanty food and bad housing conditions. Only a small percentage of those who are sick are hospital cases; the majority are suffering from slight colds. Practically all recover rapidly with proper food and housing. There is as yet no evidence of discrimination against Americans. Among 7,000 prisoners of all nationalities, there have been no authenticated instances of brutality against Americans. The majority of American prisoners state that the German soldiers also suffered food privation, but that in cases where supply of food was insufficient the food for prisoners was cut off before that for German soldiers."

—King Nicholas of Montenegro has been deposed by the Skupshtina, the Montenegrin National Assembly, according to a message from Prague.

—A despatch from Amsterdam tells of a plot for the early restoration of imperialism and the return of the fugitive Kaiser, which has been discovered in Berlin. The chief men behind it were Gen. von Mackensen, Gen. von Boehn and Gen. Count Sixt von Arnim. They had been busy for the last few days issuing instructions to the Prussian Officers' Corps to effect a pro-Kaiser agitation, which was to start the minute demobilization was completed.

—The Mauretania docked at New York and discharged her 4,000 aero service troops and her wounded soldiers. The troops went to Camp Mills, the wounded to hospitals.

—Private Walter L. Hirshberg, said to be an associate of Lenine and Trotzky, has been sentenced to twenty years at hard labor at the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, on a charge of desertion. Hirshberg was to have sailed to Russia to participate in the Bolshevik uprising, but missed the boat and was arrested as a deserter.

—The admission that no automatic speed control and no block signal system to insure the safety of passengers were on the Brighton Beach line, on which occurred the wreck of Nov. 1, causing more than ninety deaths, was drawn by District Attorney Lewis from President T. S. Williams and Chief Engineer W. S. Menden of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. This was at the conclusion of the hearing before Mayor Hylan.

—War expenses persisting in peace times, but falling off rapidly, will make the Government's outlay in the fiscal year beginning next July 1, 1919, amount to $7,443,415,838, of which $5,212,000,000 will go to the War and Navy Departments, $893,000,000 to pay interest on war debt, and $579,000,000 for continuing the building of a merchant marine, according to departmental estimates presented to Congress. These expenses compare with the $24,599,000,000 appropriations for the current year ending next June 30, with the $18,000,000,000 which probably will be actually spent this year, and with the ordinary annual expenses of about a billion dollars before the war.

Dec. 3—The President started on his momentous journey to the Peace Conference after midnight. His departure from the White House was two hours earlier. Great care was taken to prevent any general knowledge of the hour of his going, and except for the extra police and the waiting automobiles there was nothing to indicate the approaching departure. There were 68 passengers on the train, including Secret Service men, stenographers and under secretaries. Secretary Baker was of the party, but only to see the President on board the army transport—for that is still the official rating of the George Washington.

—Senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, offered in the Senate a resolution, "that any project for any general League of Nations or for any sweeping change in the ancient laws of the sea, as hitherto recognized as international law and violated by the Teutonic powers should be postponed for separate consideration, not alone by the victorious belligerents but by all the nations, if and when at some future time general conferences on these subjects might be deemed useful." It was referred to a committee.

—Announcement was made at the White House that President Wilson had pardoned Lieut. Col. George W. Mixter and Lieut. Jesse M. Vincent, army officers whom the Hughes report on aircraft production showed to be technically guilty of violating Section 41 of the Criminal Code.

—The State Department announced it has urged Chile and Peru to make up.

—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator resigned, and his resignation was accepted by the President.

—Airplanes have been added to the means by which liquor may not be brought into the State of Florida. Hundreds of aviators fly regularly from half a dozen places in Florida to New Orleans or to coast points where illicit stills are in operation.

—Restrictions on the purchase of sugar for consumption in homes and public eating places were removed by the Food Administration.

—Major Gen. William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aeronautics, announced information from Dayton, O., that the Loening two-seater monoplane has developed a speed of 145 miles an hour with a full military load, including four guns.

—Across the Rhine the American Army take up a line a little over sixty miles in length, an arc of a circle having Coblenz as a centre and with a radius eight and six-tenths miles in length. This circle, plotted upon Coblenz, is the bridgehead which the Germans conceded in the armistice. The line leaves the Rhine at a point northwest of Coblenz, swings eastward through Rahms and Oberlahr and turns to the south just beyond Rossbach. It continues through Woelferlingen, Moisberg, Diez, Schonbron, Katzeneinbogen and Welteroth, and reaches the Rhine again at Caub. Along the Rhine the Americans occupy a line about forty-three miles in length. The front extends a few miles beyond either end of the semicircle described above, thus overlapping in places the lines of the British, on the left, and the French, on the right.

—The German Crown Prince, in an interview on the Island of Wieringen, denied he had renounced succession to the throne, adding: "I was convinced early in October, 1914, that we had lost the war. I considered our position hopeless after the Battle of the Marne, which we should not have lost if the chiefs of our General Staff had not suffered a case of nerves. I tried to persuade the General Staff to seek peace then, even at a great sacrifice, going so far as to give up Alsace-Lorraine. But I was told to mind my own business and confine my activities to commanding my armies. I have proof of this. What finally brought about the downfall of the German military power was revolution induced by four years of hunger among the civilians and the troops in the rear, together with the overwhelming numbers being gathered by the Entente Powers, since America's entry into the war had undermined the confidence of the German fighting forces."

—The Spanish Cabinet resigned.

—Czecho-Slovak forces have occupied Bodenbach, 200 miles northwest of Vienna, near the German frontier, cutting off from Vienna supplies of provisions. The Czechs are pressing toward the frontiers of Upper Austria, having garrisoned German Bohemia. To the south the Jugo-Slavs have occupied Harburg, 115 miles southwest of Vienna, and have entered Carinthia and Styria. In the northwest the Poles are advancing over the Carpathians to the frontiers of Hungary in their fight against the Ukrainians. At Lemberg, 350 miles northeast of Vienna, the Ukrainians are preparing to surround and starve out the city, the railroad having already been cut. In the east a Roumanian Army has marched into Bukowina as far as Kolomea, 390 miles east of Vienna, on the River Pruth.

Dec. 4—President Wilson and his party left New York Harbor on the George Washington on their way to the Peace Conference. The special train bearing them from Washington arrived at Hoboken at 7.20 A. M. Mr. Wilson left the train at 8.07, boarded the vessel at 8.10, and the latter moved into the North River at 10 30. Aeroplanes, destroyers and a mighty chorus of harbor whistles attended the progress of the Presidential party down the bay.

—For one "zoom," two tailspins, divers volplanes and other antics in the air above President Wilson's head as he stood on the George Washington, Lieut. Fred Kelly, the crack hurdler from the Pacific Coast, was later ordered to remain two weeks on post at the Hazelhurst Camp.

—It was reported to Frederick Shepherd, Superintendent of Passaic (N. J.) Schools, by Miss Aima L. Smith, Principal of School No. 2, that of the 800 pupils there, 200, whose ages range from 9 to 14 years, have come to their studies under the influence of liquor during two months.

—Arthur Gabryel, former Vice-President of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, declared before the Senate Committee investigating brewers' activities and German propaganda that Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador here, visited the offices of the association in New York in March, 1916, and that immediately afterward an advertising campaign to prevent the manufacture of munitions in this country for the Allies was started.

—A Congressional investigation of the political and other activities of the National Security League of New York was demanded in the House by Representative Frear, Republican, of Wisconsin.

—Calling the seizure of the cables lawless, the Commercial Cable Company begins an action to enjoin Postmaster General Burleson from interfering with its system.

—Discussion of the fourteen principles enunciated by President Wilson as forming a basis for permanent peace was precipitated in the Senate by Mr. Frelinghuysen. He offered a resolution calling upon the President for an interpretation of the principles.

—George J. Gould is a patient at Roosevelt Hospital, New York, having been operated on for stone in his left kidney by Dr. John F. Erdmann of the hospital staff. Mr. Gould had been suffering with the ailment for four weeks.

—At Atlantic City 4,000 men, representing every branch of business and industry in the country, met in a Reconstruction Congress, and listened to utterances on readjustment problems by Secretary of Commerce Redfield Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Harry A. Wheeler, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

—Railway executives, representing more than 90 per cent. of the mileage of the country, met at the New York Chamber of Commerce, and, with one dissenting vote, adopted resolutions urging the return of the railroads to private ownership, under conditions making for their "highest possible efficiency." No time for their return was set. The one vote against the resolution came from Newman Erb, President of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. He said that he preferred Government ownership to pre-war regulations.

—The 3d American Army in its advance into Germany reached the general line Dahlem-Eisenschmitt-Wittlich-Berncastel-Asann; Steinberg. The 10th French Army on its way to the Rhine and Mayence has crossed the German frontier of 1870, occupying the Valley of the Sarre. The advance into German territory has been without incident. The population of the districts thus far reached appears to be more astonished than downcast.

—All liabilities contracted by the Russian Government, except those made by the Bolshevik regime, are recognized by the All-Russian Government at Omsk, and will be executed by it, according to a statement authorized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Government has refused to admit 1,500,000 Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany and has turned them back at the frontier. 15,000,000 persons in Northern Russia will probably die of privation this winter, according to Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the American Defense Society.

—Anti-Jewish pamphlets have been distributed over Berlin accusing Jews called to military service of having shirked going to the front and having managed to procure for themselves safe work behind the fighting lines. The pamphlet violently attacks the Jewish members of the Government, Haase, Cohn, Bernstein, Lansberg and Eisner, and finishes with a veiled appeal to organize pogroms against the Jews.

—This was nomination day for candidates for the British Parliament in the coming general election and among the surprises was the appearance of an opponent to Premier Lloyd George at Carnarvon, Wales. He is Austin Harrison, editor of the English Review, and is standing on the plank of a league of nations and the abolition of conscription. Another striking feature of the nominations was the large number of unopposed returns.

—Brest-Litovsk, where Germany negotiated the peace treaties with Russia and the Ukraine, has been occupied by Polish troops, according to the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, says a Geneva despatch to l'Information.

Dec. 5—A wireless from the George Washington said the President spent most of the first day (Dec. 4) of the trip at sea working in the office part of his suite. After acknowledging from the bridge the greetings that were given him as the ship put to sea he turned to the pile of letters and telegrams awaiting him and spent several hours working with his stenographers. In the afternoon, on the advice of his physician, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, he lay down and rested for a time because of a slight cold that was affecting his voice. Later the President received calls from officials on board, including the Italian and French Ambassadors. Following this he took a walk on deck, together with Mrs. Wilson. The Presidential party dined quietly in the evening, being served by a waiter who said he had attended Emperor William and the Empress in the same suite on the trial trip of the George Washington. In the dining hall music was furnished by the ship's band and a quartet of sailors. The escorting destroyers, with the battleship Pennsylvania leading the column, are keeping in close touch with the steamship carrying the President. Mine sweepers are running before the bow of his ship. They are loaded with steel billets, to insure their deep draught. In the evening Mrs. Wilson released from the George Washington carrier pigeons bearing notes of thanks to Vice Admiral Gleaves for the success of the arrangements made for the departure.

The ship this morning (Dec. 5) was 450 miles out, steering a steady course at a speed of seventeen knots. The weather was clear and cold, the pale sunlight making the escort observable from the decks. The President slept late and took breakfast with Mrs. Wilson, no other members of the party being present. Afterward he worked with his stenographer and examined the official wireless messages, which included several applications for clemency. A pouch of official mail will be put off at the Azores on Sunday and hurried back to the United States on board a destroyer. The President has his own typewriter on board and is using it at intervals in working upon the speeches he expects to deliver in France.

—At Washington, Secretary Daniels said: "The George Washington and the battleship Pennsylvania are both equipped with the most modern radio apparatus, some of which was installed for this particular trip. This apparatus includes, on the Pennsylvania, the most powerful transmitting set on any United States naval ship and also special receiving apparatus for receiving from high power stations, used ordinarily only for transatlantic messages. The George Washington was also especially equipped with similar receiving apparatus. On board both ships were installed radio telephones and the newest types of low power radio sets for use only in communicating from ship to ship. All messages for the President are sent by the new naval high power station at Annapolis, which is five times as powerful as the Arlington station. These messages are received by the George Washington and the Pennsylvania simultaneously. All replies are forwarded from the George Washington to the Pennsylvania and relayed to shore by the Pennsylvania.

"At three special naval radio receiving stations,

one in Maine, one in New Jersey and one in the Navy Building, Washington, expert operators are listening continuously for the Pennsylvania's messages. The messages when received are forwarded with utmost despatch to the transatlantic radio division of the office of the Director of Naval Communications in the Navy Department, and the three copies are compared to insure accuracy. The message is then delivered to the addresses. All outgoing messages pass through the same office in Washington. As the Presidential party approaches Europe, by arrangement of the Navy Department, special receiving stations in both England and France will listen for messages from the Pennsylvania, and one of the French high power stations will forward messages direct to the ship. The President will thus be kept in touch with Washington and Paris or London simultaneously, for the George Washington will receive easily the messages sent from the Annapolis station until the end of the voyage and the ship is in a French port."

Dec. 5—One hundred and forty-nine Yale men lost their lives in the war.

—Arthur Brisbane told the Judiciary Sub-Committee of the United States Senate the details of his purchase of the Washington Times with brewers' money, explained that he considered war "international murder," revealed that his salary from William Randolph Hearst was $104,000 a year, and that his employer had an option on the Times that enabled him to take it over any time he felt Brisbane was neglecting Hearst's interests because of it.

—In the Senate Mr. New of Indiana said twelve new automobiles were a part of the cargo of the George Washington, on which President Wilson is a passenger, and inquired if Congress would be called upon to make appropriations to defray this expense, together with the upkeep of the Paris mansion in which are housed the members of the Creel committee party.

—The first soldiers to win the Congressional Medal of Honor are Lieut. Col. C. W. Whittlesey, Capt. G. G. McMurtry and Private T. C. Niebaur.

—Postmaster General Burleson in his annual report says the revenues of the department increased from $329,726,115 to $388,975,962, while expenditures increased only from $319,838,718 to $324,833,728. Of the increase in revenue $44,500,000 arose from increases in postage rates and went to the Treasury Department. There remained an excess of $19,642,233 of revenues over expenditures.

—Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was nominated by President Wilson as Secretary of the Treasury to succeed William G. McAdoo.

—New York City experienced its first snowfall of the winter—a few flakes. In Connecticut and elsewhere north the ground was made white with snow.

—The Orca arrived at New York with 1,925 more American aviators.

—The 3d American Army, continuing its advance south of the Moselle, reached the general line Berncastel-Malborn-Otzenhausen. Northwest of Berncastel our line remained unchanged.

—Gen. Nudant, President of the French Armistice Commission at Spa, has presented a note to the German Commission, demanding for the first month for the British troops of occupation $10,000,000, and for the French troops $13,500,000.

—The entire Turkish fleet is now in the hands of the Allies. The warships, after surrendering, were interned in the Golden Horn, at Constantinople.

—At London, Winston Spencer Churchill, in an election speech, announced the Government's decision to nationalize the railways. He added that the British representatives at the Peace Conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

—"I am threatened on all sides with criminal charges which, if brought, I must face. Therefore, I must reserve any statement until charges are actually brought," said the ex-Kaiser to a correspondent, at Amerongen.

—Machine guns were used in suppressing food riots in Cologne. The mobs retreated only when the quick-firers were brought into play. A number of casualties were reported among the demonstrants, who continued the fighting throughout the night. Several stores were plundered in different parts of the city, and after their work crowds gathered at the food depot, but the Welfare Committee of the city decided to suppress the disturbances without mercy.

—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and their eldest son arrived in Paris. The royal train, decorated with Belgian and Allied escutcheons and flags, reached the Bois de Boulogne station at 2 P. M. The streets were crowded along the entire route from the station. The Queen sat beside Mme. Poincaré in an open carriage and smiled as women and children in the throng threw flowers into the carriage.

Dec. 6—All time limitation on trading in future deliveries of corn, oats, rye and barley was removed by the Food Administration.

—A. B. Bielaskl, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, testified to the United States Senate Judiciary Committee that W. B. Hale, a correspondent of the Hearst newspapers, was at the same time, according to Count von Bernstorff's cablegrams, a confidential agent of the German Embassy at Washington; that Germans were planning to buy the New York Sun and Washington Post; and that C. B. Means was employed to get evidence against the British Government which might stir up trouble between Britain and the United States. Mr. Hale issued a denial.

—At Atlantic City, the War Service Committees of the Wholesale and Retail Clothing Associations of the United States agreed that the style recommendations promulgated by the War Industries Board be continued for the spring and summer styles of 1919.

—An appeal to the workers of the country not to engage in a Nation-wide strike as a protest in the case of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the Preparedness Day bomb explosion in San Francisco, was issued by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

—Mayor Hylan of New York vetoed the Curfew ordinance.

—Wage increases approximating $3 a week were granted by the War Labor Board to members of the New York Printers' Union and associated unions involved in the wage disputes with the New York City section of the American Association of Employing Printers.

—Capt. B. B. Lipsner, Supt. of the United States Aerial Mail Service, and Max Miller, aerial postman of the New York-Philadelphia-Washington route, resigned, saying they were dissatisfied with the Government's plans for the service.

—19 persons were hurt in a collision on the "L" at 57th St. and 2d Ave., New York City.

—Indictments charging treason—the first of the sort to be returned in the New York district since the war began—were returned by the Federal Grand Jury against Hermann Wessels, known as Carl Roediger, and Albert Paul Fricke. The offense is punishable by death.

—Despite snowstorms over the Alleghany Mountains, which forced an ascent to 12,000 feet, the trip from Pittsburgh to Washington, a distance of 175 miles, was made in seventy-five minutes by a bombing plane equipped with twin Liberty motors and piloted by Major Harley W. Lake, inspector for the Division of Military Aeronautics. Major Lake started from Cleveland, but was forced to descend near Pittsburgh by the cold.

—A speed of 170 miles an hour was claimed for a "Bullet" airplane, which had its first trial flight at Central Park, L. I.

—Commutation by President Wilson of the death sentences imposed by military court martial at Camp Shelby, Miss., on Privates Thomas T. Barnes and George T. Walker, convicted of desertion, was announced by the War Department The sentences were reduced in each case to twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor.

—An appeal to Christians to support the project for a League of Nations has been issued by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Presidents and Moderators of the principal free churches of the United Kingdom.

—An Admiralty statement says: "The British warship Cassandra struck a mine in the Baltic just before midnight Wednesday and sank at 1 A. M. Thursday. Eleven men are missing. Presumably they were killed by the explosion. The others of the officers and crew were saved by our destroyers."

Dec. 6—Gen. Skoropadski, Hetman of the Ukraine, has been killed and all power in that country is in the hands of the Unionists, say Geneva advices, adding that Kieff is in the hands of Unionist troops. The city was taken after a battle in which 10,000 men, including 500 officers, were killed or wounded.

—Gen. Pershing, from his headquarters at Treves, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, saying: "The American Army is not come to make war on a civilized population. All persons who, with honest submission, act peacefully and obey the rules laid down by the military authorities will be protected in their persons, homes, religion and property. All others will be brought within the rule with firmness, vigor and promptness. The American Army will govern in strict accordance with international law and the rules and customs of war sanctioned by the civilized world. Inhabitants on their part must absolutely abstain in word and deed from every act of hostility or impediment of any kind toward the American forces. It is your duty to devote yourselves to the orderly and obedient conduct of your private lives and affairs, the re-establishment of normal conditions in schools, churches, hospitals and charitable institutions and the resumption of your local civil life. You will be unobstructed, but, on the contrary, will be encouraged and protected in those pursuits. So far as your attitude and conduct make it possible, local courts, governing bodies and institutions will be continued in operation under supervision of American authorities. Except where they affect the rights and security of the American Army, your present laws and regulations will remain undisturbed and in force. Every violation of the laws of war, every act offering hostility or violence and every disobedience of the rules laid down by military authority will be punished with the utmost vigor."

—American troops have entered Mainz, capital of the Province of Rhenish Hesse and one of the principal fortresses of Germany on the left bank of the Rhine. British troops reached Blankenheim. Two Belgian cavalry detachments, 300 men strong, to-day entered Duesseldorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, twenty-one miles north west of Cologne.

—Considerable firing has taken place in the principal streets of Berlin, serious disorders having been caused by the German Bolsheviki, according to reports reaching the Dutch-German frontier, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Amsterdam

—According to a semi-official despatch, the German Crown Prince renounced, on December 1, his succession to the throne, in these words: "I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the imperial crown, which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the Emperor King or for other reasons. Given by my authority and signed by my hand. Done at Wieringen, December 1, 1918."

—The Prussian Government has formally withdrawn the privilege heretofore held by the members of the Hohenzollern family of immunity from law.

—An encyclical letter has been addressed by Pope Benedict to the Catholic episcopate throughout the world exhorting it to offer public prayers for the guidance by Providence of the approaching Peace Conference.

Dec. 7—The President's ship is delayed on her southern course by storms.

—The American troops have invested Coblenz; the British are at Cologne; the French at Mainz. At these places they hold the bridgeheads on the Rhine.

—The red flag is disappearing from Berlin, where 16 persons were killed in rioting, and Bolshevism is reported on the wane. Twenty guard regiments have voted to uphold the Ebert-Haase Government.

—The war has cut the birth rate one half in Austria.

—The Western Railway Station at Ghent was accidentally set on fire and burned. The fire caused the explosion of a bomb that had been hidden by the Germans, with the result that ten persons were killed and several others injured.

—At Washington, A. B. Bielaski produced alleged Bernstorff notes to Berlin telling how he had endeavored to wind up "compromising" German propaganda after the Lusitania was sunk "because nothing can for long be kept secret in America," and had used the American Embargo Conference for German purposes. Senator Gilbert N. Hitchcock, now Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; former Congressman Frank Buchanan, William Bayard Hale and Dr. Aked, a clergyman, were in co-operation with the Embargo Conference, established to control Congress through American voters and thereby prevent shipment of munitions to the Allies, according to the German Consul, P. Reisweitz, at Chicago. The New York World's expose in 1915 of German propagandist plans was the first heavy blow they received, according to admissions made by agents directing the work of the Embargo Conference. The Citizens' Committee on Food Shipments, a pro-German body, was organized, Bielaski alleged, at the home of Samuel Untermyer. Senator Hitchcock denied the testimony, as did Mr. Untermyer and others. Bielaski also said the Germans planned to get control of American aircraft production.

—Mayor Hylan of New York signed an ordinance making unlawful the display in parades or public gatherings of the red flag or any flag bearing an inscription in opposition to organized government or of a sacrilegious nature or which may be derogatory to the public morals. The penalty for the violation of the ordinance is a fine of not more than $100, imprisonment for ten days or both.

—Prince Yorihito of the House of Higashi-Fushimi, cousin of the Emperor of Japan, arrived at New York from England aboard the British armed merchantman Orvieta, and left for Washington.

Dec. 8—President Wilson attended divine services on the George Washington.

—American troops were rushed, by German request, to Coblenz, to guard against disorders.

—Nine French prisoners were shot by the Germans and fifteen other prisoners seriously wounded at the prison camp in Langensalza, Prussian Saxony, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin reports.

—Emir Feys Sal, son of the King of the Hejaz, who was allied with the Entente against the Turks, reached Paris.

—President Poincare presented Gen. Petain with the baton of a Marshal of France.

—A French Governmental decree names M. Jacquet, a merchant of Lille, a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He was executed by the Germans Sept. 23, 1915, for having hidden French and English soldiers and assisted them to escape.

—The motorman was killed and four other persons were injured when a shuttle train jumped the track and struck a roof pillar in the New York City Interborough subway, Lenox Avenue and 141st Street.

—The submerged steel net which had been stretched across the Narrows, New York Harbor, since this country entered the war was taken up.

—Five hundred members of the Brighton "L" Wreck Victims and Passengers Protective Association, the organization that grew out of the disaster, Nov. 1, on the Brighton Beach Line, met in Brooklyn and demanded that the city declare its B. R. T. contract forfeited, and that a receiver be appointed to operate the lines of the company in such a way that responsibility for all acts may be fixed.

—President Flavel S. Luther of Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., has sent his resignation to the Board of Trustees, to take effect July 1, 1919. He gave his age as the reason.

—Fire partially destroyed Execution Lighthouse and burned its machinery, leaving the station without power to flash its signal and operate its foghorn, between New Rochelle and Sands Point, Long Island Sound.

Dec 9—President Wilson stood on the bridge of the George Washington and saw a United States destroyer stage a thrilling demonstration of the work of repulsing a submarine attack. A touch of realism was given by the drill of the men on board the liner and the convoying ships. The great liner was gliding through the tropical waters like a chip on a duck pond when the bugles and alarm bells called the men to battle station.

—Maimed American fighters, waving crutches, arrive at New York City on Hospital Ship Comfort, 394 soldiers and 17 marines.

—Strassburg gave an official greeting to President Poincare.

—Gen. Du Pont, of the French Army, has established headquarters at Berlin to exchange prisoners.

GENERAL CHRONOLOGY—*Continued.*

Dec. 9—Loyal troops quiet Berlin and inciters of riots fail.
—The will of Capt. Joseph R De Lamar, of New York and Paris, leaves $10,000,000 in trust to his daughter, Alice A. De Lamar; $500,000 to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and about $2,000,000 each to the medical schools of Harvard, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins Universities.
—Denmark and Norway sever relations with Russia.
—August Thyssen, "Iron King" of Germany, has been arrested, charged with treason by the Socialist Council.
—Peru accepts United States offer to mediate with Chili the boundary dispute.
Dec 10—The President's steamship, George Washington, passed the Azores at 1 P. M.
—Before the Senate Committee at Washington the Department of Justice put on record twenty messages from Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 22 to March 4, 1917, alleged to have been written, dictated or inspired by William R. Hearst, together with messages to him from editors of Hearst papers. In one Mr. Hearst referred to the Zimmermann note to Mexico as being in "all probability absolute fake and forgery," Attorney General Gregory is denounced as "a spy fancier and plot conceiver," while Colonel House is described as a man who "has been a corporation lobbyist all his life." He also referred to Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney General Gregory as being "so crooked" that one of them could lie on top of the Woolworth Building and the other on the floor and look down and up the winding stairs into each other's eyes. Another was a cablegram from Mr. Hearst to William Bayard Hale, then his Berlin correspondent, dated Feb. 24, 1917, saying "the vast majority of the people of the United States did not wish to go to war against Germany." In a telegram, March 3, 1917, he said the use of pictures of American flags on his papers had given "us a very American character, and probably helping to sell papers, etc."
—The New York Court of Appeals refused to stay the issuing of a certificate of election to Alfred E. Smith as successor to Governor Whitman.
—William Hohenzollern has attempted to commit suicide, following mental depression, according to the Leipzig Tageblatt, quoted in a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. A member of the ex-Kaiser's retinue, who prevented Herr Hohenzollern from carrying out his intention, received a wound, it is said.
—Count Michael Karolyi, who took part in the recent proclamation of a Hungarian republic, is reported in a Budapest telegram to have attempted suicide in despair of the success of his efforts to reconstruct Hungary.
Dec. 10—Coblenz is friendly to American soldiers as they occupy the city.
—The French Army occupies Mainz and frees 2,600 interned Americans.
—At Paris a divorce was granted to Mrs. Paris Singer, wife of the son of the late Isaac Merritt Singer.
Dec 11—The 30-day armistice between the Allies and Germanic powers ended at 11 A. M., and discussion of a prolongation began at Treves. Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg have been evacuated by the Germans. Guns, heavy, field, machine and minenwerfer, have been surrendered in the quantities stipulated. The German armies have evacuated the countries on the left bank of the Rhine, and the Allied troops have reached that river and hold the principal bridgeheads at Mainz, Coblenz, and Cologne. A large part of the railroad equipment has been surrendered, and the Germans are daily surrendering further rolling stock. The Germans have surrendered their submarines, their battleships and cruisers and destroyers, while Allied warships have free access to Baltic and Black Sea ports, and German ships in the latter have been surrendered. All shipping on the Rhine is now under control of an inter-Allied commission.
—The President's ship encountered heavy seas as it turned north from the Azores, toward Brest.
—The French Government offers its college and other educational facilities to students in the American Expeditionary Forces.
—The King and Queen of Roumania have returned to Bucharest.
—Influenza spreads anew.
—Nicholas Semernikoff, a former Russian Commissioner under Kerensky, committed suicide at a New York hotel.
—Mayor Hylan of New York holds for the Grand Jury, on a charge of manslaughter, several Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad officials, including President T. S. Williams, Vice-President J. J. Dempsey, Chief Engineer W. S. Menden, Superintendent T. F. Blewett; J. N. Hallock, president of a subsidiary company; and the motorman of the wrecked train, Edward Luciano, or Lewis.
—The Navy Department announced that on Dec. 9 six men of the crew of the armored cruiser Brooklyn were killed and thirty others injured, some seriously, in an explosion of coal dust aboard the vessel in the Harbor of Yokohama, Japan, where she was coaling, preparatory to a return to Vladivostok.
Dec. 13—The George Washington, with President Wilson and his party aboard, arrived at Brest, France, where they were received with great state by the French Government.

WAR BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN GERMANY.

(From a Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor.)

THE following figures are published by the *Handelsblad*, relating to the birth and death rates in various large German cities. The statistics are for four weeks, the last half of December, 1917, and the first half of January, 1918:

CITY.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	CITY.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	CITY.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
Berlin	9.2	9.5	Dresden	7.9	16.4	Chemnitz	8.1	17.9
Hamburg	7.0	18.4	Frank.-on-the-M'n.	8.3	9.7	Breslau	14.0	22.9
Cologne	13.4	20.7	Dusseldorf	9.4	12.4	Stettin	12.5	17.2
Leipzig	6.5	15.9	Nuremberg	10.4	14.8	Hanover	10.8	17.9

For comparison the rates in some cities of Great Britain and neutral countries are given below. The British figures are for the week ended January 5, 1918:

CITY.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	CITY.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	CITY.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.
London	20.4	21.3	Edinburgh	13.2	15.5	Christiania	17.4	13.9
Birmingham	24.0	14.4	Dublin	25.4	18.8	Stockholm	19.0	12.1
Liverpool	25.4	20.5	Amsterdam	22.3	15.0	Berne	19.8	12.0
Glasgow	22.3	15.4	Copenhagen	21.1	13.3			

FIRES, WRECKS, FLOODS, ETC.

1917.

Dec. 22—Train runs into crowd at Magnolia Station, 20 miles from Baltimore; 10 persons killed, half a dozen others injured.

—Newark Rubber Co's army raincoat plant at Newark, N. J., destroyed by explosion and fire; 4 lives lost; property loss, $14,000.

Dec. 22-3—Buildings in wholesale district, New Orleans, La., burn; damage estimated at $400,000.

Dec. 24—Knoxville St. car, Pittsburgh, Pa., runs away in tunnel and turns over; 14 Christmas shoppers killed and injured.

Dec. 25—New Haven train wrecked by broken rail 2 miles. so. of Roxbury, Conn.; 14 Christmas travellers injured.

Dec. 29—Fire at Skowhegan (Me.) Garage Co.'s plant destroys 34 automobiles.

Dec. 30—Adams & Co.'s leather dressing factory at Johnstown, near Gloversville, N. Y., burns; loss $300,000. Wilson & Green's lumber yard at Syracuse, N. Y., burns; loss $75,000; 250 horses (value $150,000) die in stable fire at Excelsior Park Boarding Stable, E. 124th St., N. Y. City; $125,000 worth of army supplies burn at L. I. freight transfer station, L. I. City, N. Y. Catholic church, convent, school house and Glebe House burn at North Sydney, N. S.; loss $150,000. Business block at Northfork, W. Va., burns; loss $200,000.

Dec. 31—Explosion in Government plant at Fall River, Mass., does $50,000 worth of damage. Explosion in steam vat at Estes Mill, Fall River, Mass., making absorbent cotton and rope for Government, does $30,000 worth of damage.

1918.

Jan. 1—Fire destroys Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.'s plant at Charlette, N. C.; estimated loss several hundred thousand dollars; 2 tenement houses at Fitchburg, Mass., burn, 21 families lose their homes but no lives lost; property loss $40,000.

—Boiler explosion at Philadelphia Navy Yard kills 2 men, injures 6. Fire at Catskill, N. Y., destroys post office, theatre and a number of stores; loss estimated at $250,000; 2 blocks in Norfolk, Va., business district destroyed by fire; 3 men killed, number injured; loss estimated at more than $2,000,000.

—At Toledo, O., a Christmas tree fire kills 3.

Jan. 2—Explosion in boiler room in new $3,000,000 garbage reduction plant at Greenridge, on Arthur Kill, Staten Island; $60,000 worth of damage. Curtis Machine Company, Jamestown, N. Y., burns; loss $50,000.

Jan. 4—One fireman killed, many injured in $500,000 fire at Hoboken, N. J. Gatti-McQuade Co.'s paper stock warehouse and Butler Bros.' (store supplies) destroyed.

Jan. 9—In Chicago moving picture theatre, Chicago Ave. and Leavitt St., burns; 4 firemen killed, 4 injured.

Jan. 10—Music Hall Building, housing two newspaper plants at La Salle, Ill., burns; loss $100,000. Fire destroys John J. Buckley's pork packing plant at Chester, Pa.; loss $250,000. Fire at Ottawa, Canada, destroys Catholic hospital, kills 1 woman, 4 children; property loss $100,000.

Jan. 11—A 65-mile gale drove 3 ocean steamers aground in harbor of Newport News, Va.

—Tornado sweeps through Eastern Alabama and Central Georgia, kills 16, injures more than 100. Snowfalls in Louisiana and Mississippi. First snowfall in nearly 15 years in this section.

Jan. 12—A gale attaining a velocity of 84 miles an hour sweeps over New York City. Before the gale was a heavy thunder shower, preceded by snow; temperature rose from 26 degrees, 7 A. M., Jan. 11, to 50 degrees, 7 A. M., Jan. 12, resulting in rapid melting of snow and frozen grounds, causing washouts on railroad tracks and floods in streets and cellars. Wright Hotel, Saginaw, Mich., burns; loss $75,000. Sixty-mile gale at Lynn, Mass., sends brick smokestack through roof of box company plant, kills 8, injures 20.

Jan. 13—Indian boys die in fire at Dwight Indian Training School. Marble City, Okla.

Jan. 14—Near Louisville, Ky., locomotive runs into Jeffersonville and Louisville car; 2 killed, 16 injured, 13 seriously. War Department loses $100,000 worth food supplies by fire at Washington (D. C.) Barracks, Quartermaster's Department.

Jan. 24—Philadelphia public school burns; 3 firemen killed, 15 injured by falling wall; loss $150,000. Cyclone, followed by tidal wave and flood, destroys town of Mackay in Queensland, N. S. W.; many persons killed; sugar valued at $3,000,000 destroyed.

Jan. 25—Near Corning, N. Y., 2 electric cars collide; 25 passengers injured, 9 seriously.

Jan. 26—Westinghouse Electric plant in Buffalo burns; loss $150,000. Fire destroys $1,000,000 worth of goods on Newark, N. J., quays; is checked by use of dynamite.

—Express train from Berlin, Germany, catches fire by explosion of bottle of benzine at Schleissheim; 10 killed, 50 injured.

—Explosion in Newport, R. I., naval works kills 12 workmen, injures 7. War cargo, Deepwater, American vessel, under control of U. S. Shipping Board at Baltimore, Md., pier, destroyed by fire and water. At Peterboro, Ont., $500,000 fire wipes out half of business section, including Royal Theatre and Dominion Bank.

Jan. 27—Taylor Building in City Square, Taunton, Mass., burns; loss $175,000. Columbia Hotel, Fredonia, N. Y., burns; loss $85,000.

Jan. 29—Ice gorges at Lower Ohio and Tennessee river points near Paducah, Ky., destroy a dozen steamboats, 2 drydocks, small craft; damage about $1,000,000.

Feb. 6—3 passengers and a trainman killed, 12 passengers injured by collision on Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

—Wharf and warehouses at Newburgh, N. Y., burn; loss $500,000.

Feb. 10—Freight yard fire in Newark, N. J., destroys 17 freight cars, partially burns 20 others and burns a two-story building; cars contained army uniforms, blankets and other war supplies.

Feb. 12—Fire destroys Mine No. 5 of Jackson Hill Coal and Coke Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Feb. 14—At least 38 children die when the Gray Nunnery at Montreal, Canada, burns.

Feb. 16—$100,000 home of Wm. J. Barker, New York manufacturer, at Riverside, near Greenwich, Conn., destroyed by fire and Mr. Barker burned to death while fighting flames. Cargo of Red Cross supplies, value about $500,000, on Scandinavian-American freighter Minsk, at Hoboken, N. J., pier, burns. Fire officals decide fire started by spontaneous combustion.

Feb. 22—A family of 9 die in fire at Peabody, Mass.

Feb. 19—A powder plant at Wayne, N. J., explodes; 4 hurt, 3 buildings wrecked; loss $10,000.

Feb. 24—$500,000 worth of chocolate at Hershey plant at Harrisburg, Pa., destroyed by fire.

March 3—John McE. Bowman's summer home at Greenwich, Conn., burns; estimated loss $100,000. Trial room at N. Y. City Police Headquarters burns; loss about $5,000.

March 15—A landslide in Elizabethtown cut, 19 miles east of Harrisburg, Pa., strikes Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago express on Pennsylvania RR.; kills 2, injures 28.

March 17—Train strikes automobile at crossing, Pendleton, Ind.; kills 4.

March 20—Horace E. Waters & Co. lose 400 pianos in factory fire, E. 40th St., N. Y. City; loss $60,000. Fire destroys Wm. R. Thropp Sons Co.'s machine shop at Trenton, N. J.; loss estimated at $150,000.

March 26—Explosion in six-story building of Jarvis Warehouse Company, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., destroys building and causes fire; estimated loss $1,500,000.

March 29—3 women and 1 man lose lives by fire at theatrical boarding house, W. 38th St., N. Y. City; property damage $10,000.

April 7—Fire at Summerville, Mass., destroys 75 trolley cars, 16 snowploughs; loss estimated at $250,000.

April 8—Fire starting in new Penn. Hotel, N. Y. City, destroys row of houses; loss $75,000 to $100,000.

April 12—Highest tide known in many years in N. Y. City and suburbs floods cellars and low lying sections, causing damage—Seabright, N. J., estimated, $300,000; loss at Coney Island, $50,000; Brighton Beach and the Rockaways also suffer heavy losses. Boardwalk at Atlantic City flooded; 16 thoroughbreds valued at $50,000 die by fire at Prince George Park Track stable, Bowie, Md.

April 13—36 die by fire in State Hospital for Insane at Norman, Okla.

April 15—Long Island R. R. train of 12 cars, westward bound, carrying soldiers from Camp Upton, strikes a split rail near Central Islip; 3 soldiers killed, 40 injured.

April 16—Fire at Luna Park, Coney Island, N. Y., destroys $2,000 show.

April 25—Fire destroys Trethaway Bros.' tinfoil factory at Parsons, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; loss over $500,000.

May 9—Surface car runs away at 145th St., between Amsterdam and 8th Aves., N. Y. City, hits auto, kills driver; hits another car, both wrecked; 20 persons injured, 8 seriously.

May 10—Wooden railroad car goes over trestle at Camp Jackson; 8 soldiers killed, 26 hurt.

May 18—Explosions wreck Aetna Chemical Co.'s plant at Oakdale, near Pittsburgh, Pa.; 91 lives lost.

May 21—Tornado sweeps No. Ellis and So. Rooks Counties, Kan.; in town of Codell, Rooks County, churches, schools, large business houses and residences are demolished; hundreds of horses and cattle killed; much damage done to crops; 10 persons killed and dozens injured. Tornadoes sweep central part of Iowa; property damage estimated at over $1,000,000; 0 persons killed.

May 22—U. S. S. Wakiva collides with navy cargo carrier and sinks; 2 lost.

May 26—Fire in fur company's building, Kosciusko St., Brooklyn, does $100,000 worth of damage and drives 40 families from their homes.

June 15—Smokiest fire in city's history burns furniture warehouse, 10th Ave., between 39th and 40th Sts., N. Y. City; more than 150 overcome by smoke taken to hospitals, drug stores and saloons; estimated loss $150,000.

June 20—Newark, N. J., trolley car packed with ship workers wrecked by running into open switch on Lincoln Highway and So. 7th St.; 43 injured.

June 22—Rear end collision between equipment train and a Wallace-Hagenbeck Circus train on Michigan Central R. R. 5 miles west of Gary, Ind., kills 68, injures 127.

June 28—Three men killed and a score or more injured by westbound Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Limited electric train striking auto truck at Elmhurst, Ill.

June 29—The Ruff Building (3 stories) collapses in Sioux City, Ia.; dead estimated at 20 to 30.

July 2—Explosions of trinitrotoluol wreck Semet-Solvay Co.'s war plant at Split Rock, near Syracuse, N. Y.; 16 killed, over 200 injured.

—British Munition Ministry reports serious explosion in national shell filling factory in Midlands; kills from 60 to 70.

July 4—Contents of concrete storehouse on State Camp Grounds, consisting of blankets, tents, uniforms and equipment, near Peekskill, N. Y., destroyed by fire; estimated loss $35,000.

July 6—Island of Guam swept by typhoon; little loss of life or personal injury, but much property loss.

July 9—In head-on collision between passenger trains on Nashville and St. Louis R. R. at Dutchman's bend, 5 miles from Nashville, Tenn., at least 100 persons killed, as many more injured.

July 11—Fire in W. 16th St., N. Y. C., destroys Stillman & Stillman's rubber coat plant and Bijou Button Co.'s plant; loss $75,000.

July 12—Japanese dreadnought Kawachi (21,420 tons) blows up and sinks in Tokoyama Bay, 150 miles N. E. of Nagasaki; 500 of crew of 960 are lost.

July 13—10,000 barrels of crude oil on Spanish steamship Serentes, Upper Bay, off Owl's Head Buoy, Bay Ridge, So. Brooklyn, explode; ship a total loss; Captain and crew escape.

July 15—Taxicab runs wild at 42d St. and Broadway, N. Y. City, runs on sidewalk, knocks down more than 50 people; 3 seriously injured.

July 19—Explosion at Aetna Explosives Co.'s nitrate plant, Marquette, Mich., kills 3; estimated loss several hundred thousand dollars.

July 23—Fire destroys Jersey Felt Shoe Co.'s factory, Wooster St., N. Y. City; loss $75,000.

July 24—Main hangar and dirigible balloon destroyed, a dozen airplanes and several buildings damaged by fire at Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va.

July 27—Explosion of munitions being taken from railway station at Shimonoseki, Japan, to barges in harbor kills 30, injures 60.

July 28—2 cars on scenic railway at Midland Beach, S. I., collide; 12 persons seriously injured.

Aug. 1—Union Bag & Paper Co.'s plant at Glens Falls, N. Y., burns; loss $759,000; 6 firemen and an employee killed by falling walls of grain storehouse burned at Peekskill, N. Y.; loss $250,000.

Aug. 8—Fire destroys 3 upper floors of Borden's Condensed Milk Co.'s stables; 185 horses saved; loss $15,000.

Aug. 14—De Kalb av. and Smith St. cars collide at Coney Island Ave. and Ave. Y, Brooklyn; 20 to 30 injured.

Aug. 15—Penn. R. R. train strikes auto on siding near Baltimore, Md.; kills 7.

Aug. 17—Explosion of depth bomb on U. S. S. Orizaba at sea kills Lieut. Commander Williamson and 3 enlisted men, wounds Commander R. D. White, Lieut. John C. Tyler and 18 men.

Aug. 21—Tornado strikes Tyler, Minn., kills 33, injures from 50 to 60 persons; property loss estimated at half a million dollars.

Aug. 22—A barge loaded with 540 tons of gasoline belonging to U. S. Expeditionary Forces burns at Paris dock.

Aug. 24—Green River Distillery plant and 43,000 barrels of whiskey burn at Owensboro, Ky.; loss $3,000,000.

Aug. 28—Fire destroys home of W. H. Smith, former President N. Y. C. R. R., at Mount Kisco, N. Y.; loss $150,000.

Aug. 29—Lightning strikes apartment house on Riverside Drive, N. Y. City, loosens a piece of terra cotta weighing 400 pounds, which falls to the street; a heavy rain falling at the time had left the streets deserted, so no one was injured.

Aug. 30—Fire wipes out five business concerns at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and temporarily puts electric lighting and gas plants of city out of commission; loss, $250,000.

Aug. 31—Boiler of tugboat Glen Cove, in Wallabout Canal, Brooklyn, N. Y., explodes; kills 1, injures 4.

Sept. 8—Fire destroys naval storehouse, [illegible]n, N. Y., with contents of interned German [illegible]ls, i. e., thousands of dollars' worth of bric-a-brac, tapestries, table linen, furniture, &c.

Sept. 11—New York, Ontario and Western Railroad strikes touring automobile near Earlville, N. Y.; 4 persons killed. Explosion at Eddystone Ammunition Company's shell loading plant, Chester, Pa.; kills 1, injures 17. Fire at New York Shipbuilding Company's yards, Camden, N. J., destroys factory; loss, $500,000.

Sept. 16—Ten of crew of coastguard cutter Seneca drown while trying to save British steamer Wellington, torpedoed by U boat. Burlington passenger train No. 43, west bound, runs into work train seven miles west of Alliance, Neb.; 12 killed, 18 injured. Extra freight train runs into rear of passenger train of Boston and Maine Railroad at Dummerston, Vt.; 3 killed, 22 hurt.

Sept. 17—Near Marshall, Mo., head-on collision between troop train and freight train of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad; 11 are killed, 36 injured.

—A troop train is wrecked near Marshfield, Mo.; 11 killed, 36 injured. Fire destroys American Button plant (brass buttons for military uniforms), at Newark, N. J.; 8 girls, 1 man, 1 boy killed, 5 girls injured. 2 missing.

FIRES, WRECKS, FLOODS, ETC.—*Continued.*

Sept. 21—Boiler tubes on excursion boat Julia Stafford, New York City, explode, scalding 42 workmen; 4 will die; upward of 300 persons jump overboard. It is thought all were picked up or swam ashore. Fire at Kearny (N. J.) Foundation (Ship) Company plant; loss $15,000. Fire destroys summer home of Dr. Abraham Jacobi of New York City, at Bolton, Lake George, with valuable collection of relics. Atlantic City express train strikes auto at unprotected grade crossing at Pitman, N. J.; 4 killed.

Sept. 22—Explosion in ammunition factory at Woellersdorf, near Vienna, Austria, kills 382 and injures many others.

Sept. 25—Fire destroys Brooklyn, N. Y., warehouse; loss $100,000.

Oct. 3—On West Farms (N. Y.) of subway, south bound local hits train; 2 men killed, about 30 injured. In rear end collision of subway trains at Jackson Ave.,. Bronx, N. Y., 2 killed, 30 injured.

Oct. 4-5—A series of explosions in munition plant of T. W. Gillespie Loading Co. at Morgan, near South Amboy, N. J., wrecks many buildings, kills 50 to 100, injures 200 to 400; South Amboy, Perth Amboy, Sayreville and Tompkinsville practically destroyed. U. S. War Department takes charge; traffic into Manhattan through tubes and on East River bridges halted, and scores of buildings in lower financial district are temporarily vacated. Loss of plant about $18,000,000; to surrounding property upward of $50,000,000.

Oct. 8—2d Ave. L train telescopes 3d Ave. express near 187th St., N. Y. City; 1 killed, 14 injured.

Oct. 11—L. I. RR. train strikes open switch at Atlantic and Boyd Aves., Woodhaven, L. I.; 3 passenger cars are hurled from track; many injured.

Oct. 12-16—Forest fires sweep over Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, area 55 miles wide, about 40 miles deep; upward of 1,000 men, women and children are burned to death, 12,000 or more are homeless and penniless; property damage conservatively estimated at $100,000,000.

Oct. 14—Explosions in munitions plant at Trenton, near Toronto, Can., kill nearly 100.

Oct. 16—Tidal waves follow earthquake in Porto Rico; property loss estimated at $34,000,000; 100 persons killed and 300 injured.

Oct. 21—Flare-up in American Can Co.'s shell loading plant, Kenilworth, N. J., seriously injures 2 men and 6 girls.

Oct. 24—Long Island R. R. train strikes motor truck coming from Camp Mills to Jamaica; 15 camp laborers injured.

Nov. 1—Green motorman speeds past "slow" signal at Malbone St. tunnel of Brighton Beach elevated rapid road, Brooklyn, N. Y.; five cars crowded with passengers jump track and crumble to pieces; autos for miles around commandeered to take victims to hospitals; 79 persons killed instantly, 10 more die, 62 seriously injured, hundreds hurt. Motorman and train guard arrested on technical charge of homicide.

Nov. 9—Football train running from Camp Grant, Rockford, to Chicago, Ill., collides with passenger train on Burlington Road 6 miles west of Aurora, Ill.; 2 soldiers killed, 12 hurt.

Nov. 11—U. S. Ophir destroyed by fire in Harbor of Gibraltar. Ship and cargo lost. 2 of crew, 3 members of Naval Reserve and Father Comstock of Oakland, Cal., lost.

Nov. 13—Pacific Mail S. S. Pennsylvania takes fire and sinks at dock in Iquique, Chili.

Nov. 14—Fire destroys the heart of the business district of Upper Sandusky, Ohio; more than $250,000 loss. A dozen mercantile houses and their contents, a theatre and a hotel were destroyed. Persons were caught under a falling brick wall and two were injured, probably fatally. Among the seriously injured was A. B. Whitney, President of the Ohio Manufacturing Company.

Nov. 16—A southeast hurricane, blowing ninety-five miles an hour and accompanied by a tidal wave, sweeps the west coast of Newfoundland, causing heavy losses.

Nov. 19—Fire in the business section of Bristol, Va.-Tenn., destroys four mercantile establishments, the Cumberland Telephone Exchange and nearby property. The loss estimated at half a million dollars.

—Flood-tide and gale flooded streets of Quebec; damage estimated at $1,000,000.

Nov. 21—Cunard liner Campania (12,950 tons), sinks in a gale in Firth of Forth, Scotland; no lives lost.

Nov. 23—Six men are killed and three others seriously injured in a head-on collision between freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Williamsport, Pa.

Nov. 29—Forge shop in British plant near Toronto, Ont., burns; loss $250,000.

—Wind of 75 miles an hour wrecks much property in Buffalo, N. Y.; at Niagara Falls boat houses and summer cottages are flooded.

Nov. 30—Part of business section of Brewsters, N. Y. burns; loss $150,000.

—"News Leader" plant at Richmond, Va. burns; loss $250,000; 3 employees severely burned.

—Atlantic Coast Line train derails near Kingstree, S. C.; 2 trainmen killed, many passengers injured.

Dec. 2—Maibohn Motor Co.'s factory at Racine, Wis., burns; loss $250,000.

Dec. 4—Earthquake destroys town of Vallenar and partially Copiapo, Chili.

Dec. 5—In France, an express train from Orleans crashes into and telescopes another train loaded with American material near Meung-sur-Loire. Twelve bodies removed from the wreck and identified; others not. Twenty-five persons injured. Four of the railroad cars smashed to bits.

—Atlantic Coast Line wreck near Elrod, N. C., kills 2, injures 30.

—British warship Cassandra strikes a mine in Baltic and sinks; 11 men missing, presumably killed by explosion.

—Eleven men were killed and 23 injured when four explosions and a resultant fire destroyed the detonator assembling unit of the du Pont cap works at Pompton Lakes, N. J. The countryside for miles around was shaken. Officials of the company said they believed an employee in the detonator building had dropped one of the missiles and caused the explosion.

BUFFALO FINE ARTS ACADEMY.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy was organized November 11, 1862, and incorporated December 4, same year. The building occupied by the organization was a gift from Mr. John Joseph Albright. It is of white marble, 250 feet long and 150 feet wide and of Grecian style. The City of Buffalo has been contributing toward the support of the Institution since 1909. The permanent collection of the Academy consists of 200 paintings, 800 engravings and etchings, and 56 sculptures, including casts. The total membership is 540. During each year twelve special exhibitions are given; a quarterly art journal is published. Lectures are given. Special efforts are made to interest the public and the school children. Several foreign exhibits, brought over by the director, Cornelia B. Sage, and passed on to other large museums after being first shown at the Albright Art Gallery, have made Buffalo noted in art circles. They included: exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Société Nouvelle of France, of which Rodin was president; exhibition of French textiles; exhibition of the works (sculpture) by the great Constantine Meunier and others; the exhibition of American sculpture, held at the Albright Art Gallery in 1916.

CONGRESS CHRONOLOGY—HIGH LIGHTS ONLY.

1917.

Dec. 3—Sixty-fifth Congress opens its second regular session; Treasury Department gives estimate for fiscal year, $13,504,388,000, exclusive of sinking fund and postal service.
Dec. 4—The President addresses joint session; recommends that state of war be declared with Austria-Hungary.
Dec. 7—Both Houses pass joint resolution declaring state of war between U. S. and Austria-Hungary, one negative (Socialist) vote.
Dec. 12—Senate passes bill legalizing combinations of U. S. exporters.
Dec. 17—House adopts resolution to submit to the States a Federal Prohibition Amendment to U. S. Constitution (242 to 128).
Dec. 18—House repeals exemptions of Representatives and Senators' salaries from excess profits tax of 3 per cent.; Senate passes House Prohibition resolution, which now goes to the States for ratification.

1918.

Jan. 4—The President tells Congress in joint session his purpose in taking over the railroads; bill introduced in both Houses to carry his views into effect.
Jan. 8—The President states to Congress in joint session his fourteen peace points.
Jan. 10—House passes Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment by two-thirds vote (274 to 136).
Jan. 15—Senate defeats Print Paper Bill providing that U. S. Trade Commission take over country's paper mills.
Feb. 1—Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce by 11 to 4 limits Government railroad control to period of 18 months from end of war, President to have rate fixing power subject to review by Interstate Commerce Commission.
Feb. 11—In address to Congress the President discusses the recent speeches of von Hertling and von Czernin.
Feb. 18—House passes Urgent Deficiency Bill; Senate Finance Committee amends War Finance Corporation Bill by giving power to appoint the Directors to the President instead of to Secretary McAdoo.
Feb. 22—Senate passes Railroad Control Bill, appropriating $500,000,000 for Federal operation.
Feb. 26—Senate adopts conference report* authorizing spending of $50,000,000 by Shipping Board for housing labor at shipbuilding yards.
Feb. 27—House passes "Alien Slacker" Bill—subjects of "Allies" within military age must waive exemption or be barred from this country.
Feb. 28—House adopts Railroad Control Bill (six negative votes.)
March 4—Senate adopts conference report on Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Rights Bill; House passes Woman Spy Bill.
March 5—President asks Congress for authority to purchase piers of German steamship lines.
March 7—Senate passes War Finance Corporation Bill, Directors to be appointed by President.
March 8—President signs Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Rights Bill, which provides for a moratorium.
March 11—Senate authorizes Government to sell German property in U. S.
March 12.—Senate passes Urgent Deficiency Bill.
March 13—Senate adopts conference report on Railroad Control Bill.
March 15—House passes Daylight Saving Bill.
March 16—Senate passes Daylight Saving Bill.
March 21—President signs Government Railroad Control Bill; House passes War Finance Corporation Bill; Senate passes Agricultural Appropriation Bill, carrying $28,000,000.
March 23—Senate passes twelve minor but necessary war bills.
April 1—Both Houses adopt conference report on War Finance Corporation Bill.
April 2—House passes bill ($50,000,000) for housing workers in war industries.

*Adopting the conference report passed the bill in the Senate.

April 6—President signs Finance Corporation Bill.
April 10—Senate passes Sedition Bill (a supplement to Espionage Act).
April 13.—House passes Senate Draft Quota Bill.
April 15-16—Both Houses adopt conference report on Sabotage Bill—prison terms for interference with war industries, except for strikers.
April 29—Senate passes Overman Bill, after rejecting House amendments.
May 1—Senate passes War Industries Labor Housing Bill.
May 4—Senate adopts conference report on Sedition Bill.
May 7—House adopts conference report on Sedition Bill.
May 14—House passes Overman bill (295 to 2).
May 20—President signs Overman bill (for coordinating and consolidating Government bureaus and agencies).
May 22—Senate passes Naval Appropriation Bill ($1,620,000,000).
May 23—House adopts amendment to annual Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing that none of fund shall be available until President forbids use of food materials in production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes.
May 28—Senate passes Urgent Deficiency Bill ($123,000,000).
May 31—House passes $12,000,000 appropriation for army of 3,000,000 and giving the President unlimited power.
June 10—House passes Soldiers and Sailors' Vocational Rehabilitation Bill.
June 14—Both Houses pass Vocational Rehabilitation Bill, appropriating $2,000,000.
June 15, 17—Both Houses pass Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill ($2,915,019,447).
June 19—Senate passes Pension Bill ($220,000,000); House passes bill to exclude foreigners from commanding vessels having U. S. registry.
June 21—House passes Alien Anarchist Deportation Bill.
June 24—Senate ratifies Reciprocal Conscription Treaty with Great Britain; House passes Fortifications Bill ($5,435,696,224, for artillery, ammunition and war supplies, three armies of 1,375,000 men each).
June 29—Senate passes Army Appropriation ($12,000,000,000), Fortification ($4,000,000,000) and Sundry Civil Appropriation ($3,000,000,000) Bills; both Houses pass $371,000,000 P. O. Bill, eliminating provision for continued use of privately owned pneumatic tube systems.
July 1—House passes new Deficiency Bill ($1,000,000,000).
July 5—House adopts resolution giving President control of wire communication.
July 6—Senate passes bill giving President control of shipping.
July 13—Senate passes Wire Control Resolution (46 to 16).
July 16—President signs Wire Control Bill.
Aug. 23—The House defeats amendment to Man Power Bill, which would postpone calling men of eighteen and nineteen until all others subject to draft had been put in uniform.
Aug. 24—House passes Man Power Bill (336 to 2), defeats "Work or Fight" Amendment and one to exempt New York City police.
Aug. 27—Senate passes Man Power Bill.
Aug. 31—The President signs Man Power Bill.
Sept. 4—Senate passes joint resolution authorizing President to establish "dry zones" near camps, munition factories, shipyards, &c.
Sept. 5—House passes Water Power Bill (231 to 23, 174 not voting).
Sept. 7—House passes "dry zone" joint resolution.
Sept. 16—House defeats proposed amendment exempting President and State officials from income tax.
Sept. 20—House passes record-breaking Revenue Bill designed to raise $8,182,492,000 by taxation; roll call shows 350 ayes, none in the negative.

CONGRESS CHRONOLOGY—*Continued.*

Sept. 21—Representative Robbins (Rep.) of Pennsylvania charges that 16 Southern States have received from U. S. Government a total of $490,-306,991 for camps and war plants, while Pennsylvania has received only a little more than $8,000,-000 and other Northern States in proportion; Mr. Heflin (Dem.) of Alabama denies that the Administration has shown sectionalism; he says Pennsylvania has received $50,000,000 to $60,000,-000 for every million dollars spent in Alabama and that the North generally has enjoyed the expenditure of $16,000,000 for every million dollars spent in the Southern States. House passes Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

Sept. 28—Senate passes Agricultural Appropriation Bill; Senate adopts conference report on Mineral Production Bill.

Sept. 30—The President appears before U. S. Senate and urges passing Woman Suffrage Amendment as a necessary war measure.

Oct. 1—Senate defeats Woman Suffrage Amendment by 54 ayes to 30 nays, a two-thirds favorable vote being requisite for passage.

Oct. 14—President signs Agricultural Appropriation Bill; Senator Lodge offers resolution before reading of President's message that there be no further communication with German Government on subject of peace except demand for unconditional surrender; this was tabled; Gore of Oklahoma proposed uninterrupted prosecution of war and peace treaty only with representatives of German people elected by them.

Oct. 18—House First Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1919, carrying $6,345,755,666 for military, naval and civil establishments.

Oct. 24—Senate passes 1919 Deficiency Bill, adding $500,000 for interstate quarantine service and $900,000 for army contingencies; Senate ratifies Italian Selective Service Treaty.

Oct. 28—The President, in letter to Finance Committee Chairman, explains that Point III. in Jan. 8 address does not mean "free trade."

Nov. 11—President Wilson reads armistice terms to Congress.

Nov. 16—Mr. Daniels, in submitting a Naval Appropriation Bill, estimates needs of navy for fiscal year of 1920 at $2,441,900,000.

Nov. 20—At Senate investigation it was disclosed that the Brewers' Association had made cash contributions to the German-American Alliance.

Nov. 21—Congress adjourns. The President signs the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill, making the U. S. dry from July 1, 1919, until the demobilization of the army.

Dec. 2—Congress reassembles.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM.

(Prepared by the Museum for the Almanac.)

The title, New York State Museum, is the statutory name of a scientific research organization. Historically it is the outcome of the great Natural History Survey of the State of New York organized in 1836. The nucleus of these now extensive collections are the scientific materials brought together during the existence of that survey. Under the present statute the "New York State Museum" includes the work of the State Geologist and his associates, who together form the Geological Survey of the State of New York; that of the State Botanist and his staff; of the State Entomologist and his staff; the Zoologist and the Archaeologist. The museum collections, as such, originate partly from the materials acquired for the researches of these officials and partly from special additions made to exemplify the resources of the State of New York. The State Museum is alternately known as the Department of Science of the University of the State of New York, and, as such, is under the administrative control of that university. The collections of the museum are arranged on a floor space of about 100,000 square feet on the upper floors of the State Education Building at Albany. These collections form what has been planned and worked out as an essentially State or provincial museum exhibiting the natural resources of animal and plant life, the mineral wealth, geological history, and aboriginal culture of New York State. It has not planned to receive, nor does it especially welcome, material from outside the State, unless this is adapted to illuminate the scientific problems of the State itself. The collections are open free on every week day, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays, October 1 to May 1, 2 to 5 P. M.

Hall of Minerals—The general collection of about 5,000 specimens is supplemented by a very extensive and complete collection of minerals from New York State, probably the best in existence. There are probably in this hall about 14,000 specimens on exhibition.

Hall of Geology—The collections here illustrate the rock structure and the mineral wealth of the State, especially the application of minerals, ores and rocks to commerce and the industrial arts.

Hall of Fossils—This hall includes vertebrates and invertebrates and the long continued researches of the Geological Survey have made the collection of invertebrate fossils, and the corresponding classification of the rocks of New York, the standard of comparison for the world. The use of restorations of extinct animal life, with relief maps, reconstructions, &c., has helped to visualize the appearance of these.

Hall of Zoology—The animal life of New York is exhibited in this hall, the larger mammals in habitat groups and the smaller mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and mollusks in extensive series of well-mounted specimens. The collection of birds eggs is one of the largest in America. This section also contains a representative gathering of insects, arranged to illustrate their economic relations to agriculture and forestry. The section of Botany maintains an herbarium of upward of 100,000 specimens of New York plants.

Halls of Archaeology and Ethnology—These contain six large groups representing the customs and habits of the Iroquois Indians in their natural state, before the advent of the white man. These figures have been cast from the best available representatives among the surviving Iroquois and mounted amid actual accessories and against painted backgrounds. They depict the hunt, warfare, council ceremony, industries and agriculture of the New York aborigines. The collections of relics of Indian life in New York are the most extensive in existence, and these collections, with the groups referred to, fill the mezzanine floors.

The museum owns three parcels of real estate, presented by citizens for preserving their geological interest; 1—The Clark Reservation near Syracuse, a tract of 104 acres characterized by its extraordinary display of abandoned cataracts and gorges produced by the flow of the post-glacial waters; 2—Stark's Knob Reservation, or Volcano, near Schuylerville; 3—The Lester Park, or Cryptozoon Ledge in the town of Greenfield, west of Saratoga Springs. The Legislature grants $55,000 a year for maintenance.

THE CINCINNATI MUSEUM OF ART.

The Cincinnati Museum Association, organized in 1880, and incorporated in 1881, gives exhibitions during the year, and has collections of modern American art which include the pictures, sculpture and etchings of Frank Duveneck; paintings, studies, drawings and etchings by Robert Blum; as well as a representation of the other leading American painters and sculptors. Gathering of casts of Greek sculpture and of carved ivory from the Roman to the Renaissance periods is installed in the Schmidlapp Building, and there is a large group of American Archaeology. The decorative arts are represented, the department of metal work including besides the Elkington reproductions, a group of original armor and the Conner collection of original silver. The museum holds also the Doane collection of musical instruments the Longworth gathering of India shawls, the Bookwalter collection of Oriental art, and the exhibition of Rookwood pottery, the Cincinnati art industry with which the museum is connected. There is a reference library

DEATH ROLL OF 1918.

(Includes deaths last half of Dec. 1917.)

Abdul Hamid II, (1842), Constantinople, Sultan of Turkey, Feb. 10.

Abingdon, William L. (1859), Northampton, England, actor, May 17.

Adams, Allan (1890), Brooklyn, N. Y., air mail pilot, Nov. 18.

Adams, Charles F. (1852), Brooklyn, N. Y., lawyer, lecturer, politician, April 20.

Adams, Henry (1838), Boston, Mass., historian, March 27.

Adams, W. Franklyn, N. Y. City, acolyte of "Little Church Around the Corner," July 15.

Aldunate, Don Santiago (1859), Chilian Ambassador to U. S., April 17.

Alexander, Mrs. Theresa S. (1840), Philipse Manor, N. Y., a founder of "Daughters of the Confederacy," Aug. 9.

Anderson, Adolph F. (1860), Kearny, N. J., inventor, July 31.

Anderson, Dr. Samuel F. (1865), Brooklyn, N. Y., nose and throat specialist, Aug. 5.

Andrews, Charles (1827), Syracuse, N. Y., former Chief Judge N. Y. Court of Appeals, Oct., 22.

Antrim, 11th Earl of—William Randal McDowell (1851), July 19.

Archambault, Sir Horace (1857), Montreal, Can., Chief Justice of Quebec, Aug. 26.

Arden, Edwin H. (1864), N. Y. City, actor, Oct. 2.

Arents, George (1835), N. Y. City, millionaire tobacco man, Feb. 22.

Armstrong, David M. (1835), N. Y. City, artist, May 26.

Arnold, Richard (1845), N. Y. City, Vice-President Philharmonic Society, June 21.

Astor, Henry (1831), Columbia Co., N. Y., grandson of John Jacob Astor, June 1.

Aveling, Edward (1888), N. Y. City, actor, Oct. 14.

Bailey, James S. (1842), Brooklyn, N. Y., originator of 5 and 10-cent stores, July 31.

Bain, Horatio N. (1858), Poughkeepsie, N. Y., trotting horse breeder, March 9.

Baird, Major Charles G. (1880), N. Y. City, Chief of Wire Communications, American Exped. Forces, April 28.

Ballin, Albert (1857), N. Y. City, Director Hamburg-American Line, Nov. 9.

Bancroft, Aaron (1827), N. Y. City, oldest stock broker, Oct. 3.

Bancroft, Hubert H. (1832), San Francisco, historian, March 2.

Bannon, Mrs. Anna M. (1823), Bklyn., N. Y., grocer, July 23.

Baracca, Signor (1883), Italian aviator, June 20.

Barnabee, Henry Clay (1833), Boston, Mass., opera singer, Dec. 16, 1917.

Barnes, Thurlow Weed (1853), N. Y. City, financier, June 27.

Bassett, Russell (1846), N. Y. City, actor, May 7.

Batten, George (1855), Montclair, N. J., advertising man, Feb. 16.

Bavaria, Queen of, Maria Theresa (1849), wife of Ludwig III. (deposed), Nov. 12.

Beach, Allen C. (1825), Rochester, N. Y., former Lieutenant Governor, Oct. 17.

Bedbrook, Major Ernest A. St. George (1879), Chatham, Eng., Deputy Director of British Munitions of War in U. S., May 1.

Beekman, Gerard (1842), N. Y. C., lawyer, yachtsman, Nov. 9.

Bell, Clark (1832), N. Y. City, lawyer, legal writer on medico-legal subjects, editor and publisher, Feb. 22.

Ben Ali, Hussein, King of the Hejar and Grand Sheriff of Mecca, Aug. 22.

Bennett, James Gordon (1841), N. Y. City and Paris, proprietor of N. Y. Herald, May 14.

Bille, Frank E. (1832), London, Eng., diplomatist, June 10.

Bird, Francis W. (1881), Boston, Mass., newspaper publisher and politician, Aug. 9.

Biscuccia-Villafranca, Count Silvio di (1852), N. Y. City, of old Venetian family, May 15.

Bishop, Mrs. Josephine (Jennie Parker), (1837), Philadelphia, Pa., actress, May 28.

Blache, Vidal de la (1845), Paris, France, geographer, April 6.

Blackburn, Joseph C. S. (1838), Washington, D. C., former U. S. Senator from Kentucky, Sept. 12.

Blake, Sir Arthur Henry (1840), former Governor of Newfoundland, Feb. 24.

Blanchfield, Capt. John J. (1881), Brooklyn, N. Y., Captain of Marines, killed in action, June 7.

Blankenburg, Rudolph (1843), ex-Mayor of Phila., April 12.

Blashfield, Mrs. Evangeline W. (1858), N. Y. City, author, Nov. 17.

Blodgett, Richard (1898), Newton, Mass., aviator, killed in action, May 20.

Blount, Major James H. (1869), Clinton, Ga., Judge Advocate, Oct. 7.

Blumenau, Levi (1834), Brooklyn, N. Y., Hebrew philanthropist, Aug. 18.

Boito, Senator Arrigo, Milan, Italian musical composer and poet, June 10.

Bolanas, Gen. Leon, San Salvador, Director General of Police, June 19.

Bomfort, Col. George N., Dayton, O., of 4th generation in U. S. military service, Oct. 4.

Bonaventure, Lucien N. (1864), Great Neck, L. I., theatrical man, Aug. 14.

Bottomley, John (1848), N. Y. City, director Marconi Telegraph Co., June 16.

Bourquardez, Joseph P. (1827) N. Y. City, Alsatian veteran Crimean War, Dec. 26, 1917.

Bowell, Sir Mackenzie (1824), ex-Premier of Canada, Dec. 10, 1917.

Boyd-Carpenter, Rt. Rev. William (1841), Canon of Westminster, Oct. 26.

Brackett, John Q. A. (1842), ex-Gov. of Mass., April 6.

Brady, James H. (1862), Idaho, U. S. Sen., ex-Gov., Jan. 13.

Bragg, Mrs. Virginia Evans, Mobile, Ala., widow of Gen. Braxton Bragg, Feb. 28.

Brassey, Earl (1836), British naval authority, Feb. 23.

Braun, Dr. Ferdinand (1850), Brooklyn, N. Y., Nobel Prize winner, April 20.

Bray, Patrick J. (1843), President Brooklyn (N. Y.) Exempt Firemen, July 5.

Brayden, Lieut. Kevin, ex-member N. Y. World's London Bureau, killed in action near Jerusalem, Jan. 5.

Breckons, Robert W. (1866), Honolulu, Rep. Nat. Committeeman from Hawaii, Nov. 27.

Breen, Miss Alice (1875), N. Y. City, singer and writer on music, Nov. 25.

Breton, Petet, Paris, France, cycling champion, Jan. 20.

Brodie, Col. Alexander O. (1849), Haddonfield, N. J., veteran Rough Rider, ex-Governor of Arizona, May 10.

Broussard, Robert F. (1865), U. S. Senator from Louisiana, April 12.

Bruch, Lieut. Col. Edward B., N. Y. City, expert rifle shot, May 12.

Brugere, Henri Joseph (1841), Grenoble, France; Military Governor of Paris in 1899, Sept. 1.

Bryan, Charles P. (1857), Chicago, Ill., diplomat, March 12.

Buenz, Dr. Karl G. (1841), N. Y. City, managing director Hamburg-Am. Line, Sept. 15.

Buermeyer, Lieut. Herbert A. (1896), N. Y. City, athlete, killed in action, July 2.

Bullock, Capt. Harry A. (1879), N. Y. City, reporter, killed in action about June 5.

Bunn, Walter Hodge (1840), Richmond Hill, N. Y., ex-Appraiser of Port of New York, Feb. 4.

Burnes, Capt. John F. (1885), Corning, N. Y., Marine Corps, killed in action, July 5.

Burton, Winfield G. (1853), Brooklyn, N. Y., powder and firearms expert, Aug. 3.

Bush, Miss Sarah (1825), Portchester, N. Y., oldest resident, July 19.

Butler, Dr. Montague (1833), Cambridge, Eng., Master of Trinity, Jan. 14.

Cadwallader, Richard M. (1839), Philadelphia, lawyer, Dec. 9.

Caffin, Charles Henry (1854), N. Y. City, art critic, actor, author, Jan. 14.

Cairola, Sergt. Raymond J. (1891), Fort Lee, N. Y., champion bowler and baseball player, killed in action, May 12.

Caldwell, John R. (1853), N. Y. City, newspaper man, March 6.
Cameron, Hugh (1835), Edinburgh, Scot., painter, July 15.
Cameron, J. Donald (1833), Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. Sen., former Sec. of War, Aug. 30.
Campbell, Richard C. (1834), Caldwell, N. J., schoolmate of Grover Cleveland, April 12.
Campbell, Rev. Thomas W. (1852), Richmond Hill, L. I., Bishop of P. E. Church, March 26.
Camperdown, 3d Earl of, Robert Adams Philips Haldane Duncan (1841), June 5.
Carillo, Pedro Jose (1869), Quito, Ecuador, sugar merchant, Nov. 14.
Carpentier, Gen. Horace W. (1824), N. Y. City, capitalist, Forty-niner, Jan. 31.
Carter, Robert (1874), Phila., Pa., cartoonist, Feb. 27.
Cary, Mrs. Anna (1840), N. Y. City, philanthropist, Aug. 21.
Casey, Richard ("Old Dick"), (1847), N. Y. City, old 7th Ward "Children's Friend," Sept. 12.
Castle, Vernon (real name Blythe), (1887), N. Y. City, dancer, aviator, Feb. 15.
Castleman, Brig. Gen. John B. (1841), Kentucky, ex-Confederate and Spanish War veteran, horse breeder, May 23.
Cavell, Mrs. Ida (1837), Henley-on-Thames, mother of Edith Cavell, June 17.
Chalmers, Mrs. Isabella Bird, Bronxville, N. Y., artist, descendant of signer of Declaration of Independence, Sept. 5.
Chapin, Benjamin C. (1874), Bristolville, O., Lincoln impersonator, June 2.
Chaplin, Winfield S. (1848), Washington, D. C., Chancellor of Washington University, March 12.
Chatard, Right Rev. Francis S. (1834), Indianapolis, Ind., R. C. Bishop, Sept. 7.
Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Herbert C., Chicago, Ill., society leader, April 5.
Chevreuse, Duke of (1892), Paris, France, aviator, Jan. 29.
Chippendale, James R. (1835), Passaic, N. J., a guard at Lincoln inauguration, July 18.
Clark, Frederick P. (1884), Garden City, L. I., President L. I. News Co., Nov. 7.
Clark, Rev. Dr. Isaac (1832), Summit, N. J., Dean Emeritus, classmate of Chauncey M. Depew, Sept. 2.
Clarke Robert S. (1865), N. Y. City, night manager Waldorf-Astoria, Jan. 3.
Clarkson, James S. (1842), N. Y. City, former Surveyor of Port, May 31.
Clayton, Col. Bertram Tracy (1862), Brooklyn, N. Y., civil engineer, killed in action about June 5.
Cleveland, Rose Elizabeth, sister of Grover Cleveland, Lucca, Italy, Nov. 26.
Cleveland, Treadwell (1844), N. Y. City, lawyer, cousin to Grover Cleveland, Jan. 12.
Clowes, Mrs. Julia (1841), Brooklyn, N. Y., wife of editor of Brooklyn edition N. Y. World, Aug. 26.
Codman, Charles R. (1829), Boston, Mass., former Overseer in Harvard University, Colonel in Civil War, Oct. 5.
Cohn, Julian J. (1893), Los Angeles, Cal., Jewish welfare worker, Nov. 26.
Collier, Robert J. (1876), editor and publisher, Nov. 8.
Collins, Capt. Phelps (1894), Detroit, Mich., aviator, killed in action, March 12.
Colyer, C. Washington (1832), Brooklyn, N. Y., former Pres. "Old Brooklynites," June 28.
Compton, Edward Mackenzie (1854), London, Eng., actor, July 16.
Comstock, John A. (1827), New London, Conn., whaleboat builder, June 13.
Comstock, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton (1843), Summit, N. J., widow of Anthony Comstock, Oct. 15.
Conger, Everton J., Honolulu, pursuer of slayer of Abraham Lincoln, July 14.
Conly, Samuel P. (1849), Rear Admiral U. S. Navy retired, April 10.
Cooper, Fletcher E. jr. (1890), Brooklyn, N. Y., newspaper man, Oct. 25.
Corbett, Frank J. (1869), Brooklyn, N. Y., builder and singer, July 2.
Cornell, Robert C. (1853), N. Y. City, Magistrate, oarsman, Nov. 7.
Courtleigh, William jr. (1892), Phila., Pa., actor, March 13.
Courtney, Leonard D. (1832), London, Eng., first Baron Courtney of Penwith, former M. P., May 11.
Cowan, William J. (1859), Brooklyn, N.Y., editor, July 1.
Craig, Patrick T. (1848), custodian of Tammany Hall, Aug. 22.
Crane, Albert (1842), Stamford, Conn., philanthropist, Sept. 21.
Creamer, Dr. Joseph M. (1876), medical worker among the poor, July 28.
Crooke, William (1843), Brooklyn, N. Y., editor N. Y. Sun, Feb. 12.
Crosby, Mrs. Julia Neilson (1833), Yokohama, Japan, missionary, about July 2.
Crutchfield, Nathaniel (1848), Louisville, Ky., former Clerk U. S. House of Representatives, March 12.
Cui, Cesar (1835), Petrograd, Russia, composer, March 14.
Culdeback, Cornelius (1849), Port Jervis, N. Y., lawyer, historian, Sept. 18.
Curtis, Olin Alfred (1851), Leonia, N. J., theologian, Jan. 8.
Curtiss, Frank (1840), N. Y. City, former President 6th av. surface railway, Feb. 4.
Cusack, Right Rev. Thomas F. (1862), R. C. Bishop of Albany, N. Y., July 8.
Cushman, Horatio B. (1831) Yonkers, N. Y., baker, July 8.
Cutler, Arthur Hamilton (1849), N. Y. City, educator, June 21.
Daniels, Henry Lewis (1838), Montclair, N. J., N. Y. Produce Ex. founder, Aug. 20.
Darling, Mrs. Elaine P., N. Y. City, poet, Sept. 16.
Darling, Richard W. (1860), Brooklyn, N. Y., son of Hamilton College President, Oct. 2.
Davenport, Edgar Loomis (1862), Boston, Mass., actor, July 25.
David-Meunit, Arthur (1850), President Paris Chamber of Commerce, Nov., 14.
Davis, George Whitefield (1839), Washington, D. C., retired Major General, July 12.
Day, Frank Miles (1861), Phila., Pa., architect, June 16.
Debussy, Claude Achille (1853), Paris, Fr., composer, March 26.
Deering, Mrs. William (1834), Chicago, Ill., widow of harvest machinery mfr., May 27.
D'Harcourt, Count Eugene, Paris, France, composer, March 8.
De Lamar, Jos. R. (1848), N. Y., copper man, Dec. 1.
Delemarre, Dr. Louis (1854), Portland, Me., Secy. General Alliance Francaise of America, Nov. 23.
Delano, Charles H. (1849), Brooklyn, N. Y., trade journalist, March 8.
Demarest, Dr. John H. (1838), White Plains, N. Y., physician on Blackwell's Island for 30 years, Sept. 14.
De Mott, Clifford M. (1857), New Rochelle, N. Y., grandson of one of Major Andre's captors, Aug. 28.
Derby, Mrs. Mary Byrd, Newport, R. I., philanthropist, June 22.
De Vinne, Mrs. Mary Denton (1834), Brooklyn, N. Y., widow of Ambrose De Vinne, N. Y. World compositor, May 30.
Diedrichs, Admiral von, Baden-Baden, German naval officer, March 10.
Diego, Jose de (1870), Speaker of Porto Rico House of Representatives, July 16.
Dimock Anthony W. (1842), Happy Valley, N. Y., former Wall Street operator, "Ruler of Gold Market," Sept. 12.
Dixon, Dr. Samuel G. (1852), Philadelphia, Pa., bacteriologist, Health Commissioner, Feb. 26.
D'Oench, Albert F. (1853), N. Y. City, architect, July 20.
Doenhoff, Mme. Helen von, N. Y. City, opera singer, Aug. 30.
Donohue, Rev. James (1851), Brooklyn, N. Y., R. C. rector St. Thomas Aquinas, Sept. 5.
Donovan, Mike (1849), N. Y. City, boxing instructor, Civil War veteran, March 24.
Doubleday, Mrs. Neltje De Graff (1865), N. Y. City, author, Feb. 23.
Dowling, Mrs. Anna McCooey (1881), Brooklyn, N. Y., wife of State Senator and sister of Dem. leader, July 24.
Dougherty, Hughey (1843), Philadelphia, Pa., veteran minstrel, Aug. 20.

Dougherty, J. Hampden (1849), N. Y. City, lawyer, publicist, Sept. 6.
Dougherty, Rev. Dr. Joseph (1891), Brooklyn, N. Y., theologian, Oct. 15.
Doyen, Major Gen. Charles Augustin (1859), Quantico, Va., Commander of first contingent of marines sent to France, Oct. 6.
Drake, John N. (1845), Palmyra, N. Y., magazine publisher, Feb. 22.
Drew, Sidney Rankin (1891), N. Y. City, aviator, nephew of John Drew, killed in action June 7.
Driver, Dr. Stephen W. (1833), Cambridge, Mass., Secy. of Harv'd, Class of 1860, May 21.
Du Bose, Dr. William Porcher (1836), Sewanee, Tenn., educator, Aug. 19.
Du Faur, Adolph von Feber (1826), Newark, N. J., engineer, Martin Luther descendant, Aug. 18.
Dufferin and Alva, Marquis of (1867), London, Eng., Feb. 7.
Duryee, Gen. Jacob E. (1838), Los Angeles, Cal., son of organizer of "Duryee Zouaves," Civil War veteran, May 28.
Earle, George W. (1835), Hempstead, L. I., organ builder, May 20.
Earle, Mrs. Lillie Jones (1843), N. Y. City, Regent of Daughters of Revolution, Oct. 23.
East, Major Whitten J. (1885), Senatobia, Miss., Commander Mitchel Aviation Field, Oct. 2.
Eddy, Jerome H. (1835), Brooklyn, N. Y., theatrical press agent, June 7.
Edgar, Newbold (1852), pioneer resident of Southampton, L. I., Aug. 27.
Edwards, Ernest T. (1883), N. Y. City, wireless telegrapher, Aug. 4.
Einstein, Henry L. (1849), N. Y. City, former owner N. Y. Press, Feb. 28.
Ehrler, Gen. Andrew B. (1834), New Haven, Conn., Civil War veteran, July 28.
Emerson, Mrs. Sarah Hopper (1835), N. Y. City, prison reformer, Aug. 9.
Emerson, Lieut. William jr. (1893), artillerist, Croix de Guerre, killed in action, May 14.
Emerson, William Key Bond jr. (1893), aviator, killed in action, May 14.
Emmet, Thomas Addis jr. (1864), Greenwich, Conn., descendant of Irish patriot, July 27.
Emmet, W. Temple (1869), member of Public Service Commission, 2d Dist., Feb. 4.
Eric, Prince, Duke of Vestmanland (1889), Stockholm, Sweden, youngest son of King Gustav, Sept. 20.
Evans, Sir Samuel (1859), London, England, President British Prize Court, Sept. 13.
Evins, Samuel H. (1871), St. George, S. I., Magistrate, Nov. 15.
Extance, William L. (1856), cashier Brooklyn P. O., June 27.
Fahnestock, Major Clarence (1873), N. Y. City, physician, big game sportsman, Oct. 5.
Fairbanks, Charles W. (1852), Indianapolis, Ind., former Vice President U. S. and U. S. Senator, June 4.
Falkinburg, Grace (1896), Flushing, L. I., Red Cross nurse, Oct. 6.
Farley, John Cardinal (1842), N. Y. City, R. C. prelate, Sept. 17.
Fearing, David B. (1859), former Mayor of Newport, R. I., May 26.
Feigl, Lieut. Jefferson (1896), N. Y. City, son of editor of Tammany Times, killed in action, March 31.
Fernald, Rev. Dr. James C. (1836), Montclair, N. J., dictionary editor, Nov. 10.
Field, Cortlandt de Peyster (1840), N. Y. City, financier, philanthropist, Aug. 9.
Fields, Daniel (1823), N. Y. City, merchant, Aug. 2.
Finkelstein, Lazarus (1811), Chicago, Ill., centenarian, Apr. 26.
Fisher, John H., N. Y. City, coffee merchant, Annecke Jans descendant.
Fisher, Kate (1835), Brooklyn, N. Y., actress, July 14.
Fiske, Capt. Newell Rodney (1894), Cranford, N. J., killed in action, July 15.
Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Susan G. (1821), N. Y. City, old Huguenot family, June 12.
Fleming, John (1842), Jamaica, L. I., former District Attorney, April 19.
Foley, Right Rev. John S. (1833), Detroit, Mich., R. C. Bishop, Jan. 5.
Follmer, Charles J. (1850), N. Y. City, umbrella maker, Feb. 28.
Ford, Franklyn (1849), N. Y. City, editor, June 30.
Ford, John D. (1840), Baltimore, Md., Rear Admiral, April 8.
Forget, Augustin F. (1848), Paris, France, former general agent French Line in N. Y. City, Aug. 26.
Foster, Prof. George H. (1855), Franklin, Conn., farmer and music teacher, Aug. 22.
Fowler, Mrs. Elizabeth (1842), N. Y. City, nurse, May 17.
France, Sidney C. (1880), N. Y. City, vaudeville actor, May 7.
Frankel, Julius (1838), N. Y. City, lace importer, Nov. 11.
Frankenthurn, Baron Gautsch von (1852), Austrian Premier three times, April 22.
Frick, Rev. Dr. W. K., Milwaukee, "the Bishop of Wisconsin," Aug. 20.
Fry, Sir Edward (1828), London, Eng., former Lord Justice of Appeal, first Quaker to reach English bench, Oct. 19.
Frye, Lieut. Abram R. (1896), N. Y. City, college athlete, killed in air duel, July 9.
Fulton, Charles W. (1854), Portland, Ore., former U. S. Senator, Jan. 27.
Gailhard, Pierre (1848), Paris, France, opera director, Oct. 12.
Gallinger, Jacob H. (1837), Franklin, N. H., U. S. Senator, Aug. 17.
Gamez, Jose D., Managua, Nicaragua, historian, June 10.
Gardner, Major Augustus P. (1865), Hamilton, Mass., Congressman, resigned to enter the army, Jan. 14.
Garfield, Lucretia Rudolph (1832), Ohio, widow of President Garfield, March 13.
Gates, Mrs. John W., N. Y. City, widow of financier, Nov. 28.
Gay, Miss Dorothy (1889), N. Y. City, Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Bordeaux, daughter of William Gay, of N. Y. World staff, Nov. 9.
Gibson, Harry B., Avalon, Pa., Y. M. C. A. worker, killed in last day's fighting near Sedan, Nov. 11.
Gilbert, Thomas (1872), N. Y. City, traffic policeman, killed on duty, Nov. 18.
Gilbert, James (1852), Somerville, Mass., actor, March 10.
Gill, Emelyn N. (1861), Larchmont, N. Y., writer on angling, June 21.
Gill, Capt. Robert S., N. Y. City, actor, Lambs Club, died of wounds, Sept. 23.
Gill, Rear Admiral William A. (1859), Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 17.
Gillespie, Edw. Chas. (1874), Chicago, Ill., actor, July 23.—
Gilmore, Dr. Joseph H. (1834), Rochester, N. Y., author, July 23.
Gladden, Rev. Dr. Washington (1835), Columbus, Ohio, Congregational clergyman, July 2.
Glazebrook, Major Philip K. (1880), South Manchester, England, M. P., killed in action in Palestine, March 13.
Goddard, Mrs. Elizabeth Cass (1841), Colorado Springs, granddaughter of Lewis Cass, May 29.
Gorham, Henry (1844), Brookl. N. Y. editor of Fourth Estate, June 10.
Gowdy, John K. (1844), Indiana, former Consul General at Paris, June 25.
Graff, Frank B., "Harry Gilfoil" (1866), Bay Shore, L. I., actor, Aug. 10.
Grafton, Duke of (1821), London, Dec. 6.
Graham, Laurance Hill (1867), N. Y. City, journalist and art patron, Oct. 3.
Grandpierre, Mme. Jenny (1834), Mount Vernon, N. Y., widow of son of Peter Grandpierre, Napoleon I., Legion of Honor, Nov. 17.
Greeley, Mrs. Mary (1839), Montpelier, Vt., sister of Admiral Dewey, July 2.
Greene, Lieut. Quincy Shaw (1891), London, England, Harvard graduate, member of Coldstream Guards, killed in action, April 9.
Gregory, Mrs. M. C. (1838), Washington, D. C., mother of Attorney General, Feb. 9.
Greenhut, Capt. Joseph B. (1843), N. Y. City, head of Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Co., Nov. 17.

Griffin, Dr. Charles L. (1850), N. Y. City, youngest veteran of Civil War, Dec. 1.

Groesbeck, Lieut. Herbert jr., N. Y. City, newspaper artist, killed in action, Nov. 1.

Guanabara, Alcindo, Rio Janeiro, Senator and editor, Aug. 21.

Guimet, Emile (1836), Paris, France, founder of Guimet, Oct. 16.

Gulick, Dr. Luther H. (1865), N. Y. City, organizer of Camp Fire Girls, Aug. 13.

Haas, Mrs. Sophia (1822), Belle Plaine, Minn., left 137 descendants, Jan. 10.

Hale, George W. (1835), Evansville, Wis., circus owner, May 20.

Hall, Dr. William H. (1833), N. Y. City, ex-Confederate, July 8.

Hallenbeck, H. C. (1852), Shrewsbury, N. J., trainer of thoroughbreds, April 11.

Halsey, Frederic R. (1846), N. Y. City, bibliophile, Sept. 29.

Hamilton, Franklin E., (1867), Pittsburgh, Pa., M. E. Bishop and author, May 5.

Hamilton, Henry, London, England, actor and playwright, Sept. 4.

Hands, Charles A. (1832), Flatbush, N. Y., former Brooklyn Eagle editor, an intimate of Walt Whitman, Nov. 6.

Hannerty, James J. (1854), N. Y. City, poet, July 7.

Harkrader, Ellison T., N. Y. City, former editor Chicago Daily News, Sept. 23.

Harrington, Rev. Dr. Frederick G. (1857), Montreal, Canada, missionary, Feb. 28.

Harrison, Miss Neva (1868), N. Y. City, actress, Aug. 27.

Hart, Chas. Henry (1847), N. Y. City, writer, July 29.

Hart, William J., N. Y. City, song writer, Aug. 9.

Harvard, Lieut. Lionel de Jersey, London, England, descendant of John Harvard, killed in action, March 30.

Haselbarth, Adam C. (1861), Leonia, N. J., newspaper publisher and owner, Jan. 19.

Hatch, Mrs. Henry (1843), Brookline, Mass., sister of Cardinal O'Connell, Oct. 7.

Haviland, C. Augustus (1833), Brooklyn, N. Y., lawyer, poet and philanthropist, Sept. 20.

Healey, Rev. John, Archbishop of Tuam, Ireland, March 16.

Hedervary, Count Khuen von (1853), former Hungarian Premier, Feb. 17.

Held, Anna (1873), N. Y. City, actress, Aug. 12.

Helmuth, Mrs. Fanny I. (1837), former Pres., State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Queen of Sorosis, Nov. 30.

Hendrick, Dr. Charles C. (1863), N. Y. City, lawyer and physician, June 26.

Hepburn, Dr. Neal J. (1847), member of the Old Guard, May 28.

Hexamer, A. Philip (1858), Hoboken, N. J., horseman, Nov. 9.

Higgs, Thomas W. (1856), founder of City Camp, L. I., July 9.

Hillegas, Howard C. (1872), New Brighton, S. I., author and editor, Jan. 29.

Hitchcock, Ripley (1858), N. Y. City, author and editor, May 4.

Hobbs, Warren T. (1896), Worcester, Mass., athlete, killed in aerial action, June 26.

Hobbs, Rear Admiral Ichobod (1844), Dec. 2.

Hodler, Ferdinand (1853), Swiss painter, May 20.

Hogarth, Sergt. William G., Brooklyn, N. Y., amateur baseball pitcher, killed in action, Sept. 27.

Holder, David D. (1855), Jersey City, N. J., N. Y. World compositor, May 24.

Hopkins, Elisha R. (1838), Brooklyn, N. Y., descendant of signer of Declaration of Independence, May 20.

Hopkins, John P. (1858), Chicago, Ill., former Mayor, Oct. 13.

Howell, Rear Admiral John A. (1840), The Plains, Va., Jan. 10.

Hoyer, Henry H. (1840), Brooklyn, N. Y., sea captain of sailing vessels, Sept. 23.

Hughes, William (1872), Trenton, N. J., U. S. Senator, Jan. 30.

Huidekoper, Gen. Henry S. (1839), Philadelphia, Pa., Civil War veteran, Nov. 9.

Hunsiker, Col. Millard, Harrowgate, England, one of 33 original partners of Andrew Carnegie, member of U. S. Belgian Commission, Oct. 10.

Hunt, Prof. John L. N. (1839), N. Y. City, educator, July 21.

Hunter, Thomas M. (1838), Worcester, Mass., actor, March 4.

Huntington, Mrs. Eleanor H. (1878), N. Y. City, former actress, July 2.

Hurley, Edmund G. (1848), Passaic, N. J., organist, April 11.

Hutton, Frederick R. (1854), N. Y. City, writer on engineering, May 14.

Hyde, Mrs. E. Francis (1843), N. Y. City, equestrian and society leader, July 30.

Inglis, Edward R. (1856), Jersey City, N. J., purser and steward for 40 years on Ward and Mallory Lines, Sept. 17.

Ireland, John (1838), St. Paul, Minn., R. C. Archbishop, Sept. 25.

Irvin, Mrs. Richard, N. Y. City, charity worker, June 5.

Irving, Dr. John Duer (1874), New Haven, Conn., geologist, July 27.

Isaacs, Mrs. Marian Esther Fuller (1836), N. Y. City, descendant of John Alden, Sept. 7.

Isaacson, Mark N. (1855), Brooklyn, N. Y., violinist, June 19.

Jackson, Dr. Alfred W. L. (1862), N. Y. City, gynecologist, May 12.

Jackson, John (1837), Matteawan, "dean" of prisoners, 51 years, in confinement, April 12.

James, Ollie M. (1871), Marion, Ky., U. S. Senator, Aug. 28.

Janeway, Dr. Theodore C. (1873), Baltimore, Md., diagnostician, Dec. 27, 1917.

Jencks, Francis M. (1848), Baltimore, Md., trustee Johns Hopkins U., Sept. 13.

Jerrold, Lawrence (1873), dean of English correspondents at Paris, Nov. 5.

Johnson, Bradish (1851), N. Y. City, financier, July 31.

Johnson, Alexander P. (1850), N. Y. City, former Swedish Consul, June 11.

Johnson, Thomas (1843), N. Y. City, theatrical "factotum," June 21.

Jones, Frank C. (1857), N. Y. City, financier, Sept. 19.

Jones, Rev. Dr. William S. (1852), N. Y. City, curate of St. Thomas's, Aug. 19.

Jordan, L. C. Levin, N. Y. city, Secretary of Cooper Union June 22.

Jordan, Lieut. Louis J., Fredericksburg, Tex., killed in action, March 5.

Kaempf, Dr. Johannes (1842), Berlin, Speaker of German Reichstag, May 24.

Kahn, Leopold ("Admiral Dot"), (1859), White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 26.

Kaplan, Dr. Paul S. (1848), N. Y. City, east side philanthropist, Russian revolutionist, Jan. 5.

Keane, John J. (1839), Dubuque, Ia., R. C. Archbishop, June 22.

Kearney, Edward W. (1853), Saratoga, N. Y., horseman, June 27.

Kearns, Thomas (1862), Salt Lake City, Utah, former U. S. Senator, Oct. 18.

Keith, A. Paul (1875), N. Y. City, theatrical man, Oct. 30.

Kellogg, Miss Fay (1871), Brooklyn, N. Y., architect, farmer and suffragist, July 10.

Kellogg, Luther L. (1849), lawyer, N. Y., Dec. 6.

Kelly, John J. (1880), N. Y. City, son of John Kelly, Tammany Hall leader, April 27.

Kempster, Dr. Walter (1841), Milwaukee, Wis., insanity specialist, Aug. 22.

Kennedy, Thomas E. (1844), N. Y. City employee 34 years, Feb. 21.

Kenny, Mrs. Ann (1836), N. Y. City, philanthropist, old resident of Greenwich Village, Sept. 13.

Kent, William (1850), Montclair, N. J., iron and steel expert, Sept. 18.

Keteltas, Alice (1843), oldest summer resident of Newport, R. I., Aug. 7.

Key, Miss Elisabeth Lloyd; Mount Vernon, N. Y., great-granddaughter of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," Oct. 14.

King, Gen. Horatio C. (1838), Brooklyn, N. Y., lawyer, author, LL.D., Nov. 15.

King, Arno W. (1855), Ellsworth, Me., Judge Supreme Court, July 21.
King, Mrs. Rebecca M. (1824), N. Y. City, daughter of 1812 veteran, Sept. 1.
Kipp, Col. William H. (1839), N. Y. City, Chief Clerk, Police Department, Aug. 20.
Kisilowski, Antoni (1892), N. Y. City, born in Austria, killed in U. S. service in action June 8.
Knyvett, Capt. R. Hugh (1888), Australian war lecturer and writer, April 15.
Knott, A. Leo; dean of the Baltimore bar, April 18.
Kobbe, Gustave (1857), N. Y. City, music and art critic, July 27.
Kohlsaat, Christian C. (1844), Judge U. S. Circuit Appeals, May 11.
Krotel, Paul (1856), N. Y. City, Police Magistrate, March 15.
Kuck, Diedrich (1848), N. Y. City, theatrical manager, July 23.
Lachenal, Adrien; former President of Switzerland, June 3.
Lafayette, Comte Gilbert de (1893), Paris, grandson of Gen. Lafayette, killed in action, June 12.
L'Amoreaux, Jesse S. (1837), Ballston Spa, N. Y., Judge, June 3.
Landi, Fidardo (1867), N. Y. City, sculptor, Jan. 1.
Lantz, David E. (1855), Washington, D.C., biologist, Oct. 7.
Larremore, Wilbur (1855), N. Y. City, editor N. Y. Law Journal, Aug. 11.
Lawrence, Frank R. (1845), N. Y. City, President Lotos Club, Oct. 26.
Lawson, James (1834), Bangor, Me., veteran of Crimean War, March 28.
Lecocq, Charles (1832), Paris, France, music composer, Oct. 25.
Lee, Mary Custis; Richmond, Va., daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Nov. 22.
Lee, Tom (1845), N. Y. City, "Mayor of Chinatown," Jan. 10.
Leggett, Howard R. (1894), Morristown, N. J., editor, Oct. 16.
Lehman, Michael (1820), N. Y. City, almost centenarian, cabinet maker, Aug. 23.
Leisk, Mrs. Francis S. (1832), Brooklyn, N. Y., member of Plymouth Church, July 5.
L'Estrange, Julian (1878), N. Y. City, actor, Oct. 22.
Lemp, Francis E. (1849), Washington, D. C., former Indian Commissioner, Nov. 19.
Levkowski, Rev. Leopold (1855), N. Y. City, Jewish rabbi, July 3.
Lewis, Alfred W. (1843), Brooklyn, N. Y., editor Associated Press, Sept. 18.
Lewisohn, Jesse (1872), N. Y. City, copper magnate, Nov. 30.
Liebman, Lieut. Col. Morris N.; N. Y. City, Acting Commander 105th Infantry, killed in action, Aug. 8.
Litzin, Mme. Kenny (1855), N. Y. C., Jewish actress, Sept. 28.
Long, Mrs. Clara Goodman; Plainfield, N. J., Mayflower descendant, Aug. 25.
Loola, Rev. William (1838), Fort Yukon, Alaska, Indian clergyman, June 16.
Lopere, Frederic (1895), Brooklyn, N.Y., musician, June 24.
Luffbery, Major Raoul (1884), Wallingford, Conn., premier American "ace", May 19.
Luffkin, Chauncey S. (1834), Lima, O., oil expert, Feb. 22.
Lyle, John Carl (1858), New Rochelle, N.Y., actor, July 24.
Lynch, Rev. John T. (1871), Brooklyn, N. Y., June 23.
Mackau, Baron de (1832), Paris, France, member Chamber of Deputies, May 6.
Madden, Billy (1853), Brooklyn, N.Y., sportsman, Feb. 21.
Madigan, John B., Houlton, Me., Judge Supreme Court, Jan. 19.
Mansfield, Henry B. (1846), Brooklyn, N. Y., Rear Admiral, July 17.
Marcere, Emile de (1828), Paris, France, Life Senator, April 27.
March, James E. (1860), N. Y. City, Rep. leader, Aug. 30.
Marder, John (1835), Palisades, N. J., typefounder, Nov. 22.
Martin, Don (1871), N. Y. City, war correspondent, Oct. 6.
Martin, James J. (1846), N. Y. City, Tammany Hall leader, Civil War veteran, May 17.
Martin, James S.; Pittsburgh, Pa., educator and musical conductor, July 3.
Martin, Jean Baptiste (1857), N. Y. City, restaurant man, June 20.
Martin, Miss Winona; first Y. M. C. A. secretary killed by act of war, in Paris air raid, May 12.
Martinelli, Cardinal Sebastian (1848), Rome, Italy, former Papal delegate to U. S., July 5.
Masies, William (1771), N. Y. City, negro preacher, claimed to be 147 years old, Aug. 14.
Maufra, Maxime; Le Mans, France, painter, May 28.
Maury, William A. (1832), Washington, D. C., U. S. Attorney General, ex-Confederate, June 16.
Mayer, Marcus; N. Y. City, theatrical manager, May 8.
McBean, Duncan D. (1843), N. Y. City, tunnel constructor, Feb. 27.
McCarthy, William J. ("Bull"), (1862), Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Lieutenant, Feb. 28.
McClees, Douglas (1878), Brooklyn, N.Y., illustrator, July 20.
McClintock, Lieut. Alexander; N. Y. City, soldier-author, June 28.
McCrae, Lieut. Col. John; Montreal, Can., poet and physician, Jan. 28.
McCrea, Brig.Gen. Tully (1839), West Point, N. Y., Civil and Spanish War veteran, Sept. 5.
McCreary, James B. (1838), Richmond, Ky., twice Governor of Kentucky, Oct. 8.
McDonald, Neil (1843), N. Y. City, author, May 10.
McDonald, William C. (1859), first Governor of New Mexico, April 11.
McDonald, William J.; Wichita Falls, Tex., "Capt. Bill" of the Texas Rangers, Jan. 15.
McGee, Matthew J. (1820), Rutherford, N. J., railroad builder, Sept. 11.
McGinnis, Robert (1849), Sound Beach, Conn., philanthropist, Feb. 22.
McGovern, Terry (1879), pugilist, Feb. 22.
McGrath, John J. (1834), N. Y. City, caterer, Aug. 28.
McHenry, Harry C.; Des Moines, Ia., Captain, killed in action, March 11.
McKenna, James A. jr.; Major 165th Inf., 7th N. G. N. Y., veteran, killed in action, July 28.
McKey, Lieut. E. M.; N. Y. City, pioneer canteen commander of Am. Red Cross, killed in action, June 18.
McLean, Mrs. Grace A. T. (1885), Brooklyn, N. Y., church and concert singer, Nov. 16.
McLennan, Lieut. Col. Bartlett (1868), Montreal, Can., commander of "Black Watch," killed in action, Aug. 3.
McNeil, John P. (1867), Brooklyn, N. Y., court news reporter, July 17.
Meeker, Jacob E. (1878), St. Louis, Mo., Congressman, Oct. 16.
Mell, Dr. Patrick Hues (1850), Atlanta, Ga., weather signal deviser, Oct. 15.
Merchant, Huntington W. (1869), N. Y. City, prison reformer, May 21.
Merica, Prof. Chas. O. (1868), Fort Wayne, Ind., newspaper publisher, July 24.
Metin, Albert (1869), French Minister of Blockade, Aug. 15.
Meyer, Frank N.; Washington, D. C., explorer, June 2.
Meyer, Frederick (1846), Brooklyn, N. Y., Arctic voyager, Sept. 30.
Meyer, George von L. (1859), Boston, Mass., former Secretary of Navy, March 9.
Michie, Brig. Gen. Robert E. (1864), Washington, D. C., June 6.
Mildenberg, Albert; Raleigh, N. C.; musician and composer, July 3.
Miller, Lieut. Donald (1898), N. Y. City, aviator, killed in action, June 30.
Miller, Commodore Jacob W. (1847), N. Y. City, canal builder, March 8.
Miller, Warner (1840), Herkimer, N. Y., U. S. Senator, March 2.
Mitchell, Charles W. (1861), Hove, Eng., pugilist, April 3.
Mitchell, John Ames (1845), N. Y. City, editor of Life, June 29.
Mitchel, John Purroy (1879), former Mayor of N. Y. City, July 6.
Mitchell, Maggie (1838), N. Y. City, actress, March 22.
Mohammed V. (1845), Sultan of Turkey, July 3.
Monteith, Rev. John (1833), South Orange, N. J., author, naturalist, May 6.
Moraht, Major, German military critic, Mch. 22.

Morgan, Geraldine (Mrs. B. F. Roeder) (1867), N. Y. City, violinist, May 20.
Moore, Rufus Ellis (1841), N. Y. City, art collector, Mch. 29.
Morse, Amasa (May 8, 1814), Conn., preacher, 104 years old, Mch. 14.
Morton, Mrs. Anna Livingston (1845), N. Y. City, wife of Levi P., Aug. 14.
Mott, Dr. Valentine (1851), N. Y. City, surgeon, June 19.
Mudge, Rev. James (1844), Malden, Mass., missionary, May 7.
Mueller, Max, German aviator (38 victories), June 14.
Mulhane, James F. (1863), on editorial staff Brooklyn (N. Y.) Standard Union, Dec. 5.
Munn, Mrs. Anstine Pixley (1818), Gates, N. Y., centenarian, May 29.
Munyon, Dr. James M. (1849), Philadelphia, Pa., patent medicine mfr., Mch. 10.
Murray, William K. (1839), Flushing, L. I., nurseryman, Nov. 14.
Murtha, James A., sr. (1839), Brooklyn, N. Y., Deputy Commissioner of Public Works under three Mayors, Aug. 2.
Muschenheim, William C. (1855), N. Y. City, hotel man, Oct. 25.
Myers, Theodore W. (1844), N. Y. City, former City Comptroller, Mch. 19.
Newman, William H. (1847), N. Y. City, former Pres. N. Y. C. R. R., Aug. 10.
Nichols, William H. (1836), Orange, N. J., veteran bowler, Feb. 5.
Nicoll, James Craig (1857), N. Y. City, marine painter, July 25.
Nolan, Joseph (1893), N. Y. City, policeman, killed while on duty, June 26.
Norton, Prof. Richard ("Dare Devil Dick") (1872), Harvard, organizer and head of Amer. Vol. Ambulance Corps, Aug. 2.
O'Brien, Richard Barry (1850), Irish political writer, Mch. 19.
O'Conor, Daniel J. (1845), N. Y. City, philanthropist, May 9.
O'Donohue, John B. (1858), Brooklyn, N. Y., yachtsman, July 24.
O'Donovan, Rev. John F. (1864), Jesuit missionary, Aug. 5.
Ogden, Willis L. (1842), Pres. Brooklyn (N. Y.), Academy, July 27.
O'Keefe, Mgr. Cornelius G. (1850), Highland Falls, N. Y., church dignitary, May 23.
O'Leary, Sgt. John J., N. Y. City, drillmaster old 69th Regt., died of wounds in France, Aug. 10.
Olmsted, Rt. Rev. Charles S. (1853), P. E. Bishop, Oct. 21.
Olyphant, Robert M. (1825), oldest Columbia graduate, former Pres. D. & H. R. R. Co., May 3.
O Rear, John D. (1870), U. S. Minister to Bolivia, July 14.
Orton, Albert W. (1842), Rome, N. Y., telegrapher in Civil War, Nov. 9.
Osborne, Miss Susan M. (1856), N. Y. City, founder St. Mary's Home for Friendless Women and Girls, Sept. 3.
Osgood, Prof. Herbert L. (1855), N. Y. City, historian, Sept. 11.
Overly, Miss Laura, N. Y. City, painter, June 1.
Owens, Frank (1849), Bronx, N. Y., newspaper man, Nov. 30.
Page, Nelson M. (1841), Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. Treasury gold assayer, Nov. 8.
Page, Sir Alfred (1852), London, Eng., Admiral, June 18.
Palmer, Mrs. (Potter) Bertha Honore, Chicago, Ill., society leader and social worker, May 5.
Pardet, William S. (1859), New Haven, Conn., yachtsman, June 19.
Parry, Sir Charles, H. H. (1848), English oratorio composer, Oct. 8.
Paton, W. A. (1848), N. Y. City, former publisher, The World, Dec. 11.
Payne, Thomas (1817), Warren Co., N. J., veteran of Crimean War, June 27.
Pena, Dr. Carlos Maria de (1852), Minister from Uruguay, April 30.
Percy, Henry George (1846), 7th Duke of Northumberland, Eng., May 14.
Perham, Charles B. (1834), Westwood, N. J., shipbuilder, June 17.
Perrault, Arthur J. jr., Holyoke, Mass., aviator, Mch. 10.
Peters, Rev. Dr. C. Madison (1860), N. Y. City, "The People's Preacher," Oct. 12.
Phelps, Charles E. (1865), N. Y. City, Equit. Life Ass'n Co. treasurer, Sept. 15.
Phillips, Wolley (1853), Victoria, N. B., author, big game hunter, July 8.
Pitman, Benjamin F. (1852), Marion, Mass., son of Hawaiian Queen, June 31.
Plant, Commodore Morton F. (1852), N. Y. City, financier, railroad and S. S. man and yachtsman, Nov. 4.
Playfair, Arthur (1869), London, England, actor.
Plekhanoff, George Tsarskoye, Russia, leader of Social Democrats, June 3.
Plume, Archer G. (1831), Newark, N. J., descendant of minute man of Revolution, June 2.
Plume, Joseph W. (1840), Newark, N. J., Spanish-Amer. War vet., Major General in Nat'l Guard, Jan. 12.
Plunkett, Mrs. Katherine Crane (1843), Pittsfield, Mass., sister of Senator Crane, July 6.
Poillon, William (1844), N. Y. City, curator of Numismatic Society, April 12.
Polk, Dr. William M. (1845), N. Y. City, gynecologist, June 23.
Pollock, George E. (1856), N. Y. City, V. P. N. Y. Herald Co., Aug. 2.
Pope, Col. George (1844), Hartford, Conn., Pres. Mfrs.' Ass'n, April 19.
Potter, William P. (1857), Pittsburgh, Pa., Judge Supreme Court, April 14.
Pozzi, Prof. Samuel J. (1846), Paris, France, surgeon, assassinated June 13.
Prendergast, Rev. Edmond F. (1843), Philadelphia, Pa., R. C. Archbishop, Feb. 26.
Prouty, George H. (1862), former Governor Vermont, Aug. 19.
Purdy, Henry A. (1838), Brooklyn, N. Y., iron mfr., vol. fireman, May 8.
Putnam, Major Israel, N. Y. City, Revolutionary descent, killed in action, Sept. 27.
Radcliffe, Minnie (1868), N. Y. City, actress, Oct. 1.
Randolph, Alfred M. (1837), M. E. Bishop, April 6.
Rathbun, Dr. Richard (1852), Washington, D. C., Director Smithsonian Institution, July 16.
Rauschenbusch, Prof. Walter, authority on church history, July 25.
Redmond, John E. (1851), Wexford, Ireland, Irish leader, Mch. 6.
Reid, Sir George, London, Eng., M. P., former Premier of New South Wales and of Australia, Sept. 12.
Remington, Dr. Joseph P. (1848), Dean of Phila. (Pa.) College of Pharmacy, Jan. 1.
Resnati, Capt. Antonio Silvio, Italian aviator, May 17.
Reynolds, Hugh (1838), New Haven, Conn., owner of Yale Rendezvous, May 27.
Reynolds, R. J. (1849), Winston-Salem, N. C., tobacco merchant, July 29.
Rhondda, Lord (David Alfred Thomas) (1856), London, Eng., British Food Controller, July 3.
Richards, John M. (1841), Isle of Wight, author, former Pres. Amer. Soc. of London, Eng.
Richardson, Dr. Frank C. (1859), Duxbury, Mass., neurologist, June 20.
Richardson, Baron Friedrich von (1892), Breslau, Germany, aviator, May
Rideing, William H. (1853), Brookline, Mass., author and editor, Aug. 22.
Reunier, Admiral Adrian (1838), Paris, France, former Minister of Marine, July 11.
Ritz, Caesar (1848), Lucerne, Switzerland, hotel man, Nov. 5.
Roalds, Dr. Arthur W. de (1839), Louisiana, surgeon, June 12.
Roberts, Ellis H. (1827), Utica, N. Y., former U. S. Treasurer, Jan. 8.
Robertson, Sgt. David (1831), Governor's Island, N. Y., in service 67 years, Civil War vet., Aug. 14.
Robertson, John R. (1841), proprietor Toronto (Can.) Evening Telegram, May 31.
Robinson, Caldwell Colt (1897), Hartford, Conn., U. S. Marines, killed in action, June 6.
Robinson, Douglas (1855), N. Y. City, realty expert, Sept. 12.
Robitschek, Carl (1862), N. Y. City, chemist and technologist, Sept. 8.
Rockefeller, Philip H. (1839), N. Y. City, cousin of John D., June 7.
Roebling, Charles G. (1849), Trenton, N. J., bridge builder, Oct. 5.

Roosevelt, Quentin (1897), Oyster Bay, N. Y., aviator, July 14.
Root, James P. (1831), Chicago, Ill., delegate to first Lincoln convention, Mch. 2.
Rosegger, Dr. Peter (1843), Austrian author, June 28.
Rosenheim, Abraham H. (1818), N. Y. City, delegate to John C. Fremont convention, Aug. 13.
Rosenthal, Max (1833), Philadelphia, Pa., artist, Aug. 8.
Rosenwald, Lt. John, Minneapolis, Minn., football player, killed in action, May 12.
Ross, Charles J. (Kelly) (1859), Asbury Park, N. J., actor, June 15.
Rostand, Edmond (1868), Marseilles, France, playwright, poet, Dec. 2.
Roux, Jules Charles (1841), Pres. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Mch. 8.
Ryan, Mrs. Mary Isabella (1855), N. Y. City, trapeze performer, Oct. 16.
Sabin, Mrs. Mary Ann (1818), Brooklyn, N. Y., centenarian, Jan. 20.
Saenger, Simon K. (1838), former Pres. United Singing Societies of Brooklyn, Sept. 17.
Sage, Mrs. Russell (1828), N. Y. City, widow of financier, philanthropist, Nov. 4.
Safonoff, Wassilly (1852), Kislovodsk, Russia, orchestra leader, Mch. 13.
Sanders, Charles W. (1847), N. Y. City, son of "School Book Sanders," July 22.
Satterlee, Capt. Edw. L. (1878), N. Y., architect, soldier, Dec. 4.
Saturinski, Masloff, Moscow, Russia, author, Mch. 14.
Savage, Rev. Dr. Minot J. (1841), Boston, Mass., Unitarian, May 22.
Sayre, Mrs. Martha Nevin (1842), Nantucket, Mass., descendant of framer of U. S. Constitution, Aug. 15.
Scannell, John J. (1840), N. Y. City, Tammany Hall leader, Mch. 5.
Schenck, Martin (1846), Albany, N. Y., former State Engineer, Sept. 17.
Schoeffel, John B. (1846), Boston, Mass., theatrical mgr., Aug. 31.
Schratt, Katti, Vienna, Austria, actress, Jan. 10.
Schreiber, Sir Collingwood (1831), Ottawa, Can., consulting engineer, Mch. 23.
Schuetter, Herman F. (1861), Chicago, Ill., Chief of Police, Aug. 22.
Scrymser, James A. (1839), N. Y. City, philanthropist, Civil War vet., April 21.
Seaman, John (1825), Hempstead, L. I., guide, Mch. 13.
Searle, Rev. George M. (1838), N. Y. City, Paulist Father, astronomer, July 7.
Segfert, Mrs. Myra L., N. Y. City, charity worker, June 13.
Serafina, Cardinal Domenico (1853), Rome, Italy, Mch. 6.
Shaw, Miss Irma L. (1885), Washington, D. C., daughter of former Secretary of Treasury, Oct. 11.
Shea, William J. (1862), Brooklyn, N. Y., movie actor, Nov. 6.
Shedd, Dr. William A., missionary in Urumia, Persia, Aug. 7.
Sheridan, Brig. Gen. Michael V. (1841), U. S. A., retired, Feb. 22.
Sheridan, Martin, N. Y. City, athlete, police detective, Mch. 28.
Sherman, Clark H. (1863), Westfield, Mass., turfman, April 27.
Shiffner, Lt. Sir John Bridges (1899), Englishman, killed in action, Sept. 24.
Shuman, Abraham (1838), Boston, Mass., philanthropist, merchant, June 26.
Sibley, Brig. Gen. Fred W. (1853), U. S. A., retired, Feb. 18.
Sickels, David B. (1837), Paterson, N. J., diplomatist, Civil War correspondent, July 19.
Sielcken, Herman (1847), N. Y. City, capitalist, Coffee King, Nov. 23.
Silva, Mme. Olea da (1830), N. Y. City, educator, June 29.
Sinclair, James F. (1856), N. Y. City, Chief Engineer Red Star Line, Sept. 25.
Sise, Charles Fleetwood (1834), creator of telephone system in Canada, April 9.
Sleight, Elisabeth C. (1858), Mount Vernon, N. Y., pioneer woman physician, Nov. 5.
Smith, Andrew (1852), N. Y. City, policeman at Grant's Tomb, Aug. 6.
Smith, Henry L. (1848), N. Y. City, retired publisher, Sept. 7.
Smith, Lt. J. Clovis (1894), N. Y. City, gas poisoned at Cantigny, June 22.
Smith, Brig. Gen. Jacob H. (1840), U. S. A., March 2.
Smith, Harry James (1880), Berlin, Conn., playwright, Mch. 16.
Smith, Rear Admiral John A. (1846), New Orleans, La., Mch. 9.
Smith, Joseph F. (1838), Salt Lake City, Utah, Pres. of Mormon Church, Nov. 19.
Smith, Mrs. Mabel Miller (1856), Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of three army officers, Sept. 1.
Smith, Miss Mary E. (Christine Faber) (1850), Brooklyn, N. Y., author, May 23.
Smith, Sir Swire (1842), Yorkshire, Eng., M. P., Mch. 16.
Smith, Wallace (1883), N. Y. City, Morris Plan Mgr., Nov. 18.
Snyder, Howard (1877), Jersey City, N. J., police lieutenant, shot while on duty, Feb. 16.
Spear, E. Holden (1857), Metuchen, N. J., newspaper man, Mch. 11.
Speyers, Rear Admiral Arthur B. (1846), N. Y. City, retired, Nov. 19.
Splan, John (1849), Lexington, Ky., "Sulky King," May 11.
Sprague, Homer B. (1829), Pres. N. Dakota U., Mch. 23.
Spring-Rice, Sir Cecil (1860), London, Eng., British Ambassador, Feb. 15.
Squire, George H. (1838), N. Y. City, former financial mgr. Equit. Life Ass'n Co., Nov. 14.
Starr, Lt. Philip C. (1890), Chicago, Ill., killed in action, Feb. 26.
Stephenson, Isaac (1833), Marinette, Wis., former U. S. Senator, Mch. 15.
Sterling, John A. (1857), Bloomington, Ill., Congressman, Oct. 17.
Sterling, John W. (1844), N. Y. City, lawyer, July 5.
Sterling, Gen. William H. (1829), Plainfield, N. J., Inspector of Rifle Practice, Jan. 30.
Stevens, James W. (1854), Yonkers, N. Y., former Grand Central Station Master, Sept. 20.
Stevens, Robert E. (1838), N. Y. City, theatrical mgr., July 21.
Stevens, Rev. William Du Bose, D. D. (1863), N. Y. City, army chaplain, Sept. 29.
Stillman, James (1851), N. Y. City, financier, Mch. 15.
Stillwell, Homer A. (1860), Chicago, Ill., Pres. Butler Bros., June 23.
Stoker, Frederick (1878), New Harmony, Ind., on staff of N. Y. World and Times, Nov. 29.
Stokes, James (1842), philanthropist, an organizer of Y. M. C. A., Oct. 4.
Stone, William J. (1849), U. S. Senator from Missouri, April 14.
Straight, Major Willard D. (1880), Paris, France, diplomatist and financier, Dec. 1.
Strobridge, F. H. (1857), Baltimore, Md., life ins. Pres., July 22.
Sullivan, John L. (1858), Feb. 2.
Summers, Maddin (1877), Nashville, Tenn., Consul General at Moscow, May 4.
Sutherland, Corpl. Gordon (1900), Springfield, Mass., killed in action, June 9.
Swan, Kingsley (1884), Brooklyn, N. Y., athlete, dog fancier, Aug. 2.
Sweeny, John W. (1847), N. Y. City, pass. agent and Confederate vet., Feb. 28.
Taggart, Capt. D. H., British merchant marine officer who sank a German submarine, Oct. 14.
Tailer, William S. (1895), Roslyn, L. I., aviator, killed in action, Feb. 4.
Talbot, Emily C. (1840), London, Eng., philanthropist, Great Britain's richest woman, Sept. 21.
Talbot, Joshua F. C. (1843), Maryland Congressman, Oct. 5.
Taltavall, Thomas R. (1855), Mahwah, N. J., inventor, telegrapher, Sept. 3.
Taylor, Lt. Herbert D. (1880), Baltimore, Md., army surgeon instructor, Oct. 7.
Taylor, Irving M. (1843), Irvington, N. Y., police justice, June 23.
Tebeau, Oliver P. (1864), St. Louis, Mo., baseball player, May 15.
Thierry, Joseph (1857), French Minister of Finance, Sept. 23.
Thompson, Robert (1838), Belfast, Ireland, M. P., Aug. 3.
Thompson, Dr. William L. (1877), N. Y. City, author, lecturer, Aug. 29.
Thomson, Hugh B. (1840), N. Y. City, armorer, Civil War vet., July 3.

DEATH ROLL OF 1918—*Continued.*

Thornisch, Alice (1833), N. Y. City, social and charity worker, Sept. 27.
Tillman, Benjamin R. (1847), Trenton, S. C., U. S. Senator, July 3.
Titus, George F. (1859), police inspector, May 17.
Toal, Daniel C. (1842), Brooklyn, N. Y., editor, Civil War vet., Sept. 24.
Tolman, Daniel H. (1850), Montclair, N. J., "loan shark," Feb. 12.
Treat, Mrs. Julia Hubbell, Newark, N. J., historian, July 18.
Trowbridge, Charles C. (1870), N. Y. City, physicist, Columbia prof., June 2.
True, Mrs. Anna C. (1839), Laclede, Mo., teacher of Gen. Pershing, June 4.
Trumbull, Dr. Charles S. (1848), Philadelphia, Pa., eye specialist, Feb. 21.
Tumulty, Philip A. (1846), Jersey City, N. J., father of Joseph P., sec'y. to President Wilson, Nov. 20.
Tyrrell, Dr. Charles A. (1846), N. Y. City, hygienic specialist, July 3.
Underhill, Harry C. (1860), Brooklyn, N. Y., author of legal text books, May 1.
Unger, Wilbur F. (1822), Montclair, N. J., author of books on Harmony, Oct. 13.
Urnan, Louis (1861), N. Y. City, chef at Biltmore hotel, Sept. 27.
Urquidi, Francisco (1877), Chihuahua City, former Mexican consul, Oct. 26.
Valdez, Ramon, President of Panama, May 3.
Valverde, Joaquin, Mexico City, Spanish composer, Nov. 6.
Van Hise, Charles R. (1857), Milwaukee, geologist, pres. Wis. Univ., Nov. 19.
Van Wyck, Robert A. (1847), Paris, France, first Mayor of Greater New York, Nov. 15.
Vassar, Rev. Dr. Thomas (1834), Elizabeth, N. J., oldest Baptist clergyman in New Jersey, July 3.
Vibbert, George A. (1868), former Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 12.
Viel, Dr. Rafael Blanco (1847), Chilian minister to Cuba, July 26.
Von Deenhof, Mme. Helen (1857), N. Y. City, opera singer, Aug. 30.
Wagner, Charles (1851), Paris, France, author of "The Simple Life," May 13.
Waixel, Mrs. Julia, N. Y. City operatic accompanist and coach, July 26.
Walden, Rev. Treadwell (1832), Boston, Mass., member U. S. Sanitary Commission in Civil War, May 21.
Waldron, Rev. D. W. (1840), Boston, Mass., Chaplain U. S. House Representatives 40 years, Dec. 5.
Wallace, Father Edward A. (1885), Brooklyn, N. Y., army chaplain, gassed in France, about Oct. 12.
Wallace, Henry E. (1855), N. Y. City, financial writer for "Bradstreet's," Nov. 23.
Wallas, Mrs. Frieda (1813), Brooklyn, N. Y., leaves 4 children, 43 grandchildren, 50 great-grandchildren, many great-great-grandchildren, Nov. 21.
Walsh, Richard (1829), Brooklyn, N. Y., founder of Amphion Musical Soc., May 14.
Ward, Rear Admiral Aaron (1851), Willowmere, L. I., July 5.
Ware, Edward J. (1858), N. Y. City, physician, Sept. 29.
Welch, Joe (1873), N. Y. City, actor, July 15.
Welcher, Fanny Avery, Hartford, Conn., art patron, July 23.
Weld, C. Minot, Milton, Mass., financier, Roosevelt classmate, Aug. 27.
Wells, Dr. George (1849), Annapolis, Md., Dem. leader.
Westengard, Prof. Jens Iverson (1871), Boston, Mass., member of Hague Council and adviser to King of Siam, Sept. 17.
Whaley—"Uncle Jim" (1857), Brooklyn, N. Y., turfman, Nov. 12.
Wheeler, Prof. Arthur M. (1836), New Haven, Conn., historian, July 17.
Whelan, Michael, Syracuse, N. Y., a founder of U. S. Cigar Stores Corp., Mch. 9.
Whidden, Dr. Roe W., Boston, Mass., Captain—heart disease specialist, died from wounds, Sept. 25.
Whitcomb, Frank I. (1868), N. Y. City, tourist ticket agt., Oct. 2.
White, Andrew D. (1832), Ithaca, N. Y., first Pres. Cornell U., Ambassador to Germany, Nov. 4.
White, Jay (1869), Naples, Italy, U. S. Consul, May 24.
White, William M. (1846), N. Y. City, keeper in Tombs, July 29.
Wiley, Alexander (1851), Brooklyn, N. Y., yachtsman, May 31.
Willard, Archibald M. (1836), Cleveland, Ohio, painter of picture "Spirit of '76," Oct. 11.
Williams, Evan (1868), Akron, Ohio, tenor, May 24.
Williams, Prof. Henry S. (1847), Havana, Cuba, geologist, July 31.
Williams, William (1829), Port Chester, N. Y., veteran R. R. man, Sept. 5.
Williamson, Rev. W. J., "friendliest man in St. Louis" (Mo.), Aug. 18.
Willis, William H. (1843), Brooklyn, N. Y., referee in bankruptcy, May 6.
Wilson, Mrs. Catherine A., (1847), Greenwich, Conn., pianist and singer, July 10.
Winter, Wallace; N. Y. City, aviator, killed in action, Mch. 10.
Wolff, Rev. Dr. Julius H. (1854), clerk of Newark, N. J., Presbytery, Nov. 18.
Wood, Edwin O. (1861), N. Y. City, historian, 33d Degree Mason, Apl. 23.
Wood, Brig. Gen. Henry C. (1832), Portland, Me., Aug. 30.
Woodruff, James G. (1840), Winsted, Conn., pres. of Clock Co., July 10.
Woolsey, David C. (1836), Peekskill, N. Y., steamboat captain, Aug. 16.
Wright, Henry Parks (1840), Dean of Yale College, Mch. 17.
Wright, Thomas (1857), Montclair, N. J., stained glass designer, Mch. 3.
Wynn, John P. (1862), Brooklyn, N. Y., police captain, Sept. 24.
Yager, Walter D. (1872), Springfield, Ohio, theatrical mgr., Mch. 8.
Yauch, Joseph H., Pres. 13th Regt., (Brooklyn, N. Y.), vet., ass'n., June 13.
Young, Mrs. Ella Flagg (1845), School Supt. in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26.
Young, Samuel (1822), Belfast, Ireland, oldest M. P., Apl. 18.
Zentay, Miss Mary, N. Y. City, violinist, Oct. 3.
Zetheliis, Olof P. (1890), N. Y. City, Swedish editor, Oct. 14.

INFLUENZA MORE DEADLY THAN WAR.

THE Census Bureau, November 17, 1918, issued the following: "The Influenza epidemic has thus far taken a much heavier toll of American life than has the great war. The total loss of life throughout the country is not known, but the Bureau of the Census has been publishing, for forty-six large cities having a combined population estimated at 23,000,000, weekly reports showing the mortality from influenza and pneumonia. These reports, which cover the period from September 8 to November 9, inclusive, show a total of 82,306 deaths from these causes. It is estimated that during a similar period of time the normal number of deaths due to influenza and pneumonia in the same cities would be about 4,000, leaving approximately 78,000 as the number properly chargeable to the epidemic. The total casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces have recently been unofficially estimated at 100,000. On the basis of the number thus far reported, it may be assumed that the deaths from all causes, including disease and accidents, are probably less than 45 per cent. and may not be more than 40 per cent. of the total casualties. On this assumption, the loss of life in the American Expeditionary Forces to date is about 40,000 or 45,000.

"Thus, in forty-six American cities having a combined population of only a little more than one-fifth the total for the country, the mortality resulting from the influenza epidemic during the nine-weeks' period ended November 9, was nearly double that in the American Expeditionary Forces from the time the first contingent landed in France until the cessation of hostilities.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine Islands, lying off the southern coast of Asia, between Formosa and Borneo, in longitude 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ E., and latitude 4° 40′ and 21° 3′ N., embrace 3,141 islands and islets, of which only 1,668 are named. The total land area is about 115,026 square miles. The two islands, with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, are Luzon, 40,969, being about the size of New York, and Mindanao, with 36,292 square miles. The only other islands having areas of over 1,000 square miles are:

Samar	5,031	Paragua	4,027
Negros	4,881	Mindoro	3,851
Panay	4,611	Leyte	2,722
Cebu	1,762		
Bohol	1,441		
Masbate	1,236		

POPULATION.

The estimated population for 1915 was 8,918,177. Racially the people are principally of Malay stock. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The wild tribes form about 10 per cent. of the entire population.

There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands speaking some one of nineteen dialects, the most populous tribe being the Visayans, who constitute 47 per cent. of the entire civilized population; second, Tagalogs, 20 per cent.; third, Ilocanos, about 10 per cent.; Bicols, 7 per cent.; Pangasinan, 6 per cent.; Pampangan, 5 per cent.; Cagayan, 3 per cent., and Zambalan, 2 per cent.

By the Act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, the Philippine Commission was abolished, there being substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 90 members, elected triennially.

PORTO RICO.

THE island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,604 square miles.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, maize, oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples and other fruits. The principal minerals are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island. There are salt works on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west.

CUBA.

THE island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,881 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 54 miles from Hayti, east; 130 miles from Yucatan, west, and 85 miles from Jamaica, south. There are 2,360 miles of railway line and 200 miles of electric railways.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92.

The Government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one Representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs.

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA).

TUTUILA, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Manu'a, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, 55 square miles, and has (by census of February 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific.

WAKE AND OTHER SMALL PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phoenix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus Islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California.

HAWAII.

HAWAII was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Capt. Cook, in 1778, the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the census of 1910 the native born numbered but 98,157. Total foreign born (1910), 93,752.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION SOCIETY.

President—A. F. Schauffler, D. D. *Vice-Presidents*—Eugene Delano, J. Cleveland Cady. *Treasurer*—Stephen Baker. *Superintendent*—Rev. A. H. McKinney. Headquarters, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

GUAM.

THE island of Guam, the largest of the Marianas, was ceded by Spain by article 2 of the Treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes 13° 13′ and 13° 39′ north and longitudes 144° 37′ and 144° 58′ east. Area estimated, 225 square miles. Distance from Manila, 1,506 miles; from San Francisco, 5,044 miles. The inhabitants call themselves Chamorros, but the present generation are a mixed race with the Malay strain predominating. Their language, a Polynesian tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent. speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schools. The northern half of the island is a plateau from 400 to 600 feet in height and is, except where cleared for cultivation, wooded. The southern half is broken by hills from 1,200 to 1,300 feet high. They are barren, but the valleys between are fertile, and streams traverse this portion. There are no perennial streams in the northern half of the island, which is composed of coralliferous limestone, the southern half of volcanic clays. The productions are cocoanuts, corn, rice, tobacco, cocoa and tropical fruits. Only the dried meat of the cocoanut (copra) is exported.

The total population, July 1, 1918, exclusive of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their families was 14,344, of whom 14,124 were classed as "natives." Of the foreign born population only 69 were Americans. Death rate per thousand was 17.6; birth rate, 47.2. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer, designated by the President. Capt. Roy C. Smith, named May 30, 1916. A marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a cable station in Guam, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Islands are landed here. The United States Department of Agriculture has an experiment station here. The port of entry is Apra, which is closed to foreign vessels, except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is commodious, but unimproved. Capital, Agana, in the north central part, on the western coast; population (estimated), 9,000. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the island exported 1,292 tons of copra, one-third to Yokohama and the other two-thirds to San Francisco. Total imports, exclusive of military and naval stores and supplies, were valued at $358,146.91, of which all but $82,432.44 was received from the United States or its possessions.

STATE LABOR BUREAUS IN UNITED STATES.

LOCATION.	Chief Officer.	Address.	LOCATION.	Chief Officer.	Address.
Alabama	G. Andrews, M. D.	Montgomery.	N. Hampshire	J. S. B. Davie	Concord.
Arkansas	B. D. Brickhouse	Little Rock.	New Jersey	Lewis T. Bryant	Trenton.
California	John P. McLaughlin	San Francisco.	New York	John Mitchell	Albany.
Colorado	W. L. Morrissey	Denver.	N. Carolina	M. L. Shipman	Raleigh.
Connecticut	Wm. S. Hyde	Hartford.	North Dakota	J. N. Hagan	Bismarck.
Delaware	Charles Warner	Wilmington.	Ohio	T. J. Duffy	Columbus.
Florida	J. C. Privett	Jacksonville.	Oklahoma	C. E. Connally	Oklahoma City
Georgia	H. M. Stanley	Atlanta.	Oregon	O. P. Hoff	Salem.
Hawaii	R. A. Kearns	Honolulu.	Pennsylvania	Lew R. Palmer, Acting Commissioner	Harrisburg.
Idaho	W. J. McVety	Boise.			
Illinois	Barney Cohen	Springfield.	Philippines	B. G. Monreal	Manila.
Indiana	Samuel R. Artman	Indianapolis.	Porto Rico	Carmelo Honore	San Juan.
Iowa	A. L. Urick	Des Moines.	Rhode Island	George H. Webb	Providence.
Kansas	P. J. McBride	Topeka.	S. Carolina	A. C. Summers	Columbia.
Kentucky	Mat. S. Cohen	Frankfort.	South Dakota	C. McCaffree	Pierre.
Louisiana	Frank E. Wood	New Orleans.	Tennessee	Louis L. Allen	Nashville.
Maine	R. A. Eddy	Augusta.	Texas	T. C. Jennings	Austin.
Maryland	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore.	Utah	P. A. Thatcher	Salt Lake.
Massachusetts	Edwin Mulready	Boston.	Virginia	C. G. Kizer	Richmond.
Michigan	R. H. Fletcher	Lansing.	Vermont	R. W. Simonds	Montpelier.
Minnesota	John P. Gardiner	St. Paul.	Washington	C. H. Younger	Olympia.
Missouri	Wm. H. Lewis	Jefferson City.	West Virginia	S. B. Montgomery	Charlestou.
Montana	W. J. Swindlehurst	Helena.	Wisconsin	G. P. Hambrecht	Madison.
Nebrasks	G. E. Norman	Lincoln.	Wyoming	L. H. Buehner	Cheyenne.
Nevada	R. F. Cole	Carson City.			

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.

I swear by Apollo, the physician, and Aesculapius, and Health, and All-heal, and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this oath and stipulation; to reckon him who taught me this art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him and relieve his necessities if required; to regard his offspring as on the same footing with my own brothers, and to teach them this art if they should wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation, and that by precept, lecture and every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of the art to my own sons and to those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by a stipulation and oath, according to the law of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that method of treatment which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; furthermore, I will not give to a woman an instrument to produce abortion. With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my art. I will not cut a person who is suffering with a stone, but will leave this to be done by practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter I will go into them for the benefit of the sick and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and further from the seduction of females or males, bond or free. Whatever, in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I may see or hear in the lives of men which ought not to be spoken abroad, I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art, respected by all men at all times; but should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Corcoran Gallery of Art, at Washington, D. C., founded and endowed by the late William Wilson Corcoran in 1869, solely for encouraging American genius in the fine arts, is a private corporation controlled by a self-perpetuating board of nine trustees. The original home of the institution was at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street; but in 1897 its collections were transferred to the present building, designed by Ernest Flagg of New York, and located at New York Avenue and 17th Street, N. W. The value of the building and grounds connected therewith is $1,000,000, and the present value of the collections is estimated at $1,500,000. The endowment fund amounts to $1,000,000.

The collection of paintings is particularly representative of American artists. In addition the gallery has examples of the French, Dutch, English, and other schools. The sculptures include casts from the antique and the Renaissance, and modern works, as well as original works in marble and bronze. There are over 100 original bronzes by Antoine-Louis Barye, French sculptor of animals. It is open to the public: Mondays, 12 M. to 5 P. M.; other week days, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1.30 to 5 P. M.

U. S. CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

(From a count made by the United States Census Bureau, as of January 1, 1917.)

Denomination.	Churches.			Sunday Schools.		
	Organiz'tns	Members.	Ministrs.	Schools.	Offi.,Teach.	Scholars.
All denominations	228,007	42,044,374	191,722	195,276	1,959,918	19,951,675
Adventists (5 bodies)	2,694	118,225	1,463	2,396	18,986	99,225
Baptist:						
North	8,178	1,227,448	8,631	8,291	112,250	1,024,125
South	23,692	2,711,691	15,946	18,438	159,733	1,656,324
Colored	21,754	3,018,341	19,423	20,333	125,474	1,204,328
Other (14 bodies)	5,156	279,270	4,992	1,196	8,656	70,445
Brethren (Dunkers):						
Church of the Brethren (Conserv.)	1,004	105,649	3,054	1,288	12,726	112,287
Other (4 bodies)	287	28,724	582	209	2,555	24,789
Christian Church	1,274	117,853	1,213	1,075	11,021	89,858
Churches of Christ	5,598	319,211	2,507	3,456	15,303	168,154
Congregationalists	5,844	790,163	6,040	5,680	81,690	654,102
Disciples of Christ	8,255	1,231,404	5,938	7,752	85,036	953,618
Eastern Orthodox:						
Greek Church	88	120,371	125	18	28	1,123
Russian Church	169	99,681	164	128	153	6,753
Other (5 bodies)	45	30,288	67	22	44	1,291
Evangelical Association	1,637	120,756	1,051	1,573	19,914	172,129
Friends:						
Orthodox	790	94,111	1,232	723	7,998	65,564
Other (3 bodies)	218	20,603	50	115	863	6,540
German Evangelical Synod	1,349	342,788	1,078	1,243	14,331	146,081
Jewish Congregations	1,897	359,998	719	700	3,582	67,035
Latter Day Saints:						
Church of Jesus Christ	966	403,391	4,790	1,064	18,026	152,924
Reorganized Church	565	58,941	1,200	558	6,061	28,222
Lutherans:						
General Synod	1,845	370,616	1,514	1,806	30,656	311,291
General Council	2,389	535,108	1,664	2,383	33,622	306,785
Synodical Conference	3,617	777,438	2,918	1,583	10,214	110,098
Synod for Norwegian	981	112,773	447	465	2,817	24,313
United Norwegian	1,399	177,463	598	897	5,787	44,645
Synod of Ohio	827	165,116	567	717	5,650	66,867
Synod of Iowa	965	130,793	586	808	3,546	38,120
Other (14 bodies)	1,893	193,958	938	1,621	11,276	95,698
Mennonites (16 bodies)	840	79,591	1,398	665	8,029	79,621
Methodist:						
Methodist Episcopal	29,377	3,718,396	18,642	28,542	391,922	3,872,200
Methodist Episcopal, South	19,122	2,108,061	7,498	16,568	152,551	1,683,129
Methodist Protestant	2,464	186,873	1,340	2,104	20,695	177,674
Other white (5 bodies)	2,505	79,334	2,184	1,973	15,038	111,824
African Methodist Episcopal	6,454	552,265	8,175	6,373	45,490	312,922
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	2,738	258,433	3,962	2,565	19,058	135,930
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	3,402	2,543	18,890	167,880
Other colored (6 bodies)	256	16,875	598	203	1,156	9,119
Presbyterians:						
Presbyterian in U. S. A	9,648	1,613,056	9,299	9,713	145,196	1,387,938
Presbyterian in U. S	3,368	357,566	1,820	3,258	32,254	312,952
United Presbyterian	991	160,726	995	1,019	15,089	156,072
Other (7 bodies)	1,805	126,091	1,488	1,463	11,801	96,683
Protestant Episcopal	7,425	1,098,173	5,544	5,808	55,241	493,080
Reformed:						
Reformed in America	708	144,166	756	790	12,716	122,111
Reformed in U. S	1,731	340,671	1,242	1,712	28,909	302,200
Other (2 bodies)	272	48,519	214	248	1,772	26,757
Roman Catholic	17,621	15,742,262	20,287	12,761	69,641	1,853,245
United Brethren:						
United Brethren in Christ	3,478	348,490	1,912	3,294	41,181	402,656
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	403	19,130	407	381	3,782	24,219
United Evangelical	954	90,007	610	943	13,922	129,717
All other (81 bodies)	7,850	647,868	10,452	5,812	47,587	390,997

According to Dr. H. K. Carroll, in the *Christian Herald* in 1917, there was a net increase of 573,295 in American church membership, of which the Roman Catholics claimed 175,000. Total membership, January 1, 1918, all churches, 40,515,126, divided as follows: Baptist (15 bodies), 6,442,393; Catholics (3), 14,663,342; Lutherans (18), 2,460,937; Methodists (16), 7,782,018; Presbyterians (11), 2,225,879; Disciples of Christ (2), 1,396,466; Protestant Episcopal (2), 1,083,366; Reformed (4), 514,061; Eastern Orthodox (7), 490,500; Mennonites (12), 66,542; Friends (4), 119,263; Dunkards (4), 128,363; United Brethren (2), 367,959; Adventists (6), 117,569; Evangelical Association (2), 209,483; Scandinavian Evangelical (3), 62,900; Latter Day Saints (2), 420,000.

Ministers, 181,808; churches, 226,609.

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the value of church property in the United States in 1906 was as follows: Protestant—Adventists, $2,425,209; Baptists, $139,842,656; Christians (Christan connection), $2,740,322; Church of Christ Scientists, $8,806,441; Congregationalists, $63,240,305; Disciples or Christians, $29,995,316; Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren, $2,802,532; Evangelical, $8,999,979; Friends, $3,857,451; German Evangelical Synod of North America, $9,376,402; Independent churches, $3,934,267; Lutherans, $74,826,389; Mennonites, $1,237,134; Methodists, $229,450,996; Presbyterians, $150,189,446; Protestant Episcopal Church, $125,040,498; Reformed, $30,648,247; Unitarians, $14,263,277; United Brethren, $9,073,791; Universalists, $10,675,656; Other Protestants, $14,616,264; total Protestants, $935,942,578. Roman Catholic Church, $292,638,787; Jewish congregations, $23,198,925; Latter-Day Saints, $3,168,548; Eastern Orthodox Churches, $964,791; all other, $1,662,238; grand total, $1,257,575,867.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1918, copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons.)

ARCH-DIOCESES, DIOCESES, VICARIATES-APOSTOLIC.	Archbishops.	Bishops.	Clergy.	Churches With Resid'nt Priests.	Missions With Churches.	Total Churches.	Seminaries.	Students.	Colleges for Boys.	Academies for Girls.	Parishes With Schools.	Children Attending.	Orphan Asylums.	Orphans.	Homes for Aged.	Catholic Population.
Baltimore	*1	1	602	145	76	221	16	858	11	19	95	29,615	13	1,521	2	270,000
Boston	*1	1	748	253	35	288	1	167	4	9	105	60,937	10	802	4	900,000
Chicago	1	1	923	333	19	352	6	308	11	25	279	118,215	9	2,646	5	1,150,000
Cincinnati	1	..	379	183	34	217	2	228	5	16	123	32,473	4	767	3	210,000
Dubuque	1	..	258	175	59	234	..	..	1	8	94	15,412	1	225	2	111,500
Milwaukee	1	..	430	229	72	301	3	238	4	8	156	37,734	5	768	2	270,000
New Orleans	1	1	324	148	126	274	2	99	9	13	92	22,293	9	1,129	3	563,000
New York	*1	1	1,117	313	75	388	9	1,131	23	46	188	94,139	9	2,372	5	1,325,000
Oregon City	1	..	165	66	44	110	1	35	3	13	38	7,000	3	385	1	60,000
Philadelphia	..	1	779	284	43	327	6	252	3	14	180	82,064	15	3,669	3	710,000
St. Louis	1	..	536	245	52	297	12	774	7	17	186	34,809	6	770	3	421,570
St. Paul	1	..	352	207	66	273	1	210	1	10	99	25,315	3	433	3	265,000
S. Francisco	1	..	411	129	61	190	3	219	7	24	48	15,441	5	1,087	4	350,000
Santa Fe	1	..	86	48	297	345	..	..	3	7	26	3,294	2	195	..	140,573
Albany	..	1	263	137	46	183	..	..	1	3	52	19,838	5	1,266	2	210,000
Alexandria	..	1	42	25	54	79	..	..	2	5	18	1,943	..	..	..	36,900
Alton	..	1	198	118	44	162	2	12	2	5	66	10,569	2	232	3	87,000
Altoona	..	1	132	89	20	109	1	47	1	2	42	11,095	2	259	..	127,000
Baker City	..	1	27	22	26	48	..	..	..	5	6	810	..	..	..	7,359
Belleville	..	1	135	98	31	129	..	..	..	2	74	10,113	1	159	2	71,324
Bismarck	..	1	72	51	86	137	..	..	1	..	11	2,387	..	..	..	36,000
Boise	..	1	53	32	61	93	..	..	..	5	9	1,435	..	..	..	16,000
Brooklyn	..	1	551	219	15	234	2	276	3	12	114	74,241	10	4,098	2	800,400
Buffalo	..	1	436	200	33	233	2	225	5	10	132	37,917	5	1,299	4	330,000
Burlington	..	1	103	70	33	103	2	17	3	6	21	6,753	1	245	2	89,018
Charleston	..	1	25	16	21	37	..	..	..	5	8	758	..	..	..	9,500
Cheyenne	..	1	21	18	27	45	..	..	..	1	2	416	..	..	..	19,000
Cleveland	..	1	373	192	30	222	1	90	10	10	129	49,302	5	753	1	432,000
Columbus	..	1	174	97	38	135	1	159	1	3	59	13,579	2	273	..	103,970
Concordia	..	1	102	60	36	96	..	..	1	1	33	4,676	1	50	1	34,347
Corp. Christi	..	1	45	32	111	143	..	..	1	4	32	2,225	1	51	..	86,659
Covington	..	1	87	60	21	81	..	..	..	10	42	7,729	3	230	..	60,600
Crookston	..	1	41	40	30	70	..	..	..	2	8	1,161	..	..	..	24,800
Dallas	..	1	97	60	55	115	..	..	..	12	33	5,713	2	130	..	35,000
Davenport	..	1	134	92	31	123	..	..	1	6	47	6,970	1	85	..	56,000
Denver	..	1	179	88	130	218	1	17	2	5	29	7,706	4	720	..	113,548
Des Moines	..	1	82	57	31	88	..	..	..	2	21	3,036	..	..	..	35,000
Detroit	..	1	318	174	72	246	2	188	6	5	102	44,436	5	1,088	1	386,000
Duluth	..	..	59	42	46	88	..	..	..	1	11	3,373	1	100	1	59,541
El Paso	..	1	54	33	48	81	..	..	..	3	9	1,935	..	..	..	81,290
Erie	..	2	178	107	54	161	..	..	2	7	47	12,467	1	290	1	125,000
Fall River	..	1	169	74	21	95	..	..	..	4	29	12,742	3	759	..	173,610
Fargo	..	1	113	88	94	182	..	..	..	8	22	2,932	1	126	..	69,871
Ft. Wayne	..	1	292	134	39	173	2	234	2	11	95	21,248	2	244	2	144,887
Galveston	..	..	105	59	61	120	1	23	3	11	40	5,342	1	80	..	70,000
Grand Island	..	1	56	39	47	86	..	..	1	3	12	1,596	..	..	..	19,568
G. Rapids	..	1	165	110	104	214	..	..	..	4	89	18,357	2	290	1	145,000
Great Falls	..	1	61	35	67	102	..	..	..	4	8	1,400	1	175	..	32,000
Green Bay	..	1	228	164	75	239	..	..	2	1	107	23,700	5	494	..	149,675
Harrisburg	..	1	120	74	12	86	..	..	..	2	44	10,837	3	310	..	85,000
Hartford	..	1	400	196	47	243	3	406	..	5	87	38,705	2	529	1	516,579
Helena	..	1	90	45	55	100	..	..	1	3	19	7,460	1	190	..	71,300
Indianapolis	..	2	240	143	53	196	4	125	2	8	119	19,093	2	170	2	129,517
Kansas City	..	1	131	78	31	109	..	..	2	9	49	7,568	3	557	1	70,000
La Crosse	..	1	226	150	84	234	..	..	1	2	84	11,630	1	209	..	118,500
Lead	..	1	57	40	72	112	..	..	..	1	6	736	1	15	..	25,000
Leavenworth	..	1	175	94	35	129	..	..	2	3	57	7,500	3	275	..	60,000
Lincoln	..	1	91	76	57	133	..	..	..	3	25	2,706	1	65	..	33,215
Little Rock	..	1	79	45	65	110	2	20	2	7	44	3,519	1	162	..	23,000
Louisville	..	1	209	110	56	166	..	..	3	15	81	14,190	3	430	2	113,391
Manchester	..	1	144	78	32	110	..	..	1	2	38	17,207	8	942	2	135,600
Marquette	..	1	99	74	56	130	..	..	..	3	26	8,224	1	96	..	100,000
Mobile	..	1	127	56	52	108	1	28	3	8	36	5,277	3	451	1	46,600
M't'y-Los A	..	1	275	128	80	208	1	51	1	16	43	8,082	8	1,020	3	176,993
Nashville	..	1	52	30	28	58	..	..	1	5	25	4,129	2	317	1	25,000
Natchez	..	1	49	42	69	111	..	..	1	4	36	5,318	2	120	..	29,586
Newark	..	1	484	200	42	242	4	111	6	12	131	61,394	15	1,474	4	542,000
Ogdensburg	..	2	147	92	63	155	..	..	..	12	19	4,248	2	267	1	98,000
Oklahoma	..	1	107	66	87	153	..	..	3	2	40	5,320	1	65	..	46,343
Omaha	..	1	187	122	30	152	..	..	..	6	74	10,273	1	154	1	72,840
Peoria	..	2	225	157	77	234	..	..	4	8	76	13,600	1	144	2	116,600
Pittsburgh	..	1	565	296	57	353	3	142	3	6	180	61,496	4	1,669	3	560,000
Portland	..	1	160	82	70	152	..	..	1	11	53	16,470	7	490	1	134,371
Providence	..	2	238	93	20	113	..	..	3	5	41	21,027	4	599	2	275,000
Richmond	..	1	79	37	54	91	..	..	2	4	29	4,759	3	159	1	42,600
Rochester	..	1	219	109	43	152	2	319	..	2	62	22,983	3	508	1	173,543
Rockford	..	1	112	76	24	100	..	..	..	1	31	5,723	1	137	2	58,250

* Cardinal.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

Arch-dioceses, Dioceses, Vicariates-Apostolic.	Archbishops.	Bishops.	Clergy.	Churches With Resid'nt Priests.	Missions With Churches.	Total Churches.	Seminaries.	Students.	Colleges for Boys.	Academies for Girls.	Parishes With Schools.	Children Attending.	Orphan Asylums.	Orphans.	Homes for Aged.	Catholic Population.
Sacramento		1	69	48	55	103			1	7	11	2,340	2	140	1	55,000
St. Augustine		1	58	27	50	77	1	7	2	12	19	3,147	1	70		51,000
St. Cloud		1	154	97	35	132	1	60	1	2	33	6,789	1	90	1	62,694
St. Joseph		1	93	53	44	97	1	6	2	4	29	3,672	1	43		43,000
Salt Lake		1	25	18	14	32			1	2	3	510	1	51		16,000
San Antonio		1	164	83	97	180	2	115	5	16	66	7,646	2	235	1	165,440
Savannah		1	65	22	34	56	1	27	2	8	17	3,807	5	327	1	19,400
Scranton		1	304	177	56	233			1	3	83	20,764	1	140	1	278,000
Seattle		1	139	77	65	142			3	13	29	5,002	4	351	1	73,000
Sioux City		1	137	105	37	142			1	1	65	8,801	1	113		63,000
Sioux Falls		1	129	103	88	191			1	2	31	4,829				64,950
Spokane		1	83	46	47	93			5	5	15	1,858	2	128		25,393
Springfield		1	376	183	28	211			2	2	69	31,436	5	841	5	332,450
Superior		1	99	64	81	145				1	25	4,496	1	57		54,058
Syracuse		1	151	96	38	134				2	31	13,076	5	768		151,463
Toledo		1	170	94	28	122			1	3	76	16,721	2	410	2	112,639
Trenton			228	133	55	188			1	3	49	16,403	2	244	2	186,073
Tucson		1	68	31	64	95			1	6	7	2,435	1	100		50,000
Wheeling		1	109	65	69	125			1	4	26	4,291	3	175		56,382
Wichita		1	106	32	66	148				3	46	3,773	1	30		37,783
Wilmington		1	58	30	19	49				2	14	4,499	3	245		38,000
Winona		1	122	85	37	122			1	2	40	6,415	1	66		68,500
N. Carolina		1	45	23	39	62	1	14	1	2	16	984	2	99		7,340
Ruthenian†			158	148	63	211					125	11,598	2	162		500,000
Total	13	93	20,477	10,369	5,448	15,817	106	7,238	217	677	5,748	1,593,407	297	46,474	109	17,416,303

* Cardinal. † Greek.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE.

ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

	Communicants and Adherents.		Communicants and Adherents.
England and Wales	16,750,000	United States and Missions	3,258,267
Scotland and Ireland	750,000		
British Colonies, Canada, Australia, etc.	6,000,000	Total	26,758,267

BAPTIST COMMUNION—(Communicants from *American Baptist Year Book.*)

America, United States, Canada, South America	18,425,304	Africa	44,973
Europe	1,852,956	Australasia	90,504
Asia	588,474	Totals	21,002,211

CONGREGATIONAL COMMUNION—(Communicants from *Congregational Year Book.*)

United States, Canada, Missions	2,662,464	Missions in Asia and Africa	148,887
Great Britain and Ireland	1,480,134		
Australasia	63,687	Totals	4,355,172

LUTHERAN COMMUNION—(All items from Lenker's statement except United States.)

United States (1916)	7,363,002	Asia	412,000
Germany	40,000,000	Africa	431,000
Scandinavia	10,463,000	Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, etc.)	244,000
Finland and Poland	3,460,000	South America	770,000
Russia (other parts than Finl'd & Pol'd)	4,590,000	British America	424,396
Hungary	1,310,000		
Austria, France, Holland, British Isles	1,042,000	Total	70,509,398

METHODIST COMMUNION.

United States, Canada and Missions	25,277,685	Australasia	873,040
Great Britain and Ireland and Missions	6,267,605		
		Total	32,418,330

PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED COMMUNION.
(All items except first from *Presbyterian Year Book.*)

United States (1916)	8,058,432	France	1,000,000
Canada	943,457	Other countries in Europe	1,050,000
England and Wales	887,166	Africa	1,000,000
Ireland	310,077	Asia	600,000
Scotland	3,750,722	Australasia	900,000
Germany	5,000,000	South America	100,000
Holland	2,500,000		
Hungary	3,000,000	Total	30,799,854
Switzerland	1,700,000		

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, Publishers of the Official Catholic Directory, New York City.)

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

His Excellency, John Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, 1811 Biltmore St, Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Mass	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill	George W. Mundelein	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1900
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1902
Milwaukee, Wis	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La	John W. Shaw	1910
New York, N. Y	Vacant.	
Portland, Ore	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa	D. J. Dougherty	1903
St. Louis, Mo	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn	Vacant.	
San Francisco, Cal	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fé, N. Mex	J. B. Pitaval	1902

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y	Vacant.	
Alexandria, La	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Alton, Ill	James Ryan	1888
Altoona, Pa	Eugene A. Garvey	1901
Baker City, Ore	Vacant.	
Baltimore, Md	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belmont, N. C	Leo Hald, O. S. B	1888
Belleville, Ill	Henry Althoff	1914
Bismarck, N. Dak	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B	1910
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman	1918
Boston, Mass	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo, N. Y	Vacant.	
Burlington, Vt	Joseph J. Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C	William T. Russell	1917
Cheyenne, Wyo	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill	A. J. McGavick	1899
Cleveland, Ohio	John P. Farrelly	1909
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan	J. F. Cunningham	1898
Corpus Christi, Tex	Paul J. Nussbaum, C. P	1913
Covington, Ky	Ferdinand Brossart	1915
Crookston, Minn	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col	J. Henry Tihen	1911
Des Moines, Iowa	A. Dowling	1912
Detroit, Mich	M. J. Gallagher	1915
Detroit, Mich	Edward D. Kelly (Auxil'y)	1911
Duluth, Minn	J. T. McNicholas, O. P	1918
El Paso, Tex	A. J. Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa	John E. Fitzmaurice	1898
Erie, Pa	J. M. Gannon (Auxiliary)	1918
Fall River, Mass	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind	Herman J. Alerding	1900
Galveston, Tex	C. E. Byrne	1918
Grand Rapids, Mich	Vacant.	
Great Falls, Mont	M. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis	Paul P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa	P. R. McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Ct	John J. Nilan	1910
Helena, Mont	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind	Joseph Chartrand	1911
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas Lillis	1904
Kearney, Neb	J. A. Duffy	1913
La Crosse, Wis	James Schwebach	1892
Lafayette, La	J. B. Jeanmard	1918
Lead City, S. Dak	John J. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb	C. J. O'Reilly	1903
Little Rock, Ark	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky	Denis O'Donaghue	1900
Manchester, N. H	G. A. Guertin	1907
Marquette, Mich	Frederick Els	1899
Mobile, Ala	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Miss	John E. Gunn	1911
Newark, N. J	John J. O'Connor	1991
New Orleans, La	J. M. Laval (Auxiliary)	1911
New York, N. Y	Patrick J. Hayes (Auxiliary)	1914
Ogdensburg, N. Y	Henry Gabriels	1892
Ogdensburg, N. Y	J. H. Conroy (Auxiliary)	1912
Oklahoma, Okla	Theophile Meerschaert	1891
Omaha, Neb	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill	Edmund M. Dunne	1909
Philadelphia, Pa	J. J. McCort (Auxiliary)	1912
Pittsburgh, Pa	J. F. Regis Canevin	1903
Portland, Me	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Providence, R. I	M. Harkins	1887
Richmond, Va	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla	M. J. Curley	1914
St. Cloud, Minn	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo	M. F. Burke	1887
Sacramento, Cal	Thomas Grace	1896
Salt Lake C., Utah	J. S. Glass, C. M	1915
San Antonio, Tex	Arthur Drossaerts	1918
Savannah, Ga	Benj. J. Kelley	1900
Seattle, Wash	Edward O'Dea	1896
Scranton, Pa	M. J. Hoban	1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan	1902
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Spokane, Wash	A. F. Schinner	1905
Springfield, Mass	Thomas D. Beaven	1892
Superior, Wis	J. M. Koudelka	1908
Syracuse, N. Y	John Grimes	1909
Toledo, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs	1911
Trenton, N. J	Thomas J. Walsh	1918
Tucson, Ariz	Henry Granjon	1900
Wheeling, W. Va	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn	Patrick R. Heffron	1910

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope Benedict XV., Giacomo Della Chiesa, born 1854; year of accession, 1914.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Cassetta, Francesco	Pref. Cong. Coun.	Italian	77	1899
De Lai, G	Sec. Consis. Cong.	Italian	65	1907
Vannutelli, V	Pref. Segnatura	Italian	82	1889
Granito, Pignatelli	Bp. Albano	Italian	67	1911
Vico, Anthony	Bp. Porto s. Rufina	Italian	71	1911

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Amette, L. A	Abp. Paris	French	68	1911
Andrieu, P. P	Abp. Bordeaux	French	69	1907
Arcoverde de	Abp. Rio Janeiro	Brazilian	68	1905
Ascalesi	Abp. Benevento			1916
Bacilieri, B	Bp. Verona	Italian	76	1901
Begin, L. N	Abp. Quebec	Canad'n	78	1914
Belio, M	Patriarch, Lisb	P't'guese	76	1911
Boggiani	Sec., Holy Office		55	1916
Boschi, Giulio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	80	1901
Bourne, Francis	Abp. Westm'ster.	English	57	1911
Cagiano, de Azeredo	Chancellor	Italian	73	1905
Cagliero, John	(S. S. F. S.)	Italian	80	1915
Csernoch, J	Abp. Strigonia	Aus.-H	66	1914
DeCosy Macho	Abp.	Valladolid	Spanish	80	1911
De Skrbensky, L	Abp.	Prague	Austrian	55	1901
Dubois	Abp.	Rouen		62	1916
Dubourg, A	Abp.	Rennes		76	1916
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp.	Milan	Italian	68	1894
Francica-Nava, G	Abp.	Catania	Italian	72	1899
Fruehwirth, A			Italian	73	1915
Gasparri, P	Sec. of State		Italian	66	1907
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore		American	84	1886
Guisasola, y Menendez	Abp.	Toledo, Spain	Spanish	66	1914
Gusmini, Giorgio	Abp.	Bologna		63	1915
Harrera, Martin de	Abp.	Compostella	Spanish	83	1897

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
LaFontaine, Patriarch, Venice.	Patriarch Venice.	Italian	58	1916
Logue, Michael.	Abp. Armagh	Irish	78	1893
Lualdi, A.	Abp. Palermo	Italian	60	1907
Lucon, L. H. J.	Abp. Rheims	French	76	1907
Maffi, P.	Abp. Pisa	Italian	60	1907
Marini	Sec. Holy Signature			1916
Martinelli, S.	Pref. Cong. Rites.	Italian	70	1901
Maurin	Abp. Lyons			1916
Menendes, G. V. y.	Abp. Toledo	Spanish	63	1914
Mercier, D.	Abp. Mechlin	Belgian	67	1907
Merry del Val, R.	Abp. St. Peter's.	Spanish	53	1903
Mistrangelo, A.	Abp. Florence	Italian	66	1915
Netto, G. Seb.	Patriarch Lisb.*	P't'guese.	74	1884
O'Connell, Wm, H.	Abp. Boston	American.	59	1911
Piffl, G.	Abp. Vienna	Austrian.	54	1914
Pompili, B.	Bp. Velletri	Italian	55	1911
Prisco, Giusep'e.	Abp. Naples	Italian	82	1896
CARDINAL DEACONS.				
Billot, L.		French	72	1911
Bisleti, C.		Italian	62	1911
Marini, N.		Italian	75	1916
Giorgi, Orestes		Italian		1916
Ranuzzi di Dianuchi Vittorio Amedeo	Majordomo Vatican		61	1916
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	68	1899
Rinaldini, A.		Italian	74	1907
Santos, E. R. y.	Abp. Seville	Spanish.	70	1911
Sbarretti, Donato	Assessor Holy See		62	1916
Scapinelli, Raffaele	Nuncio at Vienna		60	1915
Serafini, D.	Tit. Abp. Seleucia	Italian	66	1914
Tonti, Giulio	Nuncio at Lisbon		74	1915
Vico, A.		Italian	70	1911
Von Bettinger, F.	Abp. Munich	German.	67	1914
Von Hartmann, F.	Abp. Cologne	German.	66	1914
Van Rossum, W.		Dutch	64	1911
Gasquet, Aidan.	Pres. Vulg. Com.	English	72	1914
Giustini, P.		Italian	66	1914
Lega, M.		Italian	58	1914

* Resigned.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
*John H. Vincent	Chicago, Ill	1888
*James M. Thoburn	Miss. Bis., Meadville, Pa.	1888
*Earl Cranston	Washington, D. C	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., Blue Ash, Ohio.	1896
*John W. Hamilton	Washington, D. C	1900
Frank W. Warne	Miss. Bis., Lucknow, India.	1900
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
Wm. F. McDowell	Washington, D. C.	1904
James W. Bashford	Peking, China	1904
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y.	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y.	1904
*Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Nashville, Tenn.	1904
John W. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bangalore, India.	1904
*Merriman C. Harris	Miss. Bis., Tokio, Japan	1904
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle	St. Louis, Mo.	1908
Wilson S. Lewis	Sioux City, Iowa	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	Malden, Mass.	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1908
Homer C. Stuntz	Omaha, Neb.	1912
Theo. S. Henderson	Detroit, Mich.	1912
William O. Shepard	Wichita, Kan.	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Denver, Col.	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Atlanta, Ga.	1912
Richard J. Cooke	Athens, Tenn.	1912
Wilber F. Thirkield	New Orleans, La.	1912
John W. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India.	1912
Herbert Welch	Seoul, Korea	1916
Thomas Nicholson	Chicago, Ill.	1916
A. W. Leonard	San Francisco, Cal.	1916
M. S. Hughes	Portland, Ore.	1916
W. F. Oldham	Buenos Ayres, Argentina.	1916
C. B. Mitchell	St. Paul, Minn.	1916
A. P. Camphor	Miss. Bis., Monrovia, Lib.	1916
E. S. Johnson	Miss. Bis., Umtalia, R'a, S.A.	1916

* Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.	1886
J. S. Key	Sherman, Tex.	1886
Warren A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
H. C. Morrison	Leesburg, Fla.	1898
E. E. Hoss	Nashville, Tenn.	1902
James Atkins	Waynesville, N. C.	1906
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va.	1910
W. B. Murrah	Memphis, Tenn.	1910
John C. Kilgo	Charlotte, N. C.	1910
Walter R. Lambuth	Oakdale, Cal.	1910
R. G. Waterhouse	Emory, Va.	1910
Edwin D. Mouzon	Dallas, Tex.	1910
James H. McCoy	Birmingham, Ala.	1910
John M. Moore	Nashville, Tenn.	1918
W. F. McMurry	St. Louis	1918
U. V. W. Darlington	Huntington, W. Va.	1918
H. M. Du Bose	San Francisco	1918
W. N. Ainsworth	Austin, Tex.	1918
James Cannon, Jr.	San Antonio, Tex.	1918

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are: J. W. Hood (retired), Fayetteville, N. C.; C. R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.; Alexander Walters, New York City; G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.; L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.; R. B. Bruce, Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Lee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D., 2908 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (ineffective).

Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop Evans Tyree, D. D., 17 North Hill Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop C. S. Smith, D. D., 35 East Alexandrian Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Bishop C. T. Shaffer, D. D., 3742 Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop L. J. Coppin, D. D., 1913 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop H. B. Parks, D. D., 3312 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., 401 Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop J. A. Johnson, 1412 N. 18th St., Phila.

Bishop W. H. Heard, 1426 Rockland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop John Hurst, D. D., 1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle, D. D., 1208 Harden Street, Columbia, S. C.

Bishop Joshua H. Jones, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop James M. Connor, Little Rock, Ark.

Bishop I. N. Ross, D.D., Monrovia, Liberia.

Bishop W. W. Beckett, D. D., Capetown, S. Africa.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are: L. H. Holsey, Atlanta, Ga.; Isaac Lane, (retired), Jackson, Tenn.; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; M. J. Jamison, (retired) Leigh, Tex.; R. A. Carter, Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tenn.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.	Willard Brewing	Toronto, Can.
Robert L. Rudolph	New York City.	Arthur L. Pengelley	Charleston, S. C.

Archbishop Platon Rozhdestvensky of North America, and Bishop Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH-HEADS IN AMERICA.

Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith, Montgomery.
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.), Seattle, Wash.
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix.
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock; E. W. Saphore, Little Rock.
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco. Sacramento: W. H. Moreland. San Joaquin: L. C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno. Los Angeles: Joseph H Johnson, Pasadena.
Colorado—I. P. Johnson, Denver. Western: Frank Hale Touret, Grand Junction.
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford. Middletown: E. C. Acheson, Suffragan.
Dakota, North—J. Pontz Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Dakota, South—H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls.
Dakota, South—H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. Sioux Falls: W. P. Remington.
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Alfred Harding, Washington.
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville. Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando.
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. Atlanta: Henry J. Mikell.
Idaho—James B. Funsten (miss.), Boisé.
Illinois—Charles Palmerston Anderson, Chicago. Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett. Springfield: G. H. Sherwood, Rock Island. Evanston: S. M. Griswold.
Indiana—Joseph M. Francis, Indianapolis. Michigan City: John H. White, South Bend.
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. Des Moines: Harry S. Longley, Suffragan.
Kansas—James Wise, Topeka. Salina: John C. Sage.
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville. Lexington: Lewis W. Burton.
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans.
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland.
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore. Easton: William Forbes Adams. Annapolis: G. M. Williams.
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Boston. Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield. Boston: Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan.
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit. Marquette: R. Le R. Harris. Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis. Duluth: James D. Morrison.
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson.
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis. St. Louis: F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor. West: Signey C. Partridge, Kansas City.
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena.
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams, Omaha. Western: George A. Beecher, Hastings.
Nevada—George C. Hunting, Reno.
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord.
New Mexico—F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque.
New Jersey—Paul Matthews, Trenton. Newark: Edwin S. Lines. Newark: Wilson R. Stearley, Coadjutor.
New York—David H. Greer, New York City. Yonkers: Charles S. Burch, Suffragan. Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted. Utica: Charles Fiske, Syracuse. Western: Vacant. Albany: Richard H. Nelson. Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City.
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh. Raleigh: H. B. Delany. East Carolina: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. Asheville: J. M. Horner (miss.).
North Dakota—John P. Tyler, Fargo.
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland. Toledo: Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor. Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—Theo. P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee.
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland. Eastern: R. L. Paddock (miss.), Hood River.
Pennsylvania—P. M. Rhinelander, Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Thomas J. Garland, Coadjutor. Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead Bethlehem: E. Talbot, South Bethlehem. Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. Erie: Rogers Israel.
Rhode Island—J. De W. Perry, Jr., Providence.
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston.
South Dakota—Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. Keching: E. T. Demby.
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin. Dallas: Alexander C. Garrett; H. T. Moore. West: James S. Johnston, Kerrville. San Antonio: William T. Capers, Coadjutor. North: Edward A. Temple (miss.), Amarillo. Houston: Clinton S. Quin.
Utah—Paul Jones (miss.), Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington. Burlington: George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor.
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond. William C. Brown, Coadjutor. Southern: A. C. Thomson, Portsmouth. Norfolk: B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor.
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charleston.
Wisconsin—William Walter Webb, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller.
Washington—Olympia: F. W. Keator, Tacoma. Spokane: Herman Page. Seattle: Rev. Dr. Rowe.
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (miss.), Cheyenne.
Africa—Liberia: Vacant.
Brazil—L. L. Kinsolving (miss.), Ciaxa, Brazil.
China—Frederick R. Graves (miss.), Shanghai. Hankow: Logan H. Roots (miss.). Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington.
Hayti—Charles B. Colmore.
Panama Canal Zone—A. W. Knight, Sewanee, Tenn.
Cuba—Hiram R. Huise (miss.).
Japan—John McKim (miss.), Tokio. Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (miss.).
Hawaiian Islands—H. B. Restarick (miss.), Honolulu.
Mexico—Henry D. Aves (miss.).
Philippine Islands—Chas. H. Brent (miss.), Manila.
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan.
A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Coronado, Cal.
Arthur S. Lloyd, Pres. Bd. of Miss., New York City.
Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Galion, O.
William C. Gray, late Southern Florida, Nashville.
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.
A. W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Sewanee, Tenn.

THE WORLD'S RELICIONS.

Christians	564,510,000	Shintoists	25,000,000
Confucianists and Taoists	300,830,000	Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000	Unclassified	15,280,000
Hindus	210,540,000		
Animists	158,270,000	Grand total	1,081,981,000
Buddhists	138,031,000		
Roman Catholic	272,860,000	Protestant	171,650,000
Eastern Orthodox	120,000,000		
		Total	564,510,000

	Roman Catholic.	Eastern Orth'dox	Protestant.	Jews.		Roman Catholic.	Eastern Orth'dox	Protestant.	Jews.
Europe	183,760,000	98,000,000	93,000,000	9,250,175	S. America	36,200,000	.....	400,000	35,000
Asia	5,500,000	17,200,000	6,000,000	500,000	Oceania	8,200,000	.....	4,500,000	25,000
Africa	2,500,000	3,800,000	2,750,000	400,000					
N. America	36,700,000	1,000,000	65,000,000	2,000,000	Totals	272,860,000	120,000,000	171,650,000	12,205,000

	Christianity.	Other Faiths.	Totals.		Christianity.	Other Faiths.	Totals.
Europe	374,760,000	14,050,175	388,810,000	South America	36,600,000	1,400,000	38,000,000
Asia	28,700,000	863,500,000	892,200,000	Oceania	12,700,000	42,925,000	55,625,000
Africa	9,050,000	149,871,000	158,921,000				
North America	102,700,000	10,235,000	112,935,000	Totals	564,510,000	1,031,981,000	1,646,491,000

Printing and Publishing in the United States.

ALL BRANCHES COMBINED—1914. (By the United States Census Bureau.)

STATE.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	STATE.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States..	33,471	272,092	901,534,801	643,686,825	Colorado.....	475	2,173	7,027,420	5,050,252
					Kansas.....	772	2,818	6,991,276	4,639,990
New York.....	4,806	64,020	257,268,671	188,353,768	Kentucky.....	414	3,028	6,983,581	5,018,689
Illinois.....	2,722	32,838	112,833,427	79,555,812	Oregon.....	377	1,556	6,010,857	4,448,350
Pennsylvania....	2,538	26,909	84,976,922	57,498,445	Louisiana.....	290	1,405	4,316,948	3,255,162
Massachusetts...	1,344	18,170	56,195,811	39,378,580	Rhode Island....	162	1,515	4,293,489	3,131,697
Ohio.....	1,783	18,070	55,608,924	38,538,944	Alabama.....	286	1,346	4,121,251	3,104,352
California.....	1,543	8,759	34,774,879	25,065,995	Oklahoma.....	624	1,619	4,023,851	3,100,410
Missouri.....	1,353	10,571	33,173,414	23,602,183	Maine.....	204	1,772	3,716,855	2,506,462
Michigan.....	1,113	8,166	24,953,324	17,455,196	Florida.....	235	1,220	3,017,140	2,214,448
Minnesota.....	994	6,134	20,186,594	14,626,901	Utah.....	166	872	2,780,009	1,899,791
Indiana.....	922	6,140	17,116,746	12,098,041	West Virginia....	242	1,218	2,430,565	1,770,549
Iowa.....	1,076	4,948	15,934,486	11,804,654	North Dakota...	351	752	2,220,217	1,765,211
New Jersey.....	732	5,433	14,083,011	9,831,942	Arizona.....	74	335	996,822	818,349
Tennessee.....	437	2,665	8,200,681	5,872,254	New Mexico.....	107	258	577,936	484,271
Nebraska.....	692	2,413	7,835,653	5,591,543	Wyoming.....	81	183	545,718	444,444
Connecticut.....	364	2,838	7,712,615	5,517,400	Nevada.....	42	161	473,042	375,047
Georgia.....	441	2,476	7,575,931	5,603,577	All other States..	5,313	26,521	75,506,888	54,260,844
Virginia.....	396	2,790	7,069,847	5,003,272					

In 1909 there were 31,445 establishments with $588,345,709 capital.

BOOK AND JOB—1914.

STATE.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	STATE.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
United States..	12,115	113,121	307,330,861	210,877,629	Indiana.....	277	2,529	6,237,228	4,207,745
					Maryland.....	197	2,284	5,546,639	3,632,894
New York.....	2,369	25,800	78,841,261	58,166,132	Texas.....	288	1,805	4,711,163	3,390,820
Illinois.....	1,173	18,892	54,625,954	35,270,600	New Jersey.....	359	1,698	4,291,465	2,679,518
Pennsylvania....	1,206	10,139	25,285,844	16,070,029	Wisconsin.....	217	1,765	4,239,861	2,586,575
Massachusetts...	741	7,062	20,245,246	14,731,508	Iowa.....	182	1,303	3,733,747	2,465,851
Ohio.....	772	7,978	19,915,250	13,004,041	Connecticut.....	208	1,580	3,505,751	2,358,827
Missouri.....	435	5,123	12,434,192	8,575,864	Virginia.....	165	1,452	3,402,118	2,214,504
California.....	631	3,172	9,885,477	7,032,190	Tennessee.....	142	1,161	2,961,955	1,999,397
Michigan.....	404	3,860	9,380,560	6,296,771	Kentucky.....	124	1,312	2,687,309	1,810,152
Minnesota.....	258	2,901	7,652,223	5,511,263					

UNITED STATES RESTRICTS BOOK PUBLISHING.

The following regulations, curtailing book publishing, were put in effect October 1, 1918, by the War Industries Board:

First. Beginning October 1, 1918, reduce new titles of books manufactured in this country 25 per cent. of the average of the three-year period July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1918. In the case of a publisher who has not been in business over five years, the reduction in titles may be from the number of titles published in the year ending June 30, 1918. A bonafide new publisher who maintains no connection with any existing publisher may apply to the War Industries Board for registration and allotment of the number of titles to be published in his first year. Books of research published under subsidy or war-service books published for the United States or allied Governments under subsidy are to be excepted from this regulation.

Second. Papers are to be reduced in weight as follows: (a) Books of 320 pages or over to be printed on 50-pound machine finish or eggshell or 60-pound supercalender. Smaller books may use up to 60-pound English finish, eggshell, or supercalender. (b) Juvenile and toy books: Weights to vary in accordance with the number of pages as follows: 257 pages or over, 60-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender; 256 pages or less, 70-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender; 192 pages or less, 80-pound machine finish, or eggshell, or supercalender. 128 pages or less, 90-pound machine finish, or eggshell or supercalender; 64 pages or less, 100-pound machine finish or eggshell, or supercalender. Cover stock for toy books, 125 pounds. Weights in all cases based on 25 by 38. (c) Type page: With a 100,000-word book of prose, 320 pages, 12mo. size (roughly 300 words to a page), as the standard, the type page shall scale down to a minimum of 150 words to a page for a prose book of 20,000 words.

Third. Coated paper is to be used only for inserts or color work and is limited to 25 by 38—80 pounds.

Fourth. Eliminate all coated paper for jackets and circulars.

Fifth. Circulars: No new circulars to be issued exceeding 4 pages in length. The term "circulars" here used means a description of one book or group or series of books. No circular to exceed the standard trimmed size of 8½ by 11.

Sixth. All shipment of books "on sale," "on consignment," or "protected" shall be prohibited, except that in any case where a travelling salesman of a publishing house has been unable to solicit an advance order for any particular publication (because of time limitation between the receipt of the manuscript and the publication of the book), then the publisher may ship a sample order "on sale," but such an "on sale" shipment to either of the large jobbers shall in no case be in excess of 100 copies, and no such "on sale" shipment to any other dealer shall be in excess of 5 copies.

Seventh. No "on sale" shipment shall be made for display or any other purpose except as stated in previous paragraph, and no rebates shall be made for unsold stock.

Eighth. Standard size of paper shall be used in printing all books so far as possible. The standard sizes are: Machine finish or eggshell: 28 by 38, 30½ by 41, 33 by 44, 35 by 46, 38 by 56, 41 by 61. Super and coated: 25 by 38, 28 by 42, 30½ by 41, 33 by 44, 38 by 50, 41 by 61. To avoid unnecessary wastage of paper on series of books already established special sizes may be made on orders of 5 tons or more.

PERIODICALS, ALL CLASSES INCLUDING DAILIES.

STATE.	NUMBER.		CIRCULAT'N PER ISSUE.		STATE.	NUMBER.		CIRCULAT'N PER ISSUE.	
	1914.	1909.	1914.	1909		1914.	1904.	1914.	1909.
Unit. States	22,754	22,141	205,594,907	164,463,040	Oklahoma...	596	593	1,081,933	857.959
					N. Carolina..	269	264	1,059,311	789,191
New York...	2,128	1,953	58,443,376	43,953,617	Maryland...	182	163	938,364	800,550
Illinois.....	1,657	1,682	25,101,616	20,323,166	Oregon.....	289	254	917,846	735,363
Pennsylvania	1,498	1,520	21,530,742	19,674,336	Alabama....	222	227	849,234	518,074
Ohio.....	1,173	1,181	15,707,597	10,753,143	Connecticut..	148	160	611,685	539,765
Massachus'ts	632	537	10,072,651	9,636,152	Arkansas....	306	288	611,288	496,299
Missouri....	1,004	1,003	9,098,333	7,577,639	Louisiana...	217	198	541,803	511,689
Tennessee...	344	330	6,966,391	5,601,541	Montana....	248	139	507,892	246,798
Iowa.....	928	1,004	4,856,573	3,806,253	N. Dakota...	341	333	457,595	372,642
Indiana.....	775	799	4,460,735	2,856,173	W. Virginia..	207	214	426,419	361,598
Minnesota...	766	758	4,333,613	3,176,700	S. Dakota...	381	402	416,671	485,101
Maine.....	113	130	4,316,630	4,262,579	Florida.....	189	160	391,503	283,992
California...	975	854	4,086,078	3,025,250	Utah.....	121	94	376,962	261,937
Kansas.....	709	736	3,818,403	2,703,594	S. Carolina..	140	138	336.165	278,512
Michigan....	736	747	3,627,929	2,766,282	Rhode Island	53	47	333,696	254,493
Nebraska....	650	623	3,003,305	2,303,151	Mississippi..	218	219	267,319	315,731
Texas.....	1,005	962	2,833,082	2,180,922	Idaho.....	167	130	202,721	140,781
Wisconsin...	648	677	2,150,934	2,121,662	New Hamp..	83	86	194,399	209,063
Georgia.....	351	357	1,709,343	1,626,562	Delaware....	39	35	164,873	82,577
Dist. of Col..	77	67	1,682,764	1,107,790	Vermont....	77	82	158,896	161,031
New Jersey..	350	348	1,509 137	1,071,456	Wyoming....	88	70	139,059	102,887
Washington..	438	369	1,376,495	1,068.554	New Mexico.	111	97	119,969	87,526
Kentucky...	326	339	1,250,043	1,194,245	Arizona.....	76	73	111,064	79,808
Virginia.....	265	258	1,232,608	1,019,968	Nevada.....	43	59	38,258	45,544
Colorado....	395	382	1.176,604	1,133,364					

MONTHLIES, INCLUDING MAGAZINES—CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.

STATE.	1914.	1904.	STATE.	1914.	1904.	STATE.	1914.	1904.
Unit. States.	79,190,838	64,306,155	Kentucky...	159,229	142,550	Ohio.....	5,501,906	2,006,287
			Maine.....	4,059,797	6,622,541	Oregon.....	108,850	81,400
Arkansas...	100,700	45,330	Mass'chus'ts	2,153,439	4,374,209	Pen'sylvania	6,046,975	4,385,686
California...	1,122,367	522,526	Michigan...	1,428,889	1,372,519	Tennessee...	875,688	247,143
Colorado....	168,932	348,815	Minnesota..	1,122,249	956,696	Texas.....	375,035	211,929
Dist. of Col.	1,037,184	414,530	Missouri....	1,755,852	3,365,168	Virginia....	232,195	167,448
Georgia....	276,066	120,927	New Jersey.	543,247	336,129	Washington.	256,479	118,491
Illinois.....	10,242,371	6,344,791	New York..	33,648,962	28,217,126	Wisconsin...	267,130	500,046
Indiana....	1,965,086	1,288,928	Nebraska...	1,354,598	399,444	All other		
Iowa.....	2,256,097	846,256	N. Carolina.	104,510	30,750	States....	442,465	519,065
Kansas.....	1,584,540	319,425						

TOTAL YEARLY CIRCULATION, ALL CLASSES.

ISSUE.	1914.	1909.	1904.	ISSUE.	1914.	1909.	1904.
Total.....	14,041,921,066	11,591,353,613	9,887,416,245	Semi-weekly...	258,297,416	240,543,576	305,496,256
				Weekly.....	2,617,522,076	2,122,791,180	1,883,789,284
Daily.....	9,007,343,102	7,573,348,801	6,145,004,739	Monthly.....	950,290,056	759,366,420	771,673,860
Sunday.....	856,957,036	694,058,664	625,161,732	Quarterly.....	75,409,604	64,232,396	46,838,620
Tri-weekly.....	85,721,220	52,320,684	46,206,264	All other classes	190,380,556	79,688,892	63,245,490

THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS.

LANGUAGE.	NUMBER.			LANGUAGE.	NUMBER.		
	1914.	1909.	1904.		1914.	1909.	1904.
Total.....	22,754	22,141	21,848	German.....	616	692	700
				Italian.....	127	104	63
English.....	21,272	20,744	20,599	Scandinavian.....	174	161	162
Foreign (includ. for'n, English)	1,482	1,397	1,249	Letto-Slavic.....	237	169	128
French.....	53	39	46	All other.....	275	232	150

QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS—CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.

STATE.	1914.	1909.	1904.	STATE.	1914.	1909.	1904.
United States...	18,853,901	16,058,099	11,709,655	New York.....	1,447,019	2,437,289	909,317
				Ohio.....	2,874,657	2,288,134	2,169,200
Illinois.....	3,828,606	1,967,558	1,898,000	Pennsylvania.....	3,838,673	3,516,933	3,758,107
Massachusetts.....	1,361,467	1,401,844	445,581	Tennessee.....	4,497,800	3,649,100	1,760,021
Missouri.....	414,245	203,504	191,948	All other States....	591,434	593,737	577,481

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED AT "ALL OTHER" PERIODS—CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.

STATE.	1914.	1909.	1904.	STATE.	1914.	1909.	1904.
United States...	8,922,684	4,093,874	2,878,594	New York.....	3,319,141	662,819	179,515
				Ohio.....	720,244	545,279	383,247
Illinois.....	453,821	276,335	133,643	Pennsylvania.....	448,317	82,134	154,225
Iowa.....	209,830	110,010	56,975	Texas.....	37,226	58,281	16,400
Massachusetts.....	646,900	622,223	396,003	Virginia.....	5,031	6,950	4,300
Minnesota.....	259,690	311,170	252,647	All other States....	2,108,578	1,137,877	1,152,084
Missouri.....	713,906	280,796	149,555				

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, 1914—*Continued.*

State.	No. of Plants.	Total Value.	Newspapers.		Periodicals (Other than Newspapers.)		Books and Pamphlets.
			Subscrip'ns and Sales.	Advertising.	Subscrip'ns and Sales.	Advertising.	
United States	31,612	$810,508,075	$99,541,860	$184,047,106	$64,035,230	$71,585,505	$68,587,778
Maine	197	3,617,102	480,858	810,282	550,779	621,026	40,045
New Hampshire	133	1,431,411	278,247	421,486	9,106	11,412	6,770
Vermont	111	1,242,944	212,872	308,762	14,507	28,250	8,506
Massachusetts	1,296	47,574,600	6,707,836	10,739,339	3,484,954	2,455,904	6,951,808
Rhode Island	147	4,189,423	527,058	1,443,188	17,040	100,744	110,969
Connecticut	340	7,353,365	1,146,635	2,171,792	73,512	72,716	351,304
New York	4,159	220,226,643	19,359,680	32,897,529	29,747,145	30,716,740	36,323,314
New Jersey	681	11,708,949	1,314,845	3,925,199	448,073	152,276	56,205
Pennsylvania	2,352	77,889,307	8,396,630	16,215,016	8,108,703	12,599,192	6,088,741
Ohio	1,685	48,422,884	5,853,534	11,903,213	3,847,408	3,225,013	2,122,063
Indiana	901	16,431,259	2,562,070	4,222,280	864,727	722,710	711,941
Illinois	2,538	102,695,429	9,592,167	16,363,738	6,857,958	8,974,993	8,526,286
Michigan	1,067	22,440,081	2,749,080	6,228,782	665,978	846,673	458,711
Wisconsin	789	12,338,775	2,168,578	2,893,502	435,634	664,720	312,000
Minnesota	965	19,583,099	2,662,070	5,101,728	912,265	1,022,294	2,001,599
Iowa	1,058	15,191,745	2,463,557	4,541,917	766,411	1,167,756	371,186
Missouri	1,293	30,670,748	4,494,956	8,278,152	1,444,509	1,703,276	1,108,146
North Dakota	351	2,220,217	401,114	784,492	93,361	10,884	307
South Dakota	379	2,135,580	437,675	685,496	45,627	130,269	32,735
Nebraska	689	7,811,238	1,316,636	2,332,505	221,113	464,752	68,310
Kansas	763	6,866,617	1,296,080	1,903,755	562,823	636,253	24,746
Delaware	54	675,553	84,916	253,336	24,952	5,648	.....
Maryland	333	9,810,774	1,001,946	2,789,122	67,339	50,727	339,402
District of Columbia	141	5,767,930	776,041	1,808,751	1,019,407	299,095	98,933
Virginia	384	6,513,856	762,228	1,473,919	217,690	107,717	256,026
West Virginia	239	2,376,190	466,842	811,426	21,489	9,811	6,773
North Carolina	329	3,232,174	724,165	907,548	155,104	71,214	15,355
South Carolina	166	1,985,263	420,634	676,337	35,464	14,516	12,666
Georgia	438	7,470,364	1,319,275	2,375,273	296,351	601,628	84,196
Florida	235	3,017,140	484,529	1,273,868	30,536	44,718	2,920
Kentucky	401	6,226,527	896,103	1,626,016	199,379	294,099	68,501
Tennessee	426	8,055,326	1,087,574	1,994,522	852,151	297,323	202,891
Alabama	278	3,992,105	726,175	1,434,160	113,020	236,997	93,270
Mississippi	219	1,266,730	246,939	456,842	18,234	11,658	650
Arkansas	308	2,350,989	502,104	729,087	51,207	30,747	36,492
Louisiana	277	4,096,555	788,791	1,367,731	98,003	199,036	19,348
Oklahoma	619	4,005,581	678,592	1,455,605	86,407	194,160	33,464
Texas	1,182	14,996,280	2,977,443	5,330,292	268,372	475,267	258,217
Montana	238	2,794,587	595,799	1,014,473	16,341	62,136	20,643
Idaho	173	1,342,667	293,749	499,953	3,694	6,365	10,038
Wyoming	81	545,718	100,122	232,101	16,971	11,450	.....
Colorado	466	6,538,308	1,140,409	2,239,266	110,277	129,673	83,814
New Mexico	107	577,936	113,784	220,496	11,228	9,201	1,610
Arizona	74	996,822	165,250	425,180	9,042	12,207	2,995
Utah	156	2,579,312	544,740	832,681	78,548	35,418	50,337
Nevada	42	473,042	115,610	172,169	.....	.....	.....
Washington	622	9,505,137	1,658,812	3,737,037	189,568	317,454	148,093
Oregon	363	5,815,579	1,143,317	2,018,131	185,479	337,812	41,034
California	1,457	31,458,214	5,303,793	11,729,631	687,644	1,391,575	1,024,418

In addition, printing and publishing, etc., to the value of $2,813,574, was reported by establishments in other industries.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Character.	No. Copies Printed.		Character.	No. Copies Printed.	
	1914.	1909.		1914.	1909.
Total	175,166,698	161,361,844	Law	1,701,602	1,496,194
			Literature, collected works	5,673,792	5,037,972
Biography, correspondence	517,662	657,464	Medicine and hygiene	2,337,312	1,519,480
Descript'n, geog'phy, travel	3,017,151	4,540,647	Philosophy	189,996	265,077
Domestic and rural	1,500,226	2,023,163	Physical, mathemat'l science	1,752,826	356,413
Education	51,069,521	41,636,847	Poetry and the drama	1,926,892	1,980,824
Fiction	39,598,501	46,942,399	Political and social science	1,807,042	1,862,429
Fine arts, including illustrated gift books	1,387,604	2,849,371	Religion and theology	24,411,502	23,608,230
History	2,458,912	2,923,187	Scientific, similar associat'ns	1,279,427	1,258,562
Humor and satire	959,288	885,262	Sports and amusements	4,011,909	2,430,074
Juvenile	16,399,881	10,184,030	Useful arts	2,133,267	1,104,599
			Works of reference	11,032,385	7,799,590

NEWSPAPERS IN BIG CITIES—CIRCULATION PER DAY.

City.	Number, Morning		Circulation, Morning.		Number, Evening.		Circulation, Evening.		Number, Sunday.		Circulation, Sunday.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States	794	637	11,692,368	7,843,565	1,786	1,815	28,777,454	19,632,603	571	494	16,479,943	12,022,341
Total for 14 cities	161	128	6,501.186	4,603,908	149	139	14,086,250	10,686,074	121	120	10,008,865	8,062,959
New York	58	37	2,393,961	1,394,196	40	38	4,515,570	3,588,193	31	30	3,165,139	2,639,348
Chicago	18	11	813,528	604,584	22	23	2,048,002	1,584,187	20	16	1,454,637	1,344,071
Philadelphia	11	12	797,813	732,829	10	9	1,342,816	1,405,866	18	13	1 015,984	952,847
St. Louis	7	10	287,548	318,403	4	5	614,338	565,716	6	7	677,320	611,405
Boston	7	6	709,878	461,221	10	8	1,537,932	1,054,365	4	5	1,095,956	835.046
Cleveland	7	4	222,137	93,917	6	9	577,284	349,058	4	4	280,195	137,281
Baltimore	6	7	183,322	170.145	4	4	358,100	276.429	4	6	265,817	184,500
Pittsburgh	6	6	220,391	261,949	10	5	565,610	466,024	6	7	410,054	307,526
Detroit	5	3	124,801	62,678	5	6	419,850	258,300	3	5	243,259	123,506
Buffalo	3	2	108,922	71,940	8	9	382,456	285,114	5	6	253,678	220,687
San Francisco	15	18	274,647	261,290	9	11	560,598	340,392	7	7	369,949	388,652
Los Angeles	8	3	190,533	39,750	5	2	395,687	82,503	4	2	298,755	65,000
Milwaukee	4	4	72,366	79,006	9	7	323,486	196,957	5	7	186,158	119,390
Cincinnati	6	5	101,339	52,000	7	3	444,521	232,970	4	5	291,964	133,700

NUMBER OF DAILIES, BY STATES.

State.	Total.		Morning		Evening.		State.	Total.		Morning		Evening.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.		1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States	2,580	2,452	794	637	1,786	1,815	West Virginia	33	33	11	11	22	22
							North Carolina	29	30	12	10	17	20
Maine	15	17	7	6	8	11	South Carolina	16	14	8	4	8	10
Massachusetts	93	89	18	21	75	68	Georgia	29	26	12	11	17	15
Rhode Island	12	13	2	3	10	10	Florida	26	20	11	8	15	12
Connecticut	36	36	9	9	27	27	Delaware, Dist. Col.	14	9	8	3	6	6
N. Hamp., Vermont	23	24	5	5	18	19							
							Kentucky	33	34	16	14	17	20
New York	234	217	88	65	146	152	Tennessee	17	17	8	8	9	9
New Jersey	46	55	13	13	33	42	Alabama	24	21	5	8	19	13
Pennsylvania	224	220	64	56	160	164	Mississippi	17	14	5	3	12	11
Ohio	181	190	44	38	137	152	Arkansas	33	27	7	3	26	24
Indiana	160	161	38	28	122	133	Louisiana	19	25	7	7	12	18
Illinois	184	192	47	36	137	156	Oklahoma	59	44	11	6	48	38
Michigan	80	86	19	16	61	70	Texas	107	87	35	18	72	69
Wisconsin	66	65	12	10	54	55							
							Montana	21	12	10	5	11	7
Minnesota	51	51	17	16	34	35	Colorado	44	42	18	13	26	29
Iowa	68	66	18	15	50	51	Arizona	16	16	7	5	9	11
Missouri	89	92	30	24	59	68	Nevada	11	9	3	3	8	6
Nebraska	34	31	11	10	23	21	Idaho, Wyo., N. M.,						
Kansas	69	65	17	6	52	59	and Utah	33	26	13	9	20	17
N. Dak., S. Dak	28	25	9	6	19	19							
							Washington	43	29	17	10	26	19
Maryland	19	20	9	10	10	10	Oregon	34	23	12	9	22	14
Virginia	32	31	13	14	19	17	California	178	148	68	62	110	89

CIRCULATION OF PERIODICALS, BY CLASSES.

Character.	All Periodicals, Including Dailies.				Weeklies Only.			
	Number.		Circulat'n Per Issue.		Number.		Circ. Per Issue.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.	1914.	1909.	1914.	1909.
Total	22,754	21,848	205,594,907	150,009,723	1,379	1,194	28,486,357	19,876,630
News, politics, family reading	17,574	17,032	69,533,556	53,355,893	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural, horticultural, dairy, stock raising, etc	346	360	18,091,350	8,106,275	81	92	4,008,547	2,351,368
College and school periodicals	303	178	353,755	248,240	88	65	94,249	72,460
Commerce, finance, insurance, railroads, etc	323	364	2,196,988	2,470,832	84	84	233,925	340,819
Education and history	231	173	2,533,833	2,119,797	18	14	1,043,466	397,962
Fraternal organizations	312	450	7,092,592	5,356,427	31	69	275,100	454,930
Gen'l literature, includ. monthly and quarterly magazines	284	328	38,495,435	30,615,577	56	52	7,701,592	5,799,136
Labor	163	.....	1,633,700	.....	84	.....	355,900	.....
Law	65	81	76,571	194,035	22	19	54,565	47,843
Medicine and surgery	178	192	910,085	1,054,948	8	7	119,487	105,811
Reform and social science	179	.....	2,900,574	.....	42	.....	286,081	.....
Religious	1,412	1,287	34,515,249	22,383,631	524	483	12,116,666	8,544,673
Science and mechanics	135	83	1,683,381	525,523	20	23	275,157	289,478
Society, art, music, fashion, etc	212	155	14,703,958	15,289,431	55	49	555,543	269,945
Trade journals generally	873	627	9,284,145	3,428,596	227	195	1,104,976	1,041,735
Miscellaneous	164	538	1,589,735	4,860,518	39	42	211,103	160,470

Labor periodicals, before 1914, were included in those of fraternal organizations; reform and social science periodicals were counted among other classes.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

STATE.	NUMBER.		CIRC. PER ISSUE.		STATE.	NUMBER		CIRC. PER ISSUE.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.		1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States....	160	127	2,598,827	1,215,892	Missouri.....	3	5	41,512	75,960
California.....	16	11	81,655	34,350	New York.....	40	28	1,509,093	557,956
Illinois.....	25	20	343,688	200,180	Ohio.....	12	11	130,965	69,687
Indiana.....	3	7	19,687	14,350	Pennsylvania.....	11	10	151,745	112,127
Massachusetts.....	6	3	26,547	11,232	Wisconsin.....	6	8	106,801	54,774
Michigan.....	5	4	39,247	11,300	All other States....	33	20	147,887	73,976

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES—*Continued.*

LANGUAGE.	FOREIGN LANGUAGE DAILIES.					FOREIGN LANGUAGE WEEKLIES. CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.		
	NUMBER.		CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.					
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1909.	1904.	1914.	1909.	1904.
Totals.....	160	127	2,598,827	1,786,281	1,215,892	4,239,426	2,543,898	2,976,995
Arabic.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bohemian.....	8	6	73,688	52,143	45,267	75,874	67,950	67,014
Bulgarian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	5	4	16,569	9,500	8,800	.....	.....	.....
Croatian.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,000	7,000	4,350
Danish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,526	65,950	50,325
Dutch } Finnish }	4	1	.....	.....	.....	51,800 / 15,800	42,850	39,035
French.....	12	8	52,660	40,230	47,872	75,157	66,283	79,119
German.....	55	75	823,062	753,116	680,231	1,438,888	1,668,369	1,417,172
Hungarian.....	4	3	103,245	54,300	21,700	30,715	11,275	14,800
Italian.....	12	7	269,674	160,300	91,350	271,276	219,475	168,850
Japanese.....	10	4	39,961	24,603	9,500	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,265	30,100	19,239
Norwegian.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	173,200	207,676	206,029
Polish.....	12	6	207,380	88,937	49,616	383,722	288,820	236,890
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,100	14,050	8,400
Slovenian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,185	11,035	4,500
Spanish.....	8	.....	28,150	3,400	.....	173,974	82,235	23,200
Swedish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727,927	449,944	462,909
Yiddish.....	10	8	762,910	524,900	226,156	157,500	91,160	75,586

The list of weeklies includes 2 Norwegian and Danish combined, 2 Russian, 1 Ruthenian, 1 Serbian, 1 Slavonic not specified, 4 Slovak, and 1 Slovenian.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE WEEKLIES, BY STATES.

STATE.	NUMBER.		CIRC. PER ISSUE.		STATE.	NUMBER.		CIRC. PER ISSUE.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.		1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States....	863	788	4,239,426	2,976,995	New Jersey.....	30	26	60,232	60,490
					New Mexico.....	18	12	21,405	15,150
California.....	31	29	59,300	42,642	New York.....	103	71	624,127	380,450
Colorado.....	17	9	52,175	22,600	North Dakota.....	16	9	33,773	16,480
Connecticut.....	11	11	27,691	27,741	Ohio.....	62	60	327,352	298,355
Illinois.....	93	81	981,137	543,314	Oklahoma.....	3	5	1,700	8,076
Indiana.....	6	20	47,255	27,490	Oregon.....	9	5	49,182	24,000
Iowa.....	35	45	105,850	83,675	Pennsylvania.....	79	64	368,862	182,289
Kansas.....	13	8	19,255	11,830	Rhode Island.....	4	4	19,900	4,400
Louisiana.....	11	5	10,061	23,989	South Dakota.....	7	9	31,208	16,056
Maryland.....	6	9	6,430	19,970	Texas.....	40	27	93,195	48,342
Massachusetts.....	35	22	133,742	53,850	Utah.....	8	5	9,400	7,050
Michigan.....	32	34	78,205	75,280	Washington.....	21	12	33,160	30,290
Minnesota.....	45	51	349,430	384,478	Wisconsin.....	53	77	211,312	238,676
Missouri.....	24	24	205,922	71,500	All other States....	23	27	41,694	48,130
Nebraska.....	33	27	236,471	210,402					

ALL OTHER FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PERIODICALS, EXCEPT DAILIES AND WEEKLIES.

STATE.	NUMBER.		CIRC. PER ISSUE.		STATE.	NUMBER.		CIRC. PER ISSUE.	
	1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.		1914.	1904.	1914.	1904.
United States....	376	283	3,609,735	2,531,776	Minnesota.....	23	24	156,502	141,000
					Missouri.....	28	14	338,737	112,115
California.....	12	6	57,300	8,050	Nebraska.....	15	5	332,338	303,334
Illinois.....	45	37	448,462	247,151	New York.....	62	58	487,045	841,627
Indiana.....	10	8	92,958	30,990	Ohio.....	39	33	281,872	222,442
Iowa.....	11	12	122,144	167,835	Pennsylvania.....	29	20	420,564	68,918
Massachusetts.....	15	6	438,523	104,352	Wisconsin.....	25	25	213,768	186,663
Michigan.....	15	11	46,509	39,550	All other States....	47	24	173,013	57,749

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—1914.

State.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.	State.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners.	Value of Products.	Value Added by Manufacture.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States..	19,317	114,375	495,905,948	366,823,730	Kentucky.....	276	1,303	3,534,218	2,718,347
					Oklahoma.....	542	1,318	3,237,734	2,532,255
New York.....	1,717	20,089	137,753,860	102,491,273	Virginia.....	218	969	3,094,585	2,469,163
Pennsylvania....	1,133	12,750	52,239,269	36,789,943	Maine.....	98	1,265	2,804,477	1 869,265
Illinois.....	1,330	9,021	47,026,691	36,685,766	Alabama.....	199	831	2,771,502	2,115,323
Ohio.....	901	7,274	28,023,290	20,250,724	Louisiana.....	184	641	2,619,924	2,032,899
Massachusetts...	456	6,032	26,719,398	18,270,255	Montana.....	221	784	2,460,911	1,874,298
California.....	822	4,334	21,557,591	15,904,777	Florida.....	161	880	2,233,936	1,700,317
Missouri.....	851	4,279	18,034,624	13,058,831	Rhode Island....	47	529	2,183,284	1,686,340
Michigan.....	660	3,270	12,290,227	8,946,668	North Carolina...	238	971	2,148,454	1 680,995
Minnesota.....	705	2,942	11,927,678	8,685,303	South Dakota....	363	722	1,909,019	1,513,935
Iowa.....	874	3,397	11,455,048	8,831,129	Arkansas.....	270	706	1,860,413	1,379,134
Texas.....	892	2,830	10,263,457	7,604,650	Utah.....	108	536	1 817,421	1,306,677
Indiana.....	622	3,395	10,163,181	7,582,769	North Dakota...	331	625	1,805,071	1,488,258
Wisconsin.....	572	2,848	8,098,914	5,723,445	West Virginia....	181	846	1,729,075	1,280,758
New Jersey.....	320	2,470	7,413,284	5,587,572	South Carolina...	122	655	1,452,858	1,145,676
Washington.....	402	1,302	6,856,299	5,254,016	Idaho.....	151	425	1,156,543	894,562
Kansas.....	633	2,226	5,479,833	3,650,564	Mississippi.....	196	563	1,024,354	794,304
Nebraska.....	572	1,592	5,433,415	4,210,600	New Hampshire..	68	448	944,658	748,119
Georgia.....	313	1,496	5,237,563	3,968,297	Arizona.....	61	266	817,290	685,896
Tennessee.....	282	1,440	5,077,180	3,755,764	Vermont.....	56	354	734,385	580,846
Colorado.....	343	1,115	4,278,359	3,287,025	New Mexico.....	102	243	536,891	448,686
Maryland.....	134	1,136	4,260,487	3,063,648	Wyoming.....	76	170	497,624	412,296
Dist. of Columbia	60	641	4,139,268	3,127,535	Delaware.....	34	238	451,108	311,056
Oregon.....	251	945	4,126,752	3,148,152	Nevada.....	38	136	387,541	316,225
Connecticut.....	131	1,127	3,846,514	2,959,394					

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY.

Class.	Census Year.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Class.	Census Year.	Total.	Male.	Female.
All classes.....	1914	419,313	325,983	93,330	Superintendents and managers...	1914	12,670	12,241	429
	1909	388,466	301,681	86,785		1909	11,643	11,269	374
					Clerks & oth. subord. salaried employees..	1914	94,510	62,436	32,074
Proprietors, officials..	1914	52,711	50,236	2,475		1909	80,709	54,905	25,795
	1909	49,332	47,351	1,981	Wage earners (average number).....	1914	272,092	213,311	58,781
						1909	258,434	199,425	59,009
Proprietors and firm members...	1914	31,041	29,467	1,574					
	1909	30,424	29,130	1,294	16 years of age and over.....	1914	265,860	208,053	57,807
Salaried officers of corporations....	1914	9,000	8,528	472		1909	252,101	194,175	57,926
	1909	7,265	6,952	313	Under 16 years of age.....	1914	6,232	5,258	974
						1909	6,333	5,250	1,083

WAGE EARNERS.

Industry.	Census Year.	Average Number.	Industry.	Census Year.	Average Number.
Printing and publishing, all branches.....	1914	272,092	Newspaper and periodicals.....	1914	114,375
	1909	258,434		1909	108,672
	1904	219,087	Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	1914	21,693
				1909	19,938
Book and job.....	1914	113,121	Engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing.....	1914	6,859
	1909	108,687		1909	5,326
Music.....	1914	873	Lithographing.....	1914	15,171
	1909	738		1909	15,073

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Year Elected	Names of Members.	Born.
1886....	Othenin P. de Cléron, Comte d' Haussonville.....	Gurcy, 1843.
1890....	Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet.....	Foix, 1828.
1891....	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850.
1892....	Ernest Lavisse.....	Nouvion, 1842.
1894....	Paul Bourget.....	Amiens, 1852.
1896....	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France).....	Paris, 1844.
1897....	Gabriel Hanotaux...	Beaurevoir, 1853.
1899....	H. L. Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859.
1899....	Paul Deschanel.....	Brussels, 1856.
1901....	Edmond Rostand...	Marseilles, 1868.
1903....	Frédéric Masson....	Paris, 1847.
1903....	René Bazin.....	Angers, 1853.
1905....	Etienne Lamy.....	Clze, 1845.
1906....	A. F. Joseph Ribot..	St. Omer, 1842.
1906....	Maurice Barrès.....	Charmes, 1862.
1907....	Maurice Donnay....	Paris, 1860.
1908....	Jean Richepin.....	Medea, Algeria, 1848.
1909....	Raymond Poincaré..	Bar-le-Duc, 1860.
1909....	Eugène Brieux.....	Paris, 1858.
1909....	Jean Aicard.....	Toulon, 1848.
1909....	René Doumic.....	Paris, 1860.
1909....	Marcel Prévost.....	Paris, 1862.
1910....	Mons. Duchesne....	Saint-Servan, 1843.
1911....	Henri de Régnier...	Honfleur, 1864.
1911....	Denys Cochin.....	Paris, 1851.
1912....	General Lyautey....	Nancy, 1854.
1912....	Emile Boutroux....	Mon'uge (Seine), 1845
1914....	Alfred Capus.....	Ais-en-Prov., 1857.
1914....	de La Gorce.....	Vannes, 1846.
1914....	Bergson.....	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Marshal Joffre.....	Rivesaltes, 1852.
1918....	Louis Barthou.....	Oloron-Ste. Marie, 1862.
1918....	Alfred Baudrillart.	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Ferdinand Foch....	Tarbes, 1851.
1918....	Georges Clemenceau, Premier.....	Feole, 1841.

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

THE following data from "Bradstreet's Journal" show ruling prices on November 1, for commodities.

COMMODITIES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
FOODSTUFFS, ETC.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	$0.98	$1.215	$1.25	$1.85	$2.25	$2.365
Corn No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush....	.80	.83	.76	1.15	2.15	1 80
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.....	.445	.53	.415	.5825	.655	.765
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush.....	.79	.78	.64	1.23	1.35	1.03
Rye, Western, per bush.....	.70	1.03	1.08	1.51	1.86	1.75
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel.....	4.15	5.10	5.20	8.25	10.60	10.40
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	9.70	10.90	10.30	11.65	17.50	19.60
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.....	5.15	6.00	6.50	8.55	13.00	12.00
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.....	8.00	7.25	7.50	10.00	17.35	18.00
Milk (New York), per quart.....	.0505	.0575	.06	.0725	.10	.13
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen....	.38	.34	.35	.42	.50	.65
Beef, family, per barrel.....	19.00	24.00	18.00	25.00	33.00	39.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel.....	23.25	20.50	17.00	31.00	47.50	40.00
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb.....	.1250	.1375	.11875	.16	.30	.2525
Hams, smoked, per lb.....	.16	.165	.17	.195	.285	.35
Lard, Western steam, per lb.....	.1070	.1090	.0915	.1730	.26	.2650
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb.....	.32	.335	.2875	.3675	.445	.595
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb.....	.155	.15	.1575	.215	.23	.35
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel...	22.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal.....	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	11.00	14.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb.....	.1075	.06375	.07	.09625	.0787	.10625
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	.0435	.0540	.0515	.0750	.0840	.09
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb.....	.17	.18	.185	.19	.28	.335
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon....	.35	.50	.40	.40	.53	.67
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds.....	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.23	1.42	1.85
Rice, domestic good, per lb.....	.065	.0575	.05875	.0575	.095	.1025
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs.	5.35	6.00	8.25	11.75	15.50	12.00
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs.....	3.00	3.75	4.95	8.00	10.50	7.50
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs.....	2.10	1.50	2.50	5.50	4.25	3.00
Apples (State), per barrel.....	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.75	2.50	4.50
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s.....	5.50	3.50	4.00	7.25	6.70	8.50
Raisins, layer, per lb.....	.0725	.07	.085	.11	.08	.0925
HIDES, LEATHER, TEXTILES.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb.....	.1975	.2075	.26	.305	.34	.285
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb.	.31	.32	.34	.46	.56	.48
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb.....	.1410	.0760	.1195	.1875	.2875	.2905
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb	.23	.28	.30	.35	.73	.76
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb.....	3.875	2.85	3.75	5.20	5.50	6.90
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard.....	.04	.03	.03625	.0575	.0825	.1225
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard.....	.0825	.675	.0750	.115	.1725	.20875
METALS, COAL, OILS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bess'r, hematite, per ton.	4.40	3.75	3.75	4.45	5.95	6.65
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N.Y.), per ton.	16.13	14.50	16.75	23.00	35.25	40.90
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton..	22.00	19.50	25.00	50.00	47.30	47.50
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton....	28.00	28.00	28.00	33.00	38.00	55.00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	3.40	3.30	3.10	5.75	7.75	7.75
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton.....	27.00	22.00	26.00	56.00	67.20	67.20
Silver, commercial bars (N. Y.), per ounce...	.59625	.48125	.49625	.68125	.88875	1.01125
Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb.....	.1650	.1125	.17875	.2850	.2350	.26
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb.....	.043375	.035	.0490	.07	.0575	.0805
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb.....	.40	.2975	.35875	.41875	.66	.76
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 lbs.....	38.50	50.00	95.00	76.00	100.00	125.00
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton..	5.25	5.35	5.35	5.75	6.175	6.95
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton....	3.55	3.55	3.40	7.00	4.10	4.70
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.....	1.90	1.65	2.60	3.25	6.00	6.00
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N.Y.), per barrel	2.50	1.45	1.80	2.60	3.50	4.00
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon.....	.0875	.0875	.0775	.0835	.0865	.175
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N.Y.), per lb.....	.0694	.05	.0765	.1250	.1350	.1975
NAVAL STORES AND BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel..	3.60	3.50	4.40	6.15	6.15	14.10
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal.	.42	.455	.505	.455	.495	.645
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel...	2.20	2.25	2.00	2.60	3.50	4.00
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M.....	6.00	5.00	6.50	7.75	8.00	13.00
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel.....	.92	.92	1.20	1.50	1.90	2.50
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barrel....	....	....	1.67	1.67	2.12	3.20
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg....	1.90	1.80	1.90	3.10	4.00	4.75
Glass, window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet....	2.14	2.14	2.10	2.57	3.99	6.55
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M.....	25.00	25.00	26.50	26.75	40.00	44.50
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.00	28.00	35.00
CHEMICALS AND MISC.						
Bicarbonate soda, American, per lb.....	.0110	.0110	.0110	.02	.0275	.04
Borax, crystals, per lb.....	.04	.0425	.0575	.0775	.0775	.08
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per lb.....	.875	.32	1.00	.55	.48	.43
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon.....	2.50	2.64	2.60	2.74	4.00	4.91
Opium, per lb.....	5.70	9.00	10.00	11.50	30.00	22.50
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce.....	.23	.31	.50	.47	.75	.90
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per lb.	.0970	.0852	.0817	.1086	.2032	.44
Paper, news, roll, per lb.....	.0225	.0225	.0215	.045	.03	.0375
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 lbs.....	1.05	1.05	1.35	1.00	1.30	1.75
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 lbs.....	22.00	14.00	36.00	57.00	74.00	64.00

DEATHS IN U. S. NAVY FROM "WAR CAUSES," 1,233.

DEATHS in the navy from "war causes" totalled 1,233, Surgeon-General Braisted on November 26, 1918, told the House Naval Committee. No figures were given as to deaths from disease. The bodies of virtually all navy men dying in foreign service, the Surgeon-General said, have been returned home. He added there were 15,000 patients in naval hospitals.

AMERICAN INSURANCE STATISTICS.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1850.

(Compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.)

YEAR (Calendar).	No. of Ordinary Policies	Amount.	No. of Industrial Policies.	Amount.	Total No. of Policies.	Amount.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1850	29,407	68,614,189	.....	.....	29,407	68,614,189
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	60,000	180,000,000
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	839,226	2,262,847,000
1880	685,531	1,581,841,706	236,674	20,533,469	922,205	1,602,375,175
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,882,914	428,789,342	5,202,475	4,048,846,787
1898	2,419,850	5,714,964,251	8,798,512	1,110,078,702	11,218,362	6,825,042,953
1899	2,820,950	6,481,154,483	10,052,833	1,293,329,995	12,873,783	7,774,484,478
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,928,342	14,395,347	8,562,080,722
1901	3,693,702	7,952,989,395	12,337,019	1,640,827,454	16,030,721	9,593,816,849
1902	4,160,088	8,701,587,912	13,448,147	1,806,894,473	17,608,235	10,508,482,385
1903	4,694,021	9,593,008,148	14,606,635	1,978,241,009	19,300,656	11,571,249,157
1904	5,507,759	10,412,078,338	15,674,384	2,135,859,103	21,182,143	12,547,937,441
1905	5,621,417	11,054,255,524	16,872,583	2,309,754,235	22,494,000	13,364,009,759
1906	5,792,956	11,253,194,077	17,841,396	2,453,616,207	23,634,352	13,706,810,284
1907	5,945,780	11,486,518,261	18,849,357	2,577,896,941	24,795,137	14,064,415,202
1908	6,164,730	11,850,032,581	19,687,675	2,668,919,696	25,852,405	14,518,952,277
1909	6,534,983	12,513,125,180	21,552,344	2,967,596,031	28,087,327	15,480,721,211
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,044,162	3,179,489,541	29,998,281	16,406,702,709
1911	7,693,263	14,578,989,903	24,708,499	3,423,790,536	32,401,762	18,002,780,439
1912	8,159,103	15,555,901,171	26,521,655	3,684,054,893	34,680,758	19,239,956,064
1913	8,774,638	16,587,378,943	28,674,303	3,933,219,429	37,448,941	20,520,598,372
1914	9,045,081	17,425,501,137	30,537,592	4,140,151,191	39,582,673	21,565,652,328
1915	9,890,264	18,349,285,339	32,623,419	4,394,051,492	42,513,683	22,743,336,831
1916	10,698,452	19,868,270,425	34,997,474	4,767,759,910	45,695,926	24,636,030,335
1917	11,581,701	21,965,594,232	37,468,776	5,151,096,538	49,050,477	27,116,690,770

NEW YORK STATE LIFE COMPANIES, in 1917 had outstanding 4,799,242 policies (excluding industrial) totalling $8,477,793,516; gross assets, $2,988,577,163; gross liabilities (excluding capital), $2,869,031,391.

INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, ETC., SINCE 1880.

YEAR (Calendar).	Total Income.	Payments to Policy Holders	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1880	80,537,990	55,881,794	452,680,651	.....	.....
1890	196,938,069	90,007,819	770,972,061	678,681,309	92,290,752
1898	325,452,134	146,804,522	1,462,651,318	1,245,786,245	216,865,073
1899	365,368,062	159,987,686	1,595,208,408	1,365,873,943	229,334,465
1900	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1901	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985	1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1902	504,527,705	199,883,721	2,091,822,851	1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1903	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,193	1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1904	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,493,960,968	2,168,468,541	330,492,427
1905	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867	2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1906	667,158,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848	2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1907	678,656,995	309,696,977	3,052,732,353	2,736,329,746	316,402,607
1908	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,380,294,090	2,939,482,079	440,812,011
1909	748,027,892	360,730,904	3,643,857,971	3,170,492,711	473,365,260
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,385,821,478	490,055,571
1911	836,160,804	414,268,448	4,164,491,688	3,645,906,544	518,585,144
1912	893,391,717	448,817,715	4,409,292,521	3,879,825,515	529,467,006
1913	945,586,094	469,588,123	4,658,696,337	4,136,361,869	522,334,468
1914	985,037,362	509,455,142	4,935,252,793	4,364,563,505	570,689,288
1915	1,043,083,337	544,705,320	5,190,310,353	4,648,524,264	541,786,089
1916	1,117,860,328	566,386,275	5,536,607,483	4,966,580,921	570,026,562
1917	1,249,491,387	590,183,247	5,940,622,780	5,335,513,267	605,109,513

NEW YORK STATE LIFE COMPANIES, in 1917, had an income of $554,976,015; payments to policy holders, $297,136,588 (claims paid, $170,614,096; lapses, etc., policies, $53,478,280; dividends to policy holders, $69,711,328; supp. contracts with policy holders, $3,332,884); surplus, $48,452,897.

The terminated policies of NEW YORK STATE LIFE COMPANIES in 1917 totalled 325,650 ($609,682,148), of which 45,734 ($98,811,927) were by death, 24,467 ($42 400,122) were by maturity, 23,328 ($64,020,488) were by expiry, 74,776 ($151,090,976) were by surrender, 143,746 ($192,743,314) were by lapse, 13,599 ($60,592,121) were by decrease, and $23,200 represented the terminations by disability.

The terminated policies in 1917 of all LIFE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK STATE, including the New York State companies, totaled, 614,781 ($1,252,306,078), of which 85,048 ($188,805,687) were by death, 39,863 ($71,829,779) were by maturity, 176 ($350,695) were by disability, 84,873 ($143,853,166) were by expiry. 137,063 ($292,918,439) were by surrender, 250,615 ($399,488,158) were by lapse, and 17,143 ($155,060,154) was the decrease.

NEW YORK STATE LIFE COMPANIES—Number of policies in force January 1, 1918, was 4,799,242, a decrease of 1,637 from January 1, 1917; amount of insurance in force January 1, 1918, was $8,477,793,516, a decrease of $3,149,886. Of the policies in force, 3,029,905 ($5,870,087,597) were whole life, and 1,605,769 ($1,953,517,282) were endowment.

INDUSTRIAL RISKS.

The number and amount of the so-called industrial life policies of the chief companies doing business in New York State, January 1, 1918, were: Metropolitan, 16,480,710 ($2,162,974,087); Prudential, 14,936,592 ($2,039,767,297); John Hancock, 2,897,163 ($525,764,060); Colonial, 269,481 ($33,425,365); Morris Plan Society, 1,428 ($167,800). Total—34,585,374 ($4,762,098,609).

MUTUAL ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS—(1916) admitted assets, $8,621,572; paid for claims, $8,844,654; certificates in force (January 1, 1917), 1,730,035.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE IN UNITED STATES.

(By The Spectator Company, New York, N. Y.)

YEAR (Calendar).	Income Stock and Mutual Companies.	Losses Paid by Stock and Mutual Companies.	Income Lloyd's and Similar Companies.	Losses Paid by Lloyds and Similar Companies.	Total Income All Companies.	Total Payments by All Companies to Policy H'ders.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	157,857,983	75,334,517	.....	.....	157,857,983	80,768,012
1900	198,312,577	103,307,171	.....	.....	198,312,577	116,753,281
1901	216,452,381	112,008,998	.....	.....	216,452,381	121,020,924
1902	239,468,206	113,147,727	.....	.....	239,468,206	123,332,012
1903	258,340,036	112,817,357	2,972,800	1,057,238	261,431,401	124,434,065
1904	278,340,036	151,264,900	2,888,366	1,538,505	281,228,402	165,658,558
1905	293,224,649	125,074,600	3,337,939	1,371,417	295,562,588	140,825,191
1906	350,285,740	276,795,627	3,637,254	1,441,353	353,922,994	293,649,192
1907	338,232,409	145,597,362	4,298,640	1,616,001	342,531,049	163,436,624
1908	334,490,040	165,489,578	4,578,875	1,865,181	339,068,915	185,163,126
1909	360,545,341	154,430,781	4,719,072	1,938,334	365,264,413	175,461,211
1910	381,545,814	166,789,763	4,111,214	1,644,002	385,657,028	189,143,026
1911	388,462,193	183,476,741	4,504,793	1,440,809	392,966,986	203,689,509
1912	406,336,104	188,081,546	4,424,249	1,991,618	410,760,353	207,915,120
1913	416,975,367	202,694,933	4,623,320	2,102,110	421,598,687	220,543,616
1914	430,873,256	224,639,583	9,859,954	3,575,440	440,733,210	244,387,590
1915	459,361,260	221,701,359	12,634,377	4,469,546	474,626,373	237,312,569
1916	535,753,022	244,812,685	13,745,503	5,653,324	550,010,315	267,518,465
1917	681,921,517	293,842,174	14,002,857	5,867,957	695,924,374	299,710,131

The last two columns include operations of the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES—(1916) assets, $642,621,480; premium receipts, $199,062,607; payments to policy holders, $89,370,067.

FRATERNAL FIRE INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS—(1916) assets, $250,477,038; paid for claims, $107,635,627; insurance in force (January 1, 1916), $9,162,111,610; certificates in force (January 1, 1917), 8,674,996.

FIRE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 1, 1918—$4,000,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN REST OF NEW YORK STATE, JANUARY 1, 1918—$2,500,000,000.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK STATE—Assets, $896,728,088; liabilities, exc. capital, $530,483,464; capital, $130,758,935; surplus, $258,S55,633; risks in force, $80,286,552.747.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN NEW YORK STATE—Assets, $80,877,947; liabilities, exc. capital, $42,432,072; capital, $2,800,000; surplus, $35,645,875; risks in force, $1,336,411,649.

REAL ESTATE TITLE AND GUARANTEE MORTGAGE COMPANIES IN NEW YORK STATE, January 1, 1918, had, $95,890,992 assets; $54,158,536, liabilities, excluding capital of $16,580,000; and $25,152,455 surplus. In 1917 they took in $9,870,275, and paid out $10,639,208.

ASSESS. LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE, on January 1, 1918, had $91,107,124 insurance in force, and assets of $3,930,901. They took in, in 1917, $2,595,792, and paid out $2,471,328.

CASUALTY, CREDIT, FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANIES IN NEW YORK STATE, January 1, 1918, had $282,012,279 assets; of which $10,338,033 was real estate, $12,500,211 was bonds and mortgages, and $183,837,975 was bonds and stocks; capital, $48,700,000; net surplus, $43,424,294.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, 1917.

The total loans on life policies, to policy holders, in 1917, by life companies doing business in New York State, amounted to $711,364,080, of which $405,625,237 was by New York State companies, and $305,738,842 was by life insurance companies of other states. The loans by the big life companies were: Equitable, $92,436,489; Metropolitan, $47,552,218; Mutual, $88,170,555; New York, $155,628,198; Mutual Benefit, $39,642,904; N. W. Mutual, $57,309,027; Penn Mutual, $25,447,603; Prudential, $38,928,610.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

On January 1, 1918, the insurance in force in fraternal orders doing business in New York State was $6,521,108,701; assets, $211,410,406; liabilities, $75,641,379; income in 1917 was $103,383,187; disbursements in 1917 were $87,666,922.

The assets, income, and amount of insurance risks undertaken by the ten largest fraternal orders doing business in New York State are shown below.

ORGANIZATION.	Assets Jan. 1, 1918.	Income in 1917.	Ins. in Force Jan. 1, 1918	ORGANIZATION.	Assets Jan. 1, 1918.	Income in 1917.	Ins. in Force Jan. 1, 1918
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mod. W'dmen Am., Ill.	16,114,502	17,112,583	1,638,399,500	Trav. Pro. As. Am., Mo	313,211	563,463	326 005,000
W'dmen of World, Neb.	35,236,695	14,927,803	1,122,930,200	B'h'd Am. Y'men, Ia..	4,556,843	3,121,976	313,777,000
Order of United Comm. Trav. of Amer., O.	886,496	1,027,192	383,095,000	Royal Arcanum, Mass.	5,297,006	8,171,648	246,382,162
				Foresters, Ind. Or., Can.	48,700,994	14,654,661	175,786,918
Royal N'bors of Am., Ill.	3,495,897	2,806,705	352,911,250	Woodmen Circle, Neb.	6,673,443	2,479,499	183,307,900
Maccabees, Mich.	22,841,306	7,082,974	359,824,638				

The total liabilities of all the fraternal orders doing business in New York State, January 1, 1918, were $75,641,379, of which the Foresters, Independent Order, had $47,712,775; Knights of Pythias, endowment rank, Ind., $8,463,653, and the French Canadian Artisans Society (Canada), $3,281,797.

BRITISH NAVY'S LOSS, 39,766.

THE British naval casualties from the outbreak of the war to November 11 numbered 39,766, the Admiralty announced November 26, 1918. These were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 2,466; men, 30,895. Wounded, missing or prisoners—Officers, 1,042; men, 5,363. In addition, 14,661 officers and men of British merchant vessels and fishing boats lost their lives by enemy action while pursuing their ordinary vocation, and 3,295 were taken prisoner.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

AGE	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Av. Future Life., in Yrs.	AGE	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Av. Future Life., in Yrs.	AGE	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Av. Future Life., in Yrs.
10	10,000.0	74.9	7.490	48.72	39	7,886.2	75.6	9.586	28.90	68	4,313.3	224.3	52.002	9.47
11	9,925.1	74.6	7.516	48.08	40	7,810.6	76.5	9.794	28.18	69	4,089.0	232.1	56.762	8.97
12	9,850.5	74.3	7.543	47.45	41	7,734.1	77.4	10.008	27.45	70	3,856.9	239.1	61.993	8.48
13	9,776.2	74.0	7.569	46.80	42	7,656.7	78.5	10.252	26.72	71	3,617.8	244.8	67.665	8.00
14	9,702.2	73.7	7.596	46.16	43	7,578.2	79.7	10.517	26.00	72	3,373.0	248.7	73.733	7.55
15	9,628.5	73.5	7.634	45.50	44	7,498.5	81.2	10.829	25.27	73	3,124.3	250.5	80.178	7.11
16	9,555.0	73.2	7.661	44.85	45	7,417.3	82.8	11.163	24.54	74	2,873.8	250.1	87.028	6.68
17	9,481.8	72.9	7.688	44.19	46	7,334.5	84.8	11.562	23.81	75	2,623.7	247.6	94.371	6.27
18	9,408.9	72.7	7.727	43.53	47	7,249.7	87.0	12.000	23.08	76	2,376.1	243.1	102.311	5.88
19	9,336.2	72.5	7.765	42.87	48	7,162.7	89.6	12.509	22.36	77	2,133.0	236.9	111.064	5.49
20	9,263.7	72.3	7.805	42.20	49	7,073.1	92.7	13.106	21.63	78	1,896.1	229.1	120.827	5.11
21	9,191.4	72.2	7.855	41.53	50	6,980.4	96.2	13.781	20.91	79	1,667.0	219.6	131.734	4.74
22	9,119.2	72.1	7.906	40.85	51	6,884.2	100.1	14.541	20.20	80	1,447.4	209.1	144.466	4.39
23	9,047.1	72.0	7.958	40.17	52	6,784.1	104.4	15.389	19.49	81	1,238.3	196.4	158.605	4.05
24	8,975.1	71.9	8.011	39.49	53	6,679.7	109.1	16.333	18.79	82	1,041.9	181.6	174.297	3.71
25	8,903.2	71.8	8.065	38.81	54	6,570.6	114.3	17.396	18.09	83	860.3	164.8	191.561	3.39
26	8,831.4	71.8	8.130	38.12	55	6,456.3	119.9	18.571	17.40	84	695.5	147.0	211.359	3.08
27	8,759.6	71.8	8.197	37.43	56	6,336.4	126.0	19.885	16.72	85	548.5	129.2	235.552	2.77
28	8,687.8	71.8	8.264	36.73	57	6,210.4	132.5	21.335	16.05	86	419.3	111.4	265.681	2.47
29	8,616.0	71.9	8.345	36.03	58	6,077.9	139.4	22.936	15.39	87	307.9	93.3	303.020	2.18
30	8,544.1	72.0	8.427	35.33	59	5,938.5	146.8	24.720	14.74	88	214.6	74.4	346.692	1.91
31	8,472.1	72.1	8.510	34.63	60	5,791.7	154.6	26.693	14.10	89	140.2	55.5	395.863	1.66
32	8,400.0	72.3	8.607	33.92	61	5,637.1	162.8	28.880	13.47	90	84.7	38.5	454.545	1.42
33	8,327.7	72.6	8.718	33.21	62	5,474.3	171.3	31.292	12.86	91	46.2	24.6	532.466	1.19
34	8,255.1	72.9	8.831	32.50	63	5,303.0	180.0	33.943	12.26	92	21.6	13.7	634.259	.98
35	8,182.2	73.2	8.946	31.78	64	5,123.0	188.9	36.873	11.67	93	7.9	5.8	734.177	.80
36	8,109.0	73.7	9.089	31.07	65	4,934.1	198.0	40.129	11.10	94	2.1	1.8	857.143	.64
37	8,035.3	74.2	9.234	30.35	66	4,736.1	207.0	43.707	10.51	95	.3	.3	1000.000	.50
38	7,961.1	74.9	9.408	29.62	67	4,529.1	215.8	47.647	10.00					

Average Future Lifetime is sometimes called "Expectation of Life."

ACTUARIES' OR COMBINED EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

AGE	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate.	Expect. of Life, Years.	AGE	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate.	Expect. of Life, Years.	AGE	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate.	Expect. of Life, Years.
10	100.000	676	.006760	43.36	40	78653	815	.010362	27.28	70	35837	2327	.064933	8.54
11	99324	674	.006786	47.68	41	77838	826	.010612	26.56	71	33510	2351	.070158	8.10
12	98650	672	.006812	47.01	42	77012	839	.010894	25.84	72	31159	2362	.075805	7.67
13	97978	671	.006848	46.33	43	76173	857	.011251	25.12	73	28797	2358	.081884	7.26
14	97307	671	.006896	45.64	44	75316	881	.011697	24.40	74	26439	2339	.088468	6.86
15	96636	671	.006944	44.96	45	74435	909	.012212	23.69	75	24100	2303	.095560	6.48
16	95965	672	.007003	44.27	46	73526	944	.012839	22.97	76	21797	2249	.103179	6.11
17	95293	673	.007062	43.58	47	72582	981	.013516	22.27	77	19548	2179	.111469	5.76
18	94620	675	.007134	42.88	48	71601	1021	.014260	21.56	78	17369	2092	.120444	5.42
19	93945	677	.007206	42.19	49	70580	1063	.015061	20.87	79	15277	1987	.130065	5.09
20	93268	680	.007291	41.49	50	69517	1108	.015939	20.18	80	13290	1866	.140406	4.78
21	92588	683	.007377	40.79	51	68409	1156	.016898	19.50	81	11424	1730	.151436	4.48
22	91905	686	.007464	40.09	52	67253	1207	.017947	18.82	82	9694	1582	.163194	4.18
23	91219	690	.007564	39.39	53	66046	1261	.019093	18.16	83	8112	1427	.175912	3.90
24	90529	694	.007666	38.68	54	64785	1316	.020313	17.50	84	6685	1268	.189678	3.63
25	89835	698	.007770	37.98	55	63469	1375	.021664	16.86	85	5417	1111	.205095	3.36
26	89137	703	.007887	37.27	56	62094	1436	.023126	16.22	86	4306	958	.222480	3.10
27	88434	708	.008006	36.56	57	60658	1497	.024679	15.59	87	3348	811	.242234	2.84
28	87726	714	.008139	35.86	58	59161	1561	.026386	14.97	88	2537	673	.265274	2.59
29	87012	720	.008275	35.15	59	57600	1627	.028247	14.37	89	1864	545	.292382	2.35
30	86292	727	.008425	34.43	60	55973	1698	.030336	13.77	90	1319	427	.323730	2.11
31	85565	734	.008578	33.72	61	54275	1770	.032612	13.18	91	892	322	.360987	1.89
32	84831	742	.008747	33.01	62	52505	1844	.035120	12.61	92	570	231	.405263	1.67
33	84089	750	.008919	32.30	63	50661	1917	.037840	12.05	93	339	155	.457227	1.47
34	83339	758	.009095	31.58	64	48744	1990	.040826	11.51	94	184	95	.516304	1.28
35	82581	767	.009288	30.87	65	46754	2061	.044082	10.97	95	89	52	.584270	1.12
36	81814	776	.009485	30.15	66	44693	2128	.047614	10.46	96	37	24	.648649	.99
37	81038	785	.009687	29.44	67	42565	2191	.051474	9.96	97	13	9	.692308	.89
38	80253	795	.009906	28.72	68	40374	2246	.055630	9.47	98	4	3	.750000	.75
39	79458	805	.010131	28.00	69	38128	2291	.060087	9.00	99	1	1	1.000000	.50

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT.

THE Big Brother movement was founded in 1904 in New York City. Since that time the work has been taken up in over one hundred cities, on lines laid down by this office. There is a staff of paid workers, supplemented by volunteers—lawyers, physicians, merchants, executives, teachers—all busy men selected because of their good-will and natural ability to do effective work. The Little Brothers are boys referred by parents, hospitals, police, courts, etc. They are the sons of widows, inebriates, prisoners, of careless or ignorant parents—boys who are largely the victims of their environment. The task is to ascertain the cause of the boys' trouble—whether it be truancy, stealing, lying, running away from home, etc.; then, with the co-operation of parents, through the mediation of the Big Brothers, to build up within the boy a sense of honor and good citizenship. Every possible agency is employed to secure results—hospitals for examination or operation, the Y. M. C. A., church and settlement gymnasiums, industrial classes and boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, trade schools, camps and farm schools.

President—Franklin C. Hoyt, of the Children's Court. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., Luther H. Lewis, Robert L. Gerry. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Ernest K. Coulter. *Secretary*—Charles A. Taussig. *Treasurer*—Francis J. Danforth. *General Secretary*—Rowland C. Sheldon. Office, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CARLISLE (ENGLAND) EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

AGE	Living Out of 10,000 Born.	Expectation of Life.	Prop'n Which Survive.	Rate of Mortality.	AGE	Living Out of 10,000 Born.	Expectation of Life.	Prop'n Which Survive.	Rate of Mortality.	AGE	Living Out of 10,000 Born.	Expectation of Life.	Prop'n Which Survive.	Rate of Mortality.
0	10000	38.721	.846100	.153900	35	5362	30.999	.989742	.010257	70	2401	9.174	.948354	.051645
1	8461	44.674	.919394	.080605	36	5307	30.315	.989447	.010552	71	2277	8.646	.941150	.058849
2	7779	47.546	.935081	.064918	37	5251	29.633	.989144	.010855	72	2143	8.156	.931871	.068128
3	7274	49.812	.962056	.037943	38	5194	28.953	.988833	.011166	73	1997	7.715	.921882	.078117
4	6998	50.757	.971277	.028722	39	5136	28.274	.988123	.011876	74	1841	7.327	.909831	.090168
5	6797	51.241	.982190	.017810	40	5075	27.608	.986995	.013004	75	1675	7.003	.904477	.095522
6	6676	51.163	.987717	.012282	41	5009	26.965	.986224	.013775	76	1515	6.690	.897029	.102970
7	6594	50.793	.991204	.008795	42	4940	26.335	.985627	.014372	77	1359	6.401	.892568	.107431
8	6536	50.240	.993421	.006578	43	4869	25.712	.985418	.014582	78	1213	6.111	.891178	.108821
9	6493	49.569	.994917	.005082	44	4798	25.085	.985202	.014797	79	1081	5.796	.881591	.118408
10	6460	48.820	.995510	.004489	45	4727	24.454	.985191	.014808	80	953	5.507	.878279	.121720
11	6431	48.038	.995179	.004820	46	4657	23.814	.985183	.014816	81	837	5.201	.866188	.133811
12	6400	47.268	.995000	.005000	47	4588	23.165	.985396	.014603	82	725	4.928	.859310	.140689
13	6368	46.503	.994817	.005182	48	4521	22.500	.986065	.013934	83	623	4.652	.849117	.150882
14	6335	45.742	.994475	.005524	49	4458	21.811	.986316	.013683	84	529	4.390	.841210	.158790
15	6300	44.994	.993809	.006190	50	4397	21.107	.986581	.013418	85	445	4.125	.824719	.175280
16	6261	44.271	.993291	.006708	51	4338	20.387	.985077	.014292	86	367	3.895	.806539	.193460
17	6219	43.567	.993085	.006914	52	4276	19.676	.984798	.015201	87	296	3.709	.783783	.216216
18	6176	42.866	.993037	.006962	53	4211	18.972	.983851	.016148	88	232	3.595	.780172	.219827
19	6133	42.163	.992989	.007011	54	4143	18.275	.983104	.016895	89	181	3.467	.784530	.215469
20	6090	41.458	.992939	.007060	55	4073	17.580	.982077	.017922	90	142	3.282	.739436	.260563
21	6047	40.749	.993054	.006945	56	4000	16.892	.981000	.019000	91	105	3.262	.714285	.285714
22	6005	40.030	.993005	.006994	57	3924	16.209	.979103	.020897	92	75	3.367	.720000	.280000
23	5963	39.309	.992956	.007043	58	3842	15.545	.975793	.024206	93	54	3.481	.740740	.259259
24	5921	38.584	.992906	.007093	59	3749	14.918	.971725	.028274	94	40	3.525	.750000	.250000
25	5879	37.856	.992685	.007314	60	3643	14.337	.966511	.033488	95	30	3.533	.766666	.233333
26	5836	37.131	.992631	.007368	61	3521	13.817	.964214	.035785	96	23	3.457	.782608	.217391
27	5793	36.403	.992232	.007768	62	3395	13.311	.962592	.037407	97	18	3.278	.777777	.222222
28	5748	35.684	.991301	.008698	63	3268	12.809	.961750	.038249	98	14	3.071	.785714	.214285
29	5698	34.993	.990172	.009828	64	3143	12.299	.960229	.039770	99	11	2.775	.818181	.181818
30	5642	34.336	.989897	.010102	65	3018	11.787	.959913	.041086	100	9	2.278	.777777	.222222
31	5585	33.681	.989794	.010205	66	2894	11.271	.957498	.042501	101	7	1.786	.714285	.285714
32	5528	33.023	.989869	.010130	67	2771	10.749	.955611	.044388	102	5	1.300	.600000	.400000
33	5472	32.356	.989948	.010051	68	2648	10.225	.953549	.046450	103	3	.833	.333333	.666666
34	5417	31.679	.989846	.010153	69	2525	9.699	.950891	.049108	104	1	.506	.....	.....

CITY OF NEW YORK LIFE TABLE.

(Based on the Returns of the Federal Census of 1910 and Mortality Returns of 1909, 1910, and 1911.

YEAR OF LIFE.	Expectation of Life.		YEAR OF LIFE.	Expectation of Life.		YEAR OF LIFE.	Expectation of Life.		YEAR OF LIFE.	Expectation of Life.	
	Males.	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*		*Males.*	*Females*
0.....	44.55	48.8	26.....	33.44	36.8	52.....	15.94	17.7	78....	5.05	5.4
1.....	50.65	54.3	27.....	32.65	36.0	53.....	15.36	17.0	79....	4.79	5.1
2.....	51.84	55.4	28.....	31.87	35.2	54.....	14.79	16.4	80....	4.66	4.9
3.....	51.86	55.4	29.....	31.10	34.4	55.....	14.24	15.8	81....	4.37	4.7
4.....	51.45	55.0	30.....	30.34	33.6	56.....	13.70	15.2	82....	4.14	4.5
5.....	50.86	54.4	31.....	29.59	32.9	57.....	13.18	14.6	83....	3.90	4.2
6.....	50.15	53.7	32.....	28.85	32.1	58.....	12.68	14.0	84....	3.65	4.0
7.....	49.45	52.9	33.....	28.12	31.4	59.....	12.19	13.4	85....	3.36	3.7
8.....	48.66	52.1	34.....	27.41	30.6	60.....	11.71	12.9	86....	3.07	3.5
9.....	47.82	51.3	35.....	26.71	29.8	61.....	11.26	12.3	87....	2.80	3.3
10.....	46.95	50.4	36.....	26.03	29.1	62.....	10.81	11.8	88....	2.58	3.1
11.....	46.07	49.5	37.....	25.35	28.4	63.....	10.38	11.3	89....	2.39	3.0
12.....	45.17	48.7	38.....	24.67	27.6	64.....	9.96	10.8.	90....	2.24	2.8
13.....	44.27	47.8	39.....	24.01	26.9	65.....	9.50	10.3	91....	2.13	2.6
14.....	43.37	46.9	40.....	23.34	26.2	66.....	9.16	9.8	92....	2.05	2.5
15.....	42.48	46.0	41.....	22.69	25.4	67.....	8.78	9.4	93....	1.96	2.3
16.....	41.60	45.1	42.....	22.04	24.7	68.....	8.42	9.0	94....	1.84	2.1
17.....	40.75	44.2	43.....	21.41	24.0	69.....	8.04	8.6	95....	1.69	1.9
18.....	39.90	43.4	44.....	20.78	23.3	70.....	7.66	8.2	96....	1.50	1.7
19.....	39.08	42.5	45.....	20.15	22.5	71.....	7.31	7.8	97....	1.25	1.4
20.....	38.26	41.7	46.....	19.53	21.8	72.....	6.96	7.5	98....	0.95	1.1
21.....	37.44	40.8	47.....	18.91	21.1	73.....	6.60	7.1	99....	0.596	0 6
22.....	36.62	40.0	48.....	18.30	20.4	74.....	6.26	6.7	100....	0.000	.....
23.....	35.82	39.2	49.....	17.70	19.7	75.....	5.92	6.4			
24.....	35.02	38.4	50.....	17.11	19.1	76.....	5.62	6.0			
25.....	34.22	37.6	51.....	16.52	18.4	77.....	5.33	5.7			

COURT OF HONOR.

FOUNDED 1895. One grand court; 1,197 district courts. Benefit members (men and women), January 1, 1917, 73,893: social members, January 1, 1917, 549; relief members, 1,967; total membership, 76,409; insurance in force January 1, 1917, $87,885,500.00; total benefits paid to August 31, 1918, $13,606,791,62; balance to protect certificate holders, August 31, 1918, $2,953,934.92.

Supreme Chancellor—A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Vice-Chancellor*—Charles F. Wadsworth, Denver, Col. *Supreme Recorder*—W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Treasurer*—L. M. Dixon, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Medical Director*—Dr. G. M. French, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Chaplain*—Rev. J. H. Hatfield, Columbus, O. *Supreme Conductor*—Mae F. Larkin, Clarksdale, Ill. *Supreme Guard*—Jennie B. Somers, St. Louis, Mo. *Supreme Sentinel*—Sena Edginton, Kansas City, Mo.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for.)
* Effective March 1, 1914.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Acids, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of, and muriate of	¾c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Coal-tar products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes	Free list.	15 p.c. ad val. and 2½c. lb.
All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I. and II. (see below), natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained, derived, or manufactured therefrom	.....	30 p. c. ad val. and 5c. lb.
Group I. Acenaphthene, authracene having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, benzol, carbazol having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, cresol, cumol, fluorene, metacresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, methylanthracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than seventy-nine degrees centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, paracresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, pyridin, quinolin, toluol, xylol, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or cresote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than five per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title. Group II. Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, anilin oil, anilin salts, anthracene having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzyl-chloride, benzidin, binitrobenzol, binitrochlorobenzol, binitronaphthalene, binitrotuluol, carbazol having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidin, dimethylanilin, dinaisidin, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylaimin, metacresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, methylanthraquinone, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of seveuty-nine degrees centigrade or above, naphthylamin, naphthol, nahpthylenediamin, nitrobenzol, nitrotoluol, nitronaphthalene, nitranilin, nitrophenylenediamin, nitrotoluylenediamin, orthocresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamin, phenylnaththylamin, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidin, toildin, toluylenediamin, xylidin, or any sulphoacid or sulphoacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I., and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than five per centum of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title	.....	Exempt from duty.
Drugs	1¼c. lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.	15 p. c. ad val. and 2½c. lb.
Drugs and medicines in pills, capsules, etc	.....	10 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound	2½c. lb.	25 p.c. ad val.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	1c. lb.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals.	50c. gal.	12c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c. gal.	30c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	$1.50 lb.	5c. gal.
Paints, colors, pigments, etc.	30 p.c. ad val.	$3 lb.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.	15 to 20 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	60 p.c. ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, castile and unperfumed toilet soap	1¼c. lb.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	5-8c. lb.	30 p.c. ad val.
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes	20 p.c. ad val.	¼c. lb.
Talcum	.....	10 p.c. ad val.
		15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.		
Cement	8c. 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 55 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, decorated or cut	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	Law of 1913.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Opera and field glasses, and frames for same	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, and frames for same	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron, bar, n.s.p.f.	6-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Steel, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	15 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles, valued at $2,000 or more and automobile bodies	.....	45 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles valued at less than $2,000, and automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Copper plates, n.s.p.f.	45 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross.	8c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal, n.s.p.f.	45 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates	1 2-10c. lb.	15 p.c. ad val.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists	Graduated rate.	10 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, andirons, plates, stove plates, hollow ware	8-10c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form	7c. lb.	2c. lb.
Watch movements and watch cases, clocks and parts thereof	Graduated rate.	30 p.c. ad val.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets	Graduated rate.	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Bamboo, wood, or straw blinds, etc	.....	20 to 25 p.c.ad val.
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Cabinet wood advanced from crude condition	Free.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Willow furniture	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES & MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugars and syrups of cane juice	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c. per lb.; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.*
Saccharin	65c. lb.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c. per pound	50 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, n.s.p.f., valued at 15c. per pound or less	4c. lb. and 15 p.c. ad val.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, wrapper, leaf	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Tobacco, filler	35c. to 50c. lb.	35c. to 50c. lb.
Tobacco, smoking	.....	55c. lb.
Snuff	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s.p.f.	20-25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds	30c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds	45c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	6c. bushel.
Rice, cleaned	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	1½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	6c. lb.	20 p.c. ad val.
Hay	$4 ton.	$2 ton.
Honey	20c. gallon.	10c. gallon.
Hops	16c. lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax-seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p.f. (bu. of 56 lbs.)	25c. bushel.	20c. bushel.
Seeds, castor (bu. of 50 lbs.)	25c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Fish, except shell fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances	Graduated rate.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears	25c. bushel.	10c. bushel.
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f.	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, and limes in bulk	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Lemons	1½c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples in bulk	$8 per 1,000.	$5 per 1,000.
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n.s.p.f.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground	Free list.	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less	Graduated rate.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f.	$2.60 gallon.	$2.60 gallon.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts	$9.60 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks, vermuth and similar beverages	45c. to 60c. gallon.	45c. to 60c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.85 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	45c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	20c. doz.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers	1c. sq. yard to 12½c. sq. yard.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers	Graduated rate.	10 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	70c. doz. to $2 doz. & 15 p.c. ad val.	30 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val
Cotton, plushes, velvets, corduroys	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax hemp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Mattings for floors	3½c. sq. yard.	2½c. sq. yard.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Alpaca, hair of	.....	15 p.c. ad val.
Combed wool or tops, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	8 p.c. ad val.
Yarns	Graduated rate.	18 p.c. ad val.
Yarns of hair of angora goat and alpaca	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n.s.p.f., and flannels	Graduated rate.	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description, n.s.p.f.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cotton cut or uncut	Graduated rate.	40 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk	35c. lb. and graduated rate.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads, artificial	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
Printing paper, unsized or glued and suitable for printing books and newspapers, but not for covers or binding (except Japan paper, imitation Japan paper, hand-made or machine hand-made paper, valued over 5c. lb., 12 p. c. ad val.; valued less than 5c. lb., free. There is a clause providing for a higher (reciprocity) duty on printing paper, in case any other country so taxes American paper.		
Indigo paste is derived from indigo and is dutiable as dye obtained from indigo.		
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Beads, not threaded or strung	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Feathers and downs	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 to 40 p.c. ad val.	10 to 40 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Gloves (leather)	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1 to $4.75 doz. pairs.
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	.....	10 to 35 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human, cleaned but not manufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	40 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or parts	45 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Pipes and smokers' articles	Graduated rate.	20 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary, n.s.p.f.	15 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

THE FREE LIST.

Acids (not provided for under Schedule A).
Aconite.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements.
Albumen, n.s.p.f.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.
Animals brought into U. S. temporarily or for breeding purposes.
Animals, wild, for exhibition in zoological collections.
Anthracite coal.
Antitoxins.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.
Arrowroot, not manufactured.
Arsenic.
Art, works of, originals, or for certain institutions.
Articles, domestic made, returned after exportation.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum.
Bacon.
Bagging for cotton, etc.
Barbed fence wire.
Barks, n.s.p.f.
Beans, n.s.p.f.
Beef, fresh.
Beeswax.
Belting leather.
Benzine.
Berries, n.s.p.f.
Bibles.
Birds.
Bismuth.
Bituminous coal.
Books for the blind or for certain classes of institutions, text-books, etc.
Boots, leather.
Borax, crude.
Brass, old.
Brimstone.
Briquets.
Bristles, crude, etc.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burlaps.
Cabinet wood, in the log, rough, or hewn only.
Calcium, n.s.p.f.
Camel's hair.
Carbolic acid.
Cash registers.
Cattle.
Cement.
Chalk, crude.
Charts for use of societies or United States.
Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.
Clapboards.
Coal.
Cobalt.
Cocoa, crude, n.s.p.f.
Cocoanuts in the shell.
Cocoons, silk.
Cod liver oil.
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Coke.
Composition metal, copper chief value.
Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s.p.f. and ore.
Copperas.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Corn and corn-meal.
Cotton and cotton bagging.
Cotton gins.
Cotton waste.
Cottonseed oil.
Cream.
Croton oil.
Curry.
Darning needles.
Drawings, original.
Drugs, not advanced.
Dyeing and tanning materials.
Dyestuffs, n.s.p.f.
Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.
Engravings, original.
Etchings, original.
Evergreen seedlings.
Explosive substances.
Extracts for tanning.
Fans, common palm leaf.
Fats and grease.
Fencing, barbed and galvanized wire.
Ferromanganese.
Fibres and grasses.
Films, moving picture, American manufacture, light struck or damaged.
Flat rails, iron or steel.
Flax.
Flint, flints and flint stones unground.
Flocks.
Flower and grass seeds, n.s.p.f.
Fossils.
Fowls, water.
Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for purpose of propagation or cultivation.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n.s.p.f.
Fulminates.
Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries if used by them abroad one year or more.
Furs, undressed.
Galvanized wire.
Gasoline.
Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought.
Glaziers' diamonds.
Gloves, horsehide, pigskin or cowhide, n.s.p.f.
Glue stock.
Goat skins, undressed.
Gold, bullion, ore and sweepings.
Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins.
Grains, drugs, crude.
Granite, unmanufactured n.s.p.f.
Grasses and fibres.
Guano, manures and all substances used only in manure.
Gunny bags and cloth, old.
Gunpowder
Gutta-percha, crude.
Hair, n.s.p.f.
Hams.
Handle bolts.
Hand sewing needles
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts thereof.
Harvesters.
Hemlock bark, extract of.
Hemp, n.s.p.f.
Herbs, natural state, used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Horns and parts of.
Horsehair unmanufactured.
Horseshoe nails.
Horseshoes.
Household effects used one year or more abroad by the importer thereof.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo.
Ingots.
Instruments, philosophical and scientifical, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Inventions if suitable only for use as a model.
Iodine, crude and resublimed.
Ipecac.
Iron ore.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of.
Iron or steel billets.
Iron or steel nails, rails and scrap.
Jute.
Kerosene.
Kindling wood.
Lamb and lambskins, undressed.
Land fowls.
Lard.
Laths.
Leather, n.s.p.f., boots and shoes, harness, saddles, and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.
Leaves used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lemon peel, not preserved.
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus imported by life-saving societies.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic stones not engraved.
Lodestones.
Logs.
Loops, iron.
Lumber, planed or finished, n.s.p.f.
Machines, for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, linotype, sewing, thrashing, type-setting.
Magnesite, crude or calcined.
Maize.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.
Manila.
Manures.
Manuscripts.
Maps, over 20 years old, or for use of United States.
Marrons.
Marrow.
Marshmallow.
Meal, corn.
Meats.
Medals of gold, silver or copper when bestowed and accepted as trophies or prizes.
Metal composition, n.s.p.f
Milk, preserved or condensed, etc.
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions suitable for use as models only.
Moss, crude or unmanufactured.
Mowers.
Music for the blind.
Mustard seed.
Mutton.
Nails.
Naphtha.
Needles, hand sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude and soda.
Nut oil.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.
Orange juice, peel, not preserved, candied or dried.
Ore, cobalt, copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel, silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.
Paper, printing, n.s.p.f., stock, crude.
Paraffin and paraffin oil.
Parchment.
Paris green.
Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells in natural state.
Pebble, Brazilian.
Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Personal effects of persons arriving from foreign countries, within certain limitations.
Petroleum.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.
Pigs, copper, iron.
Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.
Plates, copper, glass.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plows.
Plumbago.
Pork.
Potash, carbonate, crude, cyanide, sulphate.
Potassium, cyanide of.
Potatoes, conditionally.
Printing paper not above 5c. lb.
Prizes.
Prussic acid.
Pulp woods.
Quinine.
Radium.
Rags, n.s.p.f.
Rails, flat, iron or steel.
Railway bars, iron or steel.
Rapeseed.
Rattan.
Reapers.
Reeds, unmanufactured.
Regalia and gems, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Roots, drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.
Rye and rye flour.
Saddlery.
Safety lamps, miners'.
Sago.
Salt.
Saltpetre, crude.

THE FREE LIST—*Continued.*

Scientific apparatus, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Seeds, all flower and grass, n.s.p.f.
Sewing machines.
Sheep.
Shellfish, and shells in natural state.
Shingles.
Shoddy.
Shoes, leather.
Silk, raw.
Silver bullion, coins, ore, sweepings.
Sisal grass.
Skins, undressed.
Soda, arseniate, ash, cyanide, nitrate, silicate, sulphate.
Sole leather.
Specimens, botany and mineralogy and natural history for scientific public collections.
Spermaceti oil.
Spikes.
Spirits, turpentine.
Sprigs, cut.
Stamps, foreign.
Statuary, original or two replicas.
Statuary and casts of sculpture, when for use as models or for art educational purposes.
Staves.
Steel, scrap.
Stone.
Strychnine.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sulphate of ammonia, copper, iron, potash, soda.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac, ground.
Swine.
T-rails, iron or steel.
Tacks, cut.
Talcum, crude, n.s.p.f.
Tallow.
Tanning material.
Tapioca.
Tar, and pitch of wood.
Tea.
Thrashing machines.
Timber.
Tin, except plates.
Tobacco stems.
Trophies, articles bestowed as trophies and received as honorary distinctions.
Turpentine.
Twine.
Type, old.
Typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Vaccine virus.
Veal.
Vegetable subs'nces, crude
Vellum.
Verdigris.
Vitriol, blue.
Wagons and carts.
Waste.
Water fowls.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Weeds and wood used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Whale oil, n.s.p.f.
Wheat, n.s.p.f., conditionally.
Whetstones.
Wild animals for exhibition in zoological collections.
Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
Wood, n.s.p.f.
Wood alcohol.
Wood pulp.
Wool, n.s.p.f.
Works of art, originals or for certain institutions.
Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s.p.f.

LITIGATION OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS.

(By the Board of United States General Appraisers.)

A statutory judicial remedy is given by the Customs Practise Act of June 10, 1890, and supplements thereto, for the return of money illegally exacted by the administrative customs officials, before a special statutory Court of Customs Claims called the Board of United States General Appraisers. If the valuation by the local appraiser of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem duty is assessed is disputed by the importer he may appeal for a re-valuation (or re-appraisement as it is called) within ten days after the local appraiser has made the assessment. If the Importer is dissatisfied with the classification by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, he may file a protest in writing within thirty days with such Collector, who thereupon must forward the papers to the Board, and the case is regularly docketed.

There is no limitation upon the amount involved in such litigation. It covers and includes merchandise imported by Parcel Post and claims arising from the assessment and classification of baggage not exempt from duty. The trial of the case is usually had at the port of entry or some nearby place. Regular dockets for the trial of such cases are held at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In addition special dockets are held in other customs districts at the convenience and on request of the importers' attorneys. There are no court costs and the procedure is simple and expeditious yet includes all the safeguards and protections of an ordinary court trial. Numerous claims against the Government, arising from the administration of the customs laws, are thus litigated and involve in the aggregate large sums of money. Reappraisement cases are heard by a single member of the Board with an appeal by either the Government or the importer from his judgment to a board of three. Classification cases, including contests over the legality of an appraisement, the legality of any administrative regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the legality of other administrative action resulting in the levy of an excessive rate or amount of duty by the Collector of Customs, are decided by the Classification Board. An appeal lies from this Board's judgment to the Court of Customs Appeals at Washington from whence certiorari lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in treaty cases, constitutional cases and other cases which the Attorney General certifies as of sufficient importance.

The Clerk of the Board is De Witt P. Dutcher, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y. The Board consists of Jerre B. Sullivan (President) of Iowa, Byron S. Waite of Michigan, Eugene G. Hay of Minnesota, William B. Howell of New Jersey, Israel F. Fischer of New York, Samuel B. Cooper of Texas, Charles P McClelland of New York, George Stewart Brown of Maryland, and William C. Adamson of Georgia. The U. S. Court of Customs Appeals consists of Robert M. Montgomery, Presiding Judge; James M. Smith, Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, and George E. Martin, Associate Judges. Clerk, Arthur S. Sheldon, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

Chairman—Dr. John R. Freeman. *Secretary*—S. W. Stratton, SC. D. Joseph S. Ames, Ph. D.; John R. Freeman, C. E.; John F. Hayford, C. E.; Major Gen. W. L. Kenly, U. S. A.; Charles F. Marvin, M. E.; Michael I. Pupin, Ph. D.; Wallace C. Sabine, Sc. D.; Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander J. H. Towers, U. S. N.; Charles D. Walcott, Sc. D. The chief executives of the Air Service are as follows: John D. Ryan, director of the Air Service; Major Gen. Wm. L. Kenly, U. S. N. A., director of Military Aeronautics; W. C. Potter, acting director of Aircraft Production. The following is the list of the members of the Aircraft Board: John D. Ryan, chairman; Richard F. Howe, vice chairman; W. C. Potter Rear Admiral D. W. Tylor, U. S. N.; Captain N. E. Irwin, U. S. N.; Commander A. K. Atkins, U. S. N.; Major General Wm. L. Kenly, U. S. A.; Col. E. A. Deeds, U. S. A. S., A. P.; Col. R. L. Montgomery, U. S. A., A. P.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD.

Representatives of Employers—L. F. Loree, pres. Delaware & Hudson Co.; C. Edwin Michael, pres. Virginia Bridge & Iron Co.; Loyall A. Osborne, vice-pres. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; W. H. Van Dervoort, pres. Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co.; B. L. Worden, pres. Lackawanna Bridge Co.

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Representatives of the Public—William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States. Frank P. Walsh, former chairman Industrial Relations Commission.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States." The following rules are accordingly prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

2. TO WHOM PASSPORTS ARE ISSUED— Section 4,076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat., 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for, any other persons than those owing allegiance, whether citizens or not, to the United States."

3. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Rev. Stat., Secs. 4075, 4078) and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the chief executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

4. FEE—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Draft or checks will not be accepted.

5. APPLICATIONS: AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in duplicate, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another. The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or of a State court authorized by the act of Congress of June 29, 1906, to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed; *but in any place where there is a Federal court the affidavit must be made before a clerk of such court*, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the Secretary may, in his discretion, require the application to be made before such agent.

The applicant must state from what point he intends to leave the United States, and the date of his intended departure, and also, if by a port of the United States, by what ship he intends to sail.

(c) PHOTOGRAPHS—The application must also be accompanied by triplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. If the applicant is going to a belligerent country, he must submit four copies of his photograph. One must be attached to the back of each application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed by the applicant across its face, so as not to obscure the features, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. *Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.*

(d) WITNESS—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer, or merchant). The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the *bona fides* of the application. *No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith.*

6. NATIVE CITIZEN—An application containing the information indicated by rule 5 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate with his application. If a birth certificate is not obtainable, the application must be supported by an affidavit of the physician who attended the birth or affidavits of parents or other reputable persons having actual knowledge of the applicant's birth in this country. Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

7. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country, similar to that required in section 6, above, should be submitted.

8. NATURALIZED CITIZEN—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country and, if possible, what ship he sailed on, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

9. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 5 she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. She should sign her own Christian name, with the family name of her husband. (Thus, Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.) A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relation be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

10. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 5 the applicant must state that he

PASSPORT REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

11. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statements as to birth, residence, and loyalty. No fee is required for the issuance by the Department of State of an insular passport.

12. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT—*A passport expires six months from the date of its issuance.* A new one will be issued upon a new application, accompanied by the old passport; and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, provided the application upon which the old passport was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

13. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, and maid servant, who is a citizen of the United States, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving their names in full, the dates and places of their births, and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. In such case, however, three photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. For a man servant or any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and maid servant under the above-named conditions. (The term "maid servant" does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relation to the applicant for a passport.)

14. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

15. SURRENDER OF OLD PASSPORTS—An applicant for a new passport who holds an expired or unexpired passport or passports should submit the latter to the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State before whom he executes his application for a new passport. In such case the clerk of court or agent of the Department of State will cancel the old passport by cutting out a piece of the seal thereon and stamping, or writing in indelible ink, the word "Cancelled," across the face of the passport, which may then be returned to the applicant. After cancelling an old passport the official who takes the application should make a notation on the margin thereof, giving the number and date of issuance of the passport cancelled.

16. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts and are held by the department's agents.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE FROM ABROAD.

1. A declaration is required of every passenger; but the senior member of a family may declare for the entire family if the members thereof are all residents of the same country and have their baggage placed under the same letter on the pier. Your baggage will not be examined until you have prepared and delivered to the customs officers a declaration on this form.

2. Penalties under U. S. Revised Statutes 2802 and 3082—Failure to declare any article which should be declared subjects it to seizure and the passenger to criminal prosecution. The offering of gratuities to customs officers is a violation of the law.

3. Residence—Persons arriving in the United States are divided as follows: (*a*) Returning residents of the United States and (*b*) all persons other than returning residents of the United States; and their declarations must be made accordingly. Citizens of the United States shall be deemed to be returning residents of the United States, unless they present satisfactory evidence that they have given up their residence in the United States and have acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Residence of a wife follows that of her husband and the residence of a minor child that of its parents.

4. Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles obtained abroad in any manner. This includes articles obtained by purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise; articles worn or carried on the person as well as those in the baggage; used articles as well as new, and trunks and other containers obtained abroad. Commissions for others and articles intended directly or indirectly for sale must be so described in the declaration. Articles which may be included in the $100 exemption must not be omitted from the declaration. The actual cost of repairs or alterations made abroad on any article taken out of the United States must be declared. Personal or household effects returned in the same condition shall be admitted free of duty upon their identity being established, provided that such articles as were obtained abroad on a previous trip were properly declared when originally imported.

5. All persons other than returning residents of the United States may bring in free of duty necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects actually owned by them and intended for their own wear and use. All other articles in their baggage or on their person must be declared. Household effects, foodstuffs, cigars and cigarettes, tools of trade, articles owned by others or intended for others or for sale or for business or professional use are among the items required to be declared.

6. The actual cost of declared articles must be stated in all declarations or the foreign market value thereof if obtained otherwise than by purchase. If articles have depreciated in value through wear or use, the attention of the appraising officer should be called to such fact at the time of the examination. Articles are appraised at their value in their condition as imported. Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles may make demand for reappraisement to the officer in charge on the pier, but no such demand can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

7. Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and liquors must be declared. Adult passengers may be allowed free of duty and internal revenue tax 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes or 3 pounds of smoking tobacco, and 1 quart of spirits or wine or other beverage, if not for sale.

8. Merchandise or samples of merchandise, foreign or domestic, accompanying a passenger as baggage, whether the property of himself or another, must be declared as merchandise in this entry. A statement of the number of such packages and of the general character of the contents and the total value thereof will be sufficient.

9. Theatrical scenery, property and apparel and all other articles, foreign or domestic, which may be intended for use on the stage or for exhibition purposes, must be declared. Each package and its contents must be described.

10. All dogs must be declared. Collies, shepherd or sheep, and police dogs are subject to quarantine.

11. Bonded baggage—Baggage may be forwarded in bond. Passengers should specify on the declaration, in the space "Entry," the number of such packages, the general character and total value of the contents and the destination of the packages to be bonded.

12. The following articles are prohibited: Cuttings or parts of sugar cane and plants and seeds, except vegetable and flower seeds, unless a permit has been previously obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; smoking opium; fur-seal skins taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, and garments made in whole or in part from such skins; aigrettes; osprey plumes, and the feathers or parts of wild birds. Such articles must be delivered to the customs officers on the pier.

CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION IN 1918

State Purchasing Committee—Chapter 400, amends the State Finance law. Creates a Central Supply Committee consisting of the Comptroller, the Commissioner of Education, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Secretary of the Trustees of Public Buildings, the Chairman of the Hospital Commission, the Fiscal Supervisor of Charities and the Superintendent of Prisons. After July 1, 1919, all materials and supplies, including furniture and furnishings, required for state departments, boards, commissions, offices and institutions which the Committee may determine shall be purchased by joint contract (not required to be purchased from the penal institutions of the State by the Prison law) shall be collectively advertised and contracted for.

Anti-Loafing Law—Chapter 625, requires every able bodied person in the state between the ages of 18 and 50 years to be occupied at least 36 hours a week in some useful job during the war.

Group Life Insurance—Chapter 192, amends the Insurance law. It adds to article 2, new sections 101-a to 101-d. Section 101-a defines group life insurance, as follows: "Group life insurance is hereby declared to be that form of life insurance covering not less than fifty employees with or without medical examination, written under a policy issued to the employer, the premium on which is to be paid by the employer or by the employer and employees jointly, and insuring only all of his employees, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the employment, for amounts of insurance based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of persons other than the employer; provided, however, that when the premium is to be paid by the employer and employee jointly and the benefits of the policy are offered to all eligible employees, not less than seventy-five per centum of such employees may be so insured."

Accident Insurance Policies—Chapter 182, provides that injured persons, or in case of death, their representatives, may sue under terms of liability insurance policies, notwithstanding bankruptcy or insolvency.

Public Service Law—Chapter 586, amends the Public Service Commissions law. This act is very similar in its terms to Chapter 585, but applies only to New York City, the latter being a general law, applicable to the whole State. Authorizes the Public Service Commission of the First District, with the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to abrogate existing contracts, and arrange a new basis of payment to contractors for such work. The prices stipulated in existing contracts may be disregarded and future payments made upon the basis of the contractors' costs without allowance for profits.

Savings Banks—Chapter 176, amends the Banking law by permitting savings banks to act as depositary for safe-keeping of Liberty Bonds.

Monthly Tenants—Chapter 303, amends the Real Property law. Provides that in New York City, in the absence of a written agreement, tenancies are from month to month instead of until the following May 1.

Women Messengers—Chapter 434, amends the Labor law. Prohibits the employment of women under 21 as telegraph or messenger company messengers, and prohibits employment of women over 21 for more than six days or fifty-four hours a week, or before 7 A. M. or after 10 P. M.

Food Cold Storage—Chapter 433, amends the Public Health law. Extends the maximum time of storage to twelve months and requires monthly reports to the Commissioner of Foods and Markets (instead of every four months to the State Department of Health).

Lights on Vehicles on Wheels—Chapter 258, amends Highway law. Provides for a light or lights between half-hour after sunset and half-hour before sunrise on all wheeled vehicles, stationary or in motion, on public streets, avenues, highways or bridges in all parts of the State outside of Greater New York.

Heavy Auto Trucks Barred—Chapter 533, amends the Highway law. Forbids the driving or operating on public highways of the State outside of cities of auto trucks or trailers having combined weight, truck and load, of more than 25,000 pounds.

Lights on Motor Vehicles—Chapter 540, amends the Highway law. Provides for two front lamps and one red lamp in rear, to be lighted between half-hour after sunset and half-hour before sunrise; front lights to avoid dazzle or dangerous glare; rays of red lamp to shine on rear number plate so that vehicle number may be clearly seen.

More Pay for State Employees—Chapter 556, provides increases of pay for civilian employees of the State; twenty per cent. increase for those receiving $1,000 per year or less and fifteen per cent. increase for those receiving not more than $2,000.

Election Law Amendment—Chapter 323, provides for double election boards, one to receive the vote during the voting hours, the other to count the vote after the polls close.

City Pay-as-You-Go—Chapter 658, modifies the law by permitting New York City to issue each year, during the period of the war, and for one year thereafter, corporate stock and serial bonds to an amount not exceeding $15,000,000.00, the same to mature within certain periods and to be used for certain purposes.

Workmen's Compensation—Chapter 634, amends the Workmen's Compensation Act. By its terms it adds a new group (45) to the employments heretofore covered by the act. It is really a blanket inclusion of all other employments, so that now every employer in the State employing four or more workmen is required to secure compensation for his injured workmen, unless his employment is not carried on for pecuniary gain, or unless his employees are farm laborers or domestic servants. Chapter 643 also materially changes the requirements as to notice to be given by the injured employee. Knowledge of the accident by the employer or his agent, foreman or boss, is sufficient reason for failure to give notice.

Working Permits—Chapter 628, permits the issuance of permits to work in mercantile establishments during July and August only to children between 14 and 16, if the child has attended a public or parochial school for 130 days during the previous 12 months.

Narcotic Drug Control—Chapter 639, creates a Department of Narcotic Drug Control to be headed by a Commissioner appointed for six years at $16,000, to obtain data and information as to extent of drug addiction and means by which it may be controlled, reduced or eliminated, and make rules, regulations, rulings and decisions. The department has power to inspect hospitals and institutions, and the Commissioner power to administer oaths.

Practice of Medicine—Chapter 630, amends section 173 of the Public Health law by omitting the words "without salary or professional fees" from the paragraph which excepted from the general requirements as to the practice of medicine, "Any one while actually serving (without salary or professional fees) on the resident medical staff of any legally incorporated hospital."

NEW YORK STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

During the year 1917, 17,258 persons were examined and upward of 3,500 appointments were made to competitive places. On January 1, 1918, there were 19,628 positions, not including laborers, subject to the jurisdiction of the commission. These positions were classified as follows: Unclassified service, 1,476; classified service, exempt, 1,478; competitive, 11,102; non-competitive, 6,552. Detailed information can be got by addressing State Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

POP., WEALTH, DEBT, ETC., NEW YORK STATE, 1880 TO 1918.

YEAR.	Population.	Ass. Val. Real and Personal Property.	Direct Tax Rate (Mills.)	Direct Taxes Levied.	Funded Debt (Gross.)	Ordinary Receipts.	Ordinary Expenditures
1881.....	5,174,369	$2,681,257,606	2.25	$6,032,829	$9,109,054	$12,468,522	$10,682,385
1882.....	5,265,867	2,783,682,567	2.45	6,820,022	9,109,054	9,503,255	10,198,222
1883.....	5,357,365	2,872,257,325	3.25	9,334,836	8,473,854	10,064,675	10,254,333
1884.....	5,448,863	3,014,591,372	2.575	7,762,572	8,461,854	11,974,624	11,168,954
1885.....	5,540,362	3,094,731,457	2.96	9,160,405	9,461,854	11,416,472	12,196,939
1886.....	5,631,860	3,224,682,343	2.95	9,512,812	9,327,204	12,912,109	11,509,[illegible]
1887.....	5,723,358	3,361,128,177	2.70	9,075,046	7,567,004	13,261,660	11,988,408
1888.....	5,814,856	3,469,199,945	2.62	9,089,303	6,965,354	13,585,113	13,533,366
1889.....	5,906,354	3,567,429,757	3.52	12,557,352	6,774,854	12,687,410	13,327,862
1890.....	5,997,853	3,683,653,062	2.34	8,619,748	4,964,304	14,460,586	13,152,610
1891.....	6,255,598	3,779,393,746	1.375	5,196,666	2,927,654	14,836,028	13,837,616
1892.....	6,513,343	3,931,741,499	1.98	7,784,848	763,160	10,364,427	14,018,830
1893.....	6,607,787	4,038,058,949	2.58	10,418,192	660	13,842,181	15,115,836
1894.....	6,702,231	4,199,882,558	2.18	9,155,742	660	15,131,200	16,192,949
1895.....	6,796,675	4,292,082,167	3.24	13,906,346	660	17,211,858	17,550,012
1896.....	6,891,119	4,368,712,903	2.69	11,751,837	2,320,660	24,786,181	21,422,352
1897.....	6,985,563	4,506,985,694	2.67	12,033,651	5,765,660	22,387,587	21,384,294
1898.....	7,080,007	4,898,611,019	2.08	10,189,110	9,340,660	23,183,541	24,839,031
1899.....	7,174,451	5,076,396,824	2.49	12,640,228	10,185,660	22,717,694	22,061,592
1900.....	7,268,894	5,461,302,752	1.96	10,704,153	10,130,660	28,072,441	25,152,296
1901.....	7,428,577	5,686,921,678	1.20	6,824,306	10,075,660	26,455,869	23,395,030
1902.....	7,588,260	5,754,400,382	.13	748,072	9,920,660	23,149,609	23,260,249
1903.....	7,747,943	5,854,500,121	.13	761,085	9,665,660	23,516,080	23,240,381
1904.....	7,907,626	7,446,476,127	.13	968,041	9,410,660	24,981,651	25,938,464
1905.....	8,067,308	7,738,165,640	.154	1,191,677	11,155,660	25,286,916	27,359,485
1906.....	8,276,570	8,015,090,722	None	.....	10,630,660	34,059,518	27,424,363
1907.....	8,485,831	8,565,379,394	None	.....	17,290,660	35,032,053	32,619,734
1908.....	8,695,092	9,173,566,245	None	.....	26,230,660	33,996,769	34,318,052
1909.....	8,904,353	9,666,118,681	None	.....	41,230,660	31,567,185	39,237,426
1910.....	9,113,614	9,821,620,552	None	.....	57,230,660	37,905,876	38,332,015
1911.....	9,228,440	10,121,277,458	.60	6,072,766	79,730,660	36,138,376	38,119,377
1912.....	9,343,266	11,022,985,914	1.00	11,022,985	109,702,660	50,492,863	44,858,059
1913.....	9,458,092	11,128,498,055	.5805	6,460,093	135,355,660	55,521,777	50,011,422
1914.....	9,572,918	11,385,137,127	None	.....	159,260,660	50,907,945	53,828,583
1915.....	9,687,744	12,070,420,887	1.70	20,519,715	186,400,660	42,141,009	57,342,600
1916.....	10,273,375	11,790,628,803	None	.....	211,404,660	61,437,404	52,725,240
1917.....	10,490,680	12,091,437,643	1.08	13,058,752	236,309,660	61,593,111	60,881,297
1918.....	10,681,667	12,520,819,811	1.06	13,272,069	236,214,660	76,034,631	73,392,123
Totals.....						1,045,086,312	1,035,870,491
Cash Balance October 1, 1880.....						1,082,053	.....
Trust funds transferred from General Fund 1910.....						.....	407,257
Cash Balance June 30, 1918.....						.....	9,890,616
						1,046,168,365	1,046,168,365

A one mill tax is equal to $1.00 tax on each $1,000 of real and personal property, the above rates therefore show for each year the tax on each $1,000 of valuation.

The year 1916 is for nine months owing to the end of the fiscal year having been changed by Chapter 118, Laws 1916, from September 30 to June 30.

STATE INSURANCE (WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION) FUND—Condition on January 1, 1918: Assets—investments, $2,680,155; cash on deposit, $382,518; accrued interest, $34,780; policy holders' accounts, $656,808; total, $3,754,261. Liabilities—reserve for losses, $3,020,862; reserve for deferred claim expenses, $90,626; reserve for unearned premiums, $108,129; reserve for expenses, $135,982; total, $3,355,579. The net premium income was $2,694,851. Losses paid were $1,142,411, of which $209,193 were medical; $506,284, temp. tot. disab.; $1,376, perm. tot. disab.; $15,364, perm. partial disab.; $280,553, dismemberment; $111,814, death, dependency; $17,827, death, funeral expenses.

THE CHURCH PENSION FUND.

(*Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, Headquarters 14 Wall Street, New York City.*)
President—Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts. *Treasurer*—J. Pierpont Morgan. *Secretary*—Monell Sayre. *Trustees* (elected by the General Convention)—Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D.; Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Theodore M. Morrison, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Robert A. Gibson, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Rogers Israel, D. D.; Rev. William T. Manning, D. D.; Rev. James H. McIlvaine, D. D.; Rev. Edward L. Parsons, D. D.; Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D.; Samuel Mather, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Fellowes Morgan, Charles A. Peabody, William H. Trucsdale, Charlton Yarnell.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Officers: *President*—Martin L. Finckel. *Vice-Presidents*—James F. Stone, M. D., W. A. Obydke. *Recording Secretary*—William H. Hirst. *Treasurer*—John E. Stevenson. *Secretary of Missions*—George P. Williams, D. D. *Editor of Publications*—James McConaughy. Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D., Secretary; (2) 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D. D., District Secretary; (3) 760 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., Henry H. Kelsey, D. D., District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*—Edward C. Moore, D. D. *Corresponding Secretaries*—James L. Barton, LL. D., Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., Edward L. Smith, D. D. *Treasurer*—Frank H. Wiggin.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN JUNE, 1918, IN N. Y. FACTORIES.

Industry.	New York City.				Outside New York City.			
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Stone, clay and glass products	$21.67	$18.37	$15.58	$15.03	$21.24	$16.45	$13.96	$12.50
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	25.11	23.43	20.07	20.10	21.74	17.48	14.61	12.43
Lime cement, and plaster	24.27	19.04	15.86	11.94	23.91	18.21	15.36	13.12
Brick, tile and pottery	22.28	17.52	14.36	13.81	18.33	14.16	11.67	11.90
Glass	17.81	14.79	13.12	14.32	21.39	16.77	15.39	12.70
Metals, machinery and conveyances	21.91	16.96	15.92	14.31	24.18	19.36	16.79	14.93
Gold, silver and precious stones	19.52	18.22	15.71	14.77	22.15	18.06	15.11	13.04
Brass, copper, aluminum, etc	21.01	16.39	14.40	12.71	22.26	18.10	16.10	12.93
Pig iron and rolling mill products	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.46	25.35	20.21	16.30
Structural and architectural iron work	25.89	19.57	17.61	15.79	23.15	18.81	16.93	14.32
Sheet metal work and hardware	18.59	14.96	12.61	11.17	20.01	16.46	14.28	13.78
Firearms, tools and cutlery	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.02	17.95	17.19	14.45
Cooking, heating and ventilating apparatus	22.16	17.90	16.60	14.86	23.91	20.55	15.83	13.01
Machinery (including electrical apparatus)	20.42	16.28	16.19	14.03	23.48	18.30	16.30	14.90
Automobiles, carriages and aeroplanes	25.75	21.15	18.65	18.27	24.27	20.41	17.79	17.55
Cars, locomotives and railway repair shops	20.69	16.69	15.44	15.18	26.16	20.09	17.33	15.11
Boat and ship building	28.11	20.51	21.97	20.30	33.97	18.88	16.28	13.53
Instruments and appliances	18.04	14.75	14.04	12.91	19.68	16.80	15.48	13.22
Wood manufactures	18.85	14.86	13.47	12.27	18.33	14.95	13.18	12.52
Saw mill and planing mill products	19.81	14.97	13.40	13.19	18.98	15.05	13.27	12.67
Furniture and cabinet work	20.40	16.86	15.01	13.93	17.99	15.33	13.07	12.58
Pianos, organs and other musical instruments	19.76	15.86	15.05	12.10	17.00	14.31	13.66	12.23
Miscellaneous wood and allied products	16.61	12.78	11.15	10.64	19.21	14.11	13.00	12.32
Furs, leather and rubber goods	20.94	15.14	14.04	12.15	18.75	15.43	13.12	11.67
Leather	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.17	15.53	13.78	10.61
Furs and fur goods	23.69	18.34	15.61	12.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boots and shoes	23.47	15.24	15.55	13.47	19.16	16.12	13.61	12.31
Miscellaneous leather and canvas goods	17.51	13.96	12.27	11.57	17.92	13.10	11.87	10.65
Rubber and gutta percha goods	18.42	15.24	13.24	12.03	18.52	15.28	12.07	11.09
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc	15.86	11.90	11.08	8.98	15.80	12.29	10.87	9.68
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc	19.49	16.49	14.72	13.65	21.03	17.54	14.98	13.73
Drugs and chemicals	14.50	13.12	11.58	11.01	19.91	18.33	15.83	14.17
Paints, dyes and colors	19.39	15.60	14.14	13.89	20.16	16.89	13.57	14.90
Animal and mineral oil products	22.96	19.01	16.30	13.55	21.91	17.43	14.89	13.08
Miscellaneous chemical products	19.14	17.01	16.54	22.46	20.59	17.10	14.61	14.18
Paper	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.99	17.78	15.82	13.35
Printing and paper goods	20.43	17.17	16.42	16.11	17.29	15.00	13.91	13.20
Paper boxes and tubes	16.17	13.41	12.09	9.10	13.30	10.57	9.63	8.78
Miscellaneous paper goods	15.90	13.72	12.47	11.82	15.31	13.77	12.26	12.16
Printing and book making	22.06	18.49	18.08	17.74	18.85	16.45	15.31	14.49
Textiles	15.89	12.37	11.07	9.73	16.18	12.54	11.16	9.69
Silk and silk goods	13.87	11.68	10.74	9.54	14.11	11.48	10.38	9.62
Wool manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.12	13.32	11.88	9.66
Cotton goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.85	13.20	11.64	9.52
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.42	11.78	10.29	9.49
Other textiles and allied products	18.15	13.26	11.76	10.07	16.68	13.36	12.10	10.69
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc	17.55	13.72	12.35	11.49	13.12	11.04	10.65	9.08
Men's clothing	19.17	15.30	14.15	12.70	15.54	13.39	12.47	10.86
Men's shirts and furnishings	17.11	12.26	11.39	9.67	11.99	9.95	10.13	8.15
Women's clothing	19.36	15.52	13.66	12.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Women's underwear and furnishings	13.86	10.65	9.76	9.43	10.70	8.36	7.95	7.63
Women's headwear	18.61	14.55	12.59	11.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous sewing	11.93	9.19	8.96	8.33	13.78	10.83	8.87	8.90
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc	14.37	11.83	10.29	9.95	12.02	9.88	9.47	8.55
Food, liquors and tobacco	17.72	14.64	13.30	12.23	18.03	15.14	13.61	11.54
Flour, feed and other cereal products	22.08	18.19	16.94	17.09	21.69	18.34	15.17	15.14
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	13.39	11.80	10.22	9.49	11.87	11.22	10.47	6.58
Groceries not elsewhere classified	20.48	16.88	15.70	13.06	21.92	17.53	15.60	13.17
Slaughtering, meat packing & dairy products	24.92	18.73	18.42	16.52	22.00	17.22	14.82	12.81
Bread and other bakery products	16.80	14.22	12.95	12.06	16.97	14.29	12.84	11.77
Confectionery and ice cream	13.50	11.64	10.51	9.80	13.79	10.43	9.90	8.86
Beverages	26.20	21.95	20.73	20.68	22.09	19.74	18.85	18.66
Cigars and other tobacco products	15.41	12.16	10.16	9.83	12.22	10.97	9.49	8.56
Water, light and power	22.84	18.81	17.01	15.48	23.69	19.57	19.15	16.15
Total	$19.36	$15.38	$14.16	$13.00	$21.01	$16 66	$14.55	$12.69

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENT.

THE apportionment of New York State Assembly Districts under the act of the Legislature of June 9, 1917, is as follows:

County.		*County.*		*County.*		*County.*	
Albany	3	Dutchess	2	Monroe	5	Queens	6
Allegany	1	Erie	8	Montgomery	1	Rensselaer	2
Bronx	8	Essex	1	Nassau	2	Richmond	2
Broome	2	Franklin	1	New York	23	Rockland	1
Cattaraugus	1	Fulton-Hamilton	1	Niagara	2	Saint Lawrence	2
Cayuga	1	Genesee	1	Oneida	3	Saratoga	1
Chautauqua	2	Greene	1	Onondaga	3	Schenectady	2
Chemung	1	Herkimer	1	Ontario	1	Schoharie	1
Chenango	1	Jefferson	1	Orange	2	Schuyler	1
Clinton	1	Kings	23	Orleans	1	Seneca	1
Columbia	1	Lewis	1	Oswego	1	Steuben	2
Cortland	1	Livingston	1	Otsego	1	Suffolk	2
Delaware	1	Madison	1	Putnam	1		

County.	
Sullivan	1
Tioga	1
Tompkins	1
Ulster	1
Warren	1
Washington	1
Wayne	1
Westchester	5
Wyoming	1
Yates	1
Total	150

NEW YORK STATE VITAL STATISTICS, 1917.

(By the State Department of Health.)

Age or Cause of Death.	1917.		1916.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Estimated population.	10,490,680	.....	10,299,702	.....
Total births	246,196	23.5	240,817	23.4
Total deaths	153,501	14.6	151,543	14.7
Under 1 year	22,411	91.0	22,731	94.0
1-4 years	8,979	85.6	10,887	105.7
Total under 5 years.	31,390	299.2	33,618	326.4
5-65 years	79,077	753.8	76,097	738.8
65 years and over	43,034	410.2	41,828	406.1
Deaths—All causes	153,501	1,463.2	151,543	1,471.3
Typhoid fever	591	5.6	603	5.9
Measles	892	8.5	928	9.0
Scarlet fever	261	2.5	178	1.7
Whooping cough	886	8.4	745	7.2
Diphtheria	1,745	16.6	1,524	14.8
Cerebrospinal men.	310	3.0	301	2.9
Poliomyelitis	94	.9	3,351	32.5
Influenza	1,646	15.7	2,267	22.0
Tubercu. (all forms)	16,556	157.8	15,820	153.6
Pulmonary tubercu.	14,739	140.5	14,069	136.6
Tuberculous men	1,066	10.2	1,081	10.5
Other forms	751	7.2	670	6.5
Cancer (all forms)	9,686	92.3	9,419	91.4

Age or Cause of Death.	1917.		1916.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
Diabetes	2,271	21.6	2,151	20.9
Cereb. hemorr., apop	6,779	64.6	6,471	62.8
Orgauic dis. heart	22,502	214.5	21,837	212.0
Arteriosclerosis	4,636	44.2	4,466	43.4
Bronchitis	1,843	17.6	1,857	18.0
Pneumonia (all forms)	18,677	178.0	17,314	168.1
Bronchopneumonia.	6,665	63.5	6,942	67.4
Lobar	12,012	114.5	10,372	100.7
Diar. & enter. (under 2)	5,604	53.4	5,387	52.3
Appendicitis	1,166	11.1	1,231	12.0
Hernia, intes. obst	1,276	12.2	1,267	12.3
Cirrhosis of liver	1,310	12.5	1,412	13.7
Acute neph., Bright's.	13,101	124.9	12,801	124.3
Diseases of puerp	1,310	12.5	1,231	12.0
Puerperal septi	456	4.3	429	4.2
Congen. debi., malf's	7,756	73.9	7,868	76.4
Old age	879	8.4	1,015	9.9
Accidents (ext. causes)	9,249	88.2	8,196	79.6
Auto. accidents	1,027	9.8	820	8.0
Suicides	1,417	13.5	1,492	14.5
Homicides	405	3.9	403	3.9
All other causes	20,653	196.9	20,008	194.3

Total birth and death rates per 1,000 population; deaths under 1 year (infant mortality rate) per 1,000 living births; death rates for other ages and by causes per 100,000 total population.

TAXATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

Year.	Real Estate Valuations.	Personalty Valuations.	Total Valuations.	State Taxes.	Town, County, School and Special Taxes.	Total Tax.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1870	1,599,930,166	452,607,732	2,052,537,898	14,285,976	36,042,707	50,328,684
1871	1,641,379,410	447,248,035	2,088,627,445	11,613,943	34,060,543	45,674,486
1872	1,692,523,071	437,102,215	2,129,625,286	19,850,882	43,661,053	63,511,936
1873	1,750,698,918	418,608,955	2,169,307,873	14,800,903	36,643,632	51,444,536
1874	1,960,352,703	407,427,399	2,367,780,102	15,727,482	42,083,899	57,811,381
1875	2,108,325,872	357,941,401	2,466,267,273	14,206,680	42,719,790	56,926,470
1876	2,376,252,178	379,488,140	2,755,740,318	8,529,174	43,619,194	52,148,368
1877	2,373,408,540	364,960,110	2,738,368,650	8,726,511	41,510,653	50,237,164
1878	2,333,669,813	352,469,320	2,686,139,133	7,941,297	40,105,944	48,047,241
1879	2,315,400,526	322,468,712	2,637,869,238	7,690,416	39,458,058	47,148,475
1880	2,340,335,690	340,921,916	2,681,257,606	9,232,543	39,885,238	49,117,782
1881	2,432,661,378	351,021,189	2,783,682,567	6,032,826	43,253,946	49,286,772
1882	2,557,218,240	315,039,085	2,872,257,325	6,820,022	40,753,797	47,573,820
1883	2,669,173,011	345,418,361	3,014,591,372	9,334,886	41,601,902	50,936,788
1884	2,762,348,218	332,383,239	3,094,731,457	7,762,572	44,610,134	52,372,707
1885	2,899,899,062	324,783,281	3,224,682,343	9,160,405	48,105,244	57,265,650
1886	3,025,229,788	335,898,389	3,361,128,177	9,512,812	48,597,266	58,110,078
1887	3,122,588,084	346,611,861	3,469,199,945	9,075,046	48,256,144	57,331,191
1888	3,213,171,201	354,268,556	3,567,439,757	9,089,303	51,550,502	60,639,806
1889	3,298,323,931	385,329,131	3,683,653,062	12,557,352	47,626,451	60,183,803
1890	3,397,234,679	382,159,067	3,779,393,746	8,619,748	52,004,724	60,624,473
1891	3,526,645,815	405,095,684	3,931,741,499	5,196,666	54,220,743	60,417,409
1892	3,626,645,093	491,675,158	4,118,320,251	7,784,848	56,010,413	63,795,261
1893	3,761,679,384	540,708,935	4,302,388,319	10,418,192	56,855,837	67,274,029
1894	3,841,582,748	562,193,379	4,403,776,127	9,600,231	57,377,657	66,977,889
1895	3,908,853,377	541,621,122	4,450,474,499	13,906,346	58,494,597	72,400,944
1896	4,041,826,586	544,311,557	4,586,138,143	11,751,837	67,441,809	79,193,647
1897	4,349,801,526	649,364,694	4,999,166,220	12,033,651	68,611,554	80,645,206
1898	4,413,848,496	758,581,839	5,172,430,335	10,189,110	53,760,962	63,950,072
1899	4,811,593,039	742,959,229	5,554,552,268	12,640,228	90,299,778	102,940,006
1900	5,093,025,771	672,715,703	5,765,741,474	10,704,153	91,479,624	100,099,372
1901	5,169,308,069	960,152,352	5,870,873,974	6,824,306	98,831,906	105,656,212
1902	5,297,754,482	926,871,017	5,970,003,536	748,072	103,359,289	104.107,361
1903	6,749,509,958	1,152,169,443	7,568,713,123	761.085	94,228,771	94,989,856
1904	7,051,455,025	1,104,370,798	7,810,348,629	968,041	102,708,421	103,676,463
1905	7,312,621,452	1,172,456,705	8,129,021,386	1,191,677	105,250,048	106,441,726
1906	7,933,057,917	1,069,967,682	8,630,064,499	No tax.	111,340,919	111,340,919
1907	8,553,298,187	1,080,151,538	9,227,709,503	No tax.	122,825,892	122,825,892
1908	9,117,352,838	959,532,993	9,667,433,953	No tax.	140,025,102	140,025,102
1909	9,266,628,484	964,286,767	9,822,251,554	No tax.	144,072 481	144,072,481
1910	9,639,001,868	913,151,890	10,121,501,061	No tax.	153,310,430	153,310,430
1911	10,561,501,373	915,171,426	11,023,802,214	6,072,766	233,432,146	239,504,913
1912	10,684,290,188	915,743,835	11,131,778,917	11,022,985	214,089,769	225,112,754
1913	10,960,260,892	892,660,361	11,852,162,140	6,460,093	268,346,924	274,637,504
1914	11,146,271,012	924,149,875	12,070,420,887	No tax.	224,712,395	224,712,395
1915	11,335,638,806	938,802,947	12,274,441,753	20,519,715	242,753,985	263,273,700
1916	11,605,704,825	981,580,234	12,587,285,059	No tax.	251,263.714	251,263,714
1917	12,006,966,764	1,046,766,992	13,053,733,756	13,058,752	284,391,211	297,449,963

Excise Revenues of the State under liquor tax laws, year ended June 30, 1918, totaled $22,616,443, as against $20,747,508 in 1917.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Revised to January 1, 1919, only as to officials elected November 5, 1918.)

Governor.....Alfred E. Smith.....Term ex. Dec. 31, 1920. Salary, $10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor..Harry C. Walker, Syracuse..... " " " " " 5,000

Secretary of State.....Francis M. Hugo, Watertown.....Term. ex. Dec. 31, 1920. Salary $6,000
Comptroller.....Eugene M. Travis, Brooklyn..... " " " 1920. " 8,000
State Treasurer.....James L. Wells, New York..... " " " 1920. " 6,000
Attorney-General.....Charles D. Newton, " " " 1920. " 10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor...Frank M. Williams, Goshen..... " " " 1920. " 8,000
Superintendent Public Works..W. W. Wotherspoon..... " " Jan. 1, 1919. " 8,000
Commissioner of Education....John H. Finley, New York.....Term during the pleasure of the Board of Regents. Salary, $10,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John C. Clark, *Chairman*, $5,000.
Willard D. McKinstry, Watertown, $4,000.
William Gorham Rice, Albany, $4,000.
John C. Birdseye, *Secretary*.

CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER.

George D. Pratt, N. Y., $8,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

H. S. Sisson, Collins. $7,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

W. W. Webb, Rochester; F. M. Ackerson, Niagara Falls; T. F. Fennell, Elmira. Additional Judges, C. R. Paris, Hudson Falls; W. D. Cunningham, Ellenville. $8,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

H. M. Biggs, M. D., N. Y., $8,000.

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

L. E. Cofer, M. D., N. Y., $12,500.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

John Mitchell, Mount Vernon, *Chairman*; J. M. Lynch, Syracuse; H. D. Sayer, Rochester; E. P. Lyon, Brooklyn; Louis Wiard, Batavia. $8,000. Secretary, W. S. Coffey, Westchester.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

C. W. Pilgrim, M. D., $7,500; A. D. Morgan, $5,000; F. A. Higgins, $5,000. Each $1,200 expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELECTIONS.

Frederick L. Marshall, New York. Salary, $5,000.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor—Pliny T. Sexton. *Vice-Chancellor*—Albert Vander Veer. Adelbert Moot, William Nottingham, Abram I. Elkus, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Charles B. Alexander, John Moore, Walter Guest Kellogg, Herbert L. Bridgman, James Byrne.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

W. R. Stewart, N. Y.; J. R. Kevin, Brooklyn, S. W. Rosendale, Albany; F. F. Gow, Schuylerville; C. H. Lewis, Syracuse; Horace McGuire, Rochester; W. H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Stephen Smith, M. D., N. Y.; Henry Marquand, Mt. Kisco; D. W. Burdick, Ithaca; G. J. Gillespie, N. Y.; V. F. Ridder, N. Y.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Henry Solomon, N. Y.; R. M. Hurd, N. Y.; Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, Bath; J. S. Kennedy, Brooklyn; M. H. Pierce, Gouverneur; F. E. Wade, Buffalo; A. J. Halloway, Buffalo. Term four years. $10 for each day's attendance at meetings.

STATE FOOD COMMISSION.

John Mitchell, *Chairman*; J. G. Schurman, C. A. Welting. Terms end three months after war. (No salary).

STATE TROOPERS.

Major Geo. F. Chandler, *Superintendent*: $5,000.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BEFORE the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	MAYORS.	Terms.		MAYORS.	Terms.		MAYORS.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	67	William V. Brady	1847-1848
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	68	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
3	Thomas Willett	1667	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
4	Cornelius Steenwyck	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr	1739-1744	70	Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	71	Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
7	John Lawrence	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr	1757-1766	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
8	William Dervall	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	David Matthews, Tory.	1776-1784	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	43	James Duane	1784-1789	76	C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
12	Francis Rombouts	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	78	T. Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
14	Cornelius Steenwyck	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	80	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	81	S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	82	William H. Wickham	1875-1876
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson	1815	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
19	John Lawrence	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
20	Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	53	Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
22	Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
23	David Provost	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
24	Isaac de Reimer	1700-1701	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
26	Philip French	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	92	Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	60	Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	94	George B. McClellan	1904-1909
29	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	95	William J. Gaynor†	1910-1913
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	96	Ardolph L. Kline§	1913
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	64	James Harper	1844-1845	97	John Purroy Mitchel	1914-1917
32	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	98	John F. Hylan	1918-
33	Robert Walters	1720-1725	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847			

† John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October, 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination. § Filled unexpired term of Mayor Gaynor, deceased.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SENATE—1919.

President—Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck, Rep., of Syracuse.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*
1	G. L. Thompson	Rep.*
2	Frank Adel	Dem.
3	P. J. McGarry	Dem.
4	K. F. Sutherland	Dem.
5	D. F. Farrell	Dem.
6	L. M. Black, Jr.	Dem.
7	C. C. Lockwood	Rep.*
8	A. Burlingame, Jr.	Rep.*
9	C. E. Russell	Dem.
10	J. F. Twomey	Dem.
11	D. J. Carroll	Dem.*
12	J. J. Walker	Dem.*
13	J. J. Boylan	Dem.*
14	B. Downing	R. & D.*
15	A. Kaplan	Dem.
16	J. A. Foley	Dem.*
17	Julius Miller	Dem.
18	S. A. Cotillo	Dem.*
19	E. J. Dowling	Dem.*
20	W. C. Dodge	Dem.
21	H. G. Shackno	Dem.
22	P. A. Abeles	R. & D.
23	J. J. Dunnigan	Dem.*
24	J. A. Lynch	Dem.
25	G. T. Burling	Rep.
26	W. W. Law, Jr.	Rep.
27	C. H. Baumes	Rep.
28	J. E. Towner	Rep.*
29	C. W. Walton	Rep.*
30	H. M. Sage	Rep.*
31	J. J. Mackrell	Dem.
32	J. W. Yelverton	Rep.*
33	M. Y. Ferris	Rep.
34	N. M. Marshall	Rep.*
35	B. Z. Kasson	Rep.
36	F. M. Davenport	Rep.
37	F. B. Pitcher	Rep.
38	J. H. Walters	Rep.*
39	A. P. Brown	Rep.*
40	C. R. Lusk	Rep.
41	S. Lowman	Rep.
42	C. J. Hewitt	Rep.*
43	W. A. Carson	Rep.*
44	John Knight	R. & D.*
45	J. L. Whitley	Rep.
46	J. B. Mullan	Rep.*
47	G. F. Thompson	Rep.*
48	Ross Graves	Rep.*
49	S. J. Ramsperger	Dem.*
50	L. W. H. Gibbs	Rep.*
51	J. S. Fowler	Rep.*

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	32
Democrats	15
Total	51

* Re-elected.

ASSEMBLY—1919.

ALBANY.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Clarence F. Welsh*	Rep.	Albany.
2	John G. Malone*	Rep.	Albany.
3	J. M. Gaffers*	Rep.	Watervliet.

ALLEGANY.

	William Duke, Jr.*	Rep.	Wellsville.

BRONX.

1	Earl H. Miller*	Dem.	New York City.
2	Edward J. Flynn*	Dem.	New York City.
3	R. S. Muller	R.&D.	New York City.
4	M. M. Fertig	R.&D.	New York City.
5	W. S. Evans	R.&D.	New York City.
6	Thomas J. McDonald*	Dem.	New York City.
7	Joseph V. McKee*	Dem.	New York City.
8	J. Fairfax McLaughlin*	Dem.	New York City.

BROOME.

1	Edmund B. Jenks*	Rep.	Whitney Point.
2	F. E. Whitcomb*	Rep.	Union.

CATTARAUGUS.

	De Hart H. Ames*	Rep.	Franklinville.

CAYUGA.

	L. Ford Hager*	Rep.	Red Creek.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1	H. L. Ames*	Rep.	Jamestown.
2	Joseph A. McGinnies*	Rep.	Ripley.

CHEMUNG.

	J. J. Richford*	Rep.	Horseheads.

CHENANGO.

	Bert Lord*	Rep.	Afton.

CLINTON.

	Wallace E. Pierce*	Rep.	Plattsburg.

COLUMBIA.

	John W. Scott	Rep.	Hudson.

CORTLAND.

	Irving F. Rice	Rep.	Cortland.

DELAWARE.

	L. R. Long	Rep.	East Branch.

DUTCHESS.

1	J. G. Webb	Rep.	Clinton Corners
2	Frank L. Gardner*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.

ERIE.

1	G. E. D. Brady	Rep.	Buffalo.
2	John W. Slacer*	Rep.	Buffalo.
3	Nicholas J. Miller*	Rep.	Buffalo.
4	A. T. Beasley	R.&D.	Buffalo.
5	A. A. Patrzykowski*	Dem.	Buffalo.
6	G. H. Rowe*	Rep.	Buffalo.
7	Herbert A. Zimmerman*	Rep.	Buffalo.
8	Nelson W. Cheney*	Rep.	Eden.

ESSEX.

	Raymond T. Kenyon*	Rep.	Ausable Forks.

FRANKLIN.

	Warren T. Thayer*	Rep.	Chateaugay.

FULTON-HAMILTON.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	E. Hutchinson	Rep.	

GENESEE.

	C. P. Miller	Rep.	

GREENE.

	Harding Showers*	Rep.	Tannersville.

HERKIMER.

	Edward O. Davies*	Rep.	Ilion.

JEFFERSON.

	H. Edmund Machold*	Rep.	Ellisburg.

KINGS.

1	John J. Griffith	Dem.	Brooklyn.
2	Thos. J. Cox	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	Frank J. Taylor*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Peter A. McArdle*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	James H. Caulfield, Jr.*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
6	M. Solomon	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	J. J. Kelly	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	E. J. Flanagan	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Frederick S. Burr*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Hosie W. Smith*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Daniel J. Lyons	Dem.	Brooklyn.
12	Albert Link*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
13	Morgan T. Donnelly*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
14	Joseph Lenton	Dem.	Brooklyn.
15	C. J. McWilliams	Dem.	Brooklyn.
16	D. Drechsler	Dem.	Brooklyn.
17	Frederick A. Wells*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	C. C. Johnson	Dem.	Brooklyn.
19	Benj. C. Klingman*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	George Day Braun*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
21	Wilfred E. Youker*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
22	James J. Morris*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
23	Charles Solomon	Soc.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

	A. A. Copeley*	Rep.	Lowville.

LIVINGSTON.

	George F. Wheelock*	Rep.	Leicester.

MADISON.

	Morell E. Tallett*	Rep.	De Ruyter.

MONROE.

1	James A. Harris*	Rep.	East Rochester.
2	Simon L. Adler*	Rep.	Rochester.
3	Harry B. Crowley*	Rep.	Rochester.
4	Frank Dobson*	Rep.	Rochester.
5	Franklin W. Judson*	Rep.	Linçoln Park.

MONTGOMERY.

	A. A. Walrath	Rep.	Fonda.

NASSAU.

1	Thomas A. McWhinney*	Rep.	Lawrence.
2	F. A. Coles*	Rep.	Glen Cove.

NEW YORK.

1	Peter J. Hamill*	Dem.	New York City.
2	Caesar B. F. Barra*	Dem.	New York City.
3	Peter P. McElligott*	Dem.	New York City.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
4	Samuel Dickstein	Dem.	New York City.
5	Charles G. Donohue*	Dem.	New York City.
6	Sol Ullman	Dem.	New York City.
7	Mary M. Libby	Dem.	New York City.
8	Herman Weiss	Rep.	New York City.
9	Phil. A. Walter	Dem.	New York City.
10	Wm. W. Pellet	Rep.	New York City.
11	Leo A. Kahn	Dem.	New York City.
12	Martin G. McCue*	Dem.	New York City.
13	John J. Cronin	Dem.	New York City.
14	Mark Goldberg*	Dem.	New York City.
15	Jos. Steinberg	Rep.	New York City.
16	Maurice Bloch*	Dem.	New York City.
17	August Claessens*	Soc.	New York City.
18	Owen M. Kiernan*	Dem.	New York City.
19	M. J. Healy	Dem.	New York City.
20	Charles A. Winter*	Dem.	New York City.
21	John C. Hawkins	Rep.	New York City.
22	Earl A. Smith*	Dem.	New York City.
23	B. E. Burston	Dem.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	William Bewley*	Rep.	Lockport.
2	N. V. Frenchot*	Rep.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	H. W. Booth	Rep.	Utica.
2	Louis M. Martin*	Rep.	Clinton.
3	George T. Davis*	Rep.	Rome.

ONONDAGA.

1	Manuel J. Soule*	Rep.	Euclid.
2	G. J. Chamberlin	Rep.	Syracuse.
3	George R. Fearon*	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

	G. M. Tylor*	Rep.	Holcomb.

ORANGE.

1	William F. Brush*	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	Charles L. Mead*	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

	Frank H. Lattin*	Rep.	Albion.

OSWEGO.

	Thaddeus C. Sweet*	Rep.	Phoenix.

OTSEGO.

	Allen J. Bloomfield*	Rep.	Richfield Spr'gs

PUTNAM.

	John P. Donohue*	Rep.	Garrison.

QUEENS.

1	Peter A. Leininger*	Dem.	Long Isl. City.
2	B. Schwab	Dem.	
3	John Kennedy*	Dem.	Glendale, L. I.
4	J. H. Maloy, Jr.	Dem.	
5	Albert J. Brakley*	Dem.	Far Rock'y, L.I.
6	William H. O'Hare*	Dem.	Glendale, L. I.

RENNSSELAER.

1	John F. Shannon*	Dem.	Troy.
2	Arthur Cowee*	Rep.	Berlin.

RICHMOND.

1	Thomas F. Curley*	Dem.	Castleton, S. I.
2	Harry A. Seeselberg*	Dem.	Tompkv'e, S. I.

ROCKLAND.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	G. H. Peck*	Rep.	Pearl River.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Frank L. Seaker*	Rep.	Gouverneur.
2	Edward A. Everett*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

	C. C. Smith	Rep.	

SCHENECTADY.

1	Walter S. McNab*	Rep.	Schenectady.
2	A. E. Davies*	Rep.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	H. M. Greenwald	Rep.	

SCHUYLER.

	H. H. Graham*	Rep.	Odessa.

SENECA.

	Lewis W. Johnson*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1	Samuel E. Quackenbush*	Rep.	Corning.
2	D. C. Hunter	Rep.	Hornell.

SUFFOLK.

1	John G. Downs	Rep.	
2	Ida B. Sammls	Rep.	

SULLIVAN.

	W. J. Brown	Rep.	

TIOGA.

	Daniel P. Witter*	Rep.	Berkshire.

TOMPKINS.

	Casper Fenner*	Rep.	Heddens.

ULSTER.

	Joel Brink*	Rep.	Lake Katrine.

WARREN.

	F. Hooper*	Rep.	Lake George.

WASHINGTON.

	E. R. Norton	Rep.	

WAYNE.

	Frank D. Gaylord*	Rep.	Sodus.

WESTCHESTER.

1	B. G. Burnett*	Rep.	Yonkers.
2	W. W. Westull	Rep.	Mount Vernon.
3	E. J. Wilson	Rep.	Bri'cliff Manor.
4	C. Vezin, Jr.	Rep.	White Plains.
5	G. Blakely*	Rep.	Yonkers.

WYOMING.

	Bert P. Gage*	Rep.	Warsaw.

YATES.

	J. M. Lown, Jr.*	Rep.	Penn Yan.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	97
Democrats	52
Socialists	1
Total	150

*Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage

SENATE.		ASSEMBLY.		JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.	
Republicans	32	Republicans	97	Republicans	132
Democrats	15	Democrats	52	Democrats	58
		Socialists	1	Socialists	10
				Independent	1
Total	51	Total	150	Total	201

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE—*Int. Chief Templar*—Edvard Wavrinsky, M. P., Stockholm, Sweden. *Int. P. Chief Templar*—Jos. Malins, Birmingham, England. *Int. Vice-Templar*—Lars O. Jensen, Norway. *Int. Secretary*—Tom Honeyman, 160 Hill Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE—*N. C. T.*—Ben D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y. *N. V. T.*—Mrs. Harry E. Wellman, Kendall, N. Y. *N. Sec.*—Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass. *N. Treas.*—W. P. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn. Next session in 1919 at Manchester, N. H.

The International Order of Good Templars is a world-wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida County, New York State. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches 620,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all States of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Roumania, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland, and other countries.

Government of the City of New York.

Mayor—(City Hall) John F. Hylan ($15,000). *Secretary*—Grover A. Whalen ($6,500). *Executive Secretary*—John F. Sinnott ($5,800).

Accounts—Commissioners of
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—David Hirshfield ($7,500). *Deputies*—Henry H. Klein ($5,000) and W. D. Loudoun ($4,000).

Board of Aldermen.
(City Hall.)

President—Alfred E. Smith, D. ($7,500). *Vice-Chairman*—Robert L. Moran, D. ($4,000). *City Clerk*—P. J. Scully ($7,000).

Members ($2,000 each), by Aldermanic Districts.

Manhattan—1, Bernard E. Donnelly, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, Stephen F. Roberts, D.; 4, Adolph Held, S.; 5, John F. McCourt, D.; 6, Abraham Beckerman, S.; 7, Charles A. McManus, D.; 8, Algernon Lee, S.; 9, Thomas H. O'Kane, D.; 10, William P. Kennealy, D.; 11, William F. Quinn, R.; 12, William T. Collins, D.; 13, Thomas A. Williams, D.; 14, Thomas M. Farley, D.; 15, Maurice A. Burke, R.; 16, Edward Cassidy, D.; 17, Clifford S. Bostwick, R.; 18, Edward V. Gilmore, D.; 19, Jacob W. Friedman, R.; 20, Maurice S. Calman, S.; 21, James A. Hatch, R.; 22, Frank A. O'Brien, D.; 23, Bruce M. Falconer, R.; 24, James F. McNulty, D.; 25, William C. Rosenberg, D.; 26, Frank Mulieu, D.; 27, Augustus M. Wise, D.

Bronx—28, Edward W. Curley, D.; 29, Peter Schweickert, D.; 30, Robert L. Moran, D.; 31, James R. Ferguson, D.; 32, Alexander Braunstein, S.; 33, Charles A. Buckley, D.; 34, Clarence Y. Palitz, D.; 35, Thomas W. Martin, D.

Brooklyn—36, Michael J. Hogan, R.; 37, James A. Bell, D.; 38, Frank A. Cunningham, D.; 39, John S. Gayhor, R.; 40, John Wirth, R.; 41, John Diemer, R.; 42, James J. Molen, D.; 43, Francis P. Kenney, D.; 44, Charles W. Dunn, D.; 45, Augustus Ferrand R.; 46, John L. Dempsey, D.; 47, Matthew G. Fulium, D.; 48, Alexander Bassett, D.; 49, Joseph W. Sullivan, D.; 50, William P. McGarry, D.; 51, John J. Ryan, D.; 52, Fred Smith, R.; 53, Arnoa L. Squiers, R.; 54, George Hilkemeier, D.; 55, Louis J. Zettler, D.; 56, Barnch C. Vladeck, S.; 57, Charles Haubert, D.; 58, Charles J. Moore, R.; 59, Barnet Wolff, S.

Queens—60, Samuel J. Burden, D.; 61, Edward W. Cox, D.; 62, Frank J. Schmitz, D.; 63, Charles A. Post, R.; 64, Joel Fowler, D.

Richmond—65, William K. Walsh, D.; 66, John J. O'Rourke, D.; 67, Edward Atwell, D.

Borough Presidents.
(City Hall, Manhattan; other Borough Halls.)

Manhattan—Frank L. Dowling ($7,500). *Secretary of Borough*—Albert E. Hull ($5,000). *Secretary to President*—Daniel L. Ryan ($4,500).

Bronx—Henry Bruckner ($7,500). *Secretary of Borough*—Louis C. Hartman ($3,500).

Brooklyn—Edward Riegelmann ($7,500). *Secretary of Borough*—William A. Manning ($3,500).

Queens—Maurice E. Connolly ($5,000). *Secretary of Borough*—Joseph Flanagan ($4 000).

Richmond—Calvin D. Van Name. *Secretary of Borough*—George F. Egbert ($3,000).

Charities—Public Department of
(Manhattan and Bronx, Municipal Building Manhattan; Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn St., Bklyn.; Richmond Borough Hall, St. George).

Commissioner—Bird S. Coler ($7,500). *Deputies*—($5,000 each)—Stephen A. Nugent. Patrick J Carlin and Sam'l Buchler. *Secretary*—J Mc Kee Borden ($3,500). *Chie. Engineer*—J. J. Herrick ($4,000). *General Inspector*—Miss M. C. Tinney ($3,500). *Dir. Bur. Soc. Investig.*—V. S Dodworth ($3,900). *Chemist*—F. J Kenney ($3,200) *Supt. Munic. Lodg. House*—Edward E. McMahon ($2,100)

The *City Mortuary* is at foot of E 29th St.. *Municipal Lodging House*—432 E. 25th St.: *Emergency Hosp.*—Foot E. 70th St.; *City Hospital*—Blackwell's Island: *Training School for Nurses*—Blackwell's Island; *City Home for Aged and Infirm*—Blackwell's Island; *Metropolitan Hospital*—Blackwell's Island; *Metrop. Training School for Nurses and Helpers*—Blackwell's Island· *N. Y. City Children's Hospital and School*—Randall's Island; *Children's Clearing Bureau*—At City Hospital, Blackwell's Island; *Kings County Hospital*—Clarkson and Albany Sts., Brooklyn; *Kings County Home for Aged and Infirm*—Clarkson St. and Albany Ave., Brooklyn; *Greenpoint Hospital*—Kingsland Ave. and Bullion St., Brooklyn; *Cumberland St. Hospital*—109 Cumberland St., Brooklyn; *Bradford St. Hospital*—113 Bradford St., East N. Y., Brooklyn; *Coney Island Hospital*—Ocean Parkway, near Ave. Z; *Sea View Hospital*—Castleton Corners, Staten Island.

Child Welfare—Board of
(City Hall, Manhattan).

President—Sophie Ireno Loeb. *Other Members*—F. P. Cunnion, Mrs. Wm. Einstein, Mrs. Matthew Figueira, P. J. Nenahan, Mrs. S. McKee Smith. The board serves without salary. *Exec. Sec.*—R. W. Hebberd ($3,000).

Civil Service Commission.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan).

President—Morris Cukor ($6,000). *Commissioners*—($5,000 each)—William Drennan and Thomas R. Killilea. *Secretary*—Charles I. Steegle ($5,000). *Chief Examiner*—Thomas C. Murray ($4,260). *Chief Clerk*—George H. Eberle ($3,000).

Correction—Department of
(Municipal Building, Manhattan).

Commissioner—James A. Hamilton ($7,500). *Deputy*—William Dalton ($5,000). *Secretary*—Antonio M. Caridi ($3,000).

Manhattan—*City Prison* (Tombs) is at Centre and Franklin Sts. The *Penitentiary* and *Workhouse* are on Blackwell's Island, East River. The *Municipal Farm* is on Riker's Island, upper East River. The *Reformatory Prison* is on Hart's Island, upper East River.

Brooklyn—*City Prison* is at No. 149 Raymond St.

Queens—*City Prison* is in rear of the Court House, Long Island City.

New Hampton Farms (N. Y. C. Reformatory) is at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

Docks and Ferries—Department of
(Pier A, North River).

Commissioner—Murray Hulbert ($7,500). *First Deputy*—Michael Cosgrove ($6,000). *Second Deputy*—H. A. Meyer ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—C. J Farley ($4,000). *Auditor*—J. M. Phelan ($5,000). *Chief Engineer*—C. W. Staniford ($9,000). *Supt. of Docks*—L. H. Harrison.

Education—Department of
(Manhattan, Park Ave. and 59th St.; Brooklyn, 131 Livingston St., Plaza 5580).

President—Arthur S. Somers (no salary). *Vice-President*—Frank D. Wilsey (no salary). Other members of the Board (no salary)—Mrs. Emma L. Murray and Joseph Yeska, Manhattan; Mrs. Ruth F. Russell, Brooklyn; George J. Ryan, Queens; Anning S. Prall, Staten Island. *Secretary*—A. Emerson Palmer ($5,500). *Chief Clerk*—Thomas A. Dillon ($3,000). *Supt. of School Buildings*—C. B. J. Snyder ($10,000). *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones ($7,500). *City Supt. of Schools*—William L. Ettinger ($10,000). *City Supt. Emeritus*—William H. Maxwell ($10,000).

Elections—Board of
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 442 E. 149th St.; Brooklyn, 435 Fulton St.; Queens, 62 Jackson Ave.).

President—John R. Voorhis. *Secretary*—Moses M. McKee. *Other Members*—James Kane, Jacob A. Livingston. The members get $6,000 each a year.

Finance—Department of

Headquarters—Municipal Building. *Receivers of Taxes Offices*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, 5 Court Sq., L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George. *Assessments and Arrears Offices*—Same as Receivers of Taxes. *Chamberlain*—Municipal Building.

City Comptroller—Charles L. Craig ($15,000). *Deputies*—Louis N. Hahlo, Arthur J. Philbin, Frank J. Prial ($7,500 each). *Sec. to Dept.*—Chas. F. Kerrigan ($6,000). *Chief Auditor*—David E. Kemlo ($6,000). *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnes ($6,000). *Chief Clerk*—Valentine F. Keller ($2,460). *Receiver of Taxes*—Wm. C. Hecht ($6,000). *Collector of City Revenue*—Sidney H. Goodacre ($4,000).

Fire Department.

(Manhattan, Munic. Bldg.; Brooklyn, 365 Jay St.).

Commissioner—Thomas J. Drennan ($7,500). Deputies—Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, Chas. W. Culkin ($5,000); Brooklyn, Wm. F. Thompson ($5,000). *Fire Chief*—John Kenlon ($10,000). *Deputy Chief*—Brooklyn, John O'Hara ($6,500). *Fire Marshal*—Thomas P. Brophy ($5,000). *Deputy*—John P. Prial ($3,300). *Secretary to the Dept.*—James A. Mackey ($3,500).

Health—Department of.

(Manhattan, Centre and Walker Sts.; Bronx, 3731 3d Ave.; Brooklyn, Willoughby and Fleet Sts.; Queens, 372 Fulton St., Jamaica; Richmond, 514 Bay St., Stapleton.)

Commissioner—Royal S. Copeland, M. D. ($7,500). *Deputy*—Frank J. Monahan, M. D. ($6,000). *Secretary to the Dept.*—Chas. L. Kohler ($5,000).

Law Department.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 153 Pierrepont St. *Street Openings Bureau*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 166 Montague St.; Queens, Borough Hall.)

Corporation Counsel—Wm. P. Burr ($15,000). *Secretary*—Joseph H. Johnston ($4,000). *Chief Assistants*—Chas. D. Olendorf ($10,000), Geo. P. Nicholson ($7,500), Wm. B. Crowell ($7,500), Terence Farley ($7,500), Edw. J. McGoldrick ($7,500), John P. O'Brien ($7,500). Librarian—Jas. M. Valles ($2,820). Chief Clerk—John H. Greener ($5,160). *Brooklyn, Chief Asst. Corp. Counsel*—Wm. B. Carswell ($10,000). *Brooklyn, Chief Clerk*—S. K. Probasco ($3,540). *Bureau for Recovery of Penalties*—Joseph I. Berry, chief ($5,000). *Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes*—Chief, Emmet J. Murphy ($5,000). *Bureau of Street Openings*—Chief, Joel J. Squier ($7,500). *Chief in Brooklyn*—Joseph A. Salovel ($5,000). *In Queens*—Robert J. Cuthane ($5,000).

Marriage License Bureau.

(Municipal Building and Borough Halls).

This bureau is a part of the City Clerk's office and is located there and in the offices of the deputies.

Parole Commission.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan).

Chairman—B. De N. Cruger ($7,500). *Members*—Alex. McKinny and F. A. Lord ($5,500 each). The ex-officio members are the Commissioner of Correction and the Police Commissioner. *Secretary* T. R. Minnick ($3,240). *Chief Parole Officer*—Jas. J. Flynn ($2,820).

Parks—Department of.

(Manhattan Municipal Building; Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park; Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park; Queens, The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill).

President of Board (and Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond)—**P. Berolsheimer** ($5,000). The other Commissioners are: Brooklyn, John N. Harman ($5,000); Bronx, Joseph P. Hennessy ($5,000) Queens, Albert C. Benninger ($5,000); *Secretary to the Dept.*—Willis Holly ($3,500).

Plant and Structure—Department of.

(Formerly the Dept. of Bridges. Offices: Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 179 Washington St.)

Commissioner—John H. Delaney ($7,500). *Deputy*—John Mara ($4,500). *Chief Engineer*—Edw. A. Byrne ($7,200). *Supt. of Municipal Ferries*—L. Hanlon ($4,500).

Police Department.

(Manhattan, 240 Centre St.; Brooklyn, 70 Poplar St.; Queens, Jamaica.)

Commissioner—Richard E. Enright ($7,500). *Deputies* ($6,000 each)—First, John A. Leach; second, Wm. J. Lahey; third, John W. Goff, Jr.; fourth, Fred'k A. Wallis; fifth, Ellen A. O'Grady. *Chief Inspector*—John Daly ($6,000). *Borough Inspector*—Thomas H. Murphy ($4,200). *Detective Bureau Inspectors* ($3,900 each)—John A. Cray, Jos. A. Faurot, and Thos. J. Tunney. *Secretary to the Commissioner*—Aug. D. Porter ($3,500). *Secretary to the Dept.*—John C. Hackett ($3,600). *Chief Clerk*— ..... ($3,500).

Public Service Commission—First Dist.

(47 Lafayette St., Manhattan).

This is a part of the State and not of the City Government, and is put here for convenience of reference.

Commissioners ($15,000 each)—Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Chairman; Travis H. Whitney, Charles S. Hervey, F. J. H. Kracke, and Sam'l H. Ordway. *Secretary*—James E. Walker ($6,000). *Chief Engineer*—D. L. Turner ($15,000). *Chief of Transit Bureau*—J. P. H. De Windt ($6,000). *Electrical Engineer*—Clifton W. Wilder ($7,500). *Chief of Accounts*—F. W. Lindars ($8,000). *Chief Statistician*—A. F. Weber ($7,500). *Secretary Bureau Gas and Electricity*—Thos. D. Hoxsey ($3,600). *Counsel*—Wm. L. Ransom ($10,000).

Standards and Appeals—Board of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building).

Chairman—John P. Leo ($7,500). *Secretary*—Wm. W. Mills ($4,200).

The Board of Standards and Appeals passes on petitions for variations of the Labor Law relating to fire protection in factories. The Board of Appeals passes on appeals from decisions of Fire Commissioner and of Superintendent of Buildings and on applications for variations of building zone regulations.

Street Cleaning—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 2804 3d Ave.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens, Borough Hall; Richmond, Borough Hall.)

Commissioner—Arnold B. MacStay ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, H. W. Hubbard ($5,000); Frank A. Eschmann ($5,000); Bronx, Jas. W. Brown ($5,000); Brooklyn, Michael Laura ($5,000).

Tenement House Department.

(Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building; Bronx, 550-561 Tremont Ave.; Brooklyn and Queens, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)

Commissioner—Frank Mann ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan and Richmond, John P. Finnerty ($4,200); Brooklyn and Queens, Thos. R. Farrell ($4,000); Bronx Superintendent, Walter C. Martin ($3,000).

Taxes and Assessments—Department of.

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St., Queens, Borough Hall; Richmond, Borough Hall)

The Board—Jacob A. Cantor, President ($8,000); Commissioners ($7,000 each), Richard H. Williams, Arthur H. Murphy, George Henry Payne, Joseph F. O'Grady, James P. Sinnott, and Lewis M. Swasey; Secretary, C. R. Tyng ($3,500). *Board of Assessors* ($5,000 each)—Wm. C. Ormond, Maurice Simmons, and Andrew G. Sullivan.

Water Supply—Board of.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan)

President—John F. Galvin ($12,000). *Other Members* ($12,000 each)—Chas. N. Chadwick, L. J. O'Reilly. *Secretary*—Benj. F. Einbigler ($5,000). *Chief Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith ($16,000).

Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity—Dept. of

(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens and Richmond, Borough Halls.)

Commissioner—Nicholas J. Hayes ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, John A. Dietz ($6,000); Bronx, Albert H. Liebman ($4,000); Brooklyn, Cornelius M. Sheehan ($5,500); Queens, Jas. C. Butler ($4,000) Richmond, Jas. L. Vail ($3,600).

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Headquarters—S. W. Corner Centre and Walker Streets, Manhattan. Borough of the Bronx, 3731 Third Avenue. Borough of Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue and Willoughby Street. Borough of Queens, 372-374 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I. Borough of Richmond, 514-516 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I. Office Hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

HOSPITALS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Manhattan—Willard Parker Hospital, foot of East 16th Street.
The Bronx—Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island.
Brooklyn—Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Avenue and Fenimore Street.
Queens—Queensboro Hospital, Flushing Avenue and Lott's Lane.

LABORATORIES.

Diagnosis Laboratory, Serological Laboratory, Centre and Walker Streets. Research Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Vaccine Laboratory, foot of East 16th Street. Antitoxin Farm and Laboratory, Otisville, N. Y.

BABY HEALTH STATIONS.

Manhattan—1. 172 East 3d Street. 2. 513 East 11th Street. 3. 306 Avenue A. 4. 443 First Avenue. 5. 225 East 107th Street. 6. 241 East 40th Street. 7. 174 Eldridge Street. 8. 224 West 63d Street, Vanderbilt Clinic. 9. 326 East 11th Street. 10. 114 Thompson Street. 11. 315 East 112th Street. 12. 244 Mulberry Street. 13. 508 West 47th Street. 14. 78 Ninth Avenue. 15. 348 East 74th Street. 16. 205 East 96th Street. 17. 209 Stanton Street. 18. 343 Pleasant Avenue. 19. 108 Cherry Street. 20. 197 Hester Street. 21. 27 Suffolk Street. 22. 73 Cannon Street. 23. 95 Suffolk Street. 24. 206 Madison Street. 25. 251 Monroe Street. 26. 289 Tenth Avenue. 27. 95 Forsyth Street. 28. 2155 Fifth Avenue.
Brooklyn—1. 268 South 2nd Street. 2. 621 Fourth Avenue. 3. 208 Hoyt Street. 4. 144 Navy Street. 5. 2346 Pacific Street. 6. 184 Fourth Avenue. 7. 359 Manhattan Avenue. 8. 49 Carroll Street. 9. 76 Johnson Avenue. 10. 233 Suydam Street. 11. 323 Osborn Street. 12. 126 Dupont Street. 13. 651 Manhattan Avenue. 14. 179 Bedford Avenue. 15. 296 Bushwick Avenue. 16. 994 Flushing Avenue. 17. 176 Nassau Street. 18. 129 Osborn Street. 19. 698 Henry Street. 20. 594 Sutter Avenue. 21. 167 Hopkins Street. 22. 592 Park Avenue. 23. 239 Graham Avenue. 24. 49 Amboy Street.
The Bronx—1. 511 East 149th Street. 2. 428 East 133d Street. 3. 2380 Hughes Avenue.
Queens—1. 114 Fulton Avenue, Astoria. 2. 22 Maspeth Avenue, Maspeth. 3. 753 Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood.
Richmond—1. 689 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I.

DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS FOR BLOOD DISEASES.

Manhattan—Centre and Walker Streets; week days, 9 to 12 A. M. 307 West 33d Street; Wednesdays, 8 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn—Willoughby and Fleet Streets; week days, 9 to 12 A. M.; Mondays and Fridays, 8 to 9 P. M.
The Bronx—3731 3d Avenue; week days, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTI-RABIC CLINICS.

Manhattan—Centre and Walker Streets; week days, 1 to 4 P. M.
Brooklyn—Willoughby and Fleet Streets; week days, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
The Bronx—Third Avenue and St. Paul's Place; week days, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Queens—Patients attend Brooklyn or Manhattan Clinic.
Richmond—Patients attend Manhattan Clinic.
On Sundays and Holidays patients of all Boroughs attend the Brooklyn Clinic. Hours on these days, 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
Immunization against typhoid fever will be given on request at these clinics.

OCCUPATIONAL CLINICS.

Manhattan—145 Worth Street; week days, 9 A. M. to noon.
The Bronx—493 East 139th Street; week days, 2 to 4 P. M.

BRANCH OFFICES AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

Manhattan—Corlears, 331 Broome Street; Stuyvesant, 111 East 10th Street; Yorkville, 439 East 57th Street; Jefferson, 341 Pleasant Avenue; Riverside, 481 West 145th Street; Chelsea, 307 West 33d Street; Washington, 130 Prince Street; Day Camp, ferryboat "Manhattan," foot East 90th Street.
The Bronx—Tremont, St. Paul's Place and Third Avenue; Mott Haven, 493 East 139th Street.
Brooklyn—Prospect, Fleet and Willoughby Streets; Eastern District, 306 South 5th Street, Williamsburg; Bedford, 420 Herkimer Street; Brownsville, 64 Pennsylvania Avenue; Parkville, 974 West Street; Bay Ridge, 215 60th Street; Day Camp, ferryboat "Rutherford," foot of North 2d Street.
Queens—Jamaica, 372-374 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Flushing, 112-114 Broadway, Flushing; Ridgewood, 753 Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood; Queens Plaza, 138 Hunter Avenue.
Richmond—Richmond, Bay and Elizabeth Streets, Stapleton, S. I.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Otisville, Orange County, N. Y. (via Erie Railroad from Jersey City).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL ADMISSION BUREAU.

145 Worth Street, Manhattan. Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

EXCHANGES IN MANHATTAN.

Building Material Exchange, 233 Broadway.
Coffee Exchange, 113 Pearl St., and 66 Beaver St.
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 63 Broad St.
Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William Sts.
Crockery Board of Trade, 126 5th Ave.
Iron and Steel Board of Trade, 233 Broadway.
Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, 109 E. 15th St.
Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad St.
National Hardware Exchange, 253 Broadway.
National Jewellers' Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane.
New York Fire Ins. Exchange, 123 William St.
New York Fruit Exchange, 202 Franklin St.
New York Furniture Exchange, 480 Lexington Ave.
New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
New York Metal Exchange, 111 Broadway.
New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver St.
New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Appraiser of Merchandise—641 Washington St.
Army: *Quartermasters' Pier*—No. 12 East River. *Old Branch, Fuel and Forage Division*—51 Chambers St. *Constructing Quartermaster*—Gun Hill Rd. and Bainbridge Ave. *Dept. Quartermaster*—39 Broadway. *Medical Corps*—6th Ave. and 18th St. *Material Control Div.*—101 W. 21st St. *Gas Defense Div.*—19 W. 44th St. *Gas Defense Service*—71 5th Ave. *Intelligence Dept.*—Governor's Island. *Quartermaster Detachment*—27 W. 43d St. *Quartermaster Quartermaster General Dept., Supply and Equipment Div.*—109 E. 16th St. *Air Service Officer*—102 Broad St. *Aviation Exam. Board*—102 Broad St. *Signal Corps, Comm. Officer*, Fort Wood, New York City. *Signal Officer, Port of Embarkation*—90 West St. *Disbursing Officer*—8 Bridge St. *Depot Quartermaster, Attending Surgeon*—39 Whitehall St. *Equipment Div., Gauge Section*—Madison Ave. and 45th St. *Quartermaster Corps, Construction Div.*—473 8th Ave. Warehouse—422 W. 15th St. *Tank Corps, Recruiting Headquarters*—19 W. 44th St.; Army, Governor's Island. *Army Engineers, Board of*—39 Whitehall St. *General Hospital No. 1*—Gun Hill Road and Bainbridge Ave. *Lighterage Construction*—42 Broadway; Recruiting Station—25 3d Ave.
Assay Office—23 Pine St.
Assistant Attorney General, Customs—641 Washington St.
Bureau of Animal Industry: *Live Stock Experts*—18 Broadway. *Meat Inspection Imprs.*—Barge Office. *Meat Inspection Office*—104 W. 42d St. *Meat Inspection Laboratory*—Barge Office.
Chinese Inspector—116 Nassau St.
Coast Guard: *Commanding Officer and Supervisor Anchorage*—Barge Office. *Supervisor of Life Boats*—Custom House. *Coast and Geodetic Survey*—Custom House.
Custom House—Bowling Green.
Dept. of Agriculture: *Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory*—641 Washington St. *Bureau of Markets*—Federal Grain Supervision Dist. No. 2, 27 William St. *Market News and Inspection Service*—204 Franklin St.
Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Education: *War Work Extension*—25 W. 39th St.
Dept. of Justice: *Bank Accounts*—13 Park Row. *Alien Enemy Bureau*—Post Office Building.
District Attorney—Post Office Building.
District Draft Board of the City of New York—Post Office Building.
District Court Clerk's Office—Post Office Building.
Employment Service: *General and Executive Offices*—220 5th Ave. *Longshoreman and M. W. Div.*—194 Grand St.; 2537 Decatur Ave.; 575 Tremont Ave. Branch—2375 7th Ave. Branch Office—201 Lexington Ave. *District Superintendent*—220 5th Ave. *Long Shore Div.*—39 South St. *Longshoreman's Div.*—164 11th Ave. *Longshoreman's and Marine Workers Div.*—11 Broadway. Chelsea Branch—240 W. 23d St. Greenwich Branch—519 Hudson St. *Men and Women's Div.*—363 E. 149th St. *Men Only*—142 Bowery. *Men Only*—58 Cooper Square. *Men, Women, Juvenile Div.*—436 E. 14th St. *Men, Women and Juvenile Div.*—57th St. and 3d Ave. *Men, Women and Juvenile Div.*—1285 Lexington Ave. *Men and Women's Div.*—126 Clinton St. Women—436 W. 27th St.
Federal Horticultural Board—Custom House.
Food Administration—6 W. 57th St. *Ice Conservation Commission*—18 E. 41st St.
Fuel Administration: *Director Oil Division*—299 Broadway. *Administrator: Bronx County*—137th St. and 3d Ave.
General Appraisers, Board of—641 Washington St.
Government Smokeless Powder Plant Office—16 E. 42d St.
Immigrant Station—Ellis Island.
Internal Revenue: *First District*—Federal Building, Brooklyn. *Second District*—Custom House, Bowling Green. *Third District*—1150 Broadway. *Fourth District*—1932 Arthur Ave.
Marine Corps: *Assistant Paymaster*—291 Broadway. *Recruiting Publicity Bureau*—117 E. 24th St. Recruiting Station—24 E. 23d St.
Marshal—Post Office Building.
National Bank Examiner—Custom House.
Naval Inspect. of Powder—206 Broadway.
Navy Dept.: *Naval Reserve Supply*—foot E. 24th St. *Third Naval District*—280 Broadway. *Communication Service*—44 Whitehall St. *Naval Training Camp*—Pelham Bay Park. *Branch Hydrographic Office*—78 Broad St. *Branch Office of Naval Intelligence*—288 4th Ave.
Navy Auxiliary Service—39th St. Ferry, foot Whitehall St.
Navy Merchant Auxiliary Service—39th St. Ferry, foot Whitehall St.
Naval Recruiting Bureau—318 W. 39th St. Recruiting Station, Bronx—394 E. 150th St.
Passport Agency—2 Rector St.
Public Health Service: *Port Sanitary Statements*—Custom House.
Railroad Administration: *Consolidated Ticket Offices, Information*—64 Broadway; 57 Chambers St.; 31 W. 32d St.; 114 W. 42d St. *New York Section*—52 Vanderbilt Ave.
Secret Service: *Treasury Dept.*—Custom House.
Shipbuilding Corp.—26 Cortlandt St. *Labor Adjustment Board*—115 Broadway.
Shipping Board—Custom House. *Emergency Fleet Corp*—115 Broadway.
Shipping Commissioner—Barge Office.
Special Agent, Treasury Dept—Custom House.
Sub-Treasurer: *Assistant Treasurer U. S.*—Wall and Nassau Sts.
Weather Bureau: *Local Office*—17 Battery Pl.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Animal Industry, Bureau of—4 Court Square, **Army:** *Quartermaster's Dept.*—Blissville, Rockaway Beach. Recruiting Station—361 Fulton St., Brooklyn. *Constructing Quartermaster*—foot of 59th St., Brooklyn. **Coast Guard**—Rockaway. **District Attorney, Marshal, Naturalization and Courts**—Federal Building, Washington and Johnson Sts. **Fuel Administration**—44 Court St., Brooklyn; Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City. **Navy Recruiting Station**—115 Flatbush Ave. **Railroad Administration**—336 Fulton St. **Shipping Board**—14 Grand St.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE FREEMASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL NEW YORK.

Sov. Grand Commander—F. T. Watson, Clinton, N. Y. *Grand Orator*—Leo Loeb, New York City. *Grand Secretary General*—Robert F. Downing, Suite 806, Temple Court, New York City. *Grand Treasurer General*—R. A. Guinzburg, New York City. *Grand Marshal General*—A. Stephen Aronstamm, New York City. *Grand Master of Ceremonies*—J. W. Riglander, New York City. *Grand Standard Bearer*—Charles E. Buente, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Grand Captain of the Guard*—Dr. Alfred C. Du Pont, Supreme Council Rooms, Suite 306, Temple Court, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—C. Arch Williams, Chicago, Ill. *Supreme Vice-Regent*—L. R. Geisenberger, Lancaster, Pa. *Supreme Secretary*—Samuel N. Hoag, Boston, Mass. *Supreme Treasurer*—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.

The membership of the order Sept. 1, 1918, was 139,834; the number of grand councils 32 and subordinate councils 1,583. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877, and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to Sept. 1, 1918, 80,211. Benefits paid to Sept. 1, 1918, $198,290,354.42. Emergency fund, Sept. 1, 1918, $4,753,934.52.

COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

County Clerk.

(Manhattan, County Court House, City Hall Park; Bronx, 161st Street and 3rd Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Queens, Court House, Jackson Avenue and 12th Street, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond.)

New York County—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Chief Deputy*—Wm. B. Selden ($6,000). *Counsel*—Max S. Levine ($5,000). *Supervising Clerk*—W. F. Schneider, Jr. ($3,000). *Law Clerk*—E. J. Stapleton ($3,500). *Equity Clerk*—D. J. Begley ($3,500). *Auditor*—J. A. Wrede ($2,600).

Bronx County—Jos. N. Callahan ($10,000). *Deputy*—Michael J. Garvin ($4,000). *Counsel*—John Kadel ($3,000). *Chief Clerk*—C. F. Carroll ($2,500). *Equity Clerk*—J. Cunnion ($3,000).

Kings County—Wm. E. Kelly ($12,000). *Deputy*—Jos. V. Lemaire ($2,820). *Counsel*—A. G. Mc Laughlin ($3,500). *Law Clerk*—P. Donnelly ($2,820).

Queens County—Edw. R. Cox ($8,000). *Deputy*—Robt. H. Wickert ($4,500).

Richmond County—C. L. Bostwick ($5,000). *Deputy*—B. B. Lynch ($2,500).

District Attorney.

(One in each county: Manhattan, Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Bronx, Arthur and Tremont Avenues; Brooklyn, 66 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George).

New York County—Edward Swann ($15,000). *Chief Assistant*, Alfred J. Talley ($10,000). Other assistants ($7,500 each)—Geo. N. Brothers, Owen W. Bahem, Joab H. Bantors, John T. Dooling, Robt. S. Johnstone, Edwin P. Kilroe, William A. McQuaid, Samuel Markewich, Neilson Olcott, Alexander I. Rorke, James E. Smith and Robert C. Taylor.

Medical Assistant—Dr. Otto H. Schultze ($5,000). *Secretary*—Horace W. Foster ($4,180). *Chief Clerk*—John W. Keller ($5,500). *Auditor*—John J. Buckley ($3,850). *Grand Jury Clerk*—Edw. J. Kelly ($2,750).

Bronx County—Francis Martin ($10,000). Chief Assistants ($4,000 each)—Jas. A. Donnelly, Chas. B. McLaughlin and Seymour Mork. *Secretary*—John A. Paterucki ($3,000). *Chief Clerk*—Patrick J. Tracy ($3,500).

Kings County—Harry E. Lewis ($10,000). Chief Assistants—Everett Caldwell ($7,500), Geo. A. Voss ($6,500), Herbert W. Warbasse ($6,500), Ralph E. Hemstreet ($6,000). *Chief Clerk*—Lewis E. Birdseye ($5,000).

Queens County—Denis O'Leary ($8,000). *Chief Assistant*—Edgar F. Hazleton ($4,000). *Chief Clerk*—Wm. F. Ryan ($2,400).

Richmond County—Albert C. Fach ($5,000). *Chief Assistant*—Frank H. Innes ($3,500). *Confidential Clerk*—Franklin C. Vitt ($2,100).

Jurors, Commissioner of.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1913 Arthur Avenue, Brooklyn, 381 Fulton Street; Queens Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Village Hall, Stapleton).

New York County—Frederick O'Byrne ($6,000). Bronx County—J. A. Mason ($6,000). Kings County—Jacob Brenner ($6,000). Queens County—T. C. McKennee ($3,000). Richmond County—E. I. Miller ($1,500).

Public Administrator.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 2,808 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, 44 Court Street; Queens, 362 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Port Richmond).

Manhattan—W. M. Hoes ($10,000). *Assistant*—F. W. Arnold ($5,000). Bronx—E. E. L. Hammer ($4,000). Brooklyn—Frank V. Kelly ($5,000). Queens—R. White ($1,200). Richmond—W. T. Holt (fees).

County Register.

(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenues; Brooklyn, Hall of Records.)

New York County—Jas. A. Donegan ($12,000). *Deputy Register*—E. P. Holahan ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—Chas. W. Schluter ($3,400). *Block Index Clerk*—W. F. Hull ($3,000). *Chief Examiner*—J. A. Boyle ($2,500). *Preserver of Public Records*—Chief Clerk, S. S. Lippert ($2,550). *Mortgage Tax Bureau*—Special Deputy Register, L. Donegan ($3,500). *Reindexing Dept.*—Special Deputy Register, M. J. McCarthy ($5,000).

Bronx County—Edw. Polak ($10,000). *Deputy Register*—Thos. A. Maher ($4,000). *Chief Clerk*—Christian Broschart ($2,500). *Mortgage Tax Dept.*—Special Deputy Register, W. J. Cahill ($3,000).

Kings County—Richardson Webster ($12,000). *Deputy Register*—Bernard Rothberg ($5,000). *Counsel*—A. I. Nova ($3,500). *Block Index Clerk*—L. L. Sanford ($2,500). *Mortgage Tax Dept.*—Special Deputy Register, L. Miller ($2,500).

Sheriff.

(Manhattan, 51 Chambers Street; Bronx, 1932 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 50 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village.)

New York County—D. H. Knott ($12,000). *Under-Sheriff*—J. V. Coggey ($6,000). *Counsel*—G. W. Olvany ($6,000). *Chief Clerk*—J. A. Bell ($3,500). *Warden* (Ludlow St. Jail)—Eugene Johnson ($2,340).

Bronx County—J. F. Donnelly ($10,000). *Under-Sheriff*—T. H. O'Neil ($5,000). *Counsel*—Wm. A. Keating ($4,000). *Warden*—E. K. Butler ($2,000).

Kings County—Daniel J. Griffin ($15,000). *Under-Sheriff*—Matt. T. Meagher ($6,000). *Counsel*—P. B. Hansen ($5,000). *Warden*—L. F. Carroll ($3,000).

Queens County—Samuel J. Mitchell ($10,000). *Under-Sheriff*—Wm. F. Desmond ($2,500). *Counsel*—C. W. Froessel ($2,500).

Richmond County—Spire Pitou, Jr. ($6,000). *Under-Sheriff*—Peter J. Finn ($2,500). *Counsel*—L. J. Altman ($500).

Surrogate.

(New York, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets; Bronx, 161st Street and 3d Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Joralemon Street and Court Square (Boreum Place); Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village).

New York County—($15,000 each), J. P. Cohalan and R. L. Fowler. *Chief Clerk*—W. R. De Lano ($10,000). *Commissioner of Records*—J. T. Curry ($5,000). *First Law Assistant*—A. T. O'Leary ($6,000). *Clerk of the Court*—D. J. Dowdney ($4,500). *Probate Clerk*—J. Washburn ($5,000). *Transfer Tax Assistant*—J. J. Kearney ($5,000).

Bronx County—G. M. S. Schulz ($10,000). *Law Assistant*—Franz Sigel ($3,300). *Chief Clerk*—H. H. Reilly ($2,500).

Kings County—H. T. Ketcham ($15,000). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. McCooey ($9,000). *Probate Clerk*—J. V. Calu ($4,500). *Account Clerk*—J. F. Regan ($5,000).

Queens County—Daniel Noble ($10,000). *Clerk of Court*—W. F. Hendrickson ($4,500).

Richmond County—J. H. Tiernan ($7,500). *Clerk of Court*—W. Finley.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*—Barton Smith, Toledo, Ohio. *P. G. Lieutenant Commander*—Leon M. Abbott, Massachusetts. *Grand Minister of State*—Amos Pettibone, Illinois. *Grand Treasurer General*—Leroy A. Goddard. *Grand Secretary General*—James H. Codding, office, 299 Broadway, New York City.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *Sovereign Grand Commander*—George F. Moore. *Secretary General*—John H. Cowles. Sixteenth and S Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils of France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, Spain, Serbia, Ecuador, and the Netherlands. Headquarters, House of the Temple, Sixteenth and S Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., and 299 Broadway, New York.

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

COURT OF APPEALS.

JUDGES.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge	Syracuse	Onondaga	$14,200	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
*Emory A. Chase, Associate Judge	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira	Chemung	13,700	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1920
William H. Cuddeback, "	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1922
John W. Hogan, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1923
Benjamin N. Cardozo, "	New York	New York	13,700	I. Dem.	Dec. 31, 1932
Cuthbert W. Pound, "	Lockport	Niagara	13,700	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1930
Chester B. McLaughlin, "	New York	New York	13,700	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1932
*Frederick E. Crane, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.
*William S. Andrews, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep.	Temporary.

*Temporary designation to Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT).

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	John M. Kellogg (P. J.)	Ogdensburg	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1931
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	Jan. 11, 1919
	John Woodward	Buffalo	Rep.	Feb. 28, 1924
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1931
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Frederick W. Kruse (P. J.)	Olean	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	May 15, 1918
	Pascal C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1920
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1919

(P. J.) Presiding Justice.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT).

DIST.	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*	DIST.	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
3....	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep.	1921	7....	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	1928
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep.	1930		Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	1919
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	1929		Wm. W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	1920
	H. J. Hinman	Albany	Rep.	1932		George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep.	1918
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep.	1924		Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	1921
	G. D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	Rep.	1926		Rob. F. Thompson	Canandaigua	Rep.	1930
	Charles E. Nichols	Jefferson	Rep.	1930		Adolf J. Rodenbeck	Rochester	Rep.	1930
4....	Henry V. Borst	Amsterdam	Dem.	1927	8....	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	1922
	Chas. C. Van Kirk	Greenwich	Rep.	1919		Harry L. Taylor	Buffalo	Rep.	1927
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsbu	Rep.	1931		Herbert P. Bissell	Buffalo	Dem.	1927
	C. B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep.	1923		Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	1923
	E. C. Whitmyer	Schenectady	Rep.	1925		Charles A. Pooley	Buffalo	I.-R.	1924
5....	Wm. S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep.	1927		Fred'k W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	1922
	Wm. M. Ross	Syracuse	Rep.	1928		John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	1924
	P. C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep.	1920		Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep.	1920
	I. L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	1919		Louis W. Marcus	Buffalo	Rep.	1920
	Leonard C. Crouch	Syracuse	Dem.	1927		Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	1920
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	1923		Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	1921
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Rep.	1925		Wesley C. Dudley	Buffalo	Rep.	1930
	Edgar C. Emerson	Watertown	Rep.	1920	9....	George W. Cole	Salamanca	Rep.	1930
6....	George McCann	Elmira	Rep.	1927		Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	1920
	Rowland L. Davis	Cortland	Rep.	1929		A. S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep.	1920
	Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	Rep.	1926		Jos. Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep.	1920
	W. Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	1926		Albert H. F. Seeger	Newburgh	Rep.	1931
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	1919		Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	1922
						William P. Platt	White Plains	Dem.	1929
						J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	Rep.	1929

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

Judicial Districts comprise counties as follows: (3)—Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie Counties. (4)—Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady Counties. (5)—Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis Counties. (6)—Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland Counties. (7)—Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe Counties. (8)—Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties. (9)—Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties.

Courts New York City.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Circuit Court of Appeals (Second District)—Has jurisdiction in Federal cases over Connecticut, Vermont, and the whole of New York State. Sits at Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($7,000 a year)—Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton. *Clerk*—William Parkin, $3,500.

District (Southern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($6,000 a year)—Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus N. Hand. *Clerk*—Alexander Gilchrist, Jr. (fees).

District (Eastern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Brooklyn. *Judges* ($6,000 a year) —Thomas Ives Chatfield and Edwin L. Garvin. *Clerk*—Percy G. B. Gilkes (fees).

The Second Circuit is under the jurisdiction of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Each Justice of that tribunal is assigned to a Federal Circuit and to him are made any motions or applications touching matters as to which a single United States Supreme Court Justice may act, arising in his respective circuit.

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY COURTS.

Supreme (Appellate Division)—*First Judicial Department*, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff.

Second Judicial Department, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—John B. Byrne.

First Judicial District, County Court House, 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—Joseph H. De Bragga.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.
1st. The County of New York	John Proctor Clarke, P. J.	New York	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1932
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1930
	Alfred R. Page	New York	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Clarence J. Shearn	"	Ind. Dem	" 31, 1929
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1931
	Almet F. Jenks, P. J.	"	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1923
	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	May 3, 1920
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Dem.	Temporary.
	Harrington Putnam	Brooklyn	Dem.	"
	Abel E. Blackmar	"	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1922
	Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep.	" 31, 1920

Supreme (General and Special Term)—*First Judicial District*, Civil Term, County Court House, City Hall Park; Criminal Term, Court House, Centre and Franklin Streets, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, in Kings County, Civil and Criminal Terms at the County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton Streets. *Clerk*—James F. McGee. In Queens County, at the County Court House, Long Island City. *Special Deputy Clerk in Charge*—Thomas B. Seaman. In Richmond County, at the County Court House, Richmond, for Trial Term. *County Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

FIRST DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Justices.	Politics.	Terms Expire	Justices.	Politics.	Terms Expire
Samuel Greenbaum	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1929	Clarence J. Shearn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1929
Francis M. Scott	Dem.	" 31, 1918	John M. Tierney	Dem.	" 31, 1929
Joseph E. Newburger	Dem.	" 31, 1919	Edward R. Finch	Rep.	" 31, 1929
Vernon M. Davis	Dem.	" 31, 1925	George V. Mullen	R. N. P.	" 31, 1930
Philip H. Dugro	Dem.	" 31, 1928	Richard H. Mitchell	D. I. L.	" 31, 1930
Victor J. Dowling	Dem.	" 31, 1918	Edward G. Whitaker	Dem.	" 31, 1926
Thomas F. Donnelly	Dem.	" 31, 1926	M. Warley Platzek	Dem.	" 31, 1920
Eugene A. Philbin	D. & F.	" 31, 1927	Peter A. Hendrick	Dem.	" 31, 1920
Irving Lehman	Dem.	" 31, 1922	John Ford	Dem.	" 31, 1920
Leonard A. Giegerich	Dem.	" 31, 1920	Mitchell L. Erlanger	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
Alfred R. Page	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Francis K. Pendleton	Dem.	" 31, 1921
Nathan Bijur	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Daniel F Cohalan	Dem.	" 31, 1925
Edward J. Gavegan	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Henry D. Hotchkiss	Dem.	" 31, 1925
John Proctor Clarke	Rep.	" 31, 1926	Charles L. Guy	Dem.	" 31, 1920
John W. Goff	Dem.	" 31, 1918	Francis B. Delehanty	Dem.	" 31, 1929
Bartow S. Weeks	Dem.	" 31, 1928	John V McAvoy	Dem.	" 31, 1931

SECOND DISTRICT—COUNTIES OF KINGS, QUEENS, NASSAU, RICHMOND, AND SUFFOLK.

Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
Isaac M Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem	1923	Robert H. Roy	Brooklyn	Dem	1932
Stephen Callaghan	"	Rep.	1929	Joseph Aspinall	"	Rep.	1920
Leander B. Faber	"	Rep	1932	Frederick E. Crane	"	Rep.	1920
Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	1921	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep.	1920
David F. Manning	"	Dem.	1926	Edward Lazansky	Brooklyn	Dem	1931
Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	1926	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem	1920
Lewis L. Fawcett	"	Rep.	1931	Russell Benedict	Brooklyn	Rep	1925
William J. Kelly	"	Dem.	1931	James C. Van Siclen	Jamaica	Rep	1925
Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep.	1918	Charles H. Kelby	Brooklyn	Rep	1925

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

SURROGATE COURTS.

Manhattan (Hall of Records)—Robert L. Fowler and John P. Cohalan. Terms expire December 31, 1919, and December 31, 1922, respectively ($15,000 each). *Clerk*—Daniel J. Dowdney ($5,000).

Bronx (1918 Arthur Avenue)—George M. S. Schulz ($10,000).

Brooklyn (Hall of Records)—Herbert T. Ketcham ($15,000). *Clerk*—John H. McCooey ($9,000).

Queens (364 Fulton Street Jamaica)—Daniel Noble ($10,000).

Richmond (Court House)—J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

CITY COURTS.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Edward F. O'Dwyer	Dec. 31, 1927	Edward B. La Fetra	Dec. 31, 1921
Peter Schmuck	" 31, 1927	James A. Allen	" 31, 1919
John L. Walsh	" 31, 1927	Richard H. Smith	" 31, 1919
Alexander Finelite	" 31, 1927	Lorenz Zeller	" 31, 1919
Abraham G. Meyer	" 31, 1927	Louis A. Valente	" 31, 1921

Clerk—Frank J. Goodwin. *Deputy Clerk*—William C. Blaney.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—*Judge* L. D. Gibbs ($10,000).

Kings—*Judges* Norman S. Dike, J. Grattan MacMahon, Chas. J. McDermott, and Mitchell May ($12,500 each).

Queens—*Judge* Burt Jay Humphrey ($12,500).

Richmond—*Judge* J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

GENERAL SESSIONS.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Thos. C. T. Crain	Dec. 31, 1920	Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1920
Jos. F. Mulqueen	" 31, 1921	Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	" 31, 1927
Jas. T. Malone	" 31, 1921	John F. McIntyre	" 31, 1930
Wm. H. Wadhams	" 31, 1927		

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

JUSTICES.	Salary.	Term Expires.	JUSTICES.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$10,000	July 1, 1926	Joseph F. Moss	$9,000	July 1, 1920
Clarence Edwards	9,000	Mar. 1926	George J. O'Keefe	9,000	Dec. 31, 1927
Cornelius T. Collins	9,000	May 1922	Arthur C. Salmon	9,000	July 1, 1928
Albert V. B. Voorhees	9,000	Dec. 31, 1919	Moses Herrman	9,000	July 1, 1921
James J. McInerney	9,000	Dec. 31, 1921	John J. Freschi	9,000	July 1, 1925
Daniel F. Murphy	9,000	Nov. 27, 1927	Henry W. Herbert	9,000	July 9, 1925

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $5,065; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. Part II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Part III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. Part IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. Part V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. Part VI—(Circuit Court)—Held in such counties, and at such times, as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

JUSTICES.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignm't Expires.	JUSTICES.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignm't Expires.
Franklin Chase Hoyt, *Presiding Justice*	$9,000	June 30, '27.	June 30, '22.	John B. Mayo	$9,000	June 30, '19.	June 30, '19.
Samuel D. Levy	9,000	June 30, '21.	June 30, '21.	Morgan M. L. Ryan	9,000	Dec. 31, '23.	June 30, '23.
				Robert J. Wilkin	9,000	Apr. 15, '23.	June 30, '23.

* The Justices are Justices of the Court of Special Sessions assigned by the Mayor to the Children's Court. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $5,160; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, $3,840; offices 137 East Twenty-second St.

Parts I and II (New York County)—137 East Twenty-second St., Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk, $4,140. Part III (Kings County)—102 Court St., Wm. C. McKee, Clerk, $3,000. Part IV (Bronx County)—355 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh St., Bernard J. Schneider, Clerk, $2,000. Part V (Queens County)—19 Flushing Ave., Sydney Ollendorff, Clerk, $2,340. Part VI (Richmond County)—Bank Building, New Brighton, Philip F. Collins, Clerk, $2,340.

Court is held daily in Parts I, II and III; Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week in Part IV; Tuesday and Friday of each week in Part V; Wednesday of each week in Part VI.

CITY MAGISTRATES COURTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—110 White Street. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 1st Street. 4th District—151 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—181st Street and Boston Road. 9th District—(Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 10th District—(Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street. 11th District—(Domestic Relations Court)—151 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. 13th District—(Domestic Relations Court, Bronx)—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court—301 Mott Street. Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of Deputy Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. 2d District—(Municipal Term, Part II.)—Court and Butler Streets. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—495 Gates Avenue. 7th District—31 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—5th Avenue and 23d Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. Domestic Relations—Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues.

QUEENS.

1st District—St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. 2d District—Town Hall, Flushing. 3d District—Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. 4th District—Town Hall, Jamaica.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Village Hall, Stapleton.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. ($7,000 A YEAR SALARY.)

NAME.	Home Address.	Original Appointment.	Expiration of Present Term.
Chief, William McAdoo	58 West 47th Street, Manhattan	July 1, 1910	June 30, 1925
Peter T. Barlow	471 Park Avenue, Manhattan	May 2, 1902	April 30, 1923
William Blau	40 Avenue C, Manhattan	Aug. 16, 1917	Aug. 15, 1919
Edward F. Boyle	25 Beekman Place, Manhattan	Dec. 26, 1917	June 30, 1920
Matthew P. Breen	409 Edgecombe Avenue, Manhattan	July 1, 1902	June 30, 1922
Alexander Brough	234 West 103d Street, Manhattan	Aug. 2, 1916	April 30, 1927
W. Bruce Cobb	234 Central Park West, Manhattan	July 9, 1915	July 8, 1925
Bernard J. Douras	529 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx	Dec. 5, 1918	May 25, 1923
Joseph E. Corrigan	3 East 10th Street, Manhattan	July 15, 1907	July 14, 1927
Henry H. Curran	31 West 11th Street, Manhattan	April 6, 1917	April 30, 1927
Edgar V. Frothingham	6 East 70th Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
Frederick J. Grochl	601 West 149th Street, Manhattan	Jan. 7, 1916	June 30, 1919
Charles N. Harris	120 East 72d Street, Manhattan	May 1, 1907	June 30, 1919
Frederick B. House	413 West 146th Street, Manhattan	Feb. 1, 1907	April 30, 1927
Morris Koenig	314 East Fourth Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
John E. McGeehan	1970 University Avenue, Bronx	Aug. 16, 1917	Aug. 15, 1923
Francis X. McQuade	725 Riverside Drive, Manhattan	July 6, 1911	June 30, 1922
Norman J. Marsh	400 West 153d Street, Manhattan	April 1, 1913	July 14, 1927
Thomas J. Nolan	9 Madison Street, Manhattan	July 2, 1913	July 1, 1921
Charles E. Simms	167 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Jan. 30, 1914	July 1, 1923
Robert C. Ten Eyck	310 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Nov. 11, 1913	July 2, 1921
William A. Sweetser	183 West 88th Street, Manhattan	Dec. 4, 1918	June 30, 1919
F. X. Mancuso	246 East 115th Street, Manhattan	May 23, 1918	June 30, 1920
E. J. Healy	3493 Valentine Avenue, Bronx	Mar. 28, 1918	June 30, 1919
BROOKLYN.			
Charles J. Dodd	845 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
George H. Folwell	372 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	April 25, 1914	Dec. 31, 1921
Alexander H. Geismar	1210 82d Street, Brooklyn	Oct. 25, 1906	Dec. 31, 1927
Leon G. Gedley	34 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn	Dec. 26, 1917	May 1, 1921
Francis A. McCloskey	333 East 25th Street, Brooklyn	Sept. 24, 1917	Sept. 24, 1925
John C. McGuire	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1908	May 1, 1921
Howard P. Nash	425 East 23d Street, Brooklyn	July 1, 1909	July 1, 1919
Louis H. Reynolds	575 16th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Alfred E. Steers	2694 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn	July 3, 1913	July 2, 1923
Jos. V. Short, Jr	152 North 7th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1921
John J. Walsh	119 Johnson Street, Brooklyn	Feb. 4, 1913	May 1, 1921
QUEENS.			
J. J. Conway	20 Pearson Street, L. I. City	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1927
Thomas F. Doyle	98 Elm Street, Long Island City, L. I.	May 16, 1917	July 18, 1927
John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.	Mar. 8, 1916	Dec. 31, 1925
Harry Miller	120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.	Oct. 5, 1911	Dec. 31, 1927
RICHMOND.			
William T. Croak	Port Richmond, S. I.	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1927

Chief Clerk—Frank Oliver. *Assistant Chief Clerk*—Jesse Bernhard. *Deputy Chief Clerk*—William F. Delaney. *Chief Probation Officer*—Edwin J. Cooley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices. Aaron J. Levy, President, 264 Madison Street. Salaries $8,000 in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; $7,000 in Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.

1st District, 146 Grand Street, Wauhope Lynn, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.
2d District, 264 Madison Street, Benjamin Hoffman, Aaron J. Levy, Jacob Panken, Leonard A. Saltkin.
3d District, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.
4th District, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, Edw. F. Boyle.
5th District, 96th Street and Broadway, Chas. W. Coleman, William Young, Frederick Spiegelberg.
6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street, Jacob Marks, Solomon Oppenheimer.
7th District, 70 Manhattan Street, John R. Davies, S. Clinton Crane, Samson Friedlander.
8th District, Sylvan Place and 121st Street, Leopold Prince, John F. Cowan.
9th District, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, Frank J. Coleman, Jr., George L. Genung, William C. Wilson.

BRONX.

1st District, 1400 Williamsbridge Road, Peter A. Sheil, Harry Robitzek.
2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue, William E. Morris, Michael J. Scanlan.

BROOKLYN.

1st District, State and Court Streets, James A. Dunne.
2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, O. G. Estebrook.
3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Philip D. Meagher, Wm. J. Bogenschutz.
4th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Strahl.
5th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornelius Furgueson.
6th District, 236 Duffield Street, Edgar M. Doughty, William D. Niper.
7th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, Edward A. Richards, Charles B. Law.

QUEENS.

1st District, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, Thomas C. Kadien.
2d District, Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.
3d District, 1908 Myrtle Avenue, Alfred Denton.
4th District, Town Hall, Jamaica, William E. Kennedy.

RICHMOND.

1st District, Village Hall, New Brighton, Thomas C. Brown.
2d District, Village Hall, Stapleton, Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

The 1918 figures—like those of other years since 1915, when the State took a census—are estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Municipal Department of Health.

YEAR.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1918	2,731,731	622,555	2,023,170	101,721	392,966	5,872,143
1917	2,682,977	599,216	1,975,801	99,802	379,696	5,737,492
1916	2,634,223	575,877	1,928,432	97,883	366,426	5,602,841
1915	2,295,761	649,726	1,825,534	93,631	389,233	5,253,885
1914	2,538,606	641,980	1,916,655	99,186	387,444	5,583,871
1913	2,438,001	531,219	1,776,878	92,669	334,297	5,173,064
1912	2,389,204	483,224	1,710,861	89,573	310,523	4,983,385
1911	2,365,161	460,879	1,678,776	88,064	299,278	4,892,158
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	3,850,000
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216

POPULATION, NEW YORK CITY, BY AGE GROUPS, 1910 UNITED STATES CENSUS.

AGES.	All Classes.	Native White, Native Parentage	Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Foreign-born White.	Negro.
WHOLE CITY.					
All ages	4,766,883	921,318	1,820,141	1,927,703	91,709
Under 5	507,080	126,855	358,733	14,660	6,676
5 to 14	860,694	210,937	504,509	135,070	9,972
15 to 24	989,484	197,307	373,691	399,225	18,614
25 to 44	1,613,715	254,468	422,534	889,208	44,014
45 to 64	653,787	98,778	147,599	395,495	10,441
65 and over	135,321	28,280	12,564	92,747	1,690
MANHATTAN.					
All ages	2,331,542	344,351	818,208	1,104,019	60,534
Under 5	235,864	41,504	181,317	8,853	4,054
5 to 14	384,443	64,431	231,206	83,038	5,637
15 to 24	509,575	71,078	167,707	257,745	12,607
25 to 44	820,638	109,675	173,742	503,842	30,821
45 to 64	315,563	42,252	58,866	206,917	6,381
65 and over	59,552	11,018	5,016	42,681	811
BRONX.					
All ages	430,980	92,569	185,146	148,935	4,117
Under 5	46,704	15,025	30,361	918	393
5 to 14	83,699	25,401	50,298	7,408	588
15 to 24	85,731	21,008	40,099	23,862	736
25 to 44	144,544	22,210	47,767	72,750	1,684
45 to 64	58,215	6,996	15,479	35,182	520
65 and over	11,726	1,775	1,097	8,663	186
BROOKLYN.					
All ages	1,634,351	375,548	663,583	571,356	22,708
Under 5	183,813	53,014	124,664	4,271	1,824
5 to 14	315,918	90,934	181,259	40,600	3,065
15 to 24	323,493	82,710	132,777	103,475	4,396
25 to 44	531,499	96,773	159,944	264,174	9,904
45 to 65	227,472	39,749	59,476	125,040	2,951
65 and over	51,776	12,273	5,367	33,593	534
QUEENS.					
All ages	284,081	80,607	120,969	79,115	3,103
Under 5	31,847	13,700	17,432	412	298
5 to 14	59,062	22,989	32,621	2,959	435
15 to 24	55,090	16,981	26,918	10,512	665
25 to 44	89,970	18,671	32,737	37,238	1,204
45 to 64	39,702	6,455	10,517	22,278	427
65 and over	8,298	1,778	732	5,673	115
RICHMOND.					
All ages	85,969	28,243	32,235	24,378	1,152
Under 5	8,852	3,612	4,959	174	107
5 to 14	17,572	7,182	9,125	1,065	197
15 to 24	15,595	5,530	6,190	3,631	240
25 to 44	27,114	7,139	8,344	11,184	401
45 to 64	12,835	3,326	3,261	6,078	162
65 and over	3,969	1,436	352	2,137	41

In 1910 the excess of males over females in New York City was as follows, at the various age groups: Under 1 year, 1,550; 1 to 4 years, 2,828; 25 to 29 years, 7,917; 30 to 34 years, 17,190; 35 to 44 years, 23,686; 45 to 54 years, 14,930. There were excesses of females at the other ages as follows: 5 to 9 years, 43; 10 to 14 years, 1,235; 15 to 19 years, 25,474; 20 to 24 years, 29,436; 55 to 64 years, 4,465; 65 years and over, 12,957.

DEATHS FROM STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(By S. W. Wynne, M. D., Assistant Registrar Department of Health. The rate is per 100,000 population.)

YEAR.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.	YEAR.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.
1898	88	2.69	113	3.45	..	....	1908	158	3.53	257	5.75	81	1.81
1899	103	3.07	167	4.97	1	0.03	1909	161	3.47	186	4.01	84	1.81
1900	105	3.04	181	5.26	5	0.14	1910	169	3.52	168	3.50	111	2.31
1901	106	2.93	185	5.25	6	0.17	1911	271	5.50	124	2.51	128	2.60
1902	156	4.26	175	4.77	9	0.24	1912	194	3.83	111	2.19	188	3.71
1903	184	4.87	180	4.76	12	0.32	1913	186	3.58	130	2.50	293	5.64
1904	192	4.92	167	4.28	14	0.36	1914	168	3.16	121	2.27	310	5.81
1905	176	4.37	212	5.26	36	0.89	1915	119	2.18	85	1.55	346	6.33
1906	223	5.35	252	6.05	64	1.53	1916	144	2.67	110	1.96	407	7.26
1907	236	5.47	318	7.37	42	0.97	1917	119	2.07	159	2.77	525	9.15

The reduction in mortality of accidents resulting from horse-drawn vehicles has been caused by a diminution of the number of this class of vehicles.

NEW YORK CITY VITAL STATISTICS, 1898-1917.

(Compiled by Dr. W. H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records, Department of Health.)

YEAR.	Estimated Pop. July 1.	Births.	Rate Per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate Per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate Per 1,000.	Still-births.	Rate Per 1,000.
1898.....	3,272,418	78,928	24.12	28,885	8.83	66,294	20.26	5,638	1.72
1899.....	3,356,722	77,632	23.13	30,474	9.08	65,343	19.47	5,463	1.63
1900.....	3,446,042	81,721	23.72	32,247	9.36	70,872	20.57	5,815	1.69
1901.....	3,554,079	80,735	22.72	33,447	9.41	70,720	19.90	5,750	1.62
1902.....	3,665,825	85,644	23.36	36,207	9.88	68,112	18.58	6,011	1.64
1903.....	3,781,423	94,755	25.06	38,174	10.10	67,864	17.94	6,078	1.61
1904.....	3,901,023	99,555	25.52	39,436	10.11	78,060	20.01	6,288	1.61
1905.....	4,025,742	103,880	25.80	42,675	10.60	73,714	18.31	6,352	1.58
1906.....	4,166,556	111,772	26.82	48,355	11.60	76,203	18.29	6,646	1.59
1907.....	4,314,237	120,720	27.98	51,097	11.84	79,205	18.36	7,351	1.70
1908.....	4,469,248	126,862	28.38	37,499	8.39	73,072	16.35	7,191	1.61
1909.....	4,632,078	122,975	26.54	41,513	8.96	74,105	16.00	6,697	1.45
1910.....	4,794,935	129,080	26.92	46,417	9.68	76,742	16.00	6,752	1.41
1911.....	4,929,586	134,542	27.30	48,765	9.89	75,423	15.30	6,669	1.35
1912.....	5,064,237	135,655	26.79	51,703	10.21	73,008	14.41	6,619	1.31
1913.....	5,198,888	135,134	25.99	51,268	9.86	73,902	14.21	6,631	1.28
1914.....	5,333,539	140,647	26.37	53,052	9.95	74,803	14.03	6,617	1.24
1915.....	5,468,190	141,256	25.83	50,997	9.33	76,193	13.93	6,413	1.17
1916.....	5,602,841	137,644	24.57	54,782	9.78	77,801	13.89	6,253	1.12
1917.....	5,737,492	141,564	24.67	59,210	10.32	78,575	13.70	6,117	1.07

The 1917 figures are subject to revision on receipt of the number of military service entrants.

The 1917 births, marriages, and deaths were, by boroughs, respectively, as follows: Manhattan, 61,612, 33,609, 36,947; Bronx, 16,902, 5,026, 8,489; Brooklyn, 50,468, 17,066, 25,338; Queens, 10,050, 2,725, 5,614; Richmond, 2,532, 784, 2,187. Infectious diseases in the whole city numbered the following cases: Diphtheria and croup, 12,624; measles, 27,419; scarlet fever, 6,260; small pox, 14; typhoid, 1,442; tuberculosis, 17,494; total, 62,253.

Deaths, by chief causes, were: Tuberculosis, 8,825; organic heart, 11,102; pneumonia, 7,268; bronchopneumonia, 3,783; kidney troubles, 6,727; cancer, 4,867; children's diarrhoea (under five years), 3,365.

Of the 141,564 babies born in New York City in 1917 there were 37,555 whose parents were natives of the United States; 28,989 babies had Italian parents; 24,099 had Russian or Polish parents; and 10,377 had Austro-Hungarian parents (meaning both parents in every case).

The maternal mortality rate in New York in 1917 (death rate expressed as per 10,000 females fifteen to forty-five years of age), was 4.15, as against 7.44 in 1905.

Of the 1917 deaths, 12,568 were under one year and 18,265 were under five years. The greatest number died, 5,842, when fifty to fifty-four years old; 5,235 died when forty-five to forty-nine years old; 4,370 died between seventy and seventy-four years; and 1,307 died when over eighty-five years.

INFANT MORTALITY, NEW YORK CITY, 1902-1917.

YEAR	N. Y. CITY.		MANHATTAN.		THE BRONX.		BROOKLYN.		QUEENS.		RICHMOND.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
1902.....	15,526	181	8,594	164	887	170	5,059	215	701	219	285	200
1903.....	14,413	152	8,181	146	741	122	4,601	169	634	167	256	167
1904.....	16,125	162	9,207	156	920	152	5,015	174	698	180	285	179
1905.....	16,522	159	9,401	156	917	138	5,150	166	760	175	294	174
1906.....	17,189	153	9,464	150	1,029	141	5,453	158	903	179	340	182
1907.....	17,437	144	9,602	146	1,044	123	5,503	142	936	161	352	176
1908.....	16,231	128	9,048	135	1,026	107	5,012	120	800	125	345	168
1909.....	15,976	129	8,914	140	991	104	4,923	119	851	135	297	149
1910.....	16,215	125	8,954	135	1,051	96	5,059	118	869	122	282	142
1911.....	15,953	112	8,223	124	1,095	88	4,628	101	830	110	277	121
1912.....	14,289	105	7,675	116	1,121	83	4,453	98	784	98	256	113
1913.....	13,780	102	7,123	111	1,166	79	4,384	95	866	107	242	106
1914.....	13,312	95	6,790	104	1,139	73	4,287	89	877	98	219	93
1915.....	13,866	98	6,927	106	1,269	78	4,476	92	946	102	248	106
1916.....	12,818	93	6,235	102	1,197	74	4,272	88	885	99	229	94
1917.....	12,565	89	5,786	94	1,842	79	4,286	85	920	91	231	91

BIRTH RATE IN NEW YORK AND FOREIGN CITIES.

(By W. H. Guilfoy, M. D., Director Bureau of Records, New York City Department of Health.)

The birth rate is per 1,000 of population.

CITY.	1913.	1917	CITY.	1913.	1917.	CITY.	1913.	1917.
Amsterdam.....	23.22	22.39	Florence.....	19.98	11.45	Paris.....	16.82	11.53
Barcelona.....	23.43	23.24	Glasgow.....	27.78	21.72	Stockholm.....	17.72	16.55
Birmingham.....	27.70	19.68	Lyons.....	15.84	9.48	Zurich.....	19.73	13.16
Bradford.....	20.00	13.06	Manchester.....	26.04	16.85	New York.....	25.99	24.67
Edinburgh.....	20.08	14.75	Milan.....	21.67	12.02			

The figures show marked decreases in birth rate in belligerent European countries, due to the war.

DEATH RATE IN NEW YORK AND FOREIGN CITIES, 1917, COMPARED.

Amsterdam, 12.50; Barcelona, 25.82; Birmingham, 12.53; Bologna, 16.71; Bradford, 13.76; Edinburgh, 14.79; Florence, 22.56; Genoa, 16.52; Glasgow, 15.09; Lyons, 14.81; Manchester, 13.39; Marseilles, 21.75; Milan, 16.77; Paris, 15.52; Stockholm, 11.88; Zurich, 10.44; New York, 13.70.

The tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population was 150.0 in New York; 306.6 in Florence; 295.8 in Paris; 251.3 in Barcelona; 117.4 in Edinburgh and 194.2 in Stockholm. The infant death rate was 89.0 in New York; 63.0 in Amsterdam; 503.0 in Barcelona; 123.0 in Edinburgh; 188.0 in Florence; 96.0 in Paris; 74.0 in Stockholm; 70.0 in Zurich. The cancer death rate was 127.0 in New York, 128.1 in Amsterdam; 125.8 in Edinburgh; 173.2 in Florence; 119.2 in Paris; 125.5 in Zurich.

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUATIONS, BY BOROUGHS.

YEAR.	Manhattan Realty.	Manhattan Personalty.	Manhattan Total.	Bronx Realty.	Bronx Personalty.	Bronx Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899	2,054,903,875	483,675,942	2,538,579,817	123,702,030	6,806,988	130,509,018
1900	2,231,502,655	421,860,527	2,653,363,182	138,494,849	8,013,641	146,508,490
1901	2,285,188,713	428,279,951	2,713,468,664	143,808,303	12,188,607	155,996,910
1902	2,358,939,618	412,388,258	2,771,327,876	153,500,568	12,683,110	166,183,678
1903	3,483,793,382	549,843,253	4,033,636,635	247,090,767	14,762,041	261,852,808
1904	3,676,857,411	508,478,655	4,185,336,066	261,026,477	14,756,953	275,783,436
1905	3,820,754,181	568,390,790	4,389,144,971	274,859,593	16,673,625	291,533,218
1906	4,105,352,281	447,184,550	4,552,536,831	355,779,602	18,028,857	373,808,459
1907	4,391,970,951	432,654,158	4,824,625,109	396,687,730	14,115,699	410,804,429
1908	4,584,536,431	327,810,632	4,912,347,063	441,228,718	11,539,680	452,768,398
1909	4,614,446,286	332,202,634	4,946,648,920	462,704,008	13,959,671	476,663,679
1910	4,743,916,785	298,030,483	5,041,947,268	493,757,919	7,716,550	501,474,469
1911	5,037,872,685	289,797,952	5,327,670,637	605,222,933	4,986,895	610,209,828
1912	5,035,485,413	281,467,122	5,316,952,535	616,521,378	4,595,198	621,116,576
1913	5,126,942,595	265,509,435	5,392,452,030	640,340,593	5,094,066	645,434,653
1914	5,149,250,760	287,766,270	5,437,019,030	658,632,013	5,761,200	664,393,213
1915	5,145,802,495	292,349,590	5,438,152,085	677,126,664	6,804,800	683,931,464
1916	5,129,830,629	317,187,300	5,447,017,929	698,869,196	6,265,500	705,134,696
1917	5,088,344,403	330,106,700	5,427,451,103	714,226,994	9,524,400	723,751,394
1918	5,094,604,208	194,775,200	5,289,376,438	726,129,198	7,357,100	733,486,298

YEAR.	Brooklyn Realty.	Brooklyn Personalty.	Brooklyn Total.	Queens Realty.	Queens Pers'nalty	Queens Total.	Richmond Realty.	Richm'd Pers'alty
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899	609,822,267	45,270,713	655,092,980	103,752,600	6,314,032	110,066,632	40,264,692	3,838,890
1900	651,383,000	43,947,440	695,321,330	104,427,872	5,498,681	109,926,553	42,723,924	6,264,204
1901	658,962,119	89,241,624	748,203,743	107,179,620	10,826,810	118,006,430	42,639,506	9,655,620
1902	670,533,508	85,577,102	756,110,610	108,859,704	9,026,134	117,885,838	38,814,181	6,725,535
1903	853,760,357	100,052,348	953,812,705	123,781,723	10,176,900	133,958,623	43,124,597	5,031,550
1904	901,995,227	88,573,775	990,569,002	131,379,225	7,477,425	138,856,650	44,205,709	5,792,070
1905	940,982,302	90,911,963	1,031,894,265	140,404,990	9,094,738	149,499,728	44,581,235	5,490,810
1906	1,072,007,172	87,722,810	1,159,729,982	159,446,205	9,694,428	169,140,633	45,901,985	4,676,295
1907	1,181,221,910	92,866,547	1,274,088,457	217,668,775	11,191,262	228,860,037	52,931,236	4,062,205
1908	1,334,864,835	83,448,072	1,418,312,907	296,458,980	9,908,830	306,367,810	65,326,825	3,067,397
1909	1,354,809,840	84,332,190	1,439,142,030	308,112,605	9,673,200	317,785,805	67,106,965	3,153,160
1910	1,404,036,521	59,331,825	1,463,368,346	334,563,960	5,358,480	339,922,440	67,917,489	2,207,487
1911	1,689,171,283	55,855,616	1,745,026,899	446,569,352	5,339,875	451,909,227	80,003,911	1,942,785
1912	1,674,742,409	48,753,985	1,723,496,394	456,750,539	6,396,750	463,147,289	78,399,151	1,750,485
1913	1,680,013,591	46,296,870	1,726,310,461	477,792,836	6,740,850	484,533,686	81,558,246	1,777,225
1914	1,671,175,930	39,296,065	1,710,471,995	488,686,756	5,915,150	494,601,906	82,114,453	1,554,875
1915	1,691,912,426	43,606,010	1,735,518,436	509,515,978	7,635,650	517,151,628	84,403,224	1,655,705
1916	1,752,360,970	43,789,090	1,796,150,060	539,394,614	6,711,060	546,105,674	87,366,952	2,577,200
1917	1,790,901,437	57,502,715	1,848,404,152	569,865,007	10,266,200	580,131,207	91,211,159	2,756,300
1918	1,826,813,885	39,683,575	1,866,497,460	501,599,075	7,969,400	599,508,475	100,495,455	1,689,600

Per capita assessed value (1917) of realty—Manhattan, $1,879; Bronx, $1,169; Brooklyn, $896; Queens, $1,475; Richmond, $905; average, whole city, $1,422. Per capita value of land alone—Manhattan, $1,133; Bronx, $572; Brooklyn, $404; Queens, $758; Richmond, $421; whole city, average, $785.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGETS, 1899-1919.

YEAR.	For City Purposes.	For County Purposes.	Total Budget.	Deficiencies in Taxes.	Grand Totals
1899	$83,710,793	$9,809,288	$93,520,082	$1,689,877	$95,209,959
1900	79,201,763	11,577,209	90,778,972	1,618,473	92,397,446
1901	87,479,844	10,620,568	98,100,413	1,726,169	99,826,582
1902	94,932,872	3,686,728	98,619,600	1,730,018	100,349,619
1903	93,395,966	3,723,064	97,119,031	1,522,209	98,641,246
1904	102,963,260	3,711,694	106,674,955	1,687,667	108,362,622
1905	105,775,245	4,042,348	109,817,593	1,744,816	111,562,409
1906	112,654,129	4,151,360	116,805,490	1,845,061	118,650,552
				$13,564,293	
1907	122,756,666	4,664,839	127,421,505	3,000,000	130,421,505
1908	135,474,403	5,097,862	140,572,266	3,000,000	143,572,266
1909	148,454,504	5,175,796	153,630,301	2,922,447	156,552,748
1910	153,773,145	5,355,124	159,128,270	4,000,000	163,128,270
1911	158,514,029	5,453,805	163,967,835	10,000,000	173,967,835
1912	167,585,735	10,217,154	177,802,889	3,287,366	181,090,256
1913	176,229,747	14,181,693	190,411,441	2,300,000	192,711,441
1914	179,280,082	11,206,469	190,405,551	2,500,000	192,995,551
1915	185,843,977	7,033,716	192,877,694	6,112,092	198,989,786
1916	187,879,589	21,076,587	208,956,177	4,000,000	212,956,177
1917	198,799,819	7,314,317	206,114,136	5,000,000	211,114,136
1918	219,159,468	15,864,290	235,023,759	3,100,000	238,123,759
1919	240,570,611	7,537,876	248,108,487		

The 1919 budget calls for $45,121,163 for education, $20,671,579 for Police Department, $10,814,666 for the Fire Department, $3,932,292 for the Health Department, $5,794,963 for Charities, $2,042,074 for Correction, $2,415,233 for Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, $11,240,668 for Street Cleaning, $6,894,792 for the Water Department, $2,785,440 for upkeep, etc., of bridges; $10,540,791 for Borough expenditures (highways, sewers, paving, etc.); $1,726,095 for the Board of Elections; debt service (interest, etc.), $77,931,938; direct State tax, $8,522,630.

Prior to 1907 the amounts to cover probable deficiencies in tax collections were added directly to the tax levy and did not appear as budget items.

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUES AND TAX LEVIES 1897-1918.

YEAR.	Realty Other Than Corp'n.	Realty of Corporat'n.	Special Franchises.	Total of 3 Prec. Col'ns.	Personal Property.	Grand Totals.	Tax Levy.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1897	2,389,399,987	74,949,690	.....	2,464,349,677	419,679,395	2,884,029,072	45,332,402
1898	4,455,441,974	78,288,835	.....	2,533,730,809	548,987,900	3,082,718,709	47,356,863
1899	2,837,461,039	94,984,425	.....	2,932,445,464	545,906,565	3,478,352,029	86,179,794
1900	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,195	82,548,199
1901	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873	88,241,853
1902	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718	88,178,612
1903	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918	77,631,787
1904	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657	86,068,402
1905	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227	88,930,728
1906	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185	94,095,105
1907	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915	101,947,668
1908	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400	116,541,091
1909	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559	122,742,630
1910	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499	131,474,976
1911	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287	142,237,757
1912	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430	150,956,702
1913	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301	151,786,264
1914	7,458,784,625	186,654,976	404,420,311	8,049 859,912	340,295,560	8,390,155,472	150,503,894
1915	7,527,890,627	200,897,090	379,973,070	8,108,760,787	352,051,755	8,460,812,542	160,295,797
1916	7,568,649,179	213,820,520	425,352,662	8,207,822,361	376,530,150	8,584,352,511	176,381,879
1917	7,570,367,350	222,614,005	461,567,645	8,254,549,000	419,156,315	8,673,705,315	177,067,174
1918	7,672,715,813	227,448,940	439,474,098	8,339,638,851	251,414,875	8,591,053,726	198,232,811

NOTE—The valuations for the year 1897 have been ascertained as follows: In Manhattan and The Bronx from tax bills of 1897 and from information furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments; in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond from the reports of the various Boards of Supervisors as verified by the expert accountants of the City of New York. The valuations for year 1898 have been ascertained as follows: In Manhattan and The Bronx from the reports of the Department of Taxes and Assessments. In the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond as there was no tax levied in 1898, the valuations of the preceding year were repeated. The assessed valuations of real estate were increased in 1903 from a varying percentage thereto are of the full value to presumably the full value thereof

The tax rate varies, by boroughs. In 1918 it was $2.36 per $100 of assessed valuation in Manhattan; $2.08 in The Bronx, $2.40 in Brooklyn, $2.41 in Queens, and $2.46 in Richmond. The State tax rate, as levied by the city in 1918, was 0.9852 mills, and amounted to $8,463,756. The city tax rate in 1917 was: Manhattan, $2.02; Bronx, $2.08; Brooklyn, $2.07; Queens, $2.09; Richmond, $2.12.

REAL ESTATE EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

OWNED BY THE CITY.

Education, Department of—Headquarters and Administration buildings, $1,214,500; colleges and sites, $9,403,000; schools and sites, $116,703,910; total, $127,321,410.

New York City Public Library system, $30,301,600.

Parks, Department of—Central Park, $380,000,000; Prospect Park, $30,800,000; other parks, including structures, $274,975,965; total, $685,775,965.

Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of—Structures, sub and superstructures, lamp posts and appurtenances, water mains and hydrants, including Aqueduct, $96,627,250.

Docks and Ferries, Department of—Piers, $110,698,400; bulkheads, $46,428,600; ferry houses, $15,825,225; water front, $2,029,750; lands under water, $4,912,525; grant to New York Central Railroad, $542,500; other property, $3,047,540; total, $182,984,540.

Public Service Commission (Substructures, Superstructures, Etc.)—Rapid transit railway, $205,262,050.

Plants and Structures, Department of—Bridges and approaches, $109,334,060.

Finance, Department of—Markets, $4,682,500.

Public Buildings and Offices—Police Headquarters, $836,000; station houses, $7,480,400. Fire Department—Water mains, $5,790,000; fire-alarm system, $100,000; engine houses, $9,004,375. Armory Board—Armory sites, naval stations, etc., $15,469,500. Public Buildings and Offices—Municipal Building, $16,500,000; Court Houses and other public buildings not in parks, $21,194,600; Court House sites, $11,864,456. Public Charities, Department of—Half of Blackwell's Island, $9,725,500; Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, $6,067,500; other properties, $26,593,800. Corrections, Department of—Half of Blackwell's Island, $9,725,500; Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, $516,500; other property, $4,479,000. Health, Department of—North Brother Island, $500,000; Willard Parker and Reception Hospitals, $1,550,000; Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, $435,700; other property, $366,500. Street Cleaning Department—Stables, etc., $1,572,700. Highways, Bureau of—Corporation yards, etc., $959,750. Sewers, Bureau of—Substructures and superstructures, basins, pipes, culverts, etc., $83,355,780. Miscellaneous—Vacant lots, $322,230; other property, $1,624,835. Fire and Police Electric system, $1,435,000. Barge Terminal, $895,990. Total of property owned by city, $1,680,656,041.

PROPERTY PRIVATELY OWNED.

Churches, parsonages, Sunday schools, etc., $193,000,800; universities, colleges, schools, libraries, etc., $83,622,515; charitable homes, hospitals, asylums, etc., $83,888,415; clergymen (exempt up to $1,500), $387,000; United States and city pensioners, exempt, $641,036; cemeteries, $36,337,925; Interborough Rapid Transit Company machinery, power houses, etc., $8,191,152; Municipal Railroad Company machinery, power houses, etc., $140,000; total privately owned exempt property, $406,208,843.

OWNED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

State Arsenal, $755,000; armories, etc., $2,104,000; other State property, $4,914,415; total owned by State, $7,773,415.

OWNED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Navy Yard, $15,137,000; Governor's Island, $6,800,000; General Post Offices, $17,784,500; Naval Hospital, etc., $1,000,000; Fort Totten, $1,250,000; Fort Hamilton, $1,750,000; Fort Wadsworth, $1,781,000; Fort Schuyler, $1,500,000; Light houses, $708,300; Custom House, $8,176,000; Barge Office, $850,000; Army Building, $810,000; Assay Office, $2,400,000; United States Sub-Treasury, $5,750,000; Appraisers Stores, $1,450,000; Quarantine Station, Staten Island, $1,206,000; other Federal property, $381,000; total United States property, $68,733,800.

Grand total exempted property in the city, $2,163,371,099.

Total assessed value of taxed realty in the city, $8,339,638,851.

CITY OF NEW YORK BONDED DEBT 1898-1918.

(Prepared by the Department of Finance, as of January 1, each year.)

As at January 1.	Funded Debt (Corp. Stock, Notes, and Assess. Bds.)	Sinking Fund Holdings (Bonds.)	Net Funded Debt (Col. 1, Less Column 2.)	Other Debt (General Fund Bonds.)	Other Debt (Special Revenue Bonds.)	Other Debt (Revenue Bonds and Bills.)	Interest on City Debt.
1898	$321,905,514	$92,718,373	$229,187,140	.....	$3,061,645	$6,067,600	$9,629,382
1899	341,844,225	99,386,291	242,457,933	.....	8,179,665	7,600	11,430,778
1900	359,620,986	105,754,871	253,866,114	.....	3,170,311	7,600	11,707,544
1901	384,794,597	114,388,129	270,406,468	.....	5,388,335	2,107,600	12,106,206
1902	412,047,717	122,399,480	289,648,336	.....	4,322,997	9,912,600	12,937,776
1903	434,339,605	137,442,948	296,896,656	.....	4,272 308	22,467,600	13,276,709
1904	469,123,199	142,121 103	327,002,096	$8,500,000	7,537,149	41,748,600	15,188,951
1905	534,954,131	139,330,352	395,623,778	18,000,000	5,408,640	34,457,000	17,101,850
1906	565,056,512	140,380,612	424,675,900	29,000,000	6,280,500	12,097,000	18,459,015
1907	617,484,892	150,294,186	467,190,705	40,750,000	7,462,500	50,412,270	20,799,880
1908	672,396,965	143,187,164	529,209,801	54,250,000	8,368,000	53,646,036	24,576,522
1909	730 691.994	141,671,340	589,020,654	68,750,000	8,991,990	74,006,600	29,671.070
1910	794,930,288	146,868,059	648,062,228	85,500,000	5,208,150	60,367,290	32,178,760
1911	843,503,798	154,140,289	689,363,508	102,500,000	7,364,625	58,874,533	34,214,137
1912	917,811,718	157,970,000	759,841,718	120,000,000	5,970,164	46,671,621	35,473,685
1913	985,190,042	161,679,241	823,510,800	137,500,000	7,038,065	34,712,775	38,453,876
1914	1,064,418,429	169,955,027	894,463,401	159,500,000	6,319,225	33,694,415	37,745,836
1915	1,124,020,221	180,217,873	943,802,347	183,000,000	11,925,425	48,536,947	42,428,903
1916	1,154,433,821	176,078,406	978,405,414	206,000,000	9,367,075	43,000,000	42,020,934
1917	1,191,317,251	176,171,545	1,015,205,706	229,500,000	9,999,948	26,004,500	43,284,252
1918	1,214,948,477	193,749,437	1,025,799,039	254,500,000	15,600,000	39,074,400	47,663,019

The special revenue bonds in 1918 (column 5), included $4,600,000 tax notes, redeemable from the 1918 tax levy. The interest on the city debt is payable from the tax levy.

BONDED DEBT, CITY OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 1, 1898, AND JUNE 30, 1918.

The Funded Debt as at December 31, 1897, or January 1, 1898, of the various municipalities now distinguished as Boroughs which were consolidated into and formed the Greater City of New York, was as follows:

Borough.	Total Funded Debt, Jan. 1, 1898.	Less Sinking Fund Holdings Thereof.	Resultant Net Funded Debt.	Plus Special Revenue Bonds.	Net Funded Debt as Thus Established.	Total Funded Debt, June 30, 1918. (*a*)
Manhattan and The Bronx	$223,082,666.27	$85,654,317.52	$137,428,348.75	$3,061,645 01	$140,489,993.76	$67,347,971.18
Brooklyn	81,626,175.53	6,734,055.69	74,892,119.84	.....	74,892,119.84	31,655,637.41
Queens	13,709,935.62	330,000.00	13,379,935.62	.....	13,379,935.62	4,502,791.03
Richmond	3,486,736.67	.....	3,486,736.67	.....	3,486,736.67	1,596,300.00
Total	$321,905,514.09	$92,718,373.21	$229,187,140.83	$3,061,645.01	$232,248,785.89	$105,102,699.62

Total funded debt as above	$321,905,514.09	TEMPORARY DEBT. (Not included in above table.)	
Plus special revenue bonds of the former City of New York (payable from its tax levy for 1898)	3,061,645.01	Revenue bonds of the former City of New York	$2,007,600.00
		Revenue bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the former City of Brooklyn	4,060,000.00
Gross funded debt as at Jan. 1, 1898	$324,967,159.10		

(*a*) The above statement of the Funded Debt of The City of New York at consolidation considers and includes all of the funded debt of the former City of New York and of the municipalities in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, which was recorded as at the date of consolidation, and also such additional amounts as were recorded in subsequent years as being funded obligations of said former municipalities to be assumed by The City of New York. In other words, the foregoing table accurately sets forth the funded debt assumed by The City of New York as at consolidation, divided according to the Boroughs which constitute the Greater City, with the exception that the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, having composed the former City of New York, are treated for the purposes of this table as one political entity.

It may be noted from (*a*) that the funded debt of these former municipalities has been reduced (June 30, 1918), to $105,102,699.62. Of this amount the Sinking Funds hold $24,726,539.93, and $80,376,159.69 is held by the public.

WHAT NEW YORKERS EAT IN A YEAR.

(Estimated by Pure Food Division, Department of Health. Figures represent Pounds.)

MEATS (beef, veal, pork, etc.), 684,315,000; fish, 57,031,250; poultry, 114,062,500; vegetables, 684,315,000; butter, 114,062,500; milk, 1,368,630,000; bread, 456,250,000; coffee, 57,031,250; tea, 28,515,625; fruit (including nuts), 228,125,000; sugar (including candy), 142,578,125; pastry, 114,062,500; salt, 57,031,250; fats, 57,031,250; cheese, 57,031,250; eggs, 142,578,125; canned goods, 171,093,750; total, 4,533,744,375.

CENSUS OF FOOD-HANDLING PLACES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Bakeries, 3,819; butcher shops, 6,840; butter and eggs, 365; cafes, 7,188; carbonated and mineral waters, 126; coffee and tea, 66; cold storage plants, 45; commission houses, 309; confectionery, 9,982; creameries shipping raw milk, 750; cream and condensed milk, 750; dairies (outside city), 50,000; dairies (certified milk), 37; dairies (within city), 115; dairies (Grade A, raw), 40; dairies (stores), 439; delicatessen, 4,000; department stores, 19; distributing milk plants, 600; drug stores, 2,500; eggs, 185; egg-breaking establishments, 3; fat rendering plants, 2; fish, 990; frozen products, 79; fruit and vegetables, 2,549; groceries, 13,808; hotels, 536; liquors, 533; markets, 97; milk platforms, 12; milk wagons, 7,000; miscellaneous, 470; pasteurizing plants (city), 50; pasteurizing plants (outside city), 450; piers and wharves, 108; poultry, 91; push carts, 10,000; railroad terminals and ferries, 32; restaurants, 4,627; cattle slaughter houses, 30; poultry slaughter houses, 200; smoke house and meat preserving, 163; stands, 4,000; stock yards, 1; supply houses 23; syrup, 38; warehouses, 148; general produce, 279; total, 133,620.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE New York Clearing House at 77 Cedar Street is composed of banks and trust companies associated for exchanging checks and bills they hold against one another. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York also clear. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing House at 10 o'clock every business day, with the checks and drafts to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing House has been in operation since 1853.

Elsewhere in this section of the ALMANAC, under the heading "Statement of Banks in the New York Clearing House Association," will be found statistics as to the capital, profits, loans, gold holdings, and deposits of most of the institutions named in this table.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	Lewis L. Clarke	Arthur P. Lee.
Atlantic	257 Broadway	H. D. Kountze	Frank E. Andruss.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau Street	James S. Alexander	R. W. Saunders
Bank of New York	48 Wall Street	Herbert L. Griggs	Joseph Andrews.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	E. A. De Lima	A. H. Merry.
Bronx National	369 E. 149th Street	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kobe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	M. A. Rice	William L. Chase.
Chase	57 Broadway	A. H. Wiggin	A. C. Andrews.
Chatham & Phenix	149 Broadway	Louis G. Kaufman	Bert. L. Haskins.
Chemical	270 Broadway	H. K. Twitchell	E. H. Smith.
Citizens' National	320 Broadway	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall Street	F. A. Vanderlip	W. H. Tappan.
Coal and Iron	143 Liberty Street	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	Vincent Loeser	George E. Hoyer.
Federal Reserve	Pine and Nassau Streets	B. Strong, Jr., Gov	L. F. Sailer.
Fifth National	Lexington Ave. and 23d St	E. E. Watts	W. S. Beckley.
First National	2 Wall Street	Francis L. Hine	F. D. Bartow.
Garfield	5th Ave., corner 23d Street	R. W. Poor	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	1819 Broadway	Henry H. Bizallion	Chas. A. Cornell.
Hanover	Nassau Street corner Pine	William Woodward	W. E. Cable, Jr.
Harriman	527 5th Avenue	Jos. W. Harriman	O. H. Harriman.
Importers & Traders'	247 Broadway	H. H. Powell	E. P. Townsend.
Irving National	Woolworth Building	R. P. Grant	J. F. Bouker.
Liberty	120 Broadway	Harvey D. Gibson	F. W. Wale.
Lincoln	60-70 E. 42d Street	Chas. E. Warren	John S. Sammis.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton Street	Robert A. Parker	Wm. M. Rosendale.
Mechanics' & Metals	20 Nassau Street	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Merchants National	42 Wall Street	Theo. E. Burton	Owen P. Paynter.
National Park	214 Broadway	Richard Delafield	E. V. Connolly.
New York County	79 8th Avenue	Oscar Cooper	L. J. Grinnon.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	Samuel G. Bayne	H. W. Donovan.
Second National	5th Avenue, corner 28th St	Wm. A. Simonson	C. W. Case.
Sherman	33d Street and Astor Court	E. C. Smith	Chas. W. Hodson.
Union Exchange	21st Street and 5th Avenue	S. H. Herman	G. B. Conniey.

STATE.

Bank of America	44 Wall Street	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	1429 1st Avenue	Thos. Capek	Vincent W. Woytisek.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	Stephen Baker	E. S. Laffey.
Bank of U. S.	77 Delancey Street	Joseph S. Marcus	B. K. Marcus.
Bowery	124 Bowery	J. Stanley Foster	Charles Essig.
Broadway Central	2574 Broadway	Frank Williams	Francis Crave.
Bronx Borough Bank	440 Tremont Avenue	C. A. Becker	Wm. S. Germain.
Bryant Park	220 W. 42d Street	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Central Mercantile	1 E. 14th Street	G. W. Craft	F. L. Fisher.
Chelsea Exchange	266 W. 34th Street	A. E. Stilger	W. W. Tappan.
Colonial	Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.	Alexander Walker	George S. Carr.
Columbia	507 5th Avenue	Eli H. Bernheim	W. S. Griffith.
Commercial Exchange	330 Bowery	L. A. Fehrs	George Kern.
Commonwealth	190 Bowery	E. C. Schaefer	John Burckhardt.
Continental	23 Broad Street	J. F. Fredericks	F. H. Hornby.
Corn Exchange	13 William Street	Walter E. Frew	Edward S. Malmar.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Avenue	Geo. B. Williams	Wm. F. McLaughlin.
Fidelity	Madison Ave. and 75th St	Edward H. Peasles	E. W. Dutton.
5th Ave. Bank of N. Y.	530 5th Avenue	Theo. Hetzler	W. G. Gaston.
German-American	23 Broad Street	Albert Tag	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange	330 Bowery	Jos. M. Adrian	George Kern.
Germania	190 Bowery	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	402 Hudson Street	H. W. Ford	F. Hammond.
International	55 Wall Street	H. S. S. Green	L. I. Sharp.
Manhattan Company	40 Wall Street	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan	4th Avenue & 23d Street	Henry Ollesheimer	August C. Corby.
Mutual	49-51 W. 33d Street	Charles A. Sackett	Hugh N. Kirkland.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th Street	W. F. H. Koelsch	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exchange	10 Broadway	G. W. McGarrah	Thos. B. Nichols.
Pacific	470 Broadway	O. H. Cheney	Snowden McGuaghey.
People's	395 Canal Street	William Milne	John B. Forsyth.
Public	89 Delancey Street	Edward S. Rothchild	C. H. Baldwin.
State	374-8 Grand Street	O. L. Richard	A. I. Voorhis.
Twenty-third Ward	137th Street and 3d Avenue	Charles W. Bogart	Charles P. Bogart.
Washington Heights	1915 Amsterdam Avenue	John Whalen	W. H. Poggenburg.
Westchester Avenue	1060 Southern Boulevard	John Tatlock	Russell B. Smith.
West Side	481 8th Avenue	W. I. L. Adams	Nat. Mills, Jr.
Yorkville	1511 3d Avenue	August Zinsser, Jr.	Ernest Wolkwitz.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

TRUST COMPANIES

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Astor	5th Avenue and 36th Street	E. C. Converse	J. R. Trowbridge.
Bankers	16 Wall Street	Seward Prosser	R. H. Giles.
Broadway	233 Broadway	Frederic G. Lee	John Williams.
Central Union	80 Broadway	J. N. Wallace	E. J. Merrill, 1st V. P.
Columbia	60 Broadway	Willard V. King	F. C. Marston.
Commercial	Broadway and 41st Street	R. R. Moore	J. C. Watson, Asst. Sec.
Corporation	37 Wall Street	H. K. McLaren	
Empire	120 Broadway	L. W. Baldwin	W. B. Baldwin.
Equitable	37 Wall Street	A. W. Krech	H. J. Cook.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	22 William Street	E. S. Marston	Edw. Gibbs, Asst. Sec.
Fidelity	Chambers and Hudson Sts.	S. S. Conover	A. L. Viell, Asst. Sec.
Franklin	46 Wall Street	E. C. Delafield	C. E. Curtis.
Fulton	149 Broadway	H. C. Swords	A. J. Morris, Asst. Sec.
Guaranty	140 Broadway	Charles H. Sabin	G. J. Geer, Jr.
Hudson	Broadway and 39th Street	Frank V. Baldwin	J. J. Broderick.
Irving	Woolworth Building	F. G. Lee	Franklin Schenck.
Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.	160 Broadway	L. V. Bright	Arch. Farber.
Lincoln	204 Fifth Avenue	Alex. S. Webb	N. F. Griffin.
Mercantile	115 Broadway		
Metropolitan	60 Wall Street	G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.	B. Cruger.
Mutual Alliance	In Liquidation.		
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	52 Wall Street	Walter Kerr	J. L. Van Zelm, Asst. S.
New York	26 Broad Street	M. N. Buckner	Harry Forsyth.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	176 Broadway	C. H. Kelsey	C. C. Harmsted.
Transatlantic	67 William Street	Julius Pirnitzer	G. Plochmann.
Scandinavian	56 Broadway	A. V. Ostrom	M. F. Bayard.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	55 Cedar Street	J. W. Platten	C. H. Murphy.
United States	45 Wall Street	E. W. Sheldon	Williamson Pell.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

(Deposit and Surplus figures are from the *Bankers Register*, July 1, 1918.)

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
American	115 W. 42d Street	W. M. Campbell	$3,445,460	$220,490
Bank for Savings	280 4th Avenue	Walter Trimble	91,308,080	13,885,920
Bowery	128 Bowery	H. A. Schenck	104,422,370	16,771,270
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutchinson	14,840,580	829,330
Bronx	Tremont and Park Avenues	Wm. B. Aitken	2,280,000	69,000
Citizens'	56 Bowery	Henry Hasler	16,338,320	2,321,710
Commonwealth	2007 Amsterdam Avenue	J. H. Boschen	1,366,750	35,510
Dollar	2808 3rd Avenue	G. E. Edwards	14,746,000	1,123,000
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	52,150,360	4,901,840
East River	291 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	37,076,850	4,787,120
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers Street	John J. Pulleyn	168,880,510	14,683,520
Empire City	231 W. 125th Street	R. E. Cochran	5,462,350	351,920
Excelsior	23d Street and 6th Avenue	Wm. J. Roome	18,865,480	1,219,860
Franklin	8th Avenue, cor. 42d Street	E. K. Satterlee	26,191,240	2,499,230
Central	Corner 4th Ave. and 14th St.	Hubert Clinis	93,883,880	8,452,370
Greenwich	6th Avenue & 16th Street	James Quinlan	73,300,000	7,618,000
Harlem	124 E. 125th Street	W. L. Trotter	27,422,150	3,051,560
Irving	115 Chambers Street	H. E. Tener	21,380,830	1,620,520
Italian	64 Spring Street	J. N. Francolini	6,706,430	409,460
Malden Lane	170 Broadway	F. A. Ringler	2,252,470	57,210
Manhattan	644 Broadway	C. M. Bird	11,281,110	1,577,070
Metropolitan	1 3rd Avenue	Robert D. Andrews	14,470,810	1,304,520
New York	8th Ave., corner 14th Street	Wm. Feisinger	44,420,690	4,473,030
North River	31 W. 34th Street	Charles Robe	9,610,750	661,050
North Side	3230 3d Avenue	J. G. Borgstede	2,117,615	61,980
Seamen's	74 Wall Street	Daniel Barnes	78,347,000	10,745,000
Union Dime	6th Avenue and 40th Street	A. P. W. Kinnan	47,021,020	5,568,940
Union Square	20 Union Square	W. H. Rockwood	14,403,070	1,379,880
United States	606 Madison Avenue	C. N. Taintor	6,173,160	308,090
Universal	149 Broadway	W. F. Brown	400,400	19,680
West Side	110 6th Avenue	C. O. Bigelow	4,915,670	346,160

BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

NATIONAL AND STATE.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Flatbush	Cor. Flatbush & Church Avs.	W. D. Buckner, Mgr.	C. Straub, Asst. Mgr.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica	S. R. Smith	George S. Downing.
Coney Island	Surf Avenue, C. I.	W. J. Ward	G. H. Mailey.
First National of Corona	Liquidated November 1, 1916		
First National, Jamaica	Jamaica	Starr Brinkerhoff	Wm. Peterson.
First National, Ozone Park	Ozone Park	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins.
First National	Broadway and Havemeyer	Joseph Huber	A. P. Verity.
Greenpoint National	140 Greenpoint Avenue	D. E. Freudenberger	Walter Wilmurt.
Hamilton	191 Montague Street	Willard E. Edmister	Geo. Hadden, Sec.
Hillside	8302 Jamaica, R. H.	Joel Fowler	Frederick Boschen.
Homestead	141 Pennsylvania Avenue	E. L. Rockefeller	George L. Porter.
Mechanics'	Court and Montague	Harry M. De Mott	Wilton C. Donn.
Montauk	5th Avenue and Union Street	Henry M. Randall	Thos. M. Halsey.
Nassau National	46 Court Street	G. Foster Smith	H. P. Schoenberner.
National City	350 Fulton Street	Henry M. Wells	B. T. Van Benthuysen.
National, Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway	H. G. Heyson	J. A. Stanley.
North Side	225 Havemeyer Street	Paul E. Bonner	Henry Billman.
People's National	1336 Broadway	George W. Spence	W. F. Cawthorne.
Ridgewood National	Myrtle and Cypress Avenues	Louis Berger	C. V. Gunther.
The Thrift	255 Ryerson Street	Chas. M. Pratt	John C. Maddock.

BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS—*Continued.*

TRUST COMPANIES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Secretary
Brooklyn	177 Montague Street	E. P. Maynard	Willard P. Schenck.
Franklin	166 Montague Street	E. C. Delafield	C. M. Fincke, Sec.
Hamilton	191 Montague Street	W. E. Edmister	George Hadden.
Kings County	342 Fulton Street	J. D. Fairchild	Thomas Blake.
Manufacturers'	774 Broadway	Nathan S. Jonas	James H. Conroy.
People's	181 Montague Street	C. A. Boody	C. L. Schenck.
Title Guarantee & Trust Company	175 Remsen Street		

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.—FIGURES ARE FROM THE BANKERS' REGISTER, JULY 1, 1918.

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Bay Ridge	5517 5th Avenue	M. T. Lewis	$1,440,000	$36,000
Brevoort	522 Nostrand Avenue	H. M. Smith	5,890,520	396,640
Brooklyn	Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.	C. Hadden	58,747,150	7,206,650
Bushwick	Graud St., cor. Graham Ave	J. E. Brown	6,875,290	599,450
City	Cor. Flatbush & Laf'y'te Avs.	R. Rushmore	5,326,830	303,650
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	R. S. Walker	53,373,320	5,404,630
Dime of Williamsburg	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis	12,168,870	859,280
East Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Avenue	E. F. Barnes	9,024,900	824,960
East District	Broadway and Gates Ave.	John W. Fraser	10,000,760	587,060
East New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	F. Middendorf	4,563,210	515,210
Flatbush	910 Flatbush Ave	H. B. Hawkins	1,022,910	12,870
Lincoln	531 Broadway	Charles Froeb	23,604,470	2,219,220
Fulton	375 Fulton Street	Adolph Doepel	12,783,889	1,161,828
Greater New York	498 5th Avenue	C. J. Obermayer	6,201,170	283,920
Greenpoint	807 Manhattan Avenue	Geo. W. Felter	10,759,780	1,075,570
Hamburg	1451 Myrtle Avenue	David Engel	2,427,230	78,320
Home	804 Manhattan Avenue	John W. Burr	642,550	22,430
Jamaica	360 Fulton Street, Jamaica	W. W. Gillen	6,442,540	586,640
Kings County	Broadway, cor. Bedford Ave.	H. G. Taylor	13,844,750	1,252,310
Prudential	B'way, Vernon & Stryvsnt Av	D. W. Kaatze	3,348,380	101,140
South Brooklyn	160 Atlantic Avenue	W. J. Coombs	25,879,720	3,179,240
Sumner	12 Graham Avenue	A. S. Somers	1,217,890	75,250
Williamsburg	Broadway and Driggs Ave	A. D. Baird	78,883,030	13,389,510

FERRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

EAST RIVER.

City Island to Harts Island (Dept. of Corrections); **Clason Point Road**, Bronx, to College Point (summer); **E. 134th St.** to North Beach; **E. 132d St.** to North Brother Island (Board of Health); **E. 125th St.** to Randall's Island (Dept. of Charities); **E. 120th St.** to Randall's Island (Dept. of Charities); **E. 116th St.** to Ward's Island (State Hospital Commission); **E. 92d St.** to Astoria; **E. 70th St.** to Blackwell's Island; **E. 53d St.** to Blackwell's Island; **E. 34th St.** to Long Island City; **E. 26th St.** to Blackwell's Island to Staten Island Farm Colony, to Hart's Island, to Riker's Island; **E. 23d St.** to Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn; also to Broadway, Brooklyn; **Roosevelt St.** to Broadway, Brooklyn; **Fulton St.** to Fulton St., Brooklyn; **Whitehall St.** to Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn; also to Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn, also the Municipal Ferry to 39th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island and to Stapleton, Staten Island; **Battery** to Governor's Island (U. S. Gov.), also to Ellis Island (U. S. Gov.), also to Liberty Statue.

UPPER BAY.

(Bay Ridge Ave.) 69th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island.

NORTH RIVER.

Liberty St. to Communipaw, Jersey City (Jersey Central, P. and R., and B. and O. Railroads); **Cortlandt St.** to Montgomery St., Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); also to Weehawken (West Shore and N. Y., O. & W. Railroads); **Barclay St.** to Hoboken, N. J. (Lackawanna Railroad); **Chambers St.** to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City (Erie Railroad); **Desbrosses St.** to Montgomery St., Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); **Christopher St.** to Hoboken (Lackawanna Railroad); **W. 23d St.** to Communipaw (Jersey Central, P. and R., and B. & O. Railroads); also to Montgomery St., Jersey City (Pennsylvania Railroad); also to Hoboken (Lackawanna Railroad); also to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City (Erie Railroad); also to 14th St., Hoboken; **W. 42d St.** to Weehawken (West Shore, and N. Y., O. & W. Railroads); **W. 130th St.** to Edgewater, N. J.; **Dyckman St.** to Englewood Cliffs (Palisades Interstate Park).

STATE OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Department of Agriculture—90 West Broadway; Chemical Laboratory, 50 E. 41st St. **Dept. of Architecture**—233 Broadway. **Arsenal**—Seventh Ave. and 35th St; **Attorney-General**—51 Chambers St. **Automobile Bureau**, Secretary of State—127 W. 65th St. **Dept. of Banking**—Superintendent of Banks, 61 Broadway. **Commission for Blind**—Hall of Records. **Bridge and Tunnel Commission**—115 Broadway. **State Board of Charities**—287 Fourth Ave. **State Comptroller**—233 Broadway; Brooklyn, 215 Montague St. **Transfer Tax Bureau**—233 Broadway; Bronx, 2808 Third Ave.; Brooklyn, 215 Montague St. **Clearing House for Employes**—44 E. 23d St. **Conservation Commission**—Broadway and 42d St. **Forest, Fish, and Game Commission**—Broadway and 42d St. **Bureau of Deportation**—Hall of Records. **State Superintendent's Office of Elections**—230 Fifth Ave. **State Engineer**—Hall of Records. Branches—Pier 6, East River; Mott Haven; North River and 53d St.; Brooklyn—Foot Columbia St.; 261 Franklin St. **Dept. of Excise**—1451 Broadway; Brooklyn, Eagle Building; 62 Jackson Ave. Long Island City. **Farm Bureau**—15 Pearl St. **Food Commission**—220 W. 57th St. **Health Officer of the Port**—Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island. *Health Officer*—Leland E. Cofer, M. D. ($12,500). **State Dept. of Health**—25 W. 45th St. **State Hospitals** (Office of)—31 Chambers St. **Dept. of Insurance**—165 Broadway; Brooklyn, 312 Jay St. **Interstate Park Commission**—61 Broadway. **New York State Industrial Commission**—230 Fifth Ave. **Dept. of Labor**—230 Fifth Ave. *Employment Bureau*—230 Fifth Ave.; Brooklyn, 312 Jay St.; Queens, 436 Jackson Ave., Long Island City. **Military Training Commission**—105 E. 33d St. *Physical Training Bureau*—Convent Ave. and 138th St. **New York Monuments Commission**—Hall of Records. **State Nautical School**—17 State St. **New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission**—115 Broadway. **Palisades Commission**—61 Broadway. **Public Service Commission** (Second District)—Hall of Records. **State Hospital Commission**—Hall of Records. **State Tax Dept.**—31 Chambers St. (Hall of Records). **Workmen's Compensation Bureau**—230 Fifth Ave.; Brooklyn, 312 Jay St.

THE HALL OF FAME.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor; whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets. Its foundation has been begun.

The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the council. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken, who is "committeeman" of the hall, presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered. Address University Heights, New York City.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following eight persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50, and Maria Mitchell, 48.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more National associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following ten persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

The fourth quinquennial election in 1915 secured the ballots of ninety-seven electors, three electors having died within the year. Nine names were admitted, viz., Alexander Hamilton, 70 votes; Mark Hopkins, 69; Francis Parkman, 68; Agassiz, 64; Elias Howe, 61; Joseph Henry, 56; Rufus Choate, 52; Daniel Boone, 52; with one woman, Charlotte Cushman, 53. Of these Hamilton and Agassiz had been elected in 1905 to the separate hall proposed for famous foreign-born Americans. When the Constitution was amended in 1914, to do away with the line of discrimination between native-born and foreign-born, it was required that the four foreign-born, already chosen, be re-elected in competition with the native-born put in nomination. The two above named were approved, while John Paul Jones and Roger Williams lacked a majority, but remain in nomination for the year 1920. The total names admitted in the four quinquennial elections is 50 men and 6 women.

No changes were made in 1918 in the constitution or rules. Nearly one-tenth of the electors have died, but their places will not be filled until 1919.

Henry M. MacCracken, Committeeman, University Heights, New York City.

BAR ASSOCIATION, CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.)

President—George L. Ingraham. *Vice-Presidents*—J. Parker Kirlin, DeLancey Nicoll, Silas B. Brownell, E. Henry Lacombe, Edward W. Sheldon. *Recording Secretary*—Charles H. Strong. *Corresponding Secretary*—Eliot Tuckerman. *Treasurer*—S. Sidney Smith.

The Organization has 2,168 members. It was instituted in 1869, and its Presidents have been as follows: 1870 to 1879, William M. Evarts; 1880 and 1881, Stephen P. Nash; 1882 and 1883, Francis N. Bangs; 1884 and 1885, James C. Carter; 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler; 1888 and 1889, Joseph H. Choate; 1890 and 1891, Frederick R. Coudert; 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H. Peckham; 1895 and 1896, Joseph Laroeque; 1897 to 1899, James C. Carter; 1900 and 1901, John E. Parsons; 1902 and 1903, William G. Choate; 1904 and 1905, Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907, John L. Cadwalader; 1908 and 1909, Edmund Wetmore; 1910 and 1911, Francis Lynde Stetson; 1912, Lewis Cass Ledyard; 1913 and 1914, William B. Hornblower; 1914 to 1916, George W. Wickersham; 1917 and 1918, George L. Ingraham. The admission fee is $100 from resident members and $50 from non-resident members; and the annual dues from resident members of more than six years' and less than twenty years' standing, $55, and of more than twenty years' standing, $60, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere of less than twenty years' standing, $30, and of more than twenty years' standing, $35; from members of less than six years' standing, $25; from non-resident members, neither residing nor having offices in New York City, $35; from resident members temporarily absent from the city, $10.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

EACH State and Territory is represented by one Vice-President and one member of the General Council. Membership about 11,000. This association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. Officers: *President*—George T. Page, Peoria, Ill. *Secretary*—George Whitelock, 1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Frederick E. Wadhams, 78 Chapel Street, Albany, N. Y. *Assistant Secretaries*—W. Thomas Kemp, Gaylord Lee Clark, 1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

TUNNELS IN OPERATION IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

(For Subways in and about New York City, see Index).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken, the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan cross-town tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the cross-town tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

Tunnels from Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn, from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark St., Brooklyn, from 14th St., Manhattan, to North 7th St., Brooklyn, and from 60th St., Manhattan, under Blackwell's Island to Queens, are under construction, all of which are part of the new subway system in New York. The first two and the last named will, it was stated, be completed and in service in 1919.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel).

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD TUNNEL, WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY—Commenced in 1881, and completed twenty-three months later, at a cost of $525,000. It is double-tracked and the original length was 3,983 feet. A steel and concrete portal, constructed in 1907 at the east increased its length to 4,273 feet. One-fourth of the tunnel is bricklined, the remaining portion, unlined. The normal section is 27 feet in width and 19 feet high. 30,500 cubic yards of rock were removed, and five vertical shafts were utilized, giving ten working faces, and average progress of 173 linear feet per month was maintained. The average expenditure per linear foot of lined section was $200, and of unlined section, $110, and equivalent of $7.00 per cubic yard of excavation. The tunnel is a tangent, with the exception of the extended portion of the east end, previously mentioned, at which point the freight and passenger tracks divide. There is a grade of 0.30% towards the east, and 0.34% towards the west, from approximately the centre of the tunnel. It is ventilated by rotary fans, installed in 1911.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

President—Edward Lazansky. *First Vice-President*—Simon F. Rothschild. *Second Vice-President*—Jacob Levy. *Treasurer*—Julius Dahlman. *Honorary Secretary*—Nathan S. Jonas. *Executive Director*—Max Abelman. *President of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum*—Louis L. Firuski. *President of the Jewish Hospital*—Edward C. Blum. *President of the United Jewish Aid Societies*—Adolf Bergida. *President of the Hebrew Educational Society*—Aaron William Levy. *President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association*—Grover M. Moscowitz. *President of the Training School for Nurses*—Hugo Hirsh. *President of the Council of Jewish Women and Council Home for Jewish Girls*—Mrs. A. H. Arons. *President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum*—Mrs. Otto Kempner. *President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Jewish Hospital*—Mrs. Nathaniel H. Levi. *President of the Young Men's and Women's Social Service Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities*—Algernon I. Nova.

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities is the central organization for the collection and distribution of the funds for the maintenance, in whole or in part, of the following institutions: Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum The Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, United Jewish Aid Societies, Hebrew Educational Society, Training School for Nurses, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Women's Auxiliary Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Women's Auxiliary the Jewish Hospital, Council of Jewish Women (Brooklyn Section), Council Home for Jewish Girls (Amalie Seidner Memorial), Young Men's Hebrew Association of Bath Beach, Young Men's Hebrew Association of Borough Park, Machzike Talmud Torah, Hebrew National Schools, Glory of Israel Institute, Free Talmud Torah Association of Brownsville, New Hebrew School of Brooklyn, and the Young Men's and Women's Social Service Auxiliary. Other affiliated societies to which allotments are made: Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of New York City, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society (Brooklyn Cottage), Hawthorne, N. Y.; National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Col.; Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Denver, Col.

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

NAME AND LOCATION.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).
Adams, 61 Broadway	32	424
Am. Bnk. Note Co., 78 Trinity Pl.	28	374
American Express Co., 65 B'way	32	415
American Surety Co., 100 B'way	23	306, 1 in.
Ashland, 4th Ave. and 24th St.	20	266
Astor Trust, 5th Ave. and 42d St.	21	261
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539
Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. and 43d St.	26	305
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St.	20	276, 6½ in.
Broadway and 48th St.	39	131, 10 in.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St.	29	341
Church and Dey Sts	27	362
Church and Fulton Sts	27	362
City Investing, 165 Broadway	33	486, 6 in.
Clarendon, 4th Ave. and 18th St.	20	263, 8 in.
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way	23	306, 3 in.
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St.	21	255, exclusive of dome.
Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St.	20	
Croisic, 220 5th Ave.	21	269, 2 in.
Eagle, 4th Ave. and 21st St.	20	299
Eight West Fortieth Street	20	271
Eighty Maiden Lane	25	315
Eleven-Thirteen E. 26th St.	21	274, 8⅜ in.
Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293
Equitable, 120 Broadway	37	485, 9 in.
Fifty Broad Street	20	242
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way and 23d St.	20	286
Forty-first St., 18-20 E. 41st St	20	252, 2 in.
Forty-second St., 18-28 E. 42d St.	20	272
Forty-two Broadway	21	
Four Sixty-one 8th Ave.	21	340
Germania Life, 50 Union Square	20	281
Hanover National Bank, Nassau and Pine Sts.	22	385
Heckscher, 307-315 Madison Ave.	20	270
Heidelberg, B'way and 42d St.	30	410
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259, 2 in.
Hess, 4th Ave. and 26th St.	20	271
Hudson Terminal, 30 and 50 Church St.	22	275, 9 in.
Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St.	22	298
Liberty Tower, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	385
McAlpin Hotel, B'way and 34th St.	25	307, 5 in.
Mad. Ave. and 40th St., n. w. cor.	22	264, 6 in.
Madison Ave. and 45th St.	22	260
Madison Avenue, Madison Ave. and 25th St.	20	288, 3 in.
Madison Square, 15 E. 26th St.	20	273
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave.	50	700, 3 in.
Municipal, Park Row and Centre St.	24	560, 1 in.
National Bank of Commerce	20	270
Nine Hundred Two-906 B'way	20	263
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row	29	309
Pulitzer, Park Row	22	375, ½ in.
St. Paul, B'way and Ann St.	26	308
Singer, 149 Broadway	41	612, 1 in.
Sixty Wall St.	26	346
Sun, Nassau and Spruce Sts.	23	306
Thirty-seven Wall St.	25	318
Times, B'way and 42d St.	28	419, 9 in.
Trinity, 111 Broadway	21	280, 6 in.
Two Hundred Twelve Fifth Ave.	20	264
United States Rubber Co., B'way and 58th St.	20	272, 8¼ in.
Victoria, B'way and 27th St.	20	263, 11 in.
Western Union, 195 Broadway	28	403, 6 in.
West Street, West and Cedar Sts.	23	
Whitehall, 17 Battery Place	32	424
William and John Sts.	20	251, 2 in.
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	51	750
World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St.	30	335
Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St.	20	263
24 West 59th St.	21	245
109-111 East 40th St.	20	249
351 West 42d St.	22	290
112 Park Ave.	32	390
201 Broadway	27	362
347 Madison Ave., southeast corner 45th St.	20	241, 4 in.

Other high structures in the United States are: City Hall, Philadelphia, 547 feet; Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., 525 feet; Custom House tower, Boston, 505 feet.

JURY DUTY IN MANHATTAN.

To be qualified to serve, a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the County of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A clergyman, minister of any religion officiating as such and not following any other calling. A practising physician, surgeon, surgeon-dentist, or veterinary surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed pharmaceutist or pharmacist, or a duly licensed embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An attorney or counsellor-at-law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A professor or teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, editorial writer, or reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or City or County of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A captain, engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed pilot, actually following that calling. A superintendent, conductor, or engineer employed by a railroad company other than a street railroad company, or a telegraph operator employed by a press association or telegraph company who is actually doing duty in an office or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged firemen. Active and honorably discharged militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

COUNTY OF THE BRONX.

The law of the County of the Bronx, recently created, is the same as Manhattan, with the exception that there are no special jurors in the Bronx.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(The membership of the principal clubs in town has been greatly affected by the war.)

NAME.	Location.	Date of Estab.	No. Members		Initiat'n Fees.		Annual Dues.		President.	Secretary.	No. of M'brs. With Col'rs.
			Resi-dent.	Non-Resi.	Resi-dent.	Non-Resi.	Resi-dent.	Non-Resi.			
MANHATTAN											
Aero of America	297 Madison Ave								Alan R. Hawley	Augustus Post	
Aldine	200 Fifth Ave	1898	635	115	$50		$60	$25	Dr. O. S. Marden	Dr. Walter Laidlow	17
Alpha Delta Phi	136 W. 44th St	1890	390	657	30	10	50	15	A. C. James	S. D. Inslee	175
Andiron	132 W. 72d St	1854	421	20			40	20	H. H. Ritterbusch	Henry Schaefer	35
Arkwright	320 Broadway	1893	700	125	50	20	50	20	W. P. Jollie	H. E. Dunner	40
Army and Navy	107 W. 43d St	1889	209	1,590	10	10	60	5	Admiral B. A. Fiske	Maj. W. T. Romaine	1,500
Authors	7th Ave., cor. W. 56th	1882							Prof. F. H. Giddings	Ernest Ingersoll	9
Automobile of America	54th St., w. of B'way								A. J. Hemphill	Elmer Thompson	
Bankers	120 Broadway	1915	1,700	1,000	100	50	100	50, 25	A. B. Hepburn	F. A. Plummer	175
Calumet	12 W. 56th St	1879	290	100			125	60	S. O. Edmonds	S. F. Barry	40
Camera	121 W. 68th St	1896	125	30			40	10	F. S. Hastings	M. W. Tingley	12
Catholic	120 Central Park So								Percy J. King	Edw. Hanlon	
Century Association	7 W. 43d St	1847	1,250	300	150	100	75	35	Elihu Root	A. D. Noyes	100
Chemists	52 E. 41st St								Elwood Hindrick	J. R. M. Klotz	
City	55 W. 44th St	1892	1,400	600	50	15	60	15	N. S. Spencer	R. C. Harrison	300
City Athletic	50 W. 54th St	1909	1,000	150	100	25	100	25	S. R. Guggenheim	E. D. Hays	150
Clergy	200 5th Ave	1915	400	3	10	5	10	5	H. M. Sanders	W. Laidlaw	
Colony	564 Park Ave	1903	1,350	400	250	250	100	50	Ruth Morgan	Magee Ellsworth	
Columbia University	4 W. 43d St	1901	1,563	352	25	15	30	15	C. H. Mapes, '85	H. K. Masters	300
Columbia Yacht	Ft. W. 86th St								Frederick Berg	Geo. R. Branson	
Cornell University	65 Park Ave	1889	595	400	15	10	15, 35	12	E. N. Sanderson	F. M. Coffin	
Delta Tau Delta	122 E. 36th St	1899	200		20				C. C. Harris	F. C. Briggs	85
Down Town Association	60 Pine St	1860	1,080	112	200	100	100	50	A. P. Whitehead	G. G. Haven	62
Drug and Chemical	100 William St	1894	500	265	75	10	60	20	W. H. Phillips	W. P. Young	16
Engineers'	32 W. 40th St	1888	1,200	950	200	200	75	37, 50	L. C. Holden	J. Struthers	150
Friars'	110 W. 48th St	1907	1,139	367	160	30	140	20	G. M. Cohan	N. B. Spingold	97
Green Room	139 W. 47th St	1902	657	7			30	15	Edwards Davis	J. C. Jackson	51
Groller	47 E. 60th St	1884	250	125	100	50	30	15	A. H. Scribier	Walter Gilliss	14
Hardware	B'way and Murray St.	1892	600	120	50	50	50	25	G. F. Taylor	R. M. Parsons	20
Harmonie	4 E. 60th St	1852	805		200		125		J. A. Goldsmith	N. A. Heinsheimer	
Harvard	27 W. 44th St	1887	2,133	2,724	10	10	10, 40	15	F. R. Appleton	J. D. Greene	
Jockey	18 E. 41st St	1894	32	16	100	100	100	100	Major A. Belmont	H. K. Knapp	8
Knickerbocker	807 Fifth Ave	1871	650		300		150		G. R. Fearing	Ernest Iselin	237
Lambs'	130 W. 44th St	1874	875	400	150, 300	100	60, 100	50	J. R. Gresmer	G. V. Hobart	250
Lawyers'	115 Broadway	1887	689	190	100	25	100	25	W. A. Butler	R. G. Babbage	87
Liederkranz	111 E. 58th St	1847	920	60	20	20	40	25	William Forster	C. H. Valentine	165
Lotos	110 W. 57th St	1870	828	397	100	25	100	40	F. R. Lawrence	C. W. Price	70
Manhattan	32 E. 26th St	1865	850	250	200	50	100	25	Judge E. G. Whitaker	H. D. Lounsbury	50
Manhattan Chess	B'way and 71st St	1877	120	24			25	12, 50	A. Martinez	J. F. Rice	6
Manhattan Single Tax	47 W. 42d St	1887	300	50	5, 25	5, 25	5, 25	5, 25	J. R. Brown	E. H. Underhill	5
Masonic	46 W. 24th St	1894	650	550			15	5	W. H. Miller	W. M. Thompson	320
Merchants' The	108 Leonard St	1871	380	91	100	75	75	50	E. S. Twining	E. M. Townsend	17
Metropolitan	1 E. 60th St	1891	1,130	250	300	300	125	75	F. K. Sturgis	P. R. Pyne	200
Metropolis	105 W. 57th St	1879	450	51	100	50	125	50	I. L. Ernst	Z. D. Bernstein	18
National Arts	15 Gramercy Park	1898	621	517	50		60	15	J. G. Agar	F. S. Lamb	45
National Democratic	617 5th Ave	1888	740	361	100	25	50	20	J. M. Riehle	W. H. Jasper	48
New York	20 W. 40th St	1845	500	200	100	50	100	50	A. W. Morse	J. J. Crawford	47
New York Athletic	59th St. and 6th Ave	1868	4,200	800	100	50	60	30	Maj. G. M. Hammond	R. F. Fortmeyer	510

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

NAME.	Location.	Date of Estab.	No. MEMBERS		INITIAT'N FEES.		ANNUAL DUES.		President.	Secretary.	No. of M'bers. With Col'rs.
			Resi-dent.	Non-Resi.	Resi-dent.	Non-Resi.	Resi-dent.	Non-Resi.			
New York Caledonian	840 7th Ave	1856	300	.....	$5	.....	$6	.....	J. C. Edwards	S. B. Nixon	37
New York Press	21 Spruce St	1872	900	200	5	$5	24	$8	E. P. Howard	C. H. Redfern	26
New York Railroad	29 W. 39th St	1872	2,200	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	C. E. Chambers	H. D. Vought	77
New York Yacht	37 W. 44th St	1844	2,200	.....	200	.....	75	.....	Com. G. F. Baker, Jr.	G. A. Cormack	.....
Players'	16 Gramercy Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	John Drew	Edw. H. Bell	.....
Princeton	Vanderbilt Ave. & 44	1899	773	987	10	10	40	20, 15	W. C. Osborn	Witheree Black	600
Progress	1 W. 88th St	1864	600	50	100	50	100	50	N. D. Stern	M. Hochster	35
Racquet and Tennis	370 Park Ave	1875	1,269	468	200	200	150	75	R. H. Williams	Sherman Day	353
Reform	9 S. William St	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Everett Abbot	Sidney Newborg	.....
Republican of City of N. Y.	54 W. 40th St	1879	800	850	50	25	50	25	R. W. Bonynge	O. W. Ehrhorn	.....
Rotary	Hotel McAlpin	1909	507	.....	25	.....	40	.....	W. H. Brady	W. J. Beamish	52
Rubenstein	Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	1887	450	50	25	None	20	5	Mrs. W. R. Chapman	Mary J. Baker	.....
Saint Nicholas	7 W. 44th St	1875	239	47	.....	.....	60, 75	37, 50	De Forest Hicks	G. F. Hurd	125
Salmagundi	47 5th Ave	1871	510	260	100	25	40	15	E. B. Williams	C. M. Fairbanks	40
Stock Exchange Luncheon	13 Wall St	1904	830	.....	50	.....	50	.....	W. B. Potts	G. M. Sidenberg	90
Technology	17 Gramercy Park	1902	507	628	.....	.....	20	10	A. L. Davis	H. P. Montgomery	205
Turf and Field	Belmont Park	1895	325	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	F. K. Sturgis	Capt. J. G. Livingston	40
Underwriters'	16 Liberty St	1883	500	100	10	Free	35	10	F. A. Cook	H. E. Lippincott	150
Union	5th Ave. and 51st St	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chas. F. Hoffman	C. K. Beekman	.....
Union League, The	1 E. 39th St	1863	1,800	.....	300	.....	125	.....	C. E. Hughes	H. C. Quinby	115
University	1 W. 54th St	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thos. Thatcher	F. H. Orday	.....
West Side Club	270 W. 84th St	1888	140	36	10	5	30	10	R. C. Burnside	C. H. Doud	7
Wool	260 West Broadway	1894	300	55	.....	.....	60	20	F. E. Kaley	Robert McBratney	10
Women's University	106 E. 52d St	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mrs. H. R. Caraway	Miss Elma Laines	.....
Yale	50 Vanderbilt Ave	1897	2,176	2,161	30	15	50	25	F. H. Platt	J. M. Walton	1,100
Brownson Catholic	348 E. 146th St	1894	250	.....	5	5	12	3	F. J. Flynn	J. T. Roach	7
Cathedral	144 E. 50th St	1887	75	.....	3	.....	9	.....	W. G. Lowe	J. E. Dingivan	42
Collectors'	120 W. 49th St	1896	80	30	10	10	10	5	T. E. Steinway	Herman Toastperin	3
Nippon Club, Inc	161 W. 93d St	1905	350	50	50	50	48	12	J. Takamine	C. Yada	.....
Old Colony Club, Inc	Hotel Manhattan	1916	1,200	7,000	10	10	25	25	A. J. Norton	R. E. Davidson	1,000
Over Seas Club	Hotel Majestic	.....	96	25	1	.....	5	.....	E. Wallis	R. Beal	.....
Phi Gamma Delta	34 W. 44th St	1886	229	374	20	10	30	10	T. L. Chrystle	E. B. Clary	125
Sailors and Soldiers'	681 West End Ave	1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. C. Halliday	E. B. Cunningham	19,000
Three Arts Club	340 W. 85th St	1906	89	500	.....	.....	2	2	Mrs. J. H. Hammond	H. K. Hammond	.....
Vatel	216 W. 50th St	1913	350	300	6	6	6	.....	E. Panchard	T. W. Stucky	190
Whitehall	17 Battery Pl	1911	750	133	100	50	75	20	W. H. Childs	E. J. Beinecke	78
Williams	291 Madison Ave	1912	337	486	10	10	20, 40	10	F. T. Wood	M. B. Berking	256
Women's Chess	20 E. 29th St	1895	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	Mrs. G. P. Slade	Miss E. S. Haines	.....
BROOKLYN.											
Brooklyn Engineers'	117 Remsen St	1896	350	50	.....	.....	12	5	G. L. Knight	Joseph Strachan	30
Brooklyn Press	5 Willoughby	1912	200	.....	15	.....	12	.....	F. C. Reynolds	T. Collins, Jr	16
Congress	586 Bedford Ave	1900	700	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	T. G. Cohn	T. W. Christy	51
Hanover	Bed. Ave. & Rod. St	1890	120	14	.....	.....	50	15	C. C. Mollenhaucr	R. J. Perrine	6
Logan	Garf'd Pl. & 6th Ave	1892	100	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	W. H. Tappey	Arthur Cotterell	18
Montauk	8th Ave. & Lincoln Pl	1889	540	54	.....	.....	70	25	W. H. English	B. A. Greene	14
University	109 Lafayette	.....	412	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. J. Kuhn	W. J. Kibby	35
STATEN ISLAND.											
Women's Club	288 Richmond Ter	1893	135	3	5	5	5	5	Mrs. J. O. Adams	Mrs. D. D. Feldman	.....
QUEENS.											
Jamaica, The	Herriman Ave	1891	120	15	.....	.....	25	12	E. P Ramsey	C. R. Doughty	8

NEW YORK CITY PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

THEATRES IN MANHATTAN (Seating Capacity in Parentheses).

Apollo (925), 47th St. and B'way.
Astor (1,431), B'way and 45th St.
Bandbox (294), 57th St. nr. 3d Ave.
Belasco (1,000), 44th St. nr. B'way.
Belmont (Norworth), 121 W. 48th.
Bijou (New, 589), 45th nr. B'way.
Booth (708), 45th St., nr. B'way.
Bramhall (206), 138 W. 27th St.
Broadhurst (1,118), 45th nr. B'way.
Broadway (1,687), B'way & 41st St.
Bronx Opera House (1,880), 149th St., near 3d Ave.
Burland (985), 985 Prospect Ave.
Candler (1,051), 226 W. 42d St.
Casino (1,477), B'way and 39th St.
Century (1,051), Central Park West and 67th St.
Century Roof (422), Central Park West, 62d to 63d St.
Cohan & Harris (1,111), 42d St., nr. 7th Ave.
Cohan's, Geo. M. (1,111), B'way and 43d St.
Columbia (1,313), 7th Ave. & 47th.
Comedy (718), 41st St., nr. 6th Ave.
Cort (1,043), 48th St., nr. B'way.
Criterion (886), B'way and 44th St.
Deutsch, Irving Pl. (1,133), 7 Irving Pl.
Elliott, Maxine (938), 39th St., nr. B'way.
Eltinge (829), 42d St., nr. B'way.
Empire, Man. (1,099), B'way and 40th St.
Forty-eighth St. (969), 48th St., near B'way.
Forty-fourth St. (1,323), 44th St., near B'way.
Frohman (Chas.) Inc., and David Belasco theatres—Empire, B'way & 40th St.; Lyceum, 45th St., nr. B'way.
Fulton (913), 46th St., nr. B'way.
Gaiety (806), B'way and 46th St.
Garden (1,092), Mad. Ave. & 27th.
Garrick (737), 63 W. 35th St.
Globe (1,190), B'way & 46th St.
Greenwich Village (388), 4th St. & 7th Ave.
Harris (770), 42d St., nr. 8th Ave.
Hippodrome (4,623), 6th Ave. & 43d St.
Hudson (1,077), 44th nr. 6th Ave.
Irving Place (1,133), Irving Pl. & 15th St.
Kessler's (1,896); Roof (817), 35 2d Ave.
Klaw and Erlanger theatres in Manhattan—George M. Cohan's, B'way & 43d St.; Liberty, 42d St., W. of B'way; New Amsterdam, 42d St., W. of B'way; Gaiety, B'way & 46th St.; Knickerbocker, B'way & 38th St.
Knickerbocker (1,412), B'way & 38th St.
Liberty (1,234), 42d St., nr. B'way.
Little (299), 238 W. 44th St.
Loew's 7th Ave. (1,542), 124th & 7th Ave.
Longacre (1,019), 48th nr. B'way.
Lyceum (957), 45th St., nr. B'way.
Lyric (1,472), 42d St., nr. 7th Ave.
Madison Square Garden (1,092), Madison Ave. and 27th St.
Manhattan Opera House (3,246), B'way and 40th St.
Mayo (800), W. 42d St.
Metropolitan Opera House (3,306), B'way and 40th St.
Millers, Henry (541), 124 W. 43d St.
Miner's Bronx (1,772), 3d Ave. and 156th St.
Morosco (893), 217 W. 45th St.
New Amsterdam (1702), 42d St., near 7th Ave.
Norworth (Belmont), 121 W. 48th.
Park (1,520); Roof (420), 2 Columbus Circle.
Playhouse (879), 48th nr. B'way.
Princess (299), 39th St., nr. 6th Ave.
Punch & Judy (299), 49th St., near 7th Ave.
Republic (901), 42d St., nr. B'way.
Selwyn (1,100), W. 42d St.
Selwyn theatres in Manhattan (all on W. 42d St.)—The Harris, the Mayo, the Selwyn, and the Times Square.
Shubert (1,395), 44th St., nr. B'way.
Shubert theatres in Manhattan—, Astor, B'way & 45th St.; Booth, W. 45th St.; Broadhurst, 44th St., W. of B'way; Casino, B'way & 39th St.; the Fourth-fourth St., nr. B'way; Lyric, 42d St., W. of B'way; Maxine Elliott, 39th St., nr. B'way; Princess, 39th St., nr. B'way; the Shubert, 44th St., W. of B'way; the Thirty-ninth St., nr. B'way; the Apollo, B'way & 47th St.; Bijou, 209 W. 45th St.; the Broadway, 1441 B'way; Comedy, 40 W. 41st St.; Morosco, 217 W. 45th St.; Plymouth, 236 W. 45th St.; Winter Garden, 1646 B'way.
Standard (1,415), B'way & 90th St.
Thirty-ninth St. (673), 39th St., nr. B'way.
Thomashefsky (1,901), 111-17 E. Houston St.
Times Square (1,000), W. 42d St.
Winter Garden (1,493), B'way & 50th St.

MANHATTAN HALLS, STADIUMS, ETC.

Aeolian Hall (1,310), 34 W. 43d St.
Brush Stadium (38,000), Polo Gr'ds.
Carnegie Hall (2,632), 7th Ave. & 57th St.
Carnegie Lyceum, Carnegie Hall.
Grand Central Palace (1,200), Lexington Ave. & 46th St.
Madison Square Garden, Madison Ave. & 26th St.
Stadium, City College (17,000), Amsterdam Ave. & 136th St.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX VAUDEVILLE THEATRES AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES.

Academy of Music (2,598), 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Adelphi (980), B'way & 89th St.
Alhambra (1,382), 7th Ave. & 126th.
American (1,695); Roof (1,154), 8th Ave. & 42d St.
Apollo (1,153), 7th Ave. & 125th St.
Arena (928), 623 8th Ave.
Audubon (2,638), B'way & 165th.
Avenue B (1,796), Ave. B & 5th St.
Boulevard (2,087), Southern Boulevard & Westchester Ave.
Bronx (1,682), Melrose Ave. & 150th St.
Bronx Strand (1,184), 827 Westchester Ave.
Bunny, and Roof (702-642), 3589 B'way.
Circle (1,671), B'way & 60th St.
City (2,378), 114 E. 14th St.
Claremont (1,100), B'way & 135th.
Coleman's (729), 745 Westchester Ave.
Colonial (1,474), B'way & 62d St.
Crescent (1,717), 1175 Boston Rd.
Crotona (2,210), Tremont Ave. nr. Park Ave.
Delancey Street (1,776), Delancey & Suffolk Sts.
Eighth Ave. (953), 312 8th Ave.
Eighty-first St. (2,015), B'way & 81st St.
Eighty-sixth St. (1,406), 86th St. nr. 3d Ave.
Empire (1,660), 864 Westchester Ave.
Follies (1,790), Melrose Ave. nr. 149th St.
Fox's theatres—Crotona (2,210), Tremont & Park Aves.; Riviera (1,730), B'way & 97th St.; Nemo (871), 2834 B'way; Audubon (2,638), B'way & 165th St.; Star (2,372), Lex. Ave. & 107th St.; Washington (1,517), 149th St. & Amsterdam Ave.; City (2,378), 114 E. 14th St.; Academy of Music (2,598), 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Fourteenth St. (1,111), 14th St., nr. 6th Ave.
Garden (601), 2755 Webster Ave.
Grand Opera House (2,048), 8th Ave. & 23d St.
Greeley Square (1,899), 6th Ave. & 30th St.
Hamilton (1,792), B'way & 146th.
Harlem Opera House (1,625), 125th St., nr. 7th Ave.
Hurtig & Seamon's (1,755), 125th St., nr. 8th Ave.
Jefferson (1,921), 14th St., nr. 2d Ave.
Keith houses in Manhattan and Bronx—Alhambra, 7th Ave. & 126th St.; Colonial, B'way & 62d St.; Harlem Opera House, 205 W. 125th St.; Palace, B'way & 47th St.; Riverside, B'way & 96th St.; Royal, Westchester & Bergen Aves.
Lafayette (1,264), 7th Ave., nr. 132d St.
Lexington (2,559), Lex. Ave. & 51st.
Lincoln Square (1,581), B'way nr. 66th St.
Loew's Forty-second St. (1,317), 132 E. 42d St.; Loew's One Hundred and Sixteenth St. (1,809), 132 W. 116th St.; Loew's American (1,695); Roof (1,154), 8th Ave. & 42d St.; Loew's Ave. B (2,000), Ave. B & 5th St.; Loew's Boulevard (2,063), Southern Boulevard & Westchester Ave.; Loew's Circle (1,700), 60th St. & B'way; Loew's Delancey St. (1,900), at Suffolk St.; Loew's Eighty-sixth St. (3,000), at 3d Ave.; Loew's Greeley Square (2,160), 30th St. & 6th Ave.; Loew's Lincoln Square (1,659), 66th St. & B'way; Loew's National (2,484), 149th St. & Bergen Ave.; Loew's New York (5,000), B'way & 53d St.; Loew's Orpheum (1,400), 87th St. nr. 3d Ave.; Loew's Victoria (3,100), 125th St. & 7th Ave.; Loew's Seventh Ave (1,656), 124th St. & 7th Ave.; Loew's West End (1,800), 125th St., w. of 7th Ave.; Loew's Yorkville (1,800), 157 E. 86th St.
McKinley Square (1,464), Boston Rd., nr. 169th St.
Majestic Roof (700), 1495 St. Nicholas Ave.
Manhattan (895); Roof (643), 209 Manhattan Ave.

NEW YORK CITY PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Metropolis (1,150), 2652 3d Ave.
Mount Morris (1,501), 5th Ave. & 116th St.
National (2,333), Bergen Ave. & 149th St.
National Winter Garden (983), 111-17 E. Houston St.
Nemo (871), 2834 B'way.
New York (1,633), 1520 B'way.
Olympia (1,250), 2778 B'way.
Olympic (758), 143 E. 14th St.
Orpheum (2,400), 3d Ave., 86-87th.
Palace (1,733), B'way & 47th St.
People's (1,612), 201 Bowery.
Plaza (1,600), Madison Ave. & 59th.
Plaza Gardens (298), 1277 5th Ave.
Plymouth (965), 60 W. 116th St.
Proctor's (1,654), Lex. Ave. & 125th.
Proctor's Fifth Ave. (1,315), B'way & 28th St.
Proctor's Fifty-eighth St. (1,617), 58th St., nr. 3d Ave.
Prospect (1,500), Prospect & Westchester Aves.
Regent (1,830), 7th Ave. & 116th.
Rialto (1,960), 7th Ave. & 42d St.
Riverside (1,760), B'way & 96th St.
Riverview (1,032), 2633 B'way.
Riviera (1,730), B'way & 97th St.
Rivoli (2,206), 1620 Broadway.
Royal (2,500), Westchester & Bergen Aves.
Savoy (700), 112 W. 34th St.
Spooner (1,810), 963 Southern Blvd.
Star (2,372), Lex. Ave. & 107th St.
Strand (2,989), B'way & 47th St.
Tremont (987), 1942 Webster Ave.
Tiffany (601); Roof (582), 1007 Tiffany St.
Union Square (1,023), 56 E. 14th St.
Victoria (1,500), 125th St., nr. 8th.
Washington (1,517), 1805 Amsterdam Ave.
West End (864), 125th St., nr. St. Nicholas Ave.
Weber's, 1221 Broadway.
Webster (864), Webster Ave. & 167th St.
Yorkville (1,165), 157 E. 86th St.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Academy of Music (2,207), Lafayette Ave. & St. Felix St.
Alhambra (1,020), 7872 Knickerbocker Ave.
American Music Hall (590), 105th St. & Ocean Ave., Q.
Amphion (1,510), Bedford Ave., nr. South 10th St.
Atlantic (294), 2310 Atlantic Ave.
Bay Ridge (1,796), 3d Ave. & 72d.
Bedford (1,931), Bedford Ave. & Bergen St.
Bijou (1,570), Smith & Livingston Sts.
Brighton Beach Music Hall (1,845), Brighton Beach.
Broadway (2,088), B'way & Myrtle.
Bushwick (2,208), B'way & Howard.
Casino (1,473), Flatbush Ave. & State St.
Cedar (605), 3923 Jamaica Ave., Q.
Century (952), 1162 Nostrand Ave.
Columbia (886), Washington & Tillary Sts.
Comedy (1,186), 194 Grand St.
Crescent (1,529), 460 Hudson Ave.
De Kalb (2,242), De Kalb Ave. & B'way.
Duffield (921), 249 Duffield St.
Electra (682), 7418-20 3d Ave.
Empire (2,000), B way & Ralph.
Evergreen (1,121), 926 Seneca Ave., Queens.
Family (284), 101-3 Union St.
Fifth Avenue (1,040), 5th Ave. & 4th St.
Flatbush (1,695), Flat'sh & Church.
Folly (1,998), 21 Graham Ave.
Fox's Comedy (1,086), 194 Grand.
Fox's Folly (1,998), Graham Ave. & Debevoise St.
Fulton (1,528), Fulton St. & Nostrand Ave.
Garden (1,050), 4564 Jamaica Ave., Queens.
Garden Roof (810), 4564 Jamaica Ave., Queens.
Gayety (1,630), B'way & Throop.
Gold (907), 635-37 Broadway.
Gotham (1,086), Fulton St. & Alabama Ave.
Grand Opera House (1,498), Elm Pl., nr. Fulton St.
Greenpoint (1,810), Manhattan Ave. & Calyer St.
Halsey (2,262), Halsey St. & B'way.
Hamilton (938), Hamilton Ave. & Hicks St.
Henderson's Music Hall (845), Bowery, Coney Island.
Howe's Brownsville, 482 Hopkinson Ave.
Jamaica (1,742), 314 Fulton St., Jamaica, Queens.
Keeney's (2,506), Livingston St. & Hanover Place.
Keith's theatres in Brooklyn—Bushwick, B'way & Howard Ave.; Greenpoint, Calyer St. & Manhattan Ave.; Orpheum, Fulton St., nr. Flatbush Ave.; Prospect, 9th St., nr. 5th Ave.; Madison, Howard Ave. & Madison St.; Monroe, Howard Ave. & Monroe St.
Lee Avenue (1,201), Lee Ave. & Roebling St.
Liberty (1,467), Liberty St. & Watkins Ave.
Linden (920), 815 Flatbush Ave.
Loew's theatres in Brooklyn—Bijou, (1,570), Smith & Livingston Sts.; Broadway (2,088), B'way & Myrtle Ave.; Fulton (1,528), Fulton St. & Nostrand Ave.; De Kalb (2,242), De Kalb Ave., nr. B'way; Palace (2,200), Douglas St. & E. N. Y. Ave.; Warwick (1,446), Jerome & Tillary Sts.
Lyceum (941), 84 Montrose Ave.
Lyric (934), 16-20 Seigel St.
Madison (569), Howard Ave. & Madison St.
Majestic (1,826), Fulton St. & Rockwell Place.
Monroe St. (600), Monroe St. & Howard Ave.
Montauk (1,409), Hanover Pl., nr. Fulton St.
Morrison (1,040), Ocean Ave., Bath Beach.
Myrtle (832), 1374 Myrtle Ave.
Mystic (299), 5108-10 3d Ave.
New Brighton (1,526), Ocean Parkway & Sea Breeze.
Novelty (975), 786 Driggs Ave.
Olympic (1,546), Adams St., nr. Fulton St.
Orpheum (1,874), Fulton St. & Rockwell Place.
Oxford (689), Flatbush Ave. & State St.
Palace (2,200), E. N. Y. Ave. & Douglas St.
Parkside (599), 728 Flatbush Ave.
Prospect (2,430), 9th St., nr. 5th Ave.
Putnam (828), 966 Fulton St.
Rialto (1,436), Flatbush Ave. and Canarsie Lane.
Ridgewood (2,199), Cypress and Myrtle Aves.
Royal (777), 15 Willoughby St.
Sheffield (1,325), 308-10 Sheffield Ave.
Shubert (1,766), 850 Monroe St.
Star (1,437), Jay and Fulton Sts.
Sumner (976), 269-71 Sumner Ave.
Sumner Roof (1,134), 269-71 Sumner Ave.
Steinway (894), Steinway and Jamaica Aves., Q.
T. N. F. (625), 597 East 16th St.
Teller's Shubert (1,900), Broadway and Monroe St.
Triangle (1,550), Flatbush Ave. and Fulton St.
Universal (572), 162-166 16th St.
Warwick (1,446), Fulton and Jerome Sts.
West End (848), 5128 New Utrecht Ave.
Whitney (728), 829 Fresh Pond R'd

WHY NEW YORK AND LONDON BUSSES KILL PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT RITCHIE of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company stated, in an article, that the London 'Bus Company kills thirteen times as many passengers as the New York Company. Accidents cost the Fifth Avenue Coach Company about $150,000 a year, or at the rate of $70 per accident, whereas previously this reckoning showed only $50 per accident. This occasioned study to determine the causes of the increase. Considering all drivers (enginemen) on the same basis, the average cost per driver is $335. It has been determined that 86 per cent. of all accidents were caused by new men. The statistics also showed that the new men cost the company, on an average, $645 a year per man in accidents, the old employés averaging for this only $105, which would indicate that the experienced man is six times as efficient as a new man. The statistics further show that the old men average an accident once in eight months, and the new men one accident in every forty days. As a general average it is estimated that there is an accident for each man every seventy-two days. The number of passengers carried has increased from two to twenty-six million per year. During this period the pay of the men has increased from 30 cents an hour and no extra pay to 42½ cents per hour, some working from 8½ to 10 hours per day.

CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—ITS FOREIGN COMMERCE.

(Statement of foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, compared with the year ending June 30, 1917.)

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Imports.		Exports, Domestic.			Exports, Foreign.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
July	$19,402,560	$1,718,327	$11,969,405	$20,369,614	July	$341,153	$50,132
August	2,835,484	2,979,739	9,874,053	13,866,381	August	91,519	15,305
Sept	13,373,580	1,906,567	6,955,039	12,065,674	Sept	360,586	466,837
Oct	3,237,005	2,111,761	6,455,490	8,743,045	Oct	250,850	19,218
Nov	2,114,814	2,767,919	16,344,541	5,001,489	Nov	317,530	105,067
Dec	3,047,120	1,818,781	22,781,718	1,950,489	Dec	2,128,578	347,906
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
Jan	3,929,003	2,479,794	14,172,270	2,523,192	Jan	530,915	223,525
Feb	2,172,697	2,438,454	16,246,045	5,083,369	Feb	3,016,334	273,242
March	2,057,866	1,234,774	13,055,004	2,806,401	March	639,849	788,706
April	1,478,467	1,244,607	5,369,818	3,905,699	April	743,476	261,933
May	3,343,575	1,977,648	19,657,574	4,971,759	May	290,394	241,403
June	1,881,243	1,649,563	15,456,927	4,599,552	June	336,811	1,200,248
	$58,873,716	$24,327,934	$158,237,884	$85,886,664		$9,047,995	$3,993,522

MERCHANDISE

	Imports.		Exports, Domestic.			Exports, Foreign.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
July	$95,614,439	$95,692,666	$241,763,285	$208,869,197	July	$2,442,571	$1,312,706
August	107,921,047	119,531,660	270,307,652	177,491,421	August	2,269,911	1,122,948
Sept	80,486,311	99,805,185	263,811,754	240,843,778	Sept	3,013,786	1,288,302
Oct	89,356,495	91,319,486	235,976,859	218,377,029	Oct	2,495,116	1,531,683
Nov	87,639,487	89,530,607	232,296,175	268,566,568	Nov	1,512,557	1,562,221
Dec	102,935,533	91,511,471	226,656,240	205,919,146	Dec	1,517,301	3,548,216
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
Jan	128,344,239	88,164,970	302,136,327	244,360,323	Jan	1,967,437	3,643,401
Feb	97,834,888	94,303,999	222,352,069	167,136,944	Feb	1,104,014	1,576,238
March	147,901,883	98,360,412	259,635,457	247,802,058	March	1,037,031	3,523,010
April	126,801,160	121,564,991	262,610,658	185,810,427	April	1,223,821	5,909,012
May	118,850,759	149,434,134	244,143,330	214,873,278	May	1,818,168	4,146,470
June	154,901,984	112,622,429	274,148,778	201,932,015	June	2,769,299	3,381,984
	$1,338,588,225	$1,251,842,010	$3,035,838,584	$2,582,182,184		$23,171,012	$32,546,191

MERCHANDISE.

	Withdrawn from Warehouse.		Duties, Collected.			Miscellaneous Receipts.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
July	$9,483,862	$7,357,311	$11,274,239.79	$11,190,793.76	July	$155,042.61	$120,454.60
August	10,688,526	6,836,575	12,310,453.59	10,584,750.03	August	163,460.11	130,109.91
Sept	15,454,360	8,153,171	11,418,041.27	9,469,365.45	Sept	136,697.42	105,614.34
Oct	13,062,844	7,017,150	13,360,669.92	9,548,029.12	Oct	182,747.12	118,047.69
Nov	11,666,084	10,355,694	12,748,771.43	8,753,213.63	Nov	133,572.27	107,027.10
Dec	11,390,462	7,169,058	12,166,340.50	7,142,266.24	Dec	152,762.75	89,786.99
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
Jan	10,606,623	6,540,858	13,410,653.95	7,488,551.26	Jan	135,868.37	139,024.00
Feb	10,537,154	6,401,820	10,780,829.79	8,194,345.78	Feb	129,599.45	81,774.79
March	13,188,418	8,537,964	13,341,322.16	9,870,167.56	March	155,785.09	92,330.25
April	13,801,778	7,698,046	14,047,701.98	10,525,970.90	April	112,233.58	132,074.62
May	25,637,552	8,871,552	18,783,967.50	12,162,731.11	May	654,031.94	118,879.28
June	8,441,484	7,982,404	10,256,419.58	10,665,910.23	June	149,883.42	152,602.56
	$153,959,147	$92,921,603	$153,869,441.46	$115,596,095.07		$2,261,684.13	$1,387,146.13

TOTAL RECEIPTS—Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

	1917.		1918.
Duties collected on merchandise	$153,869,441.46	Duties collected on merchandise	$115,596,095.07
Miscellaneous receipts	2,261,684.13	Miscellaneous receipts	1,387,146.13
Total	$156,131,125.59	Total	$116,983,241.20

NEW YORK MILK COMMITTEE.

ORGANIZED 1906 by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Its purpose being to create through education and publicity, a public demand for a clean and safe milk supply for all and to prevent unnecessary loss of infant life. General offices, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. *Chairman*—Stephen C. Williams. *Treasurer*—Thomas S. McLane. *Secretary*—J. H. Larsoa. *Medical Directors*—Dr Philip Van Ingen and Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

President—Walter B. James, M. D. *First Vice-President*—George D. Stewart, M. D. *Second Vice-President*—Edwin B. Cragin, M. D. *Third Vice-President*—John A. Hartwell, M. D. *Acting Recording Secretary*—Royal S. Haynes, M. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—D. Bryson Delavan, M. D. *Treasurer*—Seth M. Milliken, M. D. *Statistical Secretary*—Arthur M. Jacobus, M. D. *Acting Assistant Secretary*—W. L. Stowell. *Resident Librarian and Superintendent*—John S. Browne. *Trustees*—W. Gilman Thompson, M. D., Chairman; Chas. L. Dana, M. D.; Arpad G. Gerster, M. D.; Nathan E. Brill, M. D.; L. Emmett Holt, M. D.

DISTRICT LEADERS, NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN.

Tammany—*Headquarters*, Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th Street. *Chairman*—Edward F. Boyle; *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue; *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith; *Executive Committee*—Democratic County Committee.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Daniel E. Finn	221 Hudson Street.
	Thomas F. Foley	59 Madison Street.
2	Max S. Levine	263 Grand Street.
	Harry C. Perry	161 Bowery.
3	Charles W. Culkin	303 West 12th Street.
	Frank J. Goodwin	267 West 25th Street.
	William Dalton	271 West 33d Street.
4	John F. Ahearn P. J. Scully	290 East Broadway.
5	Peter J. Dooling	315 West 42d Street.
	Thomas J. McManus	728 Ninth Avenue.
	John F. Curry	413 West 57th Street.
6	David Lazarus	247 Seventh Street.
7	James J. Hagan	131 West 64th Street.
8	Solomon Goldenkranz	42 Second Avenue.
9	Roswell D. Williams	132 West 97th Street.
10	George W. Olvany	139 West 14th Street.
	George L. Donnellan	104 West 47th Street.
11	James J. Hines	292 Manhattan Ave.
12	Charles F. Murphy	345 Second Avenue.
	Michael J. Cruise	226 East 32d Street.
	Edward F. Boyle	760 Third Avenue.
13	John H. O'Connell	316 West 125th Street.
14	John V. Coggey	232 East 58th Street.
	William C. Blaney	222 East 71st Street.
15	Jeremiah T. Mahoney	135 East 78th Street.
16	Stephen Ruddy	334 East 79th Street.
	Michael Cosgrove	326 East 86th Street.
17	Nathan Burkan	1670 Madison Avenue.
	Samuel Marx	46 West 115th Street.
18	John J. Dietz	1600 Lexington Ave.
	H. Warren Hubbard	208 East 116th Street.
19	William Allen	2043 Seventh Avenue.
20	Frank J. Hendrick	2310 Third Avenue.
21	Edmund P. Holahan	250 West 145th Street.
22	Jos. J. McCormick	3536 Broadway.
23	John Mara	600 West 181st Street.

WOMEN ASSOCIATE TAMMANY LEADERS, MANHATTAN.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Mrs. Margaret Fay	222 Spring Street.
	Mrs. Thos. J. Nolan	9 Madison Street.
2	Mrs. B. Porges	36 Rivington Street.
	Miss Elvira E. Barra	57 Kenmare Street.
3	Mrs. W. E. Murphy	360 W. 23d Street.
	Mrs. Ellen Downey	426 W. 34th Street.
4	Mrs. Mary Halpin	296 E. Broadway.
5	Mrs. Jas. Connelly	468 W. 43d Street.
	Mrs. B. McCarthy	457 W. 49th Street.
	Miss Martha Byrne	133 W. 61st Street.
6	Mrs. Benj. Hoffman	271 Seventh Avenue.
7	Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips	114 W. 74th Street.
8	Mrs. Herman Bauman	79 E. 4th Street.
9	Mrs. Robins A. Lau	315 W. 94th Street.
10	Mrs. Jean H. Norris	Hotel Martha Wash.
	Miss Anna Murphy	45 W. 32d Street.
11	Mrs. Julia L. Sanders	476 Central Pk West.
12	Miss E. M. Barry	322 Second Avenue.
	Miss A. Montgomery	145 E. 30th Street.
	Mrs. Mary Hagerty	683 Third Avenue.
13	Mrs. Abbey S. Hughes	321 St. Nicholas Ave.
14	Mrs. B. O'Donnell	321 E. 55th Street.
	Miss M. V. Rooney	211 E. 59th Street.
15	Mrs. Ella Hastings	7 E. 87th Street.
16	Mrs. Mary Russell	446 E. 79th Street.
	Mrs. A. Naughton	245 E. 86th Street.
17	Miss R. Rothenberg	138 W. 112th Street
	Mrs. Gus. J. Paul	151 W. 117th Street.
18	Mrs. F. S. Ecker	1379 Lexington Ave.
	Mrs. M. J. Quigley	114 E. 116th Street.
19	Miss Anna Matthews	63 W. 127th Street.
20	Mrs. Kate Kelly	160 E. 128th Street.
21	Miss Rose Helen Fay	601 W. 139th Street.
22	Miss E. McCrystal	567 W. 161st Street.
23	Mrs. G. H. Walsh	4241 Broadway.

Republican—*Headquarters*, 105 West 40th Street. *Chairman*—Samuel S. Koenig. *Treasurer*—Ogden L. Mills. *Secretary*—Clarence H. Fay. Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee:

Assembly District.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Residence.
1	Joseph Levenson, East District	236 East Broadway	148 Henry Street.
	William G. Rose, West District	32 Macdougal Street	114 King Street.
2	Antonio Dalessandro, West District	32 Macdougal Street	30 Macdougal Street.
	Louis Jacobson, East District	274 Grand Street	64 Forsyth Street.
3	Benjamin F. Fox, Middle District	269 Eighth Avenue	402 West 29th Street.
	Michael H. Blake, North District	265 West 34th Street	440 West 43d Street.
	R. M. Greenbank, South District	318 West 14th Street	309 West 14th Street.
4	Alexander Wolf	464 Grand Street	464 Grand Street.
5	Herman W. Beyer, South District	307 West 47th Street	465 West 47th Street.
	Anthony P. Ludden, North District	467 West 57th Street	341 West 56th Street.
6	Samuel S. Koenig	44 Avenue C	237 Seventh Street.
7	Albert J. Berwin	2228 Broadway	176 West 87th Street.
8	Jacob Samuel	310 East 14th Street	316 Fifth Street.
9	Charles E. Heydt	157 West 97th Street	267 West 89th Street.
10	Clarence Schmeizel	8 West 28th Street	54 West 40th Street.
11	Robert P. Levis	550 West 113th Street	210 West 110th Street.
12	William Henkel, South District	201 East 22d Street	339 East 18th Street.
	John S. Shea, Middle District	234 East 31st Street	157 East 31st Street.
	Charles K. Lexow, North District	237 East 49th Street	515 Lexington Avenue.
13	Valentine J. Hahn	324 St. Nicholas Avenue	458 West 131st Street.
14	Joseph Pablan, South District	324 East 72d Street	525 East 72d Street.
	Herman Hoffman, North District	303 East 79th Street	226 East 68th Street.
15	William Chilvers	1041 Madison Avenue	111 East 54th Street.
16	Charles W. Ferry, South District	308 East 79th Street	349 East 78th Street.
	Ambrose O. Neal, North District	344 East 86th Street	419 East 84th Street.
17	Robert Oppenheim	69 West 113th Street	1867 Seventh Avenue.
18	Charles B. Largy, North District	158 East 116th Street	103 East 116th Street.
	Benjamin Swartz, South District	1536 Madison Avenue	169 East 105th Street.
19	John J. Lyons	23 West 124th Street	2040 Seventh Avenue.
20	Frank K. Bowers	107 East 125th Street	2071 Fifth Avenue.
21	Moses M. McKee	474 West 141st Street	275 West 140th Street.
22	John A. Bolles	1723 Amsterdam Avenue	135 Hamilton Place.
23	C. H. Woodward	573 West 181st Street	66 Pinehurst Avenue.

DISTRICT LEADERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Assembly District.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Office.
19	David B. Costuma	200 Lenox Avenue	3 East 40th Street.
20	Frank K. Bowers	107 East 125th Street	Public Service Com., 120 B'y.
21	Moses M. McKee	201 West 139th Street	Board of Elections.
22	John A. Bolles	1723 Amsterdam Avenue	154 Nassau Street.
23	C. H. Woodward	573 West 181st Street	Tax Department.

WOMEN ASSOCIATE REPUBLICAN LEADERS, MANHATTAN.

Headquarters, 105 West 40th Street. *Chairman*—Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Second Vice-President.
Assistant Secretary—Jessie L. Higgins.

Assembly District.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Residence.
1	Miss A. I. Maisel	236 East Broadway	247 East Broadway.
2	Mrs. Louis Jacobson	274 Grand Street	64 Forsyth Street.
	Miss Angela Cagnolati	32 Macdougal Street	14 Macdougal Street.
3	Miss Helen Hildebrandt	269 Eighth Avenue	357 West 22d Street.
	Miss Jessie Stellen	318 West 14th Street	345 West 15th Street.
4	Mrs. K. Henry Rosenberg	464 Grand Street	5 Attorney Street.
5	Mrs. William Wilson	307 West 47th Street	340 West 47th Street.
	Mrs. Frank Enrico	467 West 57th Street	114 West 63d Street.
6	Mrs. Louis J. Schwartz	44 Avenue C	309 Fourth Street.
7	Mrs. Albert H. Gleason	2228 Broadway	171 West 71st Street.
8	Mrs. Frederick L. Marshall	310 East 14th Street	230 Fifth Avenue.
9	Mrs. Frederick D. Losey	157 West 97th Street	227 Riverside Drive.
10	Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel	8 West 28th Street	45 West 11th Street.
11	Mrs. William E. Wilkinson	550 West 113th Street	609 West 115th Street.
12	Mrs. Lillie Mischel	201 East 22d Street	317 East 17th Street.
	Miss Edna Hahn	237 East 49th Street	324 East 51st Street.
	Mrs. Elizabeth Cudmore	234 East 31st Street	216 East 39th Street.
13	Miss Adele Erb	324 St. Nicholas Avenue	520 West 123d Street.
14	Mrs. Marie Semarad	324 East 72d Street	404 East 65th Street.
15	Mrs. John H. Iselin	1041 Madison Avenue	59 East 79th Street.
16	Mrs. Carl H. Hackert	344 East 86th Street	169 East 83d Street.
17	Miss Bertha Guterman	1664 Madison Avenue	55 East 105th Street.
	Miss Anna Liebowitz	69 West 113th Street	1827 Seventh Avenue.
18	Mrs. Anna P. Levy	1536 Madison Avenue	120 East 103d Street.
	Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce	158 East 116th Street	Ward's Island.
19	Miss Clara Styles	23 West 124th Street	2135 Seventh Avenue.
20	Mrs. Laura B. Prisk	107 East 125th Street	1999 Madison Avenue.
21	Mrs. J. G. Pheil	474 West 141st Street	770 St. Nicholas Avenue.
22	Mrs. M. L. Ogan	1723 Amsterdam Avenue	513 West 144th Street.
23	Mrs. Sidney C. Crane	573 West 181st Street	825 West 180th Street.

BROOKLYN.

Democratic—Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee:

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	John F. Quayle	350 Atlantic Avenue.	12	Timothy E. Griffin	564 Sixth Avenue.
	James J. Browne	50 Johnson Street.	13	Alexander Bassett	230 Ainslie Street.
2	Joseph Fennelly	1401 Avenue O.	14	Daniel J. Carroll	135 North 3d Street.
3	James Kane	314 Clinton Street.	15	James A. McQuade	776 Manhattan Ave.
4	Thomas J. Drennan	87 South 9th Street.	16	John J. Ryan	W. 17th St. & Surf Ave.
5	James J. Sexton	681 Monroe Street.	17	Peter B. Hanson	525 Herkimer Street.
6	William F. Thompson	173 Tompkins Avenue.	18	John H. McCooey	1426 Pacific Street.
7	Wm. J. Heffernan	594 Fourth Avenue.	19	Henry Hasenflug	93 Jefferson Street.
8	Patrick J. Diamond	375 Sackett Street.	20	William F. Delaney	1110 Bushwick Ave.
9	Thomas F. Wogan	450 Ovington Avenue.	21	Henry Hesterberg, Jr.	9 Lenox Road.
10	John J. McQuade	241 Prospect Place.	22	James P. Sinnott	170 Barbey Street.
11	Joseph A. Gulder	678 Park Avenue.	23	James M. Power	1387 Herkimer Street

Chairman—James D. Bell, 91 Rugby Road; *First Vice Chairman*—John J. Dorman, 989 De Kalb Avenue; *Second Vice-Chairman*—John J. Guinan, 2314 Gravesend Avenue; *Corresponding Secretary*—Thomas H. Cullen, 256 President Street; *Treasurer*—Julian D. Fairchild, 845 Carroll Street; *Secretary*—Frank V. Kelly, 152 Keap Street, *Executive Clerk*—George N. Young, 180 Sterling Place.

Republican—Executive Committee, of the Kings County General Committee:

Ass'y Dist	Name.	Address.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address
1	Henry P. Erwin	62 Montague Street.	13	Jesse D. Moore	129 Devoe Street.
2	William H. Bayes	1551 E. 10th Street.	14	George A. Owens	117 So. First Street.
3	R. H. Laimbeer, Jr.	Hotel Bossert.	15	Richard Wright	55 Jewell Street.
4	John J. Gaynor	136 Keap Street.	16	Frederick Oppikofer	2760 Ocean Parkway.
5	Charles C. Lockwood	954 Greene Avenue.	17	Lewis M. Swasey	42 Herkimer Street.
6	John Diemer	43 Ellory Street.	18	Warren G. Price	1366 Park Place.
7	Charles S. Devoy	4718 6th Avenue.	19	Jacob Bartscherer	178 Evergreen Avenue.
8	Jacob Brenner	252 Carroll Street.	20	William Schnitzspan	53 Woodbine Street.
9	Charles S. Warbasse	131 76th Street.	21	John J. Keller	44 Woodruff Avenue.
10	Charles F. Murphy	292 Clinton Avenue.	22	Jacob A. Livingston	448 Ridgewood Ave.
11	Alfred E. Vass	131 Quincy Street.	23	Reuben L. Haskell	1216 Herkimer Street.
12	John T. Rafferty	242 Garfield Place.			

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BOUNDARIES NEW YORK CITY.

Note—Street is meant, unless Ave. or other word is used. The boundaries of the election districts in the Assembly districts were printed in full in the 1918 Almanac. Population is as of 1915, and excludes aliens.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

First—East River and Gouverneur Slip, Water, Scammel, Cherry, Gouverneur, Grand, Clinton, Henry, Catharine, Division, Chrystie. Canal, Broadway, Broome, Sullivan, Spring, Macdougal, W. Houston, Bedford, 7th Ave., Christopher, Bleecker, Charles, Greenwich, W. 10th, Hudson River, and East River, to begin. Pop., 81,787.

Second—Clinton and Grand, Essex, Broome, Ludlow, E. Houston, 2d Ave., E. 4th, Broadway, W. 3d, 6th Ave., W. Washington Pl., 7th Ave., Bedford, W. Houston, Macdougal, Spring, Sullivan, Broome, Broadway, Canal, Chrystie, Division, Catharine, Henry, Clinton, Grand. Pop., 81,798.

Third—W. 10th and Hudson River; Greenwich, Charles, Bleecker, W. 11th, W. 4th, Bank, Bleecker, 8th Ave., W. 14th, 7th Ave., W. 37th, 8th Ave., W. 40th, Hudson River, W. 10th. Pop., 82,120.

Fourth—East River and Gouverneur; Water, Scammel, Cherry, Gouverneur, Grand, Essex, Broome, Ludlow, Stanton, Suffolk, E. Houston, Sheriff, Stanton, East River, Gouverneur Slip. Pop., 54,553.

Fifth—W. 40th and Hudson River; 8th Ave., W. 43d, 7th Ave., W. 44th, 8th Ave., W. 57th, 9th Ave., W. 63d, Hudson River, W. 40th. Pop., 81,460.

Sixth—East River and Stanton; Sheriff, E. Houston, Ave. B., E. 10th, Ave. C, E, 12th, Ave. A, E. 14th, 1st Ave., E. 15th, 2d Ave., E. 16th, 1st Ave., E. 17th, Ave. B, E. 18th, East River, Stanton. Pop., 54,481.

Seventh—W. 63d and Hudson River; Columbus Ave., W. 58th, 8th Ave., Broadway, W. 62d, Central Park W., W. 81st, Columbus Ave., W. 94th, Amsterdam Ave., W. 86th, Broadway, W. 83d, Hudson River, W. 63d. Pop., 54,499.

Eighth—Ave. B and E. Houston; Suffolk, Stanton, Ludlow, E. Houston, 2d Ave., E. 4th, Broadway, Astor Pl., 4th Ave., E. 14th, Irving Pl., E. 15th, 3d Ave., E. 16th, 2d Ave., E. 15th, 1st Ave., E. 14th, Ave. A, E. 12th, Ave. C, E. 10th, Ave. B, E. Houston. Pop., 54,557.

Ninth—W. 83d and Hudson River; Broadway, W. 86th, Amsterdam Ave., W. 94th, Columbus Ave., W. 81st, Central Park W., W. 104th, Columbus Ave., W. 103d, Amsterdam Ave., W. 101st, Hudson River, W. 83d. Pop., 54,486.

Tenth—Broadway and W. 3d; 6th Ave., W. Washington Pl., Christopher, Bleecker, W. 11th, W. 4th, Bank, Bleecker, 8th Ave., W. 14th, 7th Ave., W. 37th, 8th Ave., W. 43d, 7th Ave., W. 44th, 8th Ave., W. 55th, 7th Ave., W. 52d, 6th Ave., W. 53d, 5th Ave., E. 47th, Madison Ave., E. 49th, Lexington Ave., E. 40th, 3d Ave., E. 34th, Lexington Ave., E. 22d, 3d Ave., E. 15th, Irving Pl., E. 14th, 4th Ave., Astor Pl., Broadway, W. 3d. Pop., 54,508.

Eleventh—Hudson River and W. 101st; Amsterdam Ave., W. 103d, Columbus Ave., W. 104th, Central Park West, W. 110th, 7th Ave., W. 118th St. Nicholas Ave., W. 119th, Morningside Park E., W. 116th, Amsterdam Ave., W. 114th, Broadway, W. 116th, Hudson River, W. 101st. Pop., 54,640.

Twelfth—E. 18th and East River; Ave. B, E. 17th, 1st Ave., E. 16th, 3d Ave., E. 22d, Lexington Ave., E. 34th, 3d Ave., E. 40th, Lexington Ave., E. 52d, 1st Ave., E. 54th, E. River, E. 18th (including Blackwell's Island). Pop., 81,936.

Thirteenth—W. 116th and Hudson River; Broadway, W. 114th, Amsterdam Ave., W. 116th, Morningside Ave. E., W. 124th, Manhattan Ave., W. 123d, 8th Ave., W. 128th, 7th Ave., W. 136th, Hudson River, W. 116th. Pop., 54,440.

Fourteenth—E. 54th and E. River; 1st Ave., E. 52d, 3d Ave., E. 74th, Lexington Ave., E. 76th, 3d Ave., E. 77th, Ave. A, E. 84th, East End Ave., E. 81st, E. River, E. 84th. Pop., 81,648.

Fifteenth—E. 49th and Lexington Ave.; Madison Ave., E. 47th, 5th Ave., W. 53d, 6th Ave., W. 52d, 7th Ave., W. 55th, 8th Ave., W. 57th, 9th Ave., W. 58th, 8th Ave., Broadway, W. 62d, Central Park W. transverse road at W. 97th, 5th Ave., E. 104th, Madison Ave., E. 101st, Park Ave., E. 96th, Lexington Ave., E. 79th, 3d Ave., E. 76th, Lexington Ave., E. 74th, 3d Ave., E. 52d, Lexington Ave., E. 49th. Pop., 54,526.

Sixteenth—E. 81st and E. River; East End Ave., E. 84th, Ave. A., E. 77th, 3d Ave., E. 79th, Lexington Ave., E. 89th, 3d Ave., E. 100th, 2d Ave., E. 98th, E. River, E. 81st. Pop., 81,618.

Seventeenth—E. 101st and Park Ave.; Madison Ave., E. 104th, 5th Ave. transverse road at E. 97th, Central Park W., W. 110th, 7th Ave., W. 118th, Park Ave., E. 101st. Pop., 54,557.

Eighteenth—E. 98th, 2d Ave., E. 100th, 3d Ave., E. 89th, Lexington Ave., E. 96th, Park Ave., E. 117th, 3d Ave., E. 118th, 2d Ave., E. 115th, E. River, E. 98th (including Wards Island). Pop., 81,915.

Nineteenth—Park Ave. and E. 118th; St. Nicholas Ave., W. 119th, Morningside Ave. E., W. 124th, Manhattan Ave., W. 123d, 8th Ave., W. 128th, 7th Ave., W. 136th, Lenox Ave., W. 137th, Madison Ave., E. 128th, 5th Ave., E. 124th, Madison Ave., E. 120th, Park Ave., E. 118th. Pop., 54,727.

Twentieth—E. River and 115th; 2d Ave., E. 118th, 3d Ave., E. 117th, Park Ave., E. 120th, Madison Ave., E. 124th, 5th Ave., E. 128th, Madison Ave., E. 134th, Harlem River, E. 115th (including Randall's Island and the sunken meadows). Pop., 54,430.

Twenty-first—W. 136th and Hudson River; Lenox Ave., W. 137th, Madison Ave., E. 134th, Harlem River, E. 144th, 8th Ave., W. 145th, Edgecombe Ave. or Colonial Parkway, W. 155th, St. Nicholas Ave. Convent Ave., W. 142d, Hamilton Pl., W. 144th, Hudson River, W. 136th. Pop., 54,562.

Twenty-second—W. 144th and Hudson River; Amsterdam Ave., Hamilton Pl., W. 142d, Convent Ave., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 155th, Edgecombe Ave. or Colonial Parkway, W. 145th, 8th Ave., W. 144th, Harlem River, W. 162d, Ft. Washington Ave., W. 161st, Riverside Drive, W. 165th, Hudson River, W. 144th. Pop., 54,594.

Twenty-third—W. 165th and Hudson River; Riverside Drive, W. 161st, Ft. Washington Ave., W. 162d, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Hudson River, W. 165th. Pop., 54,442.

BRONX COUNTY.

First—E. 140th and E. River; Locust Ave., E. 141st, Jackson Ave., E. 145th, Trinity Ave., E. 149th, St. Ann's Ave., E. 156th, Cauldwell Ave., E. 164th, Boston Road, 3d Ave., Weyher Court, Washington Ave., E. 165th, Park Ave., E. 162d, Grant Ave., E. 161st, Morris Ave., E. 150th, Melrose Ave., E. 149th, Bergen Ave., Willis Ave., E. 143d, 3d Ave., E. 142d, Alexander Ave., E. 140th, Brook Ave., E. 132d, Lincoln Ave., Harlem River, Bronx Kills, E. River. Pop., 82,185.

Second—Lincoln Ave. and Harlem River; E. 132d, Brook Ave., E. 140th, Alexander Ave., E. 142d, 3d Ave., E. 143d, Willis Ave., Bergen Ave., E. 149th, Melrose Ave., E. 150th, Morris Ave., E. 160th, Grand Ave., E. 162d, Park Ave., E. 165th, Washington Ave., Weyher Court, 3d Ave., E. 166th, Washington Ave., E. 175th, Park Ave., E. 177th, E. 176th, Anthony Ave., E. Tremont Ave., Mt. Hope Ave., E. 176th, Morris Ave., Mt. Hope Pl., Walton Ave., E. 177th, W. 177th, W. Tremont Ave., Macombs Road, Featherbed Lane, Aqueduct Ave., W. 172d, Harlem River, to the boundary line between New York and Bronx Counties. Pop., 82,187.

Third—E. 140th and E. River; Locust Ave., E. 141st, Jackson Ave., E. 145th, Trinity Ave., E. 149th, St. Ann's Ave., E. 156th, Cauldwell Ave., E. 163d, Union Ave., E. 160th, Westchester Ave., E. 163d, Tiffany, So. Boulevard, Barretto, Garrison Ave., Hunt's Point Ave., Lafayette Ave., Bronx River (including Riker's, South Brothers and North Brothers Islands). Pop., 54,800.

Fourth—E. 163d and Cauldwell Ave.; Union Ave., E. 160th, Prospect Ave., Freeman, Bristow, Jennings, Charlotte, E. 170th, Wilkins Ave., Boston Road, E. 172d, Seabury Pl., Boston Road, So, Boulevard, E. 175th, Crotona Park, N. Arthur Ave., E. 175th, Washington Ave., E. 166th, 3d Ave., Boston Road, E. 164th, Cauldwell Ave. Pop., 54,786.

Fifth—Prospect Ave. and Westchester Ave.; Freeman, Bristow, Jennings, Charlotte, E. 170th, Wilkins Ave., Boston Road, E. 172d, Seabury Pl., Boston Road, So. Boulevard, E. 175th, Boston Road, Hoe Ave., E. 174th, Bronx River, Lafayette Ave., Hunt's Point Ave., Garrison Ave., Barretto, So.

Boulevard, Tiffany, E. 163d, Westchester Ave. Pop., 54,798.

Sixth—Hoe Ave. and E. 174th; Boston Road, Vyse Ave., E. Tremont Ave., Boston Road, E. 178th, Bryant Ave., E. 180th, Boston Road, Bronx Park, So. Boulevard, Pelham Ave., Bronx River, E. 233d, Mt. Vernon Ave., northerly boundary line of New York City, E. River, E. 174th. Pop., 54,787.

Seventh—E. 175th and Park Ave.; Arthur Ave., Crotona Park North, E. 175th, Boston Road, Vyse Ave., E. Tremont Ave., Boston Road, E. 178th, Bryant Ave., E. 180th, Boston Road, Bronx Park S., So. Boulevard, Pelham Ave., Cambreling Ave., E. 189th, Hoffman, E. 187th, Lorillard Pl., E. 184th, Park Ave. Pop., 54,897.

Eighth—E. 177th and Park Ave.; E. 176th, Anthony Ave., E. Tremont Ave., Mt. Hope Ave., E. 176th, Morris Ave., Mt. Hope Pl., Walton Ave., E. 177th, W. 177th, W. Tremont Ave., Macombs Road, Featherbed Lane, Aqueduct Ave., W. 172d, Harlem River, boundary line between New York and Bronx County, Hudson River, northerly boundary line of New York City, Mt. Vernon Ave., E. 233d, Bronx River, Pelham Ave., Cambreling Ave., E. 189th, Hoffman, E. 187th, Lorillard Pl., E. 184th, Park Ave. Pop., 54,794.

KINGS COUNTY.

First—Buttermilk Channel and E. River; Congress, Columbia, Warren, Clinton, Amity, Court, Dean, Boerum Pl., Bergen, Nevins, Atlantic Ave., Bond, Fulton, Hudson Ave., DeKalb Ave., Navy, Lafayette, Raymond, Willoughby, St. Edwards, Bolivar, Raymond, Myrtle Ave., Prince, Johnson, Navy, Flushing Ave., Clinton Ave., Wallabout Channel, E. River. Pop., 59,958.

Second—Sutter and Williams Ave.; Blake Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Hegeman Ave., New Jersey Ave., Vienna Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Jamaica Bay, to a point east of Duck Point Marsh, boundary line of Kings and Queens County, along said line south of Barren Island, to Atlantic Ocean, Ocean Parkway, Ave. J, E. 5th, Ave. I, E. 4th, Elmwood Ave., E. 3d, Foster Ave., E. 17th, Ave. I, Flatbush Ave., E. 34th, Ave. J, Schenectady Ave., Glenwood Road, E. 46th, Farragut Road, Schenectady Ave., Clarendon Road, Ralph Ave., Church Ave., E. 91st, Linden Ave., Rockaway Parkway, Church Ave., E. 98th, Lott Ave., Thatford Ave., Livonia Ave., Osborn Ave., Dumont Ave., Thatford Ave., Sutter Ave., Williams Ave. Pop., 60,051.

Third—E. Buttermilk Channel and Congress; Columbia, Warren, Clinton, Amity, Court, 1st Pl., Summit, Hicks, Rapelyea, Hamilton Ave., 3d Ave., 24th, 4th Ave., 54th, 3d Ave., 59th, 4th Ave., 61st, 3d Ave., 63d, New York Bay, Buttermilk Channel, and E. River, Congress. Pop., 60,097.

Fourth—E. River and Broadway; Berry, S. 6th, Broadway, Havemeyer, S. 4th, Rodney, Broadway, Division Ave., Harrison Ave., Rutledge, Marcy Ave., Walton, Wallabout, Harrison Ave., Flushing Ave., Nostrand Ave., Willoughby Ave., Spencer, Myrtle Ave., Washington Park (or Cumberland), De Kalb Ave., Navy, Lafayette, Raymond Willoughby, St. Edwards, Bolivar, Raymond, Myrtle Ave., Prince, Johnson, Navy, Flushing Ave., Clinton Ave., Wallabout Channel, E. River, Broadway. Pop., 60,132.

Fifth—Lewis Ave. and Van Buren; Stuyvesant Ave., Quincy, Reid Ave., Greene Ave., Broadway, Hopkinson Ave., McDonough, Broadway, Eastern Parkway, Truxton, Stone Ave., McDougal, Saratoga Ave., Fulton, Ralph Ave., Herkimer, Rochester Ave., Atlantic Ave. Utica Ave., Pacific, Schenectady Ave., Fulton, Sumner Ave., McDonough, Lewis Ave., Van Buren. Pop., 60,064.

Sixth—Nostrand and Flushing Ave.; Broadway, Greene Ave., Reid Ave., Quincy, Stuyvesant Ave., Van Buren, Lewis Ave., Greene Ave., Nostrand Ave., Flushing Ave. Pop., 60,044.

Seventh—3d Ave. and 65th; 6th Ave., 49th, 7th Ave., 40th, Ft. Hamilton Ave. (or Parkway), Gravesend Ave., Terrace Pl., 11th Ave., 17th, Terrace Pl., Prospect Ave., Hamilton Ave., 3d Ave., 24th, 4th Ave., 54th, 3d Ave., 59th, 4th Ave., 61st, 3d Ave., 65th. Pop., 60,021.

Eighth—Hamilton Ave. and Prospect Ave.; 4th Ave., Garfield Pl., 5th Ave., St. Mark's Ave. (or Pl.), 4th Ave., Bergen, Boerum Pl., Dean, Court 1st Pl., Summit, Hicks, Rapelyea, Hamilton Ave., Prospect Ave. Pop., 60,042.

Ninth—13th Ave. and 40th; 41st, 14th Ave., 46th, 13th Ave., 70th, 14th Ave., 75th, 15th Ave., Bath Ave., Bay 8th, Sharp Ave., 15th Ave., Gravesend Bay, the Narrows, New York Bay, 63d, 3d Ave., 65th, 6th Ave., 49th, 7th Ave., 40th, Ft. Hamilton Parkway, 39th, 12th Ave., 40th, 13th Ave. Pop., 60,050.

Tenth—Prospect Park W. and Union; Carroll, 8th Ave., Garfield Pl., 7th Ave., Carroll, 6th Ave., 5th, 5th Ave., 6th, 4th Ave., Garfield Pl., 5th Ave., St. Marks Ave. (or Pl.), 4th Ave., Bergen, Nevins, Atlantic Ave., Bond, Fulton, Hudson Ave., De Kalb Ave., St. Felix, Fulton, Fort Greene Pl., Hanson Pl., So. Oxford, Fulton, Greene Ave., Vanderbilt Ave., De Kalb Ave., Franklin Ave., Lafayette Ave., Franklin Ave., Greene Ave., Waverly Ave., Atlantic Ave., Classon Ave., St. Marks Ave., Graud Ave., Washington Ave., Sterling Pl., Classon Ave., St. Johns Pl., Washington Ave., Malbone, Flatbush Ave., Prospect Park Plaza. Pop., 60,045.

Eleventh—De Kalb Ave. and St. Felix; Washington Park (or Cumberland), Myrtle Ave., Spencer, Willoughby Ave., Nostrand Ave., Lafayette Ave., Bedford Ave., Dean, New York Ave., Park Pl., Nostrand Ave., E. Parkway, New York Ave., Sterling Pl., Washington Ave., St. Johns Pl., Classon Ave., Sterling Pl., Washington Ave., Grand Ave., St. Marks Ave., Classon Ave., Atlantic Ave., Waverly Ave., Greene Ave., Franklin Ave., Lafayette Ave., Franklin Ave., DeKalb Ave., Vanderbilt Ave., Greene Ave., So. Oxford, Fulton, Hanson Pl., Ft. Greene Pl., Fulton, St. Felix, DeKalb Ave. Pop., 60,031.

Twelfth—Prospect Ave. and 4th Ave.; Terrace Pl., 17th, 11th Ave., Terrace Pl., Gravesend Ave., Ft. Hamilton Parkway, 39th, 12th Ave., 40th, 13th Ave., 41st, 14th Ave., 37th, 15th Ave. W., Ave. C, E. 9th, Beverly Road, Coney Island Ave., Caton Ave., Parade Pl., Parkside Ave., Ocean Ave., Flatbush Ave., Prospect Park Plaza, Prospect Park W., Carroll, 8th Ave., Garfield Pl., 7th Ave., Carroll, 6th Ave., 5th, 5th Ave., 6th, 4th Ave., Prospect Ave. Pop., 60,086.

Thirteenth—Lorimer and Jackson; Leonard, Skillman Ave., Graham Ave., Jackson, Manhattan Ave., Bayard, Graham Ave., Driggs Ave., Humboldt, Richardson, Kingsland Ave., Meeker Ave., Newtown Creek, boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties, Flushing Ave., Morgan Ave., Johnson Ave., White, Boerum, Bushwick Ave., Moore, Humboldt, McKibben, Graham Ave., Siegel, Leonard, Broadway, Bartlett, Throop Ave., Harrison Ave., Lorimer, Throop Ave., Walton, Broadway, Lorimer, Jackson. Pop., 60,053.

Fourteenth—E. River and Broadway; Berry, S. 6th, Broadway, Havemeyer, S. 4th, Rodney, Broadway, Division Ave., Harrison Ave., Rutledge, Marcy, Walton, Wallabout, Harrison Ave., Lorimer, Throop Ave., Walton, Broadway, Lorimer, Frost, Union Ave., N. 12th, Berry, N. 11th, E. River, Broadway. Pop., 60,067.

Fifteenth—N. 11th and E. River; Newtown Creek Meeker Ave., Kingsland Ave., Richardson, Humboldt, Driggs Ave., Graham Ave., Bayard, Manhattan Ave., Jackson, Graham Ave., Skillman Ave., Leonard Ave., Jackson, Lorimer, Frost, Union Ave., N. 12th, Berry, N. 11th. Pop., 60,063.

Sixteenth—Foster Ave. and E. 3d; Elmwood Ave., E. 4th, Ave. I, E. 5th, Ave. J, Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean, Gravesend Bay, 15th Ave., Sharp Ave., Bay 8th, Bath Ave., 15th Ave., 75th, 14th Ave., 70th, 13th Ave., 46th, 14th Ave., 44th, 15th Ave., 50th, 16th Ave., 49th, 19th Ave., 47th, Parkville Ave. (formerly Washington Ave.), Gravesend Ave., Foster Ave., E. 3d. Pop., 60,049.

Seventeenth—New York Ave. and Park Pl.; Brooklyn Ave., Atlantic Ave., Albany Ave., Prospect Pl., Rochester Ave., St. Marks Ave., Ralph Ave., Prospect Pl., Howard Ave., Pacific, Ralph Ave., Atlantic Ave., Utica Ave., Pacific, Schenectady Ave., Fulton, Sumner Ave., McDonough, Lewis Ave., Greene Ave., Nostrand Ave., Lafayette Ave., Bedford Ave., Dean, New York Ave. Pop., 60,132.

Eighteenth—New York Ave. and Sterling; E. Parkway, Nostrand Ave., Park Pl., Brooklyn Ave., Atlantic Ave., Albany Ave., Prospect Pl., Rochester Ave., St. Marks Ave., Ralph Ave., Prospect Pl., Howard Ave., Sutter Ave., Thatford Ave., Dumont Ave., Osborn, Livonia Ave., Thatford Ave., Lott Ave., E. 98th, Church Ave., Rockaway Parkway, Linden Ave., E. 91st, Church Ave., Ralph Ave., Clesson Road, Schenectady Ave., Farragut Road, E.

46th, Glenwood Road, Schenectady Ave., Ave. J, E. 34th, Flatbush Ave., Ave. I, E. 29th, Germania Pl., Flatbush Ave., E. 29th, Foster Ave., E. 28th, Newkirk Ave., E. 29th, Ave. D, Nostrand Ave., Church Ave., New York Ave., Sterling. Pop., 60,003.

Nineteenth—Boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties and Stanhope; Hamburg Ave., De Kalb Ave., Broadway, Flushing Ave., Throop Ave., Bartlett, Broadway, Leonard, Seigel, Graham Ave., McKibbin, Humboldt, Moore, Bushwick Ave., Boerum, White, Johnson Ave., Morgan Ave., Flushing Ave., boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties. Pop., 60,042.

Twentieth—Boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties and Stanhope; Hamburg Ave., De Kalb Ave., Broadway, Hopkinson Ave., McDonough, Broadway, E. Parkway, Bushwick Ave., Highland Boulevard, Vermont Ave., Stanhope. Pop., 90,136.

Twenty-first—Sterling and New York Ave.; Church Ave., Nostrand Ave., Ave. D, E. 29th, Newkirk Ave., E. 28th, Foster Ave., E. 29th, Flatbush Ave., Germania Pl., E. 29th, Ave. I, E. 17th, Foster Ave., Gravesend Ave., Parkville Ave., 47th, 19th Ave., 49th, 16th Ave., 50th, 15th Ave., 44th, 14th Ave., 37th, 15th Ave. West, Ave. C, West, E. 9th, Beverly Road, Coney Island Ave., Caton Ave., Parade Pl., Parkside Ave., Ocean Ave., Malbone, Flatbush Ave. (or Washington Ave.), Sterling, New York Ave. Pop., 60,015.

Twenty-second—Broadway and E. Parkway; Jamaica Ave., Alabama Ave., Atlantic Ave., Williams Ave., Blake Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Hegeman Ave., New Jersey Ave., Vienna Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Jamaica Bay, point east of Duck Pt. Marsh, Vermont Ave., Highland Boulevard, Bushwick Ave., E. Parkway, Broadway. Pop., 90,005.

Twenty-third—Fulton and Alabama Ave.; Broadway, E. Parkway, Truxton, Stone Ave., McDougal, Saratoga Ave., Fulton, Ralph Ave., Herkimer, Rochester Ave., Atlantic Ave., Ralph Ave., Pacific, Howard Ave., Sutter Ave., Williams Ave., Atlantic Ave., Alabama Ave. Pop., 60,039.

QUEENS COUNTY.

First—Boundary line between Kings and Queens Counties in Newtown Creek, where same intersects E. River bulkhead line, prolonged, central line of Dutchkills Creek to prolongation of centre line until intersected by a prolongation of Rapalje Ave. (or 4th Ave.); Jackson Ave., old Bowery Bay Road, Astoria Ave. (or Flushing Ave.), Woolsey Ave., Steinway Ave. (or 10th Ave.), Potter Ave., Kouwenhoven (or 9th Ave.), Bowery Bay and E. River, to beginning (including Berrians Island).

Second—Point on line dividing Kings and Queens Counties in Newtown Creek, where same is intersected by central line of Dutchkills Creek, prolonged, Woodbine, Woodward, Palmetto, Grand View Ave., Linden, Forest Ave., Gates Ave., Fresh Pond Road, Hancock (or Hughes, or Woodbine), L. I. R. R., New Woodhaven Ave., Yellowstone Ave. (or New Woodhaven Ave.), intersection of Lawn Ave. (or Mill Creek), point opposite intersection of Junction and Newtown Aves., Justice, Laconia (or Broad), Queens Boulevard, Grand, Calamus Road, Fiske Ave., Woodside Ave., Skillman Ave., Greenpoint Ave., Celtic Ave., Dickinson Ave., Middleburg Ave., Woodside Ave., Jackson Ave., 4th Ave. (or Rapalje Ave), intersection of centre line of Dutchkills Creek to beginning.

Third—Jackson Ave. and Woodside Ave.; Middleburg Ave., Dickenson Ave., Celtic Ave., Greenpoint Ave., Skillman Ave., Woodside Ave., Fiske Ave., Calamus Road, Graud, Queens Boulevard, Laconia (or Broad), Justice (or Newtown Road), intersection of Junction Ave., point on Mill Creek, opposite intersection of Junction and Justice (or Newtown Road), following Mill Creek to intersection of Yellowstone Ave. and Lawn Ave. at Mill Creek, Flushing Creek, Strong's Causeway, Island Mill Road, Lawrence, Bradford Ave., Main, Lincoln Ave., Union Ave., Whitestone Ave., Bayside Ave., Little Bayside Road (or Saxe), Poppenhausen Ave., Bell Ave., northerly 300 feet to Mulford Ave., Littleneck Bay, intersection of Kouwenhoven (or 9th Ave.), Potter Ave., Steinway (or 10th Ave.), Woolsey Ave., Astoria Ave. (or Flushing Ave.), old Bowery Bay Road, Jackson Ave., (or Woodside Ave.), to the point of beginning.

Fourth—Waters of Little Neck Bay, where same is intersected by Mulford, prolonged; Bell Ave., Poppenhausen Ave. (or Little Bayside Road), Saxe (or Little Bayside Road), Bayside Ave., Whitestone Ave., Union Ave., Lincoln Ave., Main, Bradford Ave., Lawrence, Island Mill Road, Flushing Creek and Strong's Causeway, along Flushing Creek to intersection of line between 2d and 4th Wards, Newtown Road, Lefferts Ave., Atlantic Ave., So. Cochran Ave. (or Ward Ave.), Garden, Van Wyck Ave., old Lincoln Ave., Rockaway Boulevard (or Rockaway Road), to line between Brooklyn and Nassau, at Hook Creek, to prolongation of Mulford Ave., and Littleneck Bay to beginning.

Fifth—Intersection of line between Kings and Queens Counties and Atlantic Ave., Ferry, Jamaica Ave., Gherardi (or Woodland Ave.), Syosset (or 3d), Thrall, Syosset (or Russell), Woodhaven Ave., Jamaica Ave., Waterbury, Myrtle Ave., along boundary line between 2d and 4th Wards, Newtown Road, Lefferts Ave., Atlantic Ave., So. Cochran Ave., Garden, Van Wyck, old Lincoln Ave., Rockaway Road (or Rockaway Boulevard), boundary line between Queens and Nassau at Hook Creek, through Far Rockaway to Atlantic Ocean, through Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay to intersection of boundary line between Kings and Queens Counties, to Atlantic Ave.

Sixth—Intersection of line between Kings and Queens Counties; Woodbine, Woodward Ave., Palmetto Ave., Grand View Ave., Linden, Forest Ave., Gates Ave., Fresh Pond Road, Hancock (Hughes or Woodbine), L. I. R. R., Woodhaven Ave., Woodhaven (or Yellowstone Ave.), Mill Creek (or Lawn Ave.), along Mill Creek to Flushing Creek to line between 2d and 4th Wards, Waterbury, Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven Ave., Syosset (or Russell), Thrall, Syosset (or 3d), Gherardi (or Woodland Ave.), Jamaica Ave., Ferry, Atlantic Ave. to line between Kings and Queens, along said line to intersection of Woodbine to the place of beginning.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

First—Upper New York Bay, at foot of Vanderbilt Ave.; Richmond Road, Rockland Ave. (formerly Egbert Ave.), Bradley Ave., (formerly Manor Road), Willow Brook Road, Watchogue Road, to a brook known as Palmers Run, west of Woolley Ave., Forest Ave. (formerly Cherry Lane), along Palmers Run to intersection of Post and Jewett Aves., along Palmers Run and Bodine's Creek, to Kill Van Kull, to upper New York Bay, along shore of upper New York Bay to beginning (to comprise and be identical with territory known as 1st and 2d Wards).

Second—Upper New York Bay at Vanderbilt Ave., along Vanderbilt Ave. to Richmond Road; Rockland Ave. (formerly Egbert Ave.), Bradley Ave. (formerly Manor Road), Willow Brook Road, Watchogue Road, to brook known as Palmers Run, west of Woolley Ave., Forest Ave. (formerly Cherry Lane), along Palmers Run to intersection of Post and Jewett Aves., along Palmers Run and Bodine's Creek to Kill Van Kull, Staten Island Sound (or Arthur Kill), Raritan Bay, along shores of Raritan Bay and lower New York Bay to the Narrows, along the Narrows and shore of upper New York Bay to beginning, and in addition, Shooters Island; so much of Buckwheat Island as is within the State of New York; Pralls Island, Meadow Island, Hoffman Island, Swinburne Island, and Great Kills Pt., to comprise and be identical with territory known as 3d, 4th, and 5th Wards.

The State Constitution provides that every county in the State, except Hamilton, shall always be entitled to at least one Member of Assembly, nor shall any county hereafter be constituted unless its population entitles it to an Assemblyman. Of the populous counties, Albany has 3 Assemblymen; Erie, 9; Kings, 23; New York, 31; The Bronx, 4 and part of one of Manhattan's thirty-one; Queens, 4; and Westchester, 4.

PROVISIONS OF STATE CONSTITUTION.

In 1852, Albany had 4 Assemblymen; Erie, 4; Kings, 3; New York County, 16; Westchester (including what is now the Bronx), 2; and Queens, 1.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Compiled Under the Direction of Frank N. Robinson of the Public Service Commission of the First District.)

THE DUAL SYSTEM OF RAPID TRANSIT.

UNDER the Dual System of rapid transit for New York City all of the rapid transit lines operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company (the latter a B. R. T. subsidiary), including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems, are combined in two great operating units, covering four of the five boroughs. Each company has lines which operate through the so-called community centre of the city, namely, the section of Manhattan Island below Fifty-ninth Street.

As stated above, New York's original subway, operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and now denoted the First Subway, is an integral part of the Dual System. But under the operating conditions scheduled for the new lines, it loses its identity and is merged for operating purposes with other lines assigned under the dual agreements to the Interborough.

The Dual System was created when the city, through the Public Service Commission, on March 19, 1913, entered into an agreement (the dual contracts) with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (the latter a B. R. T. subsidiary), providing for the construction and operation of new subway lines, elevated and subway extensions of existing subways and third tracking and extensions of elevated railroads.

The city and the two companies contributed large sums for the construction of subway lines, while cost of equipment, plus the cost of construction of elevated extensions and elevated third tracking and other improvements, was met by the two companies on the respective systems. Despite the substantial contributions by the companies to the expense of subway construction, all subways and elevated extensions of subways are owned by the city, while elevated railroad extensions and third tracking on elevated railroads remain the property of the companies. The dual agreements included leases to the companies of the lines to be operated by them and their subsidiaries.

The contracts called for the construction of forty-four and 55 1-100 miles of new subways; 53 10-100 miles of new elevated railroads and 19 8-10 miles of third tracking and other additional track on the existing elevated railroads. The new lines, which will consist of about 330 miles of single track, made up of 260 miles of subway; 45 miles of elevated and 25 miles of new third track on existing elevated structures, taken in connection with the old lines with their 330 miles of track, constitute a mileage which will exceed not only that of all the other rapid transit systems in the United States, but, according to the best statistics at hand, of the entire world. In addition, it will be the most modern and the best equipped rapid transit system on the globe, and will carry passengers further for a fixed fare than any other transportation line. One ride of about twenty-three miles for a 5c fare will be possible.

GREATEST RAPID TRANSIT ADVANCEMENT.

The year 1918 saw the greatest rapid transit advance—in view of the number of new facilities placed in service and the transportation relief provided—in the history of the city. A number of the new lines included in the Dual System were placed in operation previous to 1918, but the latter year found most of the principal trunk lines in complete or partial service, with only a few lines remaining to be opened in 1919 and 1920. Included in the lines which remain to be finished are those providing new routes between Brooklyn and Queens and Manhattan by tunnels underneath the East River.

These tunnels are difficult engineering feats and require a longer time than does ordinary subway or elevated railroad construction. The past year, in addition, represented an altogether new era in transportation, in that it saw the Brooklyn company operating a line extending far into the heart of Manhattan Island. Previously the Brooklyn company barely skirted the eastern fringe of Manhattan, while the Interborough Company reached for only a short distance into Brooklyn. At the end of the new year both companies will reach far into the territory previously exclusively occupied by the other. What this means in joining and unifying the several boroughs can be readily foreseen.

Less than half a dozen general important contracts for the city owned work yet remain to be awarded, and but very few more for station finish and track installation. The end of the year 1918 witnessed most of the construction contracts awarded and substantially completed.

When the Dual System contracts were signed the first subway had been in operation for nine years. It consisted, first, of a four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway, to Ninety-sixth Street, where it forked; one branch extending north on Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park and the other branch to West Farms. The major portion of the above lines were placed in operation in 1904. The work included in the above was known as Contract No. 1, Contract No. 2 was subsequently awarded and provided for an extension of the subway from City Hall to the Battery and underneath the East River by various thoroughfares to a terminus at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn.

The Dual System contract with the Interborough Company was known as Contract No. 3, and with the Brooklyn Company as Contract No. 4. Subsequent to the completion of the first subway the city determined to build certain additional lines, including the so-called triborough route in Manhattan and the Bronx; the Centre Street Loop in Manhattan and the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn. All of these lines later were included in the Dual System.

Of the Dual System lines, there were opened previous to 1918, exclusive of the first, or old subway, the Queensboro subway, the new third tracks on the Second, Third, and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads in Manhattan, operated by the Interborough Company; the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, its Eighty-sixth Street extension; its Sea Beach branch to Coney Island; its New Utrecht Avenue branch; the Liberty Avenue extension of the Fulton Street elevated lines; the Lutheran Cemetery line and large portions of the third tracking on the Brooklyn elevated lines, operated by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company; the Astoria branch of the Queensboro subway; the White Plains Road extension of the first subway; the Corona branch of the Queensboro subway; a portion of the reconstructed Brighton Beach line in Brooklyn; a portion of the Jamaica Avenue extension of the Broadway elevated railroad, Queens; the Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway; a portion of the Seventh Avenue subway; the West Farms subway connection; the Queensboro Bridge elevated line, and the Broadway subway, Manhattan.

During 1917, 82 track miles of new lines were placed in operation, making a total of approximately 170 track miles of new lines in service at the beginning of 1918. At the time of going to press it was estimated that about 75 per cent. of the new track mileage of the Dual System would be in operation by the end of 1918.

NEW LINES OPENED IN 1918.

Material addition was made to the facilities then in service by the beginning of operation of several new lines in 1918, including extension of operation of the Broadway subway, on January 5, for local service between Times Square and Union Square. This line had been opened to the point last named in September, 1917. Operation of the Jerome Avenue line, begun in 1917, was extended to the northern terminus, Woodlawn, from Kingsbridge Road, on April 15, 1918. Early in January, 1918, operation of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad was extended across the Harlem River to Sedgwick Avenue by shuttle service, later with through-train service. Still later the elevated train operation was carried to and over the Jerome Avenue line to Kingsbridge Road. On July 1, the new Seventh Avenue subway was placed in partial operation from Pennsylvania Station to South Ferry, while on the same day the third track on the Ninth Avenue

elevated line, from 125th Street to 155th Street, was put in service. On July 17, the new Lexington Avenue subway was placed in use for the first time, from Grand Central Station north to 167th Street in the Bronx, although the tracks from 149th to 167th Street had been in use for the temporary Jerome Avenue service, begun in June, 1917.

Most important among the transit developments of 1918 was the opening of the new East Side and West Side subways in Manhattan, for through service. The opening for temporary operation of the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue lines, which form portions respectively of the West Side and East Side lines, has been referred to in the preceding paragraph. The beginning of this through service marked the termination of service as it has been given for a period of fourteen years on the old, or first subway, operated by the Interborough Company.

Under the Dual System contracts provision was made for dividing the first subway into two principal parts: One, the portion in Broadway north of 42d Street, with its branches; the other, the portion in Fourth Avenue and other thoroughfares south of 42d Street, on the East Side. The portion first referred to was joined to the new Seventh Avenue subway, thus constituting the West Side subway, while the second portion referred to was coupled up with the Lexington Avenue line and its branches in the Bronx, constituting the East Side subway. Such recomposition of the old subway line left the four tracks under 42d Street, formerly utilized for the through service, in the position of being a cross-bar between the East Side and West Side lines, which, taken together, resembled roughly the letter "H" in appearance. This term was applied to them by the late Mayor, William J. Gaynor.

The tracks composing the cross-bar to the "H" were assigned as follows: Two tracks for a shuttle service between the East Side and West Side lines, and two tracks for a continuation of the Queensboro subway west from Grand Central Station to Times Square.

The operation of the through East and West Side lines was begun on August 1, 1918, with appropriate ceremonies held at the Hotel Astor, and preceded by the running of a special train carrying the various City, Company, and Public Service Commission officials and guests who participated. An effort was made to put the complete "H" project in operation at that time, but owing to the extreme congestion at Grand Central Station and at Times Square, due to the unfamiliarity of the travelling public with the layout of the lines, the shuttle service was temporarily suspended for a few weeks after a brief tryout, and operation confined to the north and south lines.

Thus it is now possible for a subway traveller to board a train downtown on the Seventh Avenue line and go direct to Washington Heights or the Bronx by a less circuitous route than formerly. On the other hand, the East Side route is a more direct one to points in East Harlem and the Bronx, while larger parts of the sections traversed by the Lexington Avenue subway, and by the Seventh Avenue subway as well, have now achieved subway service for the first time.

The Seventh Avenue subway divides near Chambers Street into two two-track branches, one going south to the Battery, while the other extends through Park Place, Beekman and William Streets to Wall Street, the terminus of service when the line was first opened, but to be extended by the Clark Street tunnel (now under construction), to Brooklyn early in 1919. The Seventh Avenue line continues north from Chambers Street and Varick Street, through Varick Street extension and Seventh Avenue, joining the old subway at Times Square.

The Lexington Avenue subway joins the old subway near 42d Street and Park Avenue, turns diagonally into Lexington Avenue, and continues north to and under the Harlem River, dividing into two branches in the vicinity of 138th Street. One of these branches, still partially under construction late in 1918, extends east as a subway, and then as an elevated line to Pelham Bay Park, while the other continues north as a subway and then as an elevated line, under Mott, River, and Jerome Avenues to Woodlawn. In addition, a connection has been made between the last named branch of the West Farms branch of the old line (now a part of the West Side line), so that it is possible to operate trains from the West Farms branch over both the West Side line and over the East Side line. The stations on the West Side line are as follows:

Battery branch (Seventh Avenue subway): South Ferry, Rector Street, Cortlandt Street, Chambers Street.

Brooklyn branch (Seventh Avenue subway): Wall Street, Fulton Street, Park Place, Chambers Street.

Seventh Avenue subway (north of Chambers Street): Franklin Street, Canal Street, Houston Street, Christopher Street, Sheridan Square, 14th Street, 18th Street, 23d Street, 28th Street, Pennsylvania Station, Times Square.

Old Subway (main line): 50th Street, 59th Street, 66th Street, 72d Street, 79th Street, 86th Street, 91st Street, 96th Street.

Old Subway (Broadway branch): 103d Street, 110th Street, Columbia University—116th Street, Manhattan Street—128th Street, City College—137th Street, 145th Street, 157th Street, 168th Street, 181st Street, 191st Street, Dyckman Street, 207th Street, 215th Street, 225th Street, 231st Street, 238th Street, 241st Street.

Old Subway (Lenox Avenue-West Farms branch): 110th Street, 116th Street, 125th Street, 135th Street, 145th Street, Mott Avenue, Third Avenue, Jackson Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Intervale Avenue, Simpson Street, Freeman Street, 174th Street, 177th Street, Bronx Park.

Old Subway (White Plains Road extension): East 180th Street, Morris Park, Bronx Park East, Pelham Parkway, Allerton Avenue, Burke Avenue, Gun Hill Road, East 219th Street, East 225th Street, East 233d Street, Nereid Avenue—238th Street, 241st Street. (Last named station to be opened in 1919.)

NOTE—The Brooklyn connection of the West Side line has been completed, and stations at Clark Street and Borough Hall have been placed in service.

The stations on the East Side line are as follows:

Old Subway (Brooklyn branch): Atlantic Avenue, Nevins Street, Hoyt Street, Borough Hall.

Old Subway (main line): South Ferry, Bowling Green, Wall Street, Fulton Street, City Hall, Brooklyn Bridge, Worth Street, Canal Street, Spring Street, Bleecker Street, 8th Street, 14th Street, 18th Street, 23d Street, 28th Street, 33d Street.

Lexington Avenue Subway: Grand Central Station, 51st Street, 59th Street, 68th Street—Hunter College, 77th Street, 86th Street, 96th Street, 103d Street, 110th Street, 116th Street, 125th Street.

Lexington Avenue Subway (Jerome Avenue branch): Mott Haven, 149th Street, 161st Street, 167th Street, 170th Street, Belmont Street, 176th Street, New York University, 183d Street, Fordham Road, Kingsbridge Road, Bedford Park Boulevard, Woodlawn.

Lexington Avenue Subway (Pelham Bay Park branch): Third Avenue, Brook Avenue, Cypress Avenue, East 143d Street, East 149th Street, Longwood Avenue, Hunt's Point Avenue, Whitlock Avenue, Elder Avenue, Clasons Point Road, St. Lawrence Avenue, East 177th Street, Castle Hill Avenue, Zerega Avenue, Westchester Square, Middletown Road, Buhre Avenue, and Pelham Bay Park.

Very serious delays in the work of construction of the new lines occurred during the latter part of 1917 and a portion of 1918, owing to the fact that the demands caused by war conditions had been such as to delay the work, and in some respects to bring it almost to a halt. The effect was to delay the completion of certain lines, the operation of which was expected in 1918, and to put further back the opening date for other lines, the completion of which was looked for in 1919. Considerable work, however, has been so far advanced that its operation during 1919 is looked for.

Among the lines which it is expected will be in service before December, 1919, are:

(For operation by the Interborough): The Webster Avenue extension, Third Avenue elevated line; subway portion, Pelham Bay Park line, from Third Avenue to Hunt's Point Road; Eastern Parkway line, Brooklyn, with its Nostrand Avenue branch.

(For operation by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company—B. R. T.): Culver line, from Ninth Avenue to Avenue X; Coney Island terminal Broadway subway, from 42d Street to 59th Street and from Whitehall Street to Brooklyn; 59th Street

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

subway, from Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, to a connection with the Queens lines.

The new lines assigned for operation to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, under the Dual System contracts, are: The Seventh Avenue subway, the Lexington Avenue subway, the White Plains Road extension, Jerome Avenue and Pelham Bay Park branches of the Lexington Avenue line, the 149th Street connection, the Clark Street tunnel line to Brooklyn, the Flatbush Avenue-Eastern Parkway line, Brooklyn; the Nostrand Avenue branch, Brooklyn; Livonia Avenue branch, Brooklyn; Queensboro subway, the Corona branch and the Astoria branch, together with third-tracking and reconstruction on the Second, Third, and Seventh Avenue elevated lines, with extensions of the Third Avenue and Ninth Avenue lines in the Bronx.

The lines similarly assigned to the B. R. T. for operation include: The Centre Street Loop subway, the Fourth Avenue subway, the Sea Beach, West End, and Culver branches; trackage rights over the Corona and Astoria branches; the Broadway subway in Manhattan; the 59th Street subway in Manhattan; Canal Street subway in Manhattan; the Montague Street Tunnel line; the 14th Street-Eastern line, and the Broad Street subway; together with third-tracking on the Broadway, Myrtle Avenue, and Fulton Street lines; construction of the Jamaica Avenue line and of the Liberty Avenue line, with reconstruction of the Coney Island Terminal and East New York Yards, and reconstruction of the Brighton Beach line, and connection of the same with the Fourth Avenue subway. The connection of the Fulton Street elevated line with the Fourth Avenue subway is also a part of the plan, when approved by the Board of Estimate.

TWELVE NEW RIVER TUBES.

More subaqueous tunnel work is under construction for dual system lines than has ever been attempted before. This work represents an expenditure of some $30,000,000, and includes four new tunnels of two tubes each and one tunnel of four tubes. The last named connects the Lexington Avenue line in Manhattan with its Bronx branch. The other tunnels mentioned are the Sixtieth Street tunnel connecting the Fifty-ninth Street subway with the Queens line; the tunnel for the Fourteenth Street-Eastern line; the new Interborough tunnel between Manhattan and Brooklyn and the tunnel connection between the Broadway subway in Manhattan and the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn.

When the South Brooklyn rapid transit lines, operated by the Brooklyn company, are entirely reconstructed, a 5c fare will be given to Coney Island, thus standardizing the fare charged over all portions of the B. R. T. lines. Transfers will be freely given between the elevated and subway portions of this line, so that it will be possible for a passenger to reach any particular station on any one of the lines from any other particular station for one fare. Many new transfer points between elevated and subway lines will be added under the Brooklyn company's operation.

While practically no new transfer points will be added between elevated and subway lines on the Interborough system, the length of ride for a 5c fare on both Interborough elevated and subway lines will be vastly extended. Under Interborough operation it will be possible as a maximum ride for a passenger to go from the Two Hundred and Forty-first Street station on the White Plains Road line, near the Mount Vernon line, to New Lots Avenue on the Livonia Avenue extension, near the shore of Jamaica Bay.

As stated above, the city is to furnish most of the money for the building of the new subway lines and subway extensions, with contributions from each company toward the cost of construction, and with the total cost of equipment met by the companies. This equipment is to become the property of the City of New York when placed in operation and the cost is to be amortized out of earnings.

The total cost of the dual system, including equipment, real estate, power house construction and changes, interest during construction, etc., will be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000, and in excess of the cost of any other engineering operation, according to engineering authorities. Of the above sum about $60,000,000 will be contributed by the Brooklyn company; about $146,000,000 by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the remainder, approximately $194,000,000, by the City of New York.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio, foot W. 23d and Liberty Streets.

Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.

Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave. to 33d St.

Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.

Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot East 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch; junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.

New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, West 23d Streets and 7th Ave. and 32d Street. In Summer, foot West 42d and Cedar Streets, also.

New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d St., 125th; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.

New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.

New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt, and West 42d Streets.

New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and W. 23d Streets.

Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street and Hudson Terminal.

Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.

Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.

West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

Owing to the war the United States Railroad Administration, late in 1918, ordered the Baltimore and Ohio trains and the Lehigh Valley express trains to use the New York City Pennsylvania Terminal. Lehigh Valley local trains were directed to use the old Pennsylvania Terminal, foot of Montgomery St., Jersey City.

Many of the ticket offices of the various roads were consolidated, and union ticket offices were established as follows: Manhattan, 64 Broadway; 67 Chambers St., 31 W. 32d St., 114 W. 42d St. Brooklyn, 336 Fulton St.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

(From the 1917 Report of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.)

THE causes of deafness, recorded from the statement of parents and friends, at the time of the admission of the pupil, were as follows:

Accidents, 2; catarrh, 1; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 99; cramps, 1; consumption of the stomach, 1; concussion of brain, 1; eczema, 1; pneumonia, 6; rickets, 5; smallpox, 1; vaccination, 2; otitis-media, 2; typhoid fever, 1; typhus fever, 1; unnamed fevers, 1; brain fever, 35; scarlet fever, 22; earache, 1; congenital, 198; hysteria, 1; marasmus, 1; running ears, 23; removal of adenoids, 1; heart trouble, 1; indigestion, 1; inflammation of the ear, 1; worms, 1; lockjaw, 1; convulsions, 9; fright, 2; membrane croup, 1; abscess of the ear, 3; whooping cough, 2; falls, 21; unknown, 29; measles, 3.

Ages at which loss of hearing occurred are—Congenital, 198; before 1 year, 34; between 1 and 2 years, 49; 2 years, 36; 3 years, 29; 4 years, 23; 5 years, 13; 6 years, 8; 7 years, 5; 8 years, 6; 10 years, 3; 12 years, 3; 13 years, 1; 14 years, 3; unknown, 72.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Anthony Home, 119 E. 29th St.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Bellevue Settlement Home, 206 E. 30th St.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for Animals), 410 E. 38th St.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Casa Maria Home for Working Girls, 251 W. 14th St.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E. 22d St.
Catholic Institute for Blind Sisters of St. Dominic, 119 W. 70th St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 222d St. and East Chester Road.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Children's Cottage, 1960 Anthony Ave.
Christian Home for Girls (see Maedchenheim).
Christian Waiters' Home, 427 E. 51st St.
Christian Workers' Home, 7 Gramercy Park West.
Christodora House, 145 Ave. B.
Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132-2146 Grand Ave.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls (see Hannah Lavanburg Home).
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W. 259th St.
Colored Working Girls, Home for, 132 W. 131st St.
Co-operative Home for Small-Salaried Girls, 444 W. 23d St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 W. 104th St.
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, 329 E. 63d St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Door of Hope (Tappan, N. Y.), office, 122 W. 14th St.
East Side Home for Destitute Childr., 326 E. 121st St.
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office, 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Empire Friendly Shelter, 116 W. 133d St.
Epheta Home, 272 W. 25th St.
Finnish Women's Co-operative Home, 241 Lenox Ave.
Five Points House of Industry, office, 454 W. 23d St.
Florence Crittenton Home, 427 W. 21st St.
Forty-fourth Street House for Boys, 247 E. 44th St.
Foundling Hospital Asylum, 175 E. 68th St.
Free Home for Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
German Girls Home, 217 E. 62d St.
German Lutheran Emigrant House, 21 Pearl St.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
Hannah Lavanburg Home, 320 Second Ave.
Harlem Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.
Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Heartsease Home, 413 E. 51st St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum. (See Home for Hebrew Infants.)
Hebrew National Orphan House, 57 E. 7th St.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W 106th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Home for Disch'd Women Prisoners, 17 Beekman Pl.
Home for the Friendless (see American Female Guardian Society).
Home for Friendless Girls (see Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls).
Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Rd. and University Ave.
Home for Immigrant and Needy Waylarers (Jewish) 229 E. Broadway.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave. and 182d St.
Home for Industrious Boys, 375 Lafayette St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St.
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th St.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 Second Ave.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, 155th St. and Broadway.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, Home for Incurables, Riverside Drive and 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Hungarian Sisters Home, 231 E. 72d St.
Hungarian Workers' Home, 351 E. 78th St.
Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 35 Perry St.
Insane Asylum (Manhattan State Hospital), Ward's Island.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
International Institute for Young Women, 108 E. 30th St.
Inwood House, Bolton Road, New York City.
Isabella Helmath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Jewish Convalescence Home, 185 Forsyth St.
Ladies' Christian Union, maintains the Young Women's Home, 49 W. 9th St.; Branch Home 308 Second Ave.; The Eva, 153 E. 62d St.; The Rosemary, 24 W. 12th St.; The Katherine, 118 W. 13th St.
Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, Hawthorne Ave., near City line.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
Maedchenheim, 217 E. 62d St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home (Girls), 27 Christopher St.
Margaret Louisa, The (Y. W. C. A.), 14 E. 16th St.
Margaret Strachan Home for Women, 103 W. 27th St.
Messiah Home, W. Tremont and Andrews Aves.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 92d St.
Methodist Deaconess Home, 1175 Madison Ave.
Missionary Home, 690 Eighth Ave.
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Montessori Children's House, 673 West End Ave.
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 14 New Chambers St
New York Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E. 123d St.
New York Infants Asylum, 161 W. 61st St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St.
N. Y. Magdalen Home, Dyckman St. nr. River Road
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Polish National Alliance Immigrant Home, 180 Second Ave.
Polish Nat. Home of New York, 404 E. 15th St.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Regina Angelorum Working Girls' Home, 112 E. 106th St.
Rodeph Sholom Sisterhood, 157 E. 94th St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Russian Immigrant Home, 347 E. 14th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.
Sailors' Home and Institute, 399 West St.
St. Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, 375 Lafayette St.
St. Francis's Lodging House for Women, 11 E. 128th St.
St. Francis's Home, 609 E. 5th St.
St. John's Home for Working Girls, 132 W. 131st St.
St. Joseph's Asylum, 220 E. 4th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.); House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Working Girls, 117 Broad St.
St. Joseph's Industrial Home, 47 E. 81st St.
St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Eastern Boulevard, Throgg's Neck.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Avenue A and 89th St.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St.
St. Mary's Home, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
St. Rita's Home, 307 W. 136th St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, 215 W. 39th St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 123 E. 52d St. and 221 E. 79th St.
Salvation Army, National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th St.; Home for Orphans and Deserted Children, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W. 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Scandinavian Immigrants' Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Scandinavian Mission Home, 691 Lexington Ave.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, 170 W. 74th St.
Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave. and Manida St.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women With Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Slavonic Immigrant Society, 436 W. 23d St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Benevolent Society Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Trinity Chapel Home, 1666 Bussing Ave.
Tyndall Home, 59 W. 133d St.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Waverley House, 38 W. 10th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.
West Side Home for Boys, 225 W. 35th St.
Young Women's Home. (See Ladies' Christian Union.)

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A. and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Beth Israel Hospital and Dispensary, 146 Monroe St.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Blackwell's Island (see City Hospital).
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane, White Plains, N. Y.; Office, 8 W. 16th St.
Bloomingdale Clinic, 225 W. 99th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hospital, 1525 Washington Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 1668 Bathgate Ave.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; Office, 30 E. 42d St.
Children's Clinics (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye), Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat), 449 East 121st St. (Dental; Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental; Eye, Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I. (Dental).
Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St.
Demilt Dispensary, 245 E. 23d St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St.
Dispensary Reformed Church of Harlem, 180 E. 122d St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, ft. E. 70th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St. John's Guild. Office 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and 63d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
Fordham Hospital (annex), 2533 Cambreling Ave.
Foundling Hospital (see New York Foundling Hospital).
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary (now called Lenox Hill Hospital), Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Hospital and Dispensary, 414 E. 14th St.
Hahnemann Hospital, Park Ave. between 67th and 68th Sts.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat. Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Moriah Hospital, 138 2d St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Home Hospital, 522 E. 78th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives. Inwood, N. Y. C., Office, 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (Cancer, Lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of Relief (Hudson Street Hospital).
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St.
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Sanatorium in Edgewater, Col.; New York Office, 230 Grand St.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Kings Pk. State Hosp. (office), 30 E. 42d St., Room 109.
Knapp (see Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital).
Knickerhocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, 17 E. 111th St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Louisa Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS—*Continued.*

Manhattan State Hospital (Insane), Ward's Island Office, 30 E. 42d St.
Manhattan White Cross Hospital, 72 W. 50th St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office and Dispensary in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Melrose Veterinary Hospital, 453 E. 142d St.
Memorial Hospital (Cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 W. 34th St.
Minturn Hospital (see Louisa Minturn Hospital).
Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Moriah Hospital, 138 Second St.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.
Nazareth Branch, Seton Hospital (Tubercular Women and Children), Spuyten Duyvil.
Neurological Institute (see New York Neurological Institute).
New York City Children's Hospital and School, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Clinic, 259 E. 4th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 17 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. and 19th St.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.; also 528 W. 11th St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
Ostsopathic Infirmary, 120 E. 34th St.
Park Hospital (formerly New York Red Cross Hospital), Central Park West and 100th St.
Pasteur Institute, Inc., 348 W. 22d St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
People's Hospital Annex, 216 E. 12th St.
Philauthropin Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 128th St.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reception. (See Willard Parker, etc.; also Emergency, etc.)
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St.
St. John's Guild (see Floating Hospital and Seaside Hospital).
St. Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. corner E. 142d St
St. Lawrence's Hospital, Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St
St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 224 W. 34th St.
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital (Willard Parker), foot E. 16th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp S. I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Farms, Grymes Hill, S. I.
Seton Hospital for Men, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (Tuberculosis).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Sydenham Hospital, 331 E. 116th St.
Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 246 First Ave., near 25th St.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
Washington Heights Hospital, 544 W. 165th St.
Washington Square Hospital, 31 Washington Sq. W
West Side German Dispensary, 328 W. 42d St.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E 16th St.
Woman's Hospital, 141 W. 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bay Ridge Hospital, Second Ave. and 60th St.
Bedford Dispensary and Hospital, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 29 Third Ave.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary, 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Maternity Hospital (see Prospect Heights Hospital).
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.
Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
Cumberland Street Hospital, 105 Cumberland St.
Dental Clinic for Poor Children, 374 Fulton St., Jamaica.
East New York Dispensary, 131 Watkins St.
Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, Parsons and Forest Aves., Flushing.
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, 13 Gate Ave.
German Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Jackson St.
Harbor Hospital, 704 Fourth Ave.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Hospital of the House of St. Giles the Cripple Brooklyn Ave. and President St.
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Aves.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry, Pacific, and Amity Sts.
Long Island State Hospital (Insane), Clarkson St and Albany Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica
Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children, 82 Sterling Place.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway Beach.
New Utrecht Dispensary, 1275 37th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS—*Continued.*

Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity Sts.
Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
Rockaway Beach Hospital, Hammels Ave. and Bayside Place, Rockaway Beach.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St.
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's Long Island City Hospital, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave
St. Mary's Hospital, Ray St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., between Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United States Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot of Ryerson St.
Williamsburg Hospital, 342 Bedford Ave.
Zion Hospital, 2140 Cropsey Ave.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY HOSPITALS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Auxiliary Hospital, Rockefeller Institute, New York. Embarkation Hospital No. 1, Hoboken, N. J. Embarkation Hospital No. 2, Secaucus, N. J. Embarkation Hospital No. 3, Hoffman's Island, New York Bay. Debarkation Hospital No. 1, Ellis Island, New York Harbor. Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Staten Island, N. Y. Debarkation Hospital No. 3, New York. Surgical Hospital, Grand Central Palace, New York.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY HOSPITALS NEAR NEW YORK CITY.

General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J. (Rahway). General Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N. Y. General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J. Base Hospital, Camp Merritt, N. J. Base Hospital, Camp Mills, Mineola, Long Island, New York.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina—Ernesto C. Perez, C. G., 17 Battery Place.
Austria-Hungary—Represented by Swedish Consul, at 24 State St.
Belgium—Pierre Mali, C.; J. Van Rickstal, V. C.; Alphonse Locht, V. C., 25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia—Adolfo Ballivian, C. G., 233 Broadway.
Brazil—H. C. de Martins Pinheiro, C. G.; G. W. Chester, V. C., 17 State St.
Chile—Carlos Castro-Ruiz, C. G., 140 Broadway.
China—Yang Yu Yung, C., 18 Broadway.
Colombia—Aurelio Rueda, C. G., 17 Battery Place.
Costa Rica—F. M. Montero, C. G., 2 Rector St.
Cuba—Leopoldo Dolz, C. G.; Felipe Tapoada, C.; P. Dominguez, V. C., 44 Whitehall St.
Denmark—J. E. Boeggiod, C., 8 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic—M. de J. Camacho, C. G.; Anibal Duluc, Chancellor, 17 Battery Place.
Ecuador—G. R. de Ycaza, C. G.; E. A. Maulme, V. C., 17 Battery Place.
France—Gaston Liebert, C. G.; Henri Goiran, C.; Stanislas d'Halewyn, V. C., 10 Bridge St.
Germany—Represented by Swiss Consul, at 11 Broadway.
Great Britain—Charles Clive Bayley, C. G., 44 Whitehall St.; shipping branch, 25 South St.
Greece—D. Vereniklis, C. G., 146 West Fourth St.
Guatemala—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, C. G., 12 Broadway.
Hayti—Charles Moravia, C. G.; Ernest Bastien, V. C., 31-33 Broadway.
Honduras—Andres Soriano, C. G., 31 Broadway.
Hungary—Represented by Swedish Consul.
Italy—Romolo Tritoni, C. G., 395 Broadway.
Japan—Chonosuke Yada, C. G., 165 Broadway.
Liberia—Edward G. Merrill, C.; E. B. Merrill, V. C., 24 Stone St.
Mexico—Adolfo de la Huerta, C. G., 120 Broadway.
Monaco—Stanislas d'Halewyn, C., 10 Bridge St.
Montenegro—Capt. A. V. Seferovitch, C.; 105 West 40th St.
Netherlands—H. Spackler, C. G.; D. J. Steyn Parve, V. C., 90 West St.
Nicaragua—E. Solorzano Diaz, C. G., 80 Wall St.
Norway—C. Ravn, C. G., 17 State St.
Panama—Jorge E. Boyd, C. G., 11 Broadway.
Paraguay—Wm. Wallace White, C. G., 233 B'dway.
Persia—H. H. Topakyan, C. G., 40 W. 57th St.
Peru—Eduardo Higginson, C. G., 25 Broad St.
Portugal—J. S. Duarte, C. G.; A. J. Froes, V. C., 8 Bridge St.
Russia—Mikhael M. Oustinoff, C. G.; Peter de Routsky, C., 55 Broadway.
Salvador—Manuel Peralta, C., 42 Broadway.
Santo Domingo—See "Dominican Republic."
Serbia—Michel I. Pupin, C. G., 443 W. 22d St.
Siam—F. Warren Sumner, C., 81 New St.
Spain—F. Javier Salas, C. G., 8 State St.
Sweden—M. Clarholm, C. G.; S. M. Lagerberg, V. C., 24 State St.
Switzerland—Louis H. Junod, C., 100 Fifth Ave.
Turkey—Represented by Spanish Consul.
Uruguay—Mario L. Gil, C. G., 17 Battery Place.
Venezuela—Pedro R. Rincones, C. G.; N. Veloz, V. C., 80 Wall St.

THE THREE BIG FAMILIES OF MOSQUITOES.

THE Swamp and Woods Mosquitoes: These mosquitoes make their appearance earlier in the Spring than do the other varieties. The first eggs to hatch are those that were laid late in the preceding Fall. These are generally laid on low ground or in swamps where they will most likely be covered by water early in the Spring. These mosquitoes begin emerging in April. The woodland species largely disappear by the middle of July, but the swamp species continue throughout the season. The former rarely leave the woodlands where they are bred, but the latter migrate as far as five miles. The number of the swamp species is lessened during the hot, dry weather by the drying up of the swamps and pools. They fly about shortly before sunset, but do not, as a rule, enter houses in large numbers. These mosquitoes are a very great source of annoyance during the early hours of the evening out of doors and in porches of houses.

The Salt Marsh Mosquitoes: Although there are many kinds of salt marsh mosquitoes, two are very abundant in this vicinity. One of them is the brown salt marsh mosquito, a large brown insect having narrow white bands on its feet. The other one is known as the white-banded salt marsh mosquito, and may be recognized by the white band across its beak, white bands on the feet, and a light yellowish streak along the back. Both kinds fly for long distances and will attack at all hours of the day and night.

The House Mosquitoes: These are the most troublesome of all. They bite not only in the early evening but also throughout the entire night. They constitute probably 90 per cent. of the indoor pest. They are strongly attracted by light and enter houses at every opportunity. The house mosquito breeds in any pool or receptacle containing standing water. It travels but short distances, and when abundant can generally be traced to a breeding place on the premises or quite near by. Common danger spots are rain pools, gutters, tin cans, rain barrels, tubs, cesspools and obstructed drains.

Mosquitoes breed only in water, and generally require from one to three weeks in hot weather to develop from eggs to winged insects; in cool weather the period is longer. Females may begin to lay eggs three days after full development, but as a rule they do not start until they are at least a week old. Males die in a few days; females may live a month or longer, or until they have a chance to lay eggs, and those that hibernate (winter sleep) in the adult stage may live from September of one year to June of the next. Mosquitoes may bite every second or third day, but when the cold weather comes the mosquitoes become sluggish or dormant and rarely feed before the following Spring. Only the female mosquito bites, *i. e.*, sucks blood.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN MANHATTAN.

(Temporary changes in location of some statues have been made owing to subway construction.)

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty."
BEAR AND FAUN FOUNTAIN (Seligman), Morningside Park and 116th St.
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 feet high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
BROWNSON, ORESTES A., bronze bust of, Riverside Park and 104th St.
BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
BUTTERFIELD, GENERAL DANIEL, bronze figure, on marble pedestal.
CARRERE, JOHN M., memorial to, Riverside Drive and 99th St.
CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.
COLUMBUS, marble statue, south entrance to Mall, Central Park; unveiled 1892.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave. and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FALCONER, THE, Central Park, near W. 72d St. entrance.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
FORT WASHINGTON MONUMENT, Fort Washington Ave. and 183d St.
FOUNTAIN, 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
GREELEY, bronze statue, City Hall Park, unveiled 1890.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mall St. Temporarily in City Hall Plaza.
HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
JACK PHILIPS TITANIC MEMORIAL, U. S. Barge Office.
JEFFERSON STATUE, City Hall.
JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in front of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
JOAN OF ARC, Riverside Drive and 93d St.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Bedloe's Island, in the Harbor.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
LOWELL DRINKING FOUNTAIN, Bryant Park.
MAINE, U. S. S., MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.
MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.
MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72d St.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
PULITZER FOUNTAIN, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
SCHURZ, CARL, statue, 116th St. and Morningside Drive.
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War, Central Park, on the West Drive.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive, unveiled in October, 1907.
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
STRAUS MEMORIAL, Broadway and 106th St.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
WASHINGTON, bronze bust, City Hall.
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave. There are now two statues of Washington on the Arch—one representing Washington as President and the other as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.
WEBB, ALEXANDER S., bronze statue of, near main building, College of the City of New York.
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.
WORTH, granite shaft in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway and 25th St.

LAFAYETTE STATUE UNVEILED BY MARSHAL JOFFRE.

In Brooklyn the unveiling of a bronze panel of Lafayette on May 10, 1917, was a historical occasion. Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, unveiled the statue, which was accepted for the city by Mayor Mitchel. Former Premier Viviani, who headed the French Commission to the United States, spoke briefly, as did Marquis de Chambruu, great-grandson of Lafayette. Others of note present were Vice-Admiral Chocheprat, George T. Wilson, Frederic R. Coudert, Frank L. Polk, Ambassador Jusserand, R. A. C. Smith, and H. A. Watkins. The work cost $35,000, the gift of the Henry Marteau estate. The sculptor was Daniel Chester French. The monument consists of a panel of bronze about 12 feet long and 10 feet high, against which is a figure of Lafayette in the uniform of a General in the Continental Army, with a negro holding his horse's head. The panel rests against a structure of granite of Italian Renaissance design.

LIBRARIES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
Aeronautic, 280 Madison Avenue.
Aguilar.—See N. Y. Public Library.
American Bankers Association, 5 Nassau St.
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Law, 27 Cedar St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
American Social Hygiene Assoc'n, 105 W. 40th St.
A. R. F. Peoples', 124 E. 27th St.
Avery, Columbia University, 116th St. and B'way.
Bar Association (members only), 42 W. 44th St.
Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital.
Bethany, 400 E. 67th St.
Bible Teachers, 541 Lexington Ave.
Blind.—See N. Y. Public Library.
Boy Scouts of America, 50 Madison Ave.
Bronx County Law Library, Arthur Ave., near E. Tremont.
Brooklyn Industrial School Ass'n, 217 Stirling Pl.
Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave.
Bryson, (Teachers) W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Catherine Mission Free Reading Room, 200 South St.
Cathedral Library Ass'n, 24 E. 21st St.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
Children's Museum, Brooklyn, Park Place, near Nostrand Ave.
Christian Science Reading Rooms, 33 W. 42d St., Broadway near 86th St., 1 Wall St., 35 E. 125th St., 600 W. 181st St., 225 Fifth Ave., 505 Tremont Ave.
City, Municipal Building (see New York Public Library.)
City Court, 32 Chambers St.
City Island, 528 City Island Ave.
Clinton Hall Ass'n, 13 Astor Pl.
Colonial Dames, 105 W. 40th St.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Bldg.
County Lawyers', 165 Broadway.
Deaf, books for, Ft. Washington Ave. and 163d St.
De Witt, 286 Divington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 7 P. M.
Directory, 91 Third Ave.
Dobbs House, 512 E. 87th St.
Dyckman Library, 17 Bolton Rd.
Equal Franchise Society, 8 E. 37th St.
Equitable Law Library, 120 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Library Society, 3 W. 29th St.
Five Points' Mission, 129 Worth St.
Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave.
Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St. —Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
Grolier, 47 E. 60th St.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park West—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
Hudson Guild, 436 W. 27th St.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Insurance Society, 84 William St.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Jewish Theological, 531 W. 123d St.
Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn, 1313 Bedford Ave.
La Libieria Mercantile, 116 Nassau St.
Law Library, 42 W. 44th St.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Lenox Hill Settlement, 446 E. 72d St.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.
Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place—8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Missionary Research, 25 Madison Ave.
Morehouse, 104 E. 20th St.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Library, 33 E. 36th St.
Municipal Reference—See N. Y. Public Library.
National Civic Federation, 1 Madison Ave.
Naval History Society, 33 W. 42d St.
New York Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
N. Y. County Lawyers' Ass'n, 165 Broadway.
N. Y. Law Institute, 120 Broadway.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
New York Public Library, Central Building, 5th Ave. and 42d St., contains 1,650,350 volumes and pamphlets. Branches: Manhattan—Chatham Sq., 33 E. Broadway; Seward Park, 192 E. Broadway; Rivington St., 61; Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E. Houston St.; Hudson Park, 66 Leroy St.; Bond St., 49, near the Bowery; Ottendorfer, 135 2nd Ave., near 8th St.; Tompkins Sq., 331 E. 10th St.; Jackson Sq., 251 W. 13th St.; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d St.; Muhlenberg, 209 W. 23d St.; St. Gabriel's Park, 303 E. 36th St.; 40th St., 457 W.; Central Circulation, 42d St. and 5th Ave.; Cathedral, 123 E. 50th St.; Columbus, 742 10th Ave., near 51st St.; 58th St., 121 E.; 67th St., 328 E.; Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Ave., near 69th St.; Webster, 1465 Ave. A, near 78th St.; Yorkville, 222 E. 79th St.; St. Agnes, 444 Amsterdam Ave., near 81st St.; 96th St., 112 E.; Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th St.; Aguilar, 174 E. 110th St.; 115th St., 203 W.; Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th St.; 125th St., 224 E.; George Bruce, 78 Manhattan St.; 135th St., 103 W.; Hamilton Grange, 503 W. 145th St.; Washington Heights, 1000 St. Nicholas Ave., corner of 160th St.; Fort Washington, 535 W. 179th St. The Bronx—Mott Haven, 321 E. 140th St.; Woodstock, 759 E. 160th St.; Melrose, 910 Morris Ave., corner of 162d St.; High Bridge, 78 W. 168th St.; Morrisania, 610 E. 169th St.; Tremont, 1866 Washington Ave., corner of 176th St.; Kingsbridge, 3041 Kingsbridge Ave., near 230th St. Richmond—St. George, 5 Central Ave., Tompkinsville P.-O.; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett St.; Stapleton, 132 Canal St.; Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Rd. Municipal Reference Library, room 512, Municipal Building. Hours Central Building, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. Sundays. Branches, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 105 E. 22d St.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
N. Y. Supreme Court Library, 51 Chambers St.
New York University, University Heights; Law, 32 Waverley Place.
Olivet Memorial, 63 Second St.
Peruvian Library, 25 Broad St.
Polly Platt Library, 512 E. 87th St.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, 220 Ryerson St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Richmond Hill House, 28 Macdougal St.
Riverdale, 253d St.—8 to 10 P. M.
Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.
St. Aloysius's, 224 E. 4th St.
St. Alphonsus's, 4 Thompson St.
St. Paul Building Law Library, 220 Broadway.
St. Rose's, 257 E. 71st St.
Seamen's, 25 South St.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sixty Wall St. (Law), 60 Wall St.
Typothetæ, 147 Fourth Ave.
Union Settlement, 241 E. 104th St.
Union Settlement Ass'n, Inc., 237 E. 104th St.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
Unitarian Book Room, 104 E. 20th St.
United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
U. S. Express Realty Co. Lawyers' Library, 2 Rector St.
Washington Heights—See N. Y. Public Library.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches. See Index.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n., Lexington Ave. and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches. See Index. — Open 9 A. M. to 9 15 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Working Women's, 9 E. 8th St.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK.

(Prepared for the Almanac by the Institution.)

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. at 80th to 84th St.; reached by Fifth Ave. stages, 4th and Madison Ave. car line, and 3rd Ave. "L" trains, stopping at 84th St. Open 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. in Winter, 6 P. M. in Summer, Saturdays till 10 P. M., Sundays, 1 to 6 P. M. Free every day except Monday and Friday; admission 25 cents on Monday and Friday. *President*—Robert W. de Forest. *First Vice-President*, Elihu Root. *Second Vice-President*,—Henry Walters. *Secretary*—Henry W. Kent. *Director*—Edward Robinson.

The museum was incorporated April 13, 1870, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining . . . a museum and library of art, of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts, and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and, to that end, of furnishing popular instruction." After forty-eight years of growth, it has to-day, through bequests, gifts, and purchases, collections of incalculable value, embracing both fine and decorative arts. They comprise objects in almost every material—marble, stone, wood, pottery, porcelain, glass, metals, lace, textiles, &c.—and embody man's attempts throughout the ages to achieve his ideals of beauty. In date they range from 3,000 B. C. to the nineteenth century and represent the ancient world—Assyria, Babylonia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, and Rome—the Orient, including China, Japan, Corea, India, Persia, and Asia Minor; Europe from the Early Christian and Byzantine Art through the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, and later periods; and our own country.

These collections are housed in a building erected by the city, in Central Park, affording 275,000 square feet of exhibition floor space. The cost of maintenance is over $400,000 a year, of which $230,000 is paid by the city. Among the unique individual objects or collections are the mastaba tomb erected about 4,500 years ago in the Egyptian cemetery at Sakkara for a Theban dignitary named Perneb and re-erected here in its original form, with its painted scenes in low relief still preserved; six large alabaster reliefs from the palace in Nimroud of Ashur-nasir-pal, who reigned over Assyria from 885 to 860 B. C.; an Etruscan bronze chariot of the sixth century B. C., the only complete ancient bronze chariot known; the Cesnola antiquities from Cyprus; a group of Roman fresco paintings from Boscoreale, especially those on the walls of a reconstructed cubiculum (bedchamber), and a gathering of ancient glass, "one of the richest and most important in the world." In the accumulations of Near Eastern Art of special interest are the domed room from a Jain temple in India, recently installed, the gift of Robert W. and Lockwood de Forest, which represents the wood carving of India and is supplemented by an extensive collection of Indian and Thibetan jewelry; the Indian miniatures in the Alexander Smith Cochran Collection, and some remarkable examples of early Indian stone carving; the Persian manuscripts and miniatures in the Cochran Collection; twenty-four manuscripts and a number of single sheets, represent such masters of decoration as Bihzad and Mirad, and some of the greatest names in Persian calligraphy from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The Far Eastern objects include the well-known Benjamin Altman gathering of Chinese porcelains and the Heber R. Bishop assemblage of jades.

OVER 1,200 PAINTINGS IN THE MUSEUM.

The paintings, over twelve hundred in number, represent the Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Flemish, French, English and American schools. There is an unusual showing of the works by Rembrandt, eighteen in all, thirteen received in the bequest of the late Benjamin Altman. Through the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan the Museum possesses a Raphael, the so-called Colonna Altarpiece, a Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints. Groups of paintings kept together by the conditions under which they were received are: the George A. Hearn Collection, principally American in character; the Benjamin Altman Collection, strongest in its Dutch paintings, but including four Memlings, a Dürer, a Giorgione, a Fra Angelico, two Velazquezs, and other works of rare excellence; the Catharine Lorillard Wolfe Collection, consisting largely of works by French artists of the early and middle years of the nineteenth century; and the William H. Vanderbilt Collection, lent by George W. Vanderbilt, modern works, the French paintings being particularly important, and perhaps the best-known single picture being Millet's Sower.

Others of special note are the William H. Riggs Collection of arms and armor, which in its scope and quality ranks with European national collections, and, with the Ellis and Dino Collections, gives an opportunity to study the development of armor from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; the Crosby Brown gathering of 3,600 specimens, including representative instruments of all nations, among them the earliest of the two existing pianos by Bertolommeo di Francesco Cristofori, the inventor of the pianoforte; and the William H. Huntington assemblage of portraits of Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette in all materials.

The Pierpont Morgan Collection, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, fills an entire wing and is a priceless gathering of the decorative arts of Europe from the Gallo-Roman and Merovingian periods to the end of the eighteenth century. The rarest and most precious section of the collection represents the supreme work of the goldsmiths, Byzantine and Mediaeval enamelers, and ivory carvers. The most comprehensive gathering included in the Pierpont Morgan wing is that brought together by Georges Hoentschel of Paris, the collector, and consisting of two parts: sculpture, furniture, textiles, ivories, woodwork, and architectural fragments of the Gothic period, chiefly of French, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, and Italian origin, and French decorative arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—furniture and woodwork, many examples from historic buildings, decorative paintings, and ormolu fittings. Among the treasures of the Pierpont Morgan Collection are also five Gothic tapestries, known as the Sacrament Set because they picture in weaving the sacraments of the church; two sculptured groups, an Entombment and a Pietà, from the famous Château de Biron in southwestern France; superb examples of the goldsmith's craft from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; a unique collection of snuff boxes, vanity boxes, scent bottles, and dance programmes, signed by famous jewelers of the eighteenth century; and a large collection of watches representative of the work of the best craftsmen in Europe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

COLLECTIONS SERVICEABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

To make the museum collections serviceable to the public, to manufacturers and designers, to artists and art students, and to the pupils in the public and private schools of New York City and vicinity is the constant effort of the members of the museum staff, working on behalf of the trustees. Toward this end series of free public lectures are given on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, story-hours for the children of members and for all children are conducted weekly, special seminars are planned for salespeople and designers, as well as gallery talks for teachers and pupils and lectures for the deaf and the blind. Three class rooms are fitted up for the carrying on of class and lecture work, and an auditorium seating about 500 is provided for larger groups. Three members of the staff devote their time exclusively to the work of museum instruction, whose services may be obtained for a small fee by any visitor who desires to see the collections under expert guidance and will make an appointment in advance.

A reference library and a collection of photographs are open to the public, and a large collection of lantern slides is available on easy terms for lectures given anywhere east of the Mississippi. Opportunity to copy the objects in the collections themselves is granted with reasonable restrictions. A study room of textiles has been fitted up with every facility for the use of the large collection of laces and textiles, and other study rooms in different parts of the building are intended for the convenience of those who wish to study the various collections at length.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE American Museum of Natural History, organized in 1869, was housed at first in the old Arsenal Building in Central Park. The corner-stone of the first section erected in Manhattan Square was laid by Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States, June 2, 1874, and the building was formally opened to the public by President Rutherford B. Hayes, December 22, 1877. Since then five sections have been added, the total cost to date being $5,319,821.48. By contract with the city the building, cases, and cost of maintenance are met by the city. The collections and their preparation, scientific work, including explorations and publications, are provided from the Endowment Funds and contributions from the trustees. The annual cost of upkeep alone now reaches $304,373, or $91,673 more than the sum provided by the city, which was $212,700 in 1917, while the total expenditure for the other purposes named was $391,558 in 1917. Thus the total amount derived from the Endowment Fund and provided by subscriptions from the trustees was $483,231.

Twenty-nine halls, having an aggregate floor space of 271,886 square feet, are devoted to exhibits, distributed as follows: Anthropology, living and past races of men, 13 halls; natural history, mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes and invertebrates, forestry and public health, 9 halls; geology, mineralogy and palæontology, the structure and past life of the earth, 8 halls. The value of the collections is more than $5,000,000. Special effort is made to have the exhibits of popular interest and educational value, and large sums are expended to carry out these aims, some of the more important groups having cost as much as $10,000, none of it furnished by the city. Educational work is also carried on by means of circulating collections and lectures delivered at the schools, and through the publications of the Museum. During the past five years the attendance, not including lectures, has ranged from 657,458 to 704,139 a year; in addition, the number of school children attending special lectures has ranged from 56,889 to 61,437 a year, the greatest number reached by the Museum being 1,378,599. The Museum is open free every day in the year, including holidays; week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

(By the Director, N. C. Britton.)

THE New York Botanical Garden occupies a reservation of nearly 400 acres of Bronx Park north of Pelham Parkway. The tract includes the beautiful natural features of the valley of the Bronx River, its gorge, its waterfall and its rapids, and over 100 acres of natural woodland, including the famous Hemlock Forest, the most southern grove of hemlock spruce near the Atlantic Coast. The institution was chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1891, and the first reservation of 250 acres was set aside by the city in 1895, and about 140 acres were added by the city in 1915. The grounds and buildings are open to the public every day in the year without charge. Grouped and labelled plantations include:

Herbaceous Gardens—To illustrate systematic, morphologic and economic botany, including 3,000 kinds of hardy plants from all parts of the north temperate zone, in a narrow valley 1,800 feet long. Each plot is labelled, showing its general contents, and each individual plant or clump of plants is also labelled.

Flower Gardens—To exhibit 1,500 kinds of herbaceous flowering plants, including peonies, dahlias, irises, gladioli, cannas, rose mallows, and chrysanthemums. In a valley east of the Bronx River and north of Pelham Avenue is a rose garden containing 400 kinds, shown by 5,000 plants.

Fruticetum, or collection of shrubs, on a plain northeast of the museum building, with over 1,000 kinds, grouped in their natural families.

Arboretum, or collection of deciduous-leaved trees, grouped in their natural families, includes over 400 kinds of hardy trees, at the east side of the reservation, over a length of about three-quarters of a mile and of varying width, including Japanese cherries, magnolias, and willows.

Pinetum, or collection of evergreen coniferous trees, in the southwestern portion of the grounds, occupying thirty acres, and includes 275 kinds, including pines, spruces, firs, hemlocks, cedars, and yews.

Museum Building, situated a short distance from the Botanical Garden Station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has a frontage of 312 feet, is Italian Renaissance; front approach is ornamented by a bronze fountain by Carl E. Telft and by terra-cotta and marble fountains and seats. The vista lines are formed by four parallel lines of tulip trees. Three floors are devoted to public exhibits.

Museum of Economic Botany occupies the entire main floor and comprises crude and refined products of plants used in the arts, the sciences, and the industries, as well as illustrative photographs and drawings. The exhibits include foods, drugs, fibres, gums, resins, sugars, rubber, spices, flavoring agents, dyestuffs, tanning material, plant-constituents, fixed oils, volatile oils, cork, starches, and other products.

Museum of Systematic Botany occupies the entire second floor, and illustrates by specimens, drawings and photographs, types of all the natural families of plants, commencing with those of the simplest structure and ending with the most complex.

Museum of Fossil Botany, installed in the basement, illustrates the ancestors of living plants since the first appearance of plant life on the earth. The specimens are installed in geological sequence. These three museums comprise over 20,000 labelled specimens.

There is a large public lecture hall in the basement of the museum building, in which free public lectures are given every Saturday afternoon from spring until autumn. The upper floor of the building contains the library of 29,000 volumes on botany, horticulture and related sciences, including several special collections; the herbarium, containing prepared and dried specimens of plants from all parts of the world, occupies the greater portion of several rooms on the upper floor and comprises some 1,500,000 specimens. There are also laboratories equipped for research on the upper floor, to which properly qualified students of botany are admitted and instructed by one or another member of the garden staff.

Conservatory Range No. 1—Near the terminal station of the Third Avenue elevated railway is a glasshouse 512 feet in length, with a central dome 90 feet high and wings extending from the main range so as to form a court open to the southwest; the area under glass here is nearly 1 acre, and the house contains 15 compartments. Here are exhibited palms of about 175 species, from all parts of the tropics and subtropics, large collections of agaves or century plants, aroids, bromeliads, orchids, bananas and their relatives, aloes, cacti, stonecrops, and other plants of tropical, sub-tropical and warm temperate regions.

Conservatory Range No. 2—The eastern side of the grounds, near the Allerton Avenue entrance, is composed of four greenhouses, divided into eight compartments, and the exhibits have comprised tropical ferns, orchids, and miscellaneous tropical plants. It is being enlarged through gifts of $50,000 by Messrs. Daniel and Murry Guggenheim, two additional greenhouses being devoted, one to an orchid house, the other to a central display greenhouse, including a lecture room.

The Mansion—A large stone house built by the Lorillard family in 1856, stands above the Bronx River near the waterfall. It is utilized for the Garden School, for shops and laboratories, and the collections of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences are installed in several rooms; there is also a lecture room and a reception room. The Horticultural Society of New York has also been given office facilities in this building.

The approximate cost of the plant, including buildings, roads, paths, grading, drainage and water supply, and including work in progress, has been about $1,725,000, of which amount about $1,425,000 has been expended by the city on grounds and buildings as a part of the Park System, and $300,000 has been contributed from private funds of the corporation, mainly obtained by gifts. The total value of the collections, all obtained from private sources, either from gifts, purchases or exchanges with other institutions, is about $500,000. Permanent funds held as endowment, obtained by gifts and bequests, aggregate $558,315. To this sum may be added bequests subject to life interests aggregating $30,000, and a recent bequest of Emil Wolff, value as yet unknown. Expenditures for maintenance at the present time are $150,000 annually, of which $120,000 comes from the city and $30,000 from funds of the corporation.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

(By Robert H. Kelby, Librarian.)

THE New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, is open free to the public daily, Sundays excepted, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on holidays, 1 to 5 P. M. (excepting Christmas, New Year's and July 4. Closed for the month of August for cleaning and repairs). The Society has occupied since 1908 the building on Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, completed and furnished by the Society at a cost of $1,000,000, including the land. The home before that was on Second Avenue. It is supported by endowment funds and membership fees without aid from city or State. The Society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 130,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, newspapers, prints, maps and a large collection of manuscripts, all relating to American history. The newspaper collection numbers 5,386 volumes, of which 3,381 were printed in this city and State. The earliest file being the "Boston News-Letter," beginning in 1704. The first newspaper printed in New York City was "The New York Gazette," established in 1725 by William Bradford, the first printer in the Colony of New York. The Society's file of this paper begins with 1730. The largest collection of New York City and State newspapers may be found here. The old New York prints cover the period from the earliest "View of the City," published in 1651, to modern times, and is unrivaled in its completeness by either private or public collections elsewhere. Among which may be mentioned The Burgis View of the City, 1717, of which only one other copy is known; the Maverick View of Wall Street, about 1825, and the Tiebout Engraving of the City Hall on Wall Street. The maps include the James Lyne survey of the city in 1731, published by William Bradford—the first engraved map of the city published—one of two known copies; the Dyckinck plan of 1755, the Ratzer map of 1767, and the commissioners map of 1811, besides a large collection of atlases and maps of all periods. The more important manuscripts are the Cadwallader Colden papers, De Peyster family papers, James Duane papers, Albert Gallatin papers, General Horatio Gates papers, diary of Philip Hone, Rufus King papers, Lloyd family papers, Rutherford papers, and Lord Sterling papers.

MANY RELICS OF THIS CITY AND STATE.

The Museum contains many relics of New York and American history, besides an Egyptian collection of 3,000 objects, the first brought to America. Three mummied bulls from the tombs are features, while every form of Egyptian art during the Old and Middle Kingdoms and the Empire, 2900-1167 B. C., is represented. The collection is especially rich in papyri. The Society also possesses the Nineveh Sculptures, presented in 1858 by the late James Lenox. Of local relics the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War, in this city, may be mentioned, as well as the remains of the famous Equestrian Statue of King George II, and the statue of William Pitt (the Earl of Chatham), champion of the American cause in Parliament. The former was destroyed by the Americans, and the latter by the British, at the time of the Revolution.

The Gallery of Art now numbers over 1,000 paintings, including old masters. Over 300 of the paintings are American portraits: George Washington by Stuart, Peale and Durand, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Bayard family portraits, Aaron Burr, Henry Clay, George and De Witt Clinton, John S. Copley by himself, De Peyster family portraits, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, James Madison, Oliver H Perry, Edgar Allan Poe, Red Jacket, Schuyler family portraits, Stuyvesant family portraits, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster, and N. P. Willis. The Society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of America,"—460 beautifully executed pictures. Special exhibitions of the Society's collections are held from time to time to which the public is invited. Since the occupation of the present building in 1908 the Society's treasures in art and literature have been exhibited and freely placed at the disposal of the public for its enjoyment, use and study.

MUSEUMS OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE Central Museum on Eastern Parkway at Washington Ave., the Children's Museum in Bedford Park, the Department of Education with activities in the Academy of Music building, and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden are under the general management of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. They receive appropriations from the city for maintenance, and their collections are provided for entirely from private sources. The construction work is done through the Department of Parks and the bills are audited through this department. Work on the new wing of the Central Museum was begun in 1918. Additions to the collections of sculpture include a group in wood carving, "The Game of Chess," by Axel Petersson, presented by William A. Putnam, and another group by the same artist acquired by purchase; also a marble, "The Dancing Faun," by Olin C. Warner, acquired by purchase, and a Roman replica of a Greek head of Aphrodite, loaned by A. Augustus Healy. Purchases of eight pieces of Colonial and early American furniture were made, besides the interior panelling of two rooms of the Bidwell House at Hartford, Conn., and the panelling, doors, windows and staircase of the Sewall House at Secretary, Dorchester County, Md. A collection of Egyptian gold jewelry and other works of Egyptian art was presented by Miss Theodora Wilbour as an addition to the memorial Wilbour collection. Mrs. St. Clair McKelway presented the signet ring formerly worn by St. Clair McKelway containing an Egyptian scarab of the eighteenth dynasty (Thotmes III.). Among the paintings are a portrait of the musical composer Haydn, by Langhi; John Watts, by Gilbert Stuart. The S. P. Avery collection includes porcelain, jade, teakwood, and cloisonné; the Wilbour assemblage includes works of Egyptian art. The Museum publishes a quarterly journal. William Henry Fox is the Director.

DESERT GROUPS A FEATURE OF THE COLLECTIONS.

The desert group, one of the largest of museum habitat exhibits, has been opened to the public. It gives a representation of desert flora, and epitomizes the life conditions, the physiography, the characteristic vegetal and animal forms of the arid regions in southwestern United States. The sooty albatross exhibit, the second of the Museum's habitat groups of antarctic animals, has recently been completed. Noteworthy among the smaller additions to the exhibits are a series of wax models of Long Island frogs, toads, and salamanders; several mounted specimens of Long Island freshwater fishes presented by Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt; a giant lobster, hundreds of exquisitely prepared marine invertebrates, including coelenterates, holothurians, ascidians, &c., collected during the Pacific Coast Expedition of 1916. The work of the Department of Ethnology in the Museum has been devoted chiefly to the installation of the East Indian collections of 1914. The architectural material secured at that time has been in part employed as a setting for a painted Indian curtain dating from the early part of the seventeenth century. On the landing, the porch of a Jain rest house from Ahmadabad has been reconstructed. Attention has also been given to the Japanese and Chinese collections; valuable gifts of Japanese armor and East Indian weapons have been made by Mr. Herman Stutzer, while numerous important additions to the East Indian, Thibetan and Chinese collections have been acquired by purchase. There are frequent loan exhibitions, and special lectures to school children. The attendance at the Children's Museum is over 180,000 a year.

The Central Museum is open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 6 P. M.; Thursday evenings, 7.30 to 9.45; free except Mondays and Tuesdays, when the charge is 25 cents (10 cents for children under 16 years) free to school children every day. The Children's Museum is free at all times, and is open every week day: 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 5.30 P. M.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY.

(For the Almanac; by W. W. Brush, Acting Chief Engineer.)

Prior to the general introduction of Catskill water in 1917 the different boroughs had no water supply system in common. The water supply for the numerous communities, consolidated in 1898 to form the present city, was developed without considering the present city limits and can, therefore, be more clearly described by boroughs.

Manhattan and Bronx—The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, prior to the introduction of Catskill water, were supplied entirely from the Croton watershed and from the Bronx and Byram watershed, the latter being now part of the Catskill system. The Croton watershed furnishes about half of the present supply for Manhattan and Bronx, the other half being supplied from the Esopus watershed. The Esopus watershed in the Catskills, from which the Catskill supply is obtained, has an area of 257 square miles. The water from the Esopus watershed is collected in the Ashokan Reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., and about ninety-two miles from the northern city boundary. The available supply from the Esopus watershed is increased by the rainfall and run off on some twenty-two square miles of watershed (the Bronx and Byram watershed) tributary to Kensico Reservoir, which lies east of the Hudson River, and about seventeen miles from the northern city boundary. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the available supply from the Esopus watershed is 375,000,000 gallons daily, and from the Bronx and Byram watershed about 20,000,000 gallons daily, making the total available supply of water from the Catskill system, 395,000,000 gallons daily; the safe minimum yield from these two sheds is 265,000,000 gallons daily.

The Croton watershed, which lies some 22 miles north of the city line, has an area of 375 square miles and a safe minimum yield of 336,000,000 gallons daily. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the yield of this shed is 400,000,000 gallons daily. The water from the Croton watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six lakes and ponds.

Brooklyn—The Esopus watershed furnishes the entire supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which is supplied by the Flatbush Water Works Company, a private water company, the source of supply being ground water collected from driven wells. The supply from the old Brooklyn system, which yielded about 150,000,000 gallons, and which is now held in reserve, was obtained from driven wells, infiltration galleries, and small streams located along the south shore of Long Island, extending from Brooklyn Borough easterly to the Suffolk County line.

Queens—The city supplies only the First and Third Wards in the Borough of Queens. The Esopus watershed furnishes the entire present supply to these wards. The First Ward was formerly supplied from the Brooklyn system, supplemented by a small amount derived from the municipal driven well pumping stations in the First and Third Wards. The Third Ward was supplied by two pumping stations, now held in reserve, one station drawing its supply from driven wells and the other obtaining about half its supply from wells and one-half from a small lake, the water being filtered. The combined yield of the two plants is about 6,000,000 gallons daily. The Second, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, Queens, are supplied by private water companies, the source of supply being entirely ground waters, collected by means of driven wells. There are four of these private companies, with two others serving special customers.

Richmond—The Borough of Richmond is supplied from the Esopus watershed, supplemented by a small amount (about 4,000,000 gallons daily), derived from wells pumped at two stations. Silver Lake Reservoir, the terminal reservoir for the Catskill system, is located in this borough. Richmond was formerly dependent for its supply on ground water drawn from wells, the city owning and operating six small plants having a total available capacity of about 14,000,000 gallons daily.

DAILY CONSUMPTION. AVERAGE FOR 1917.

Borough.	Supplied By City.	Supplied By Priv. Co's.	Borough.	Supplied By City.	Supplied By Priv. Co's.
Manhattan and Bronx....	373,800,000	None.	Richmond	12,400,000	100,000
Brooklyn.....	140,300,000	14,400,000			
Queens.....	18,300,000	25,100,000	Total.....	545,000,000	39,600,000

The South Shore (Staten Island) Water Works were acquired by the city, August 31, 1917.

OTHER DATA ON THE WATER SUPPLY.

(Supplied from Official Sources.)

New York City's Catskill Mountain water supply system is the greatest of waterworks, modern or ancient. The portion of the great project which has been completed constitutes three-quarters of the whole and embraces the Ashokan reservoir, an artificial lake twelve miles long for storing the waters of Esopus Creek, the Catskill Aqueduct extending ninety-two miles from this reservoir to the city's northern boundary and thirty-five miles within the city limits, including the branch of the Borough of Queens, Kensico storage reservoir near White Plains, Hill View equalizing reservoir at the city line and Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island. Construction was begun in 1907. Night and day the water now flows unceasingly from the mountains to Staten Island, 120 miles. To the city's permanent water resources an addition has been made which can be depended upon for at least 250 million gallons daily. Development of the second Catskill watershed, that of Schoharie Creek, just being inaugurated, will in a few years round out the system and make the total quantity of new water from the mountains not less than 500 million gallons each day. New York City uses 615 million gallons daily.

The new Catskill Mountain water supply is a gravity system. For New York City's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous drainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying between eighty-five and 125 miles from New York. The Schoharie watershed has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257 square miles. These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles, from which more than 500 million gallons of water daily can surely be drawn throughout each year. Along the aqueduct provisions have been made for storing a large quantity of water. From the Ashokan reservoir it is almost a three-days' journey for the water to flow through the aqueduct to the Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island.

THE GRAVITY SYSTEM.

One of the great advantages of the new supply of water from the Catskill Mountains is that the reservoirs in the mountains are at such elevations that the water can flow by gravity to the city and be delivered within its limits into the street mains at such pressures that it will rise to the heights necessary for service in practically all parts of the city and in buildings of all reasonable heights, without pumping. The pumping rendered unnecessary by this high gravity pressure of the Catskill water has cost the city and property owners large sums of money. This cost cannot be exactly stated, but it has been estimated for recent years at $2,000,000 per annum.

For surveys, real estate, construction, engineering and general supervision, and all other items except interest on the bonds, the total cost of the completed Catskill system will be about $177,000,000, of which $22,000,000 are for the Schoharie works.

The magnitude of New York's new water works and of the problem of supplying the metropolis with

water will be more comprehensible from a few comparisons. Each year New York adds people enough to make an Atlanta, a Hartford, a Memphis, or a New Haven; or every three years a Buffalo, a Cincinnati, or a San Francisco; or in four years, a Baltimore, or a Pittsburgh, or enough to populate the State of Rhode Island. Ashokan reservoir can hold nearly as much water as all the ten reservoirs of the Croton system and Kensico reservoir combined. All the Catskill reservoirs together hold nearly twice as much as the ten Croton reservoirs. Their contents would fill the North River from the Battery to Hastings.

The cut-and-cover aqueduct and the tunnels are more than big enough for railroad trains to pass through them with ease. Catskill Aqueduct is twice as long as the two Croton Aqueducts put end to end. The water which the Catskill Aqueduct can carry would be waist deep between the buildings in Fifth Avenue's fashionable shopping district, if flowing at a comfortable walking speed. The water used by New York City each day weighs about eight times as much as its population. The two deepest shafts of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, one at the corner of Clinton and South Streets, and the other at the corner of Delancey and Eldridge Streets, Manhattan, are each as deep as the tower of the Woolworth Building is high. If the Eiffel Tower could be stood with its foundations in the Hudson River tunnel, its top would not appear above the river surface, or if two Woolworth Buildings were stood one on top of the other, the lower one having its foundation in the Hudson River tunnel, the top of the upper one would just reach the level at which the water flows away through the mountain on the east bank of the Hudson after rising in the shafts from the tunnel beneath the river.

The Catskill Aqueduct has interlinked the earlier systems of water supply and the distribution systems of all the five boroughs as they have never been before. For this reason, the Catskill system supplements the systems which preceded it and enhances their value to the city.

ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

Ashokan reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, was built at a cost of nearly $20,000,000. The water which the reservoir holds would cover all Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet; the area of its surface is equivalent to that of Manhattan below One Hundred and Tenth Street. The water surface of the west basin when full is at an elevation of 590 feet above mean tide in New York Harbor. The level of the east basin, when full, is three feet lower than that of the west basin and from it flood waters overflow through the spillway and a brook channel into Esopus Creek about two miles below Olive Bridge dam. Water can also be drawn from one basin into the other through a gate-chamber in the dividing weir which contains four sluice gates, each five feet by fifteen feet. Olive Bridge dam is a massive structure consisting of a central masonry portion 1,000 feet long extended by earth dikes, or embankments, known as the North and South wings. The masonry part, founded on solid ledge rock, is built of cyclopean concrete, with pre-cast concrete face blocks. The wings of the Olive Bridge dam and the dikes are built of selected earth spread in layers four or six inches thick and compacted by heavy rollers. Each dike has a concrete core-wall extending to ledge rock or into very compact impervious earth foundation, often called hardpan. The bottoms and slopes of the reservoir basins were cleared of trees, brush, buildings and other objectionable things. Around the reservoir new highways, aggregating about forty miles in length, requiring the construction of ten new bridges, all of reinforced concrete, have been substituted for the submerged roads. One of these bridges, at Traver Hollow, is a three-hinged arch of 200-foot span, and Ashokan bridge, crossing the reservoir on the dividing weir, is 1,120 feet long and has fifteen arches of 67.5-foot span. In order to keep population at a reasonable distance from the shores of the reservoir and thus protect the waters from immediate pollution, sufficient area of land was taken to afford a marginal strip at least 1,000 feet wide all around the shore.

For constructing Ashokan reservoir, the contractors assembled approximately thirty miles of railroad, thirty-three locomotives, 579 cars, sixty derricks, seven cableways, sixteen steam rollers, nineteen steam shovels, a steel trestle bridge 390 feet long and eighty-five feet high, air compressors, stone crushers, concrete mixers, etc., costing much more than a million dollars.

KENSICO RESERVOIR.

Kensico reservoir, east of the Hudson, and thirty miles from the City Hall, contains enough Catskill water to supply New York several months if carefully husbanded. It acts as a storage reservoir. This reservoir is formed by the Kensico dam across the valley of the Bronx River, about three miles north of White Plains and fifteen miles north of the Hill View reservoir. For the new Kensico reservoir, 3,200 acres of land were acquired; which, in addition to the 1,300 acres acquired for the old reservoir and Rye ponds, make a total of 4,500 acres, providing a marginal protective strip around the entire flow line in but few places less than 500 feet wide. In order to secure a good quality of water in the substitute reservoirs, about 186 acres of swamp were cleared and covered with a layer of earth averaging a foot in depth, and the water before being drawn into the pipe line was passed through a temporary aerator just below Rye dike. Kensico dam is a gravity masonry structure of cyclopean concrete. The upstream face is of pre-cast concrete blocks. All this stonework is of coarse texture, in harmony with the massiveness and strength of the dam. All stone for the dam was obtained from a quarry nearby developed especially for the purpose. A public highway traverses the top of the dam. The length of the level part of the visible base of the dam, and of the terrace, is 1,025 feet. The vertical height of the exposed face, from the terrace to the top of the parapet, is 133 feet, but the maximum height from lowest foundation to top of parapet is 310 feet. Surveys for this reservoir were begun in May, 1906, and the contract for the dam, reservoir and substitute supply works was awarded in December, 1909. The amount of the contract, based on the bid prices and the approximate estimate of quantities, was $7,953,050.

HILL VIEW RESERVOIR.

Hill View reservoir is located in the City of Yonkers, just north of the New York City line, and fifteen miles south of Kensico reservoir. Its function is to equalize the difference between the use of water in the city as it varies from hour to hour and the steady flow in the aqueduct. It is an uncovered, artificial reservoir of the earth embankment type. It holds 900,000,000 gallons of water, with a depth of 36½ feet, and has a water surface of ninety acres. The contract for its construction was let for $3,270,000, in December, 1909. It was first filled December 29, 1915. The path around the top of the reservoir is 8,600 feet long. The reservoir is divided into two basins by a wall 2,740 feet long that contains the by-pass aqueduct so that either one or both basins may be used or be by-passed whenever required, or water delivered directly into the city tunnel.

THE AQUEDUCT NORTH OF THE CITY.

There are four distinct types of aqueduct, cut-and-cover, grade tunnel, pressure tunnel and steel-pipe siphon, north of the city line. Where hills or mountains cross the line, and it would have been impracticable or uneconomical to circumvent them, tunnels at the natural elevation of the aqueduct (hydraulic gradient) were driven through them. There are twenty-four of these grade tunnels, aggregating fourteen miles. They, also, are horseshoe shape, seventeen feet high by thirteen feet four inches wide, and lined throughout with concrete.

Where deep and broad valleys were crossed and there was suitable rock beneath them, circular tunnels were driven deep in the rock and lined with concrete. There are seven pressure tunnels, totalling seventeen miles, with a diameter of about fourteen feet. Drainage shafts were constructed so that each pressure tunnel can be unwatered for inspection, cleaning or repair.

SIPHON TUNNEL UNDER HUDSON RIVER.

The Hudson River is crossed by means of a tunnel wholly in granitic rock, at a depth of 1,114 feet

below sea level, between a shaft at Storm King Mountain on the west bank and another shaft on the east side of the river at Breakneck Mountain. The top of the west shaft is closed by a deep concrete plug, but the east shaft, which is the drainage and access shaft for the Moodna-Hudson-Breakneck pressure tunnel, as well as a waterway, required a removable cover, and for it steel castings and forgings of unusual size and shape had to be manufactured. The drainage shaft is fourteen feet in diameter inside the concrete inner lining, which protects the fifteen-foot-diameter steel interlining, outside of which concrete is solidly packed against the rock. About ten feet above sea-level, this shaft is covered by a steel casting nearly hemispherical in shape. This dome rests on a cast steel ring called the curb. To hold the dome in place against the pressure of the water when the aqueduct is in service, which at this point is 180 pounds per square inch, equivalent to a head of 410 feet, there are thirty-six anchor bolts, each 4½ inches in diameter and 50 feet long, made of nickel-chrome steel. These bolts go through bored holes in the flange of the dome and the curb, and through steel sleeves to a cast steel anchor ring 46 feet farther down. The object of these sectional steel sleeves is primarily to insure the application of the anchorage stresses at a suitable depth in the rock, secondarily to permit the removal of the bolts if desired in connection with the removal of the cover or for inspection and also for convenience and necessary adjustments during construction operations. The top and bottom sections of these sleeves are of cast steel, each with forty-seven collars on the outside to afford a good grip on the concrete; the middle sections are commercial pipe.

Steel pipe siphons were used in valleys where the rock was not sound or where for other reasons pressure tunnels would be impracticable. These steel pipes are made of plates from 7-16-inch to ¾-inch in thickness, riveted together, and are 9 feet and 11 feet in diameter. They are lined with 2 inches of cement mortar, enveloped with concrete and covered with an earth embankment. There are fourteen of these siphons, aggregating six miles. Three pipes are required in each siphon for the full capacity of the aqueduct, but only one pipe has been completed in all the siphons. The remaining pipes are now needed and must be constructed as soon as market conditions will permit. These pipes are not true siphons, but are given this name because of their approximate resemblance to an inverted siphon.

HOW THE WATER IS PROTECTED.

At the Ashokan reservoir, and also at Kensico reservoir, aerators have been built. The aerators are substantially alike and are great fountain basins, approximately 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, each containing about 1,600 nozzles, through which jets of water are thrown vertically into the air, permitting thorough admixture of oxygen from the atmosphere and removal of undesirable gases and other matters causing tastes and odors.

Within the screen chamber down stream from Kensico reservoir chlorine is introduced into the water flowing in the aqueduct for the destruction of germ life. The gas is delivered at the chamber compressed to a liquid state in steel containers holding one hundred pounds each. Chlorine is used to insure the practical sterilization of the water before it goes to the city and is wholly neutralized or dissipated before the water reaches the distribution pipes. In addition to the treatment whenever required by the methods outlined above, Catskill water constantly receives benefit from its long storage in the great reservoirs of the system. In them sedimentation, bleaching by the sun, oxygenation by the winds and sterilization by natural processes, all go on more or less continually.

THE CITY TUNNEL.

From Hill View reservoir, Catskill water is delivered into the five boroughs by a circular tunnel in solid rock reducing in diameter from 15 to 14, 13, 12, and 11 feet. The total length of the tunnel is eighteen miles. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast iron pipe lines extend into Queens and Richmond. A 36-inch flexible-jointed, cast iron pipe, buried in a trench in the harbor bottom, has been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island shore, whence a 48-inch cast iron pipe extends to the Silver Lake reservoir, holding 435,000,000 gallons. The total length of this delivery-system is over thirty-four miles. The tunnel is at depths of 200 to 750 feet below the street surface, thus avoiding interference with streets, buildings, subways, sewers and pipes. These depths are necessary, also, to secure a substantial rock covering to withstand the bursting pressure of the water inside and afford the requisite watertightness. The waterway of the tunnel is lined throughout with Portland cement concrete.

The city tunnel, which is the longest tunnel in the world for carrying water under pressure, or for any other purpose, was constructed from twenty-five shafts, including the downtake shaft at Hill View reservoir, about 4,000 feet apart, located in parks and other places where they interfered very little with traffic. Through twenty-two of these shafts the water is delivered into the street mains. These connections from the tunnel to the mains are made by means of vertical riveted steel pipes (called risers) embedded in concrete in the upper part of each shaft and lined with concrete to prevent corrosion inside. Concrete fills all spaces outside the risers, sealing the shafts against the escape of water excepting through the pipes. Provision is made at Shaft 11 in Morningside Park and at Shaft 21 on the shore of the East River, at Clinton and South Streets, Manhattan, for unwatering the tunnel, whenever necessary, for inspection, cleaning or repairs. Unusual features in connection with the operation of the tunnel are the bronze riser valves in the shafts. The former are located about 100 feet below the top of sound rock and are designed to close automatically in case of an important break in the valve chamber or in the street mains. They can also be closed by hand from within the chambers at the shaft tops.

The cost of the portions of the Catskill Aqueduct within the city limits, including the tunnel, pipe lines, appurtenances and Silver Lake reservoir, is $23,000,000.

SHAFTS OF THE CITY TUNNEL.

Shaft.	Location.	Depth (Feet).	Shaft.	Location.	Depth (Feet).
1	Downtake, Hill View reservoir	308	13	93d St. and Central Park	250
1½	241st St. and Jerome Ave., Van Cortlandt Park	243	14	79th St. in Central Park	237
2	Mosholu and Jerome Aves., Van Cortlandt Park	226	15	65th St. in Central Park	218
3	Sedgwick Ave. and Mosholu P'kway, Jerome Park Reservoir	216	16	50th St. and Sixth Ave.	216
4	196th St. and Jerome Ave., Jerome Park Reservoir	240	17	Sixth Ave. in Bryant Park	222
5	183d St. and Aqueduct Ave.	224	18	24th St. and Broadway, Madison Square	203
6	176th St. and Aqueduct Ave.	277	19	6th St. and Fourth Ave., Cooper Square	708
7	167th St. and Sedgwick Ave.	350	20	Delancey and Eldridge Sts.	740
8	165th St. and High Bridge Park	475	21	Clinton and South Sts.	714
9	150th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.	439	22	Sands and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn	715
10	135th St. and St. Nicholas Park	403	23	Flatbush Ave. and Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn	310
11	121st St. and Morningside Park	413	24	Ft. Greene Park at Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn	321
12	106th St. and Central Park	260			

SILVER LAKE RESERVOIR.

The terminal Silver Lake reservoir for the Catskill water system, located on Staten Island, is about 2,400 feet long and 1,500 feet wide It holds 435,000,000 gallons. Earth embankments close natural de-

pressions in the ground and a dividing dike paved with concrete forms two basins. From a gate chamber built in this dike, reinforced concrete conduits extend to the boundary of the reservoir, and cast iron pipes prolonged from them connect with the Narrows siphon and with the Staten Island service mains.

In order that the Catskill aqueduct might be most safely and economically located, extensive surveys and sub-surface explorations were made of both topographical and geological character. It was necessary for the board's engineers to make about 3,000 miles of line surveys, besides the very extensive topographical surveys of the reservoir sites and the final location of the aqueduct. For determining the exact location of the deep valley crossings, geological explorations by means of borings into the rock, with diamond and shot drills, were necessary, and were carried on under the immediate supervision of skilled, practical geologists. Such explorations were also made for the locations of the dams and for other features of the work. In the aggregate, these borings amounted to 240,000 feet, or forty-five miles. Some deep and difficult drilling was required also in connection with the location of the city tunnel and its shafts, particularly in the lower east side of Manhattan Island, where the old bed of the East River was crossed, which lies west of the present location of that river. Hundreds of test pits, auger borings, wash-drill borings and other forms of sub-surface explorations were used in various parts of the aqueduct. The extensive and useful information gained in this way was of great aid to the engineers designing the works and to the contractors in bidding on their construction.

MAXIMUM MONTHLY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS.

Grade tunnel excavation, 425 linear feet; pressure tunnel excavation, 530½ linear feet; shaft excavation, 183 linear feet; concreting cut-and-cover aqueduct, 1,740 linear feet; concreting grade tunnel, 2,453 linear feet; concreting pressure tunnel, 2,834 linear feet; concreting shaft, 310 linear feet; placing masonry in Kensico dam, Contract No. 9, 84,450 cubic yards.

Laying 66-inch steel pipe, week, 1,409 linear feet; laying 48-inch cast iron pipe, week, 1,748 linear feet; laying 36-inch submerged pipe, week, 984 linear feet.

Cast steel dome on top of drainage shaft, Hudson tunnel, 46.25 tons; bronze section valve, city tunnel, 66-inch, 20.5 tons; bronze riser valve, city tunnel, 72-inch, 21.4 tons; bronze riser valve, city tunnel, 48-inch, 9.4 tons; bronze shaft cap, city tunnel, 72-inch by 48-inch by 48-inch, 11.8 tons; bronze shaft cap, city tunnel, 48-inch by 30-inch by 30-inch, 4.8 tons.

ELEVATIONS ABOVE TIDE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Ashokan reservoir, east basin, 587 feet; Ashokan reservoir, west basin, 590 feet; aqueduct at headworks (flow line), 511 feet; Kensico reservoir, 355 feet; aqueduct at Kensico lower gate chamber, 330 feet; water level, eastview filters, 322 feet; aqueduct at filter effluent (flow line), 312 feet; Hill View reservoir, 295 feet; Silver Lake reservoir, 228 feet.

When the city tunnel is in service, water can be delivered in lower Manhattan at an elevation 260 feet above tide level and in Brooklyn about 240 feet above tide level, under working conditions.

DISTANCES FROM ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

To Hudson River crossing, 45 miles; to Croton Lake, 64 miles; to Kensico reservoir, 75 miles; to Hill View reservoir (New York City line), 92 miles; to Silver Lake reservoir, 119 miles.

Earth excavation in open cut, 16,000,000 cubic yards; earth excavation in tunnel, 50,000 cubic yards; rock excavation in open cut, 1,000,000 cubic yards; rock excavation in tunnel, 2,700,000 cubic yards; masonry in open cut, 4,200,000 cubic yards; masonry in tunnel, 1,100,000 cubic yards; cement, 6,700,000 barrels; cast iron, 27,000 tons; steel, 32,000 tons; bronze and brass, 3,000,000 pounds.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WORK.

Report to Manufacturers' Association; sources west of Hudson River, considered for Brooklyn, March 15, 1897; Constitutional amendment passed exempting water supply bonds from debt limit, November 8, 1904; Board of Water Supply Commissioners appointed by Mayor McClellan, June 9, 1905; Chief Engineer began his duties, August 1, 1905; plan for development adopted by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, October 27, 1905; development of watersheds of Esopus, Rondout and Catskill Creeks, approved by State authorities, May 14, 1906; experimental shaft, now west shaft, of Hudson pressure tunnel, begun February 23, 1907; first sod turned, with appropriate ceremonies, by Mayor McClellan, near Garrison, June 20, 1907; police bureau established, February 28, 1908; first contracts placed for aqueduct structure, near Peekskill, April 28, 1908; first masonry laid for Olive Bridge dam, Ashokan reservoir, September 19, 1908; maximum contractors' forces, 17,243 men, at active field work, August 23, 1911; maximum contractors' earnings, $2,214,000 for month, November, 1911; headings of Hudson pressure tunnel met, and "holing through" shot fired by Mayor Gaynor, January 30, 1912; storage of water in Ashokan reservoir begun, September 9, 1913; last heading in city tunnel between Shafts No. 8 and 9, "holed through" by Mayor Mitchel, January 12, 1914; began filling Kensico reservoir with Catskill water, November 22, 1915; began filling Hill View reservoir with Catskill water, November 30, 1915; first delivery of Catskill water into distribution pipes of New York City, December 27, 1915; transfer of maintenance of Esopus watershed and operation of completed reservoir and aqueduct structures, to Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, August 1, 1917; civic celebration of introduction of Catskill water into New York City, October 12, 13, 14, 1917.

GIVING NEW YORK CITY FIRE PROTECTION.

High Pressure Fire Service System—The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River. There are two pumping stations—Gansevoort and West Streets, and Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Either fresh or salt water may be used. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about fifty fire engines. The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants. There are approximately 696 telephones communicating with Fire Department headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company, from which the necessary electric power is obtained. The present system cost about $9,380,000.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems. The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the Navy Yard, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4.8 square miles. The supply is furnished by two stations, one located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains. The main station is connected to the East River. The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute. The distributing system consists of about forty-five miles of mains, eight to twenty inches in diameter.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. The total capacity is 4,500 gallons per minute. The water is distributed through six miles of mains.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

STATISTICS OF ASHOKAN, KENSICO AND SCHOHARIE RESERVOIRS.

	Ashokan.	Kensico.	Schoharie.
Capacity, total	132,000,000,000 gals.	38,000,000,000 gals.	22,000,000,000 gals.
Capacity, available	128,000,000,000 gals.	29,000,000,000 gals.	20,000,000,000 gals.
Water surface	12.8 sq. m. = 8,180 A.	3.5 sq. m. = 2,218 A.	1,170 A.
Land acquired	23.8 sq. m. = 15,222 A.	7.0 sq. m. = 4,500 A.	3.70 sq. m. = 2,372 A.*
Elevation of top of dam, above tide	610 feet	370 feet	1,150 feet
Length of reservoir	12 miles	4 miles	5 miles
Length of shore line	40 miles	30 miles	12 miles
Length of dams and dikes	5½ miles	3,300 feet	2,100 feet
Main Dam—Total length	4,650 feet	1,825 feet	2,100 feet
Length of masonry portion	1,000 feet	1,825 feet	1,600 feet (*a*)
Height (maximum)	240 feet	307 feet	.....
Thickness at base (maximum)	190 feet	235 feet	165 feet
Thickness at top (minimum)	23 feet	28 feet	.....
Width of reservoir—Maximum	3 miles	3 miles	4-5 mile
Average	1 mile	1 mile	2-5 mile
Depth of reservoir—Maximum	190 feet	155 feet	150 feet
Average	50 feet	52 feet	58 feet
Villages submerged	7	1	1
Permanent population of submerged area at beginning of work	2,000	500	350
Cemeteries removed	32	None	3
Bodies reinterred	2,800	None	935
Railroads relocated	11 miles	None	None
Highways discontinued	64 miles	14.8 miles	13 miles
Highways built	40 miles	15.1 miles	13 miles
Highway bridges built	10	4	2
Earth and rock excavation	2,500,000 cu. yds.	1,400,000 cu. yds.	725,000 cu. yds. (*b*)
Embankment	7,300,000 cu. yds.	2,010,000 cu. yds.	681,000 cu. yds. (*b*)
Masonry	900,000 cu. yds.	965,000 cu. yds.	319,000 cu. yds. (*b*)
Cement	1,200,000 barrels	897,000 barrels	350,000 barrels (*b*)
Maximum number of men employed	3,000	1,500	†

* Proceedings just begun. (*a*) Earth, 500 feet. (*b*) For dam only. † Construction not yet begun.

PLANTS OF THE CATSKILL AQUEDUCT REGION.

(By Norman Taylor, for a Brooklyn Botanic Garden Leaflet.)

From near sea-level to the highest mountains, within one hundred miles of the city stretches the Catskill water system, and this diversity of elevation suggests at once a division of the plant life of the area into the mountain and lowland types of vegetation. This may not be such an artificial division as at first sight appears when it is remembered that many of our local wild flowers are found only on the mountain tops of the Catskills or at elevations in excess of 1,500 feet. Others, again, common enough near the mouth of the Hudson, seem to creep rather sparingly up the valley, perhaps as far as the Highlands, only to find these hills a barrier to a more northerly journey.

There are many striking illustrations of these well marked tendencies of plant distribution in the region. For instance, near the mouth of the Croton River there is a tree of the yellow pine (Pinus echinata), more than fifty miles north of its usual home, near the pine barrens of New Jersey. And on the Palisades, opposite Yonkers, there grew, until quite recently, large masses of the native yew (Taxus canadensis), otherwise at home in the highland region northward. Near Peekskill Bay and just below it on Verplanck Point are many specimens of the ninebark (Physocarpus opulifolius), which, while it is common enough northward, is rare or wanting below this in the valley. Near Judge Parker's estate at Esopus is an island, without name, upon which occur the most southerly specimens of the arbor vitae (Thuja occidentalis) in the aqueduct region. Near Piermont, just below Nyack, are large quantities of marsh fleabane (Pluchea camphorata), on what are locally called the "Flats." This plant is obviously an intruder from the salt marshes of the Long Island and New Jersey coasts.

Scores more of these exceptions could be cited to prove the general rule that the flora of the Catskill Aqueduct region is of two types. It is true that they intergrade somewhat, but on the whole the Highlands seem to act as a barrier to many of our wild plants, particularly to the mountain species, some of which have never been known to occur in the valley south of Storm King or Anthony's Nose. It is through the former that the aqueduct takes the great plunge under the Hudson to the east bank of the river.

THE MOUNTAIN PLANTS.

No real Alpine conditions are found in the Catskills, the highest peak being scarcely over 4,000 feet. But there are many peaks that are over 2,000 feet, and toward the summit of these, and on the top of Slide Mountain, there occurs a group of plants that are found practically nowhere else in the aqueduct tract. Some of the more conspicuous of them are:

Braun's Polystichum (Polystichum Braunii), a strong growing fern, growing in rocky woods.

Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea), the tree of fragrant memory, common enough near the head-waters of Esopus Creek, unknown in the lowlands.

Wood Reed Grass (Cinna latifolia); besides the Catskills it has been found at Pine Plains, Dutchess County.

Several species of sedge, which are plants with the general aspect of grass, notably Carex novae-angliae.

Mountain Yellow-eyed Grass (Xyris montana), known only from the highest regions of the Catskills, in our area.

Mountain Strawberry (Fragaria Canadensis), and its relative Fragaria terra-novae, both isolated on the highest peaks in the watershed of the Ashokan Reservoir.

Mountain Ash (Pyrus sitchensis), differing from the common mountain ash in its short-pointed leaves. The latter is common in many places in the valley, but P. sitchensis is found only at the highest elevations.

Violet (Viola Selkirkii), known in the Catskill region, only from near mountain summits, and usually only above 2,500 feet where another species, peculiar to high elevations, Viola renifolia, is also found.

One-flowered Wintergreen (Moneses uniflora), with small white flowers in June. Found in the Adirondacks and nearly to the Arctic Circle, but reaching nearest to New York City in the Catskills.

Canadian Blueberry (Vaccinium Canadense), a low bush not over eighteen inches tall, with leaves bright green on both sides, and nearly evergreen.

Adoxa (Adoxa Moschatellina), remarkable because it is found in New York State only near Arkville, Delaware County, on mountains that drain into the upper portion of Ashokan Reservoir.

Large-leaved Golden Rod (Solidago macrophylla), reaching its most southerly distribution point on the highest peaks of the Catskills, and found far northward in the Hudson Bay region.

At somewhat lower elevations, in fact nearly throughout the Catskills and in the higher elevations of the Hudson Highlands, are many other species that are rare or wanting along the lower stretches of the Hudson nearer sea-level. Among the most beautiful of these are:

Clintonia (Clintonia borealis), with yellow flowers and glossy basal leaves.

Green Orchis (Habenaria hyperborea), with spurred, irregular, greenish-white flowers.

Showy-fringed Orchid (Habenaria grandiflora), with very striking purple-fringed flowers in July.

White Adders-Mouth (Microstylis monophyllos), a small orchid with whitish flowers.

Coral-root (Corallorhiza trifida), a slender saprophytic orchid with whitish stems and flowers, but no leaves.

Northern Stitchwort (Stellaria borealis), a white-flowered chickweed-like herb found on wet rocks and flowering in summer.

Mountain Sandwort (Arenaria groenlandica), making small tufts in rocky places. Flowers white, in summer.

Foam Flower (Tiarella cordifolia), with beautiful white flowers in May and June, so plentiful as to suggest its common name. Found very sparingly below Peekskill, if at all.

Purple or White Avens (Geum rivale), with not very numerous flowers, and tassel-like, silky fruits.

Barren Strawberry (Waldsteinia fragarioides), a strawberry-like plant with white flowers, and dry fruits. Leaves nearly evergreen.

Ginseng (Panax quinquefollum), known only from Haverstraw Bay northward. Formerly much collected for its supposed medicinal qualities, and now nearly extinct in the region.

Labrador Tea (Ledum groenlandicum), a low bog shrub with russet foliage and white flowers. Known only from Dutchess County northward.

Three-leaved Solomon's Seal (Smilacina trifolia), very rare in the Hudson Valley in Dutchess County; unknown south of it.

Twisted-Stalk (Streptopus amplexifollus), with greenish-white flowers and leaves bluish beneath. Known only from the Catskills.

Showy Ladies' Slipper (Cypripedium reginae), the finest of all the ladies' slippers. Flowers white, variegated with crimson stripes. From Dutchess County and northward.

Round-leaved Orchis (Habenaria orbiculata), has two large, nearly round leaves, flat on the ground. They are silvery beneath.

Rattlesnake Plantain (Epipactis tesselata), a small orchid with variegated leaves and whitish flowers on slender spikes.

Golden Seal (Hydrastis canadensis), now known only from near West Point and northward; very rare. Formerly much collected for its medicinal roots.

Anemone (Anemone riparia), known only from Dutchess County in our area.

Hepatica (Hepatica acutiloba), a pointed-leaved form of this common wild flower in the aqueduct region only from the Catskills.

Three-toothed Cinquefoil (Potentilla tridentata), a white-flowered herb with a woody base, the leaflets toothed at the end. Found only from Dutchess County and the Catskills.

Seneca Snakeroot (Polygala Senega), sometimes called mountain flax. Flowers in long, slender spikes; white, tinged with green.

Giant St. John's Wort (Hypericum Ascyron), almost a shrub, with large yellow flowers. Grows in moist places, only in the Catskills in the Hudson Valley region.

Dwarf Cornel (Cornus canadense), its greenish-white bloom, suggestive of miniature dogwood, is borne at the end of the stems, which are scarcely over four inches tall. Known now only from the Highlands northward.

Ague-weed (Gentiana quinquefolia), somewhat like the common fringed gentian, but without the fringe. Rare in northern Westchester County, and increasing northward through the Highlands to the Catskills.

Bugle-weed (Lycopus membranaceus), with the aspect of mint, but without the mint odor. Known only from the Catskill area.

Hobble-bush (Viburnum alnifolium), a shrub with showy white flowers and red fruits. Common north of the Highlands at moderate elevations and in the Catskills.

Swamp Laurel (Kalmia polifolia), a small relative of the mountain laurel which is scattered all along the water system. K. polifolia is a bog shrub with two-edged twigs and known only from Dutchess County northward.

Wild Rosemary (Andromeda glaucophylla), a low bog shrub with white drooping flowers and whitish foliage, known in the region only from Orange and Putnam Counties northward.

Van Brunt's Jacob's-Ladder (Polemonium Van Bruntiae), a blue showy herb found in the Catskills, but scarcely south of them in the water system.

Oswego Tea (Monarda didyma), commonly cultivated but apparently wild only in the Catskills, so far as our region is concerned. Flower scarlet and showy.

Twin-flower (Linnaea borealis), a low-carpeting plant with twin-flowers. Rare or wanting now south of the Highlands, although there are old records of it from Long and Staten Islands.

Wood Valerian (Valeriana uliginosa), a pink or white flowered herb known only from the northern end of the Highlands northward.

Scores more of these northern species of plants could be cited, but space forbids more support of the general thesis that the Catskill water system cuts through two distinct floral regions. Many trees, such as the spruce, larch, and bur oak, and a considerable number of shrubs follow the same general distributional tendency as the herbs, their occurrence south of Peekskill being very rare or unknown The few exceptions mentioned earlier only serve to prove the rule.

THE LOWLAND PLANTS.

Of the 2,038 native flowering plants found wild within one hundred miles of the city, about 1,600 are found in the Hudson Valley and Catskill regions.

Deducting those that we have seen to be of northern tendencies, there remain a large number of species that make up the great bulk of vegetation of these regions. These generally distributed plants are too numerous to mention here. Wherever the vegetation has been undisturbed, as through the Highlands, it is still a forest region with a wealth of wild flowers and ferns and shrubs as undergrowth. In spite of the wealth of plants, there appears to be no species endemic there, i. e., found nowhere else.

As illustrating the tendency of many essentially lowland plants not to grow north of the Highlands the sweet-gum (Liquidambar Styraciflua), sour gum (Nyssa sylvatica), and tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera), are interesting. All are common near the city and south of it. The first has never been recorded north of Peekskill, Nyssa is very rare north of the Highlands, while the Tulip Tree is unknown as a wild tree in the Catskills.

Perhaps the most beautiful of all the shrubs of the Catskill Aqueduct system is the mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia), whose white or pinkish flowers color great areas in the Highlands and at other places.

THE BIG EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

(For details of the big bridges not in the running text, see table.)

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents. Roadway tolls for vehicles abolished July 18, 1911. On August 23, 1897, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 250,000 people cross the bridge in a day. Width of bridge, 86 feet. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches. Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons. Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet. Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorages at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorages at top, 117 x 104 feet. Size of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons. Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 11 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 13,820 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal, Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Width of bridge, 122 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 725 feet. Length of Manhattan approach, 2,067 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1,868 feet. Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck has one 35-foot roadway in centre and two subway tracks on each side and one 11-foot footwalk on each side, top deck has four trolley tracks. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cubic yards masonry and concrete in each anchor pier. Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark, 322 feet 6 inches. Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark, 149 feet. Grade of roadway 3 ⅛ feet in 100 feet. Number of cables, four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37,888 wires in four cables. Size of wire, 0.192 inches in diameter. Size of cable completed, 21¼ inches in diameter. Length of each wire, 3,223 feet 6 inches (anchor to anchor). Ultimate strength of each cable, 26,600 tons. Weight of steel in cables and suspenders, 7,800 tons. Weight of steel in other parts main bridge, 33,900 tons. Weight of steel in approaches, 18,300 tons. East footwalk opened to pedestrians July 18, 1910. West footwalk opened May 11, 1911.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north caisson 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north caisson 107 feet 5 inches, south caisson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches. Length of each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of roadways at centre of bridge, 145 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Number of supporting cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 18½ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 26,300 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 47,800 tons. Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1908.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge, with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between 59th and 60th Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all, 89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 52 feet 3 inches. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge, 52,600 tons; in approaches, 20,066 tons. Total, 72,666 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation September 19, 1909.

HELL GATE ARCH BRIDGE.

The bridge spans the East River at Hell Gate, between Ward's Island and Astoria, Long Island. Designed and built by Gustav Lindenthal for the New York Connecting Railroad to connect the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven systems. It is the longest arch in the world. The upper chord of the arch is 300 feet above mean high water at the centre and 180 feet at the ends of the span; the lower chord is 260 feet above mean high water at the centre and 40 feet at the ends. The arch carries four railway tracks (two passenger and two freight) on a solid concrete deck. It is the heaviest bridge in the world, weighing 52,000 pounds per lineal foot and carrying a loading of 24,000 pounds per lineal foot, making a total carrying capacity of 76,000 pounds per lineal foot. The steel work weighs 19,000 tons and the flooring and track weigh 7,000 tons. The heaviest single member weighs 185 tons and has a cross section of 1,384 square inches. The width of the bridge is 93 feet between railings and 60 feet between centres of trusses. The Long Island tower is 104 x 140 feet at the base and is founded on rock in open cut at 20 feet depth. The Ward's Island tower is 119 x 140 feet at the base and rests on 21 pneumatic concrete caissons, founded on rock varying from 58 to 120 feet below the ground surface. Height of towers, 240 feet. Total concrete in towers, 110,000 cubic yards. Total concrete in bridge towers and approaches, 500,000 cubic yards. Construction of arch commenced November, 1914. Arch was erected by cantilevering out from the towers, each half being held by connection to temporary backstays built behind the towers. The two halves were joined October 1, 1915. Entire steel work completed January, 1916.

HOW MANY PERSONS CROSS THE EAST RIVER BRIDGES IN A DAY.

(The figures, taken by the City, cover traffic in both directions for 24 hours, Thursday, October 25, 1917.)

	Brooklyn Bridge.	Manhattan Bridge.	W'msburgh Bridge.	Queensboro Bridge.	Total, All 4 Bridges.
Elevated and subway cars	4,458	3,054	3,545	1,032	12,089
Surface cars	6,421	1,402	7,653	2,113	17,589
Vehicles	5,060	14,359	10,277	13,431	43,127
Elevated and subway passengers	118,022	158,876	216,396	28,540	521,834
Surface car passengers	114,742	41,192	152,683	35,427	344,044
Vehicle passengers	8,767	28,265	19,211	28,870	85,113
Pedestrians	5,303	1,084	1,799	1,060	9,246
Total people crossing bridges	246,834	229,417	390,089	93,597	960,237
Percentage of change from 1916	+ 9.0	+28.3	+ 6.6	+18.1	+12.9
Percentage of total East River bridge traffic	25.7	23.9	40.6	9.8	100.0

The totals of the count taken on Thursday, December 7, 1916, were: Elevated and subway cars, 10,820; surface cars, 20,412; vehicles, 35,034; elevated and subway passengers, 432,666; surface car passengers, 339,898; vehicle passengers, 66,897; pedestrians, 10,993; total people crossing the bridges, 850,454; per cent. of increase over 1915, +5.8.

Elevated trains began operation over Queensboro Bridge on July 23, 1917. Subway trains began on Manhattan Bridge on September 4, 1917.

TRAFFIC ON OTHER CITY BRIDGES.

Borough.	Bridge.	Surface Cars.	Vehicles.	Car Passengers.	Vehicle Passengers.	Pedestrians.	Total Persons Crossing.
Brooklyn	Hamilton Avenue	789	11,964	25,461	16,789	14,388	56,638
Queens	Vernon Avenue	462	6,141	9,715	9,734	18,148	37,597
Manhattan	Ship Canal	3,073	4,388	25,732	10,038	1,332	37,102
Bronx	Willis Avenue	451	9,166	13,676	15,945	6,373	35,994
Brooklyn	Washington Avenue	583	6,776	18,193	8,999	6,340	33,532
Bronx	145th Street	527	6,603	13,948	15,135	2,799	31,882
Queens	Metropolitan Avenue	620	6,618	13,984	11,282	4,719	29,985
Bronx	Washington Avenue	1,073	2,703	15,850	5,564	3,525	25,939
Manhattan	Madison Avenue	516	7,579	7,776	14,583	3,012	25,371
Brooklyn	Third Avenue	455	4,577	12,608	6,355	6,161	25,127

Total passengers on other bridges—Ninth Street, Brooklyn, 24,765; Flushing Avenue, Queens, 24,392; Third Avenue, Manhattan, 21,124.

LENGTH, COST, HEIGHT, ETC., OF NEW YORK CITY'S BIG BRIDGES.

(By the Department of Plants and Structures for the municipal spans; and for the Hell Gate Bridge of the New York Connecting Railroad, by its designer, Gustav Lindenthal.)

Bridge.	Length With Appr'ch	Length of Span.	Height Above Water.	Begun.	Opened.	Cost of Construction.	Cost of Land.	Total Cost.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Brooklyn	6,016	1,595.5	133	1870, Jan. 3	1883, May 24	17,909,412	7,185,165	25,094,577
Manhattan	6,855	1,470	135	1901, Oct. 1	1909, Dec. 31	16,698,189	14,386,516	31,084,705
Williamsburgh	7,308	1,600	135	1896, Nov. 7	1903, Dec. 19	15,091,497	9,096,593	24,188,090
Queensboro	7,449	1,182	135	1901, July	1909, Mar. 30	12,872,364	4,719,398	17,591,762
Hell Gate (N. H. R. R.)	18,000	1,017	135	1912, July 1	1917, Mar. 1	12,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Willis Avenue	3,212.5	304	25.1	1897, Oct.	1901, Aug. 22	1,640,523	803,988	2,444,511
Third Avenue	2,228	300	25.8	1893, Oct.	1898, Aug. 1	1,783,412	2,213,664	3,997,076
Madison Avenue	1,892	300	25	1907, Oct.	1910, July 18	1,506,476	633,547	2,140,023
145th Street	1,603	300	25.2	1899, Aug.	1905, Aug. 24	1,735,134	1,007,738	2,742,872
Macombs Dam	2,540	408.5	29.2	1892, April	1895, May 1	1,361,642	407,517	1,769,159
Washington	2,375	508.8	133.5	1886, July	1888, Dec.	2,851,684	37,902	2,889,586
University H'ghts	1,582	264.5	25	1903, Nov.	1908, Jan. 8	986,854	195,927	1,182,782
B'klyn & Queens: Vernon Ave.	1,699	172	24	1901, Dec.	1905, Oct. 17	715,118	620,863	1,335,982
Total cost of all the bridges						90,864,379	44,873,975	135,738,354

All except the Hell Gate are municipal-owned bridges.

REGISTERS OF NEW YORK COUNTY—1812-1918.

Elbert Herring, May 1, 1812, to April, 1815; William T. Slocum, May 1, 1815, to December, 1817; James Gilbert, January, 1818, to December, 1820; James W. Lent, January, 1821, to December, 1828; Thomas Franklin, May, 1829, to February, 1830; Jameson Cox, December, 1830; Gilbert Coutant, 1831, to December, 1833; William H. Bunn, 1834-1836; James Gulick, 1837-1839; J. Sherman Brownell, 1840-1845; Samuel Osgood, 1846-1848; Cornelius V. Anderson, 1849-1851; Garret Dyckman, 1852-1854; Peter Asten, part of 1854; John J. Doane, 1855-1857; William Miner, 1858-1860; John Keyser, 1861-1868; John McCool, 1864-1866; Charles G. Halpine, 1867, to August 2, 1868; Patrick H. Jones, August, 1868, to December, 1868; Michael Connolly, 1869-1871; Franz Sigel, 1872-1874; Patrick H. Jones, 1875-1877; Frederick W. Loew, 1878-1880; Augustus T. Docharty, 1881-1883; John Reilly, 1884-1886; James J. Slevin, 1887-1889; Frank T. Fitzgerald, 1890-1892; Ferdinand Levy, 1893-1895; William Sohmer, 1896-1897; Isaac Fromme, 1898-1901; John H. J. Ronner, 1902-1905; Frank Gass, 1906-1909; Max S. Grifenhagen, 1910-1913; John J. Hopper, 1914-1917; James A. Donegan, 1918.

The Registers office of New York County is the oldest in the State. It was established in 1812. The county covered then the same territory as now. The date of the earliest realty property record in the office is 1654—a Dutch deed. The realty records before 1812 were kept by the County Clerk. The block-system of indexing was established in 1891. In 1906 the Registers office moved into the new Hall of Records.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services, namely: The Unclassified Service and the Classified Service. The Unclassified Service includes all elective officers; the officers and employés of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Elections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classified Service includes all positions not in the Unclassified Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes, namely:

EXEMPT CLASS—The Exempt Class includes the deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals; one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of each court, and one clerk of each elective judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offices for the filling of which competitive or non-competitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

NON-COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewhere, that it is not practicable to fill through competitive examination.

LABOR CLASS—Includes all unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of the applicant by competitive examination.

Vacancies in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appointments being made by the Mayor or other official having jurisdiction over the department where the vacancy exists.

Positions in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed.

FILING APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN COMPETITIVE CLASS—Applications for positions in the Competitive Class will be issued and received only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the period specified by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear in the prominent daily papers and in the *City Record*. The *City Record* is on file in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

All applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 1400.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to residence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York prior to the date of their appointment.

Applicants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The prescribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following;

The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citizenship or naturalization, statement regarding arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.

In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fill in and file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations where experience is a qualifying subject, applicants receiving less than the minimum passing mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received continually.

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination.

Applicants for Labor Class positions that require previous training or experience must take an oral or practical test; no written examination is given to applicants.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

- Accounts, Com. of.
- Armory, Board of.
- Art Commission.
- Assessors, Board of.
- Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
- Board of Ambulance Service.
- Board of Inebriety.
- Board of Water Supply.
- Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
- Buildings, Bureau of.
- Central Purchase Committee.
- Charities, Dept. of Public.
- Child Welfare, Board of.
- City Chamberlain.
- City Record, Supervisor of the.
- Civil Service Commission.
- College of the City of New York.
- Coroners.
- Correction, Dept. of.
- Court, City.
- Court, City Magistrate.
- Court House Board.
- Court, Municipal.
- Court of Special Sessions.
- Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
- Education, Dept. of.
- Elections, Board of.
- Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
- Finance Dept.
- Fire Dept.
- Health Dept.
- Hunter College.
- Law Dept.
- Licenses, Dept. of.
- Mayor's Office.
- Normal College.
- Parks, Dept. of.
- Parole Commission.
- Personal Service, Bureau of.
- Plant and Structures.
- Plumbers, Examining, Board of.
- Police Dept.
- Public Works Bureau.
- Revision of Assessments, Board of.
- Sinking Fund Commission.
- Standards and Appeals, Board of.
- Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
- Taxes and Assessments, Dept. of.
- Tenement House Dept.
- Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.
- Weights and Measures.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.

The minimum height of firemen has been reduced one inch, from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.

PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,275 acres; unimproved parks, 209 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 40,929 feet long, width varying from 90 to 168 feet.

The following is a list of the larger parks:

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St. 4¼ acres.
Carl Schurz, between Avenue B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12½ acres.
Central, 843 acres (see below).
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave. 3 acres.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave. 12¾ acres.
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. 2¾ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8 acres.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. 7 acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40 2-3 acres.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts. 3½ acres.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. 75 2-3 acres.
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway to Harlem Ship Canal. 8 acres.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Kuyter Park, 129th St. and 3d Ave. .298 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6¾ acres.
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31¾ acres.
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
Park Ave., 34th to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St. 8 acres.
Riverside Drive Extension, 135th St. to 158th St.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts. 140 acres; and from 135th St. to 158th St. 24 acres.
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St. 3 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 19¾ acres; and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts. 7½ acres.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St. 10¼ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3½ acres.
Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl. 8 acres.

Of the parks in Manhattan named in the above list, Fort Washington, High Bridge, St. Nicholas and Isham are unimproved. The Harlem River Driveway is 11,562 feet long and 100 to 150 feet wide; Morningside Drive is 3,538 feet long and 90 feet wide; Riverside Drive is 17,000 feet long and 90 to 168 feet wide, and the extension, 135th to 158th Street, is 6,560 feet long.

SOME FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

UNION SQUARE AND OTHER SQUARES.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS IN MANHATTAN.

59th to 60th St., west of Amsterdam Ave.; 180-184 Cherry St.; south side of 101st St., between 2d and 3d Aves., west of Sutton Place, 59th to 60th St.; Carmansville Playground, between 151st and 152d Sts., Amsterdam Ave.; corner Worth and Baxter Sts.; west of 1st Ave., between 67th and 68th Sts.

BOWLING GREEN PARK.

The first park space in the City of New York was that now called Bowling Green Park. In 1732 this plot of ground was leased by citizens for playing the game of bowls. The plot was originally square and in the middle there was erected, in 1770, a lead statue of George III. After the Declaration of Independence the statue was torn down by a mob and the lead used for making bullets for the American army. In 1786 Bowling Green was first laid out as a park. At that time it was the centre of the fashionable residential district.

BATTERY PARK.

Open water existed originally where the Staten Island Ferry houses now stand, and the site of the Aquarium was under water until about 1800. State Street was not laid out until 1789, and was then bounded by the Bay on one side. A ledge of rocks stretched across Manhattan Island, and facing these rocks along the edge of the water there was built in the early days a line of defensive works known as "The Battery." These works extended from Whitehall Street to what is now Rector Street, and cannon were mounted behind them. About 1723 the first steps were taken to fill in to the present water line, but many years passed before this was actually accomplished.

CITY HALL PARK.

The present City Hall Park constitutes a part of what was known in the latter half of the seventeenth century as "The Common Lands," which stretched from the site of the Post Office northward toward the Tombs, and from the line of Broadway across what is now Park Row. This land was originally used for the grazing of cattle and, at its northeasterly end, was what was known as "Fresh Water Pond." The land originally comprising The Commons was gradually reduced by the laying out of streets and the construction of buildings. At the close of the Revolutionary War improvements were begun in City Hall Park. The erection of the present City Hall was authorized in 1803, and it was ready for occupancy in 1811. During the Civil War the present site of the Post Office Building was occupied by sheds, where the soldiers were supplied with food. After the war it was ceded to the United States Government as a site for the Post Office.

THE PARKS IN THE BRONX.

The chief parks above the Harlem are: Bronx, north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road; 719 1-3 acres. Claremont, Belmont St., Clay Ave. and 170th St.; 38 acres. Crotona, Fulton, 3d, and Arthur Aves.; 154½ acres. De Voe, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.; 5¾ acres. Echo; 4 acres. Franz Sigel, Walton

PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Ave. and 158th St. and Mott Ave.; 17½ acres. Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St.; 27 acres. Pelham Bay, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay; 1,756 acres. Poe; 2½ acres. St. James, Jerome Ave., Creston Ave. and E. 191st St.; 11¾ acres. St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Aves.; 34¾ acres. University; 2¾ acres. Van Cortlandt, northern boundary of city; 1,132¾ acres. Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Ave., Harlem River; 8½ acres.

There are three eighteen-hole golf courses, embracing in all about 250 acres. Two of these courses are in Van Cortlandt Park and one in Pelham Bay Park. In addition to the ordinary playgrounds there is a one-quarter mile running track, twenty feet wide, at Macomb's Dam Park, said to be the best and fastest public track in America, owing to the condition it is kept in; an athletic field at Crotona Park, used by the school children of Manhattan principally, containing a track one-fifth of a mile in length. In this athletic field is a stand for spectators which cost the city $40,000. At Pelham Bay Park there is a one-quarter mile track, with an athlete's lodge, containing lockers, shower baths, etc. There are forty baseball diamonds and ninety tennis courts.

Bronx and Pelham Parkway contains 232.42 acres; Crotona Parkway, 12.30 acres; Mosholu Parkway, 33.10 acres; Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 28.10 acres.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

THE total area of parks in Brooklyn is 1,036 acres; playgrounds, 58¾ acres; parkways and streets under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 551.84 acres; combined parks and playgrounds, 46 acres.

Amersfort, 3½ acres, Ave. J and E. 38th St.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl.

Bensonhurst, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st St. and Cropsey Ave.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising nearly an acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St.

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 60 acres, Eastern Parkway, Washington and Flatbush Aves.

Borough Hall, 1¾ acres, Joralemon, Court and Fulton Sts.

Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts.

Canarsie, 30½ acres, Skidmore, Seaview and Denton Aves. and Jamaica Bay.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts.

City, 7½ acres, St. Edward's and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves.

Coney Island Concourse (exclusive of Seaside Park), 59¾ acres, West 5th St., Sea Breeze Ave. and Atlantic Ocean.

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Olive Sts.

Dreamland, 14¾ acres, Coney Island.

Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave. and Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., and Gravesend Bay.

Fort Greene, 29 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Willoughby St., St. Edward's St. and Myrtle Ave.

Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., 101st St., Fort Hamilton Ave. and Shore Road.

Fulton, 2 acres, Chauncey and Fulton Sts., Stuyvesant Ave.

Highland, 42½ acres, Jamaica Ave. and U. S. Nat. Cemetery, Borough Line, Reservoir and Warwick St. Extension.

Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts.

Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave.

Linton, 2¼ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves.

McCarren, 38½ acres, Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard and 12th Sts.

McKinley, 8½ acres, Fort Hamilton and 7th Aves. and 73d St.

McLaughlin, 3¼ acres, Bridge, Tillary and Jay Sts.

Prospect, 526 acres, Prospect Park West, 15th St., Coney Island, Parkside, Ocean and Flatbush Aves. and 15th St.

Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and Pioneer Sts.

Saratoga Sq., 3¼ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts.

Seaside, 10¼ acres, Ocean Parkway Concourse, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave.

Sunset, 24½ acres, 41st to 45th St., 5th to 7th Ave.

Tompkins, 7¾ acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves.

Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts.

Williamsburg Bridge, 4½ acres, Bedford and Kent Aves.

PARKWAYS.

Bay Parkway, 31 acres, Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach.

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 41 acres, Fort Hamilton Ave., bet. 66th and 67th Sts., to 1st Ave.

Eastern Parkway, 61 acres, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 18½ acres, Ralph Ave., bet. Union St. and Lincoln Pl. to Bushwick Ave.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 48 acres, Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton.

Highland Boulevard, 9 acres, Bushwick Ave. to Highland Park.

Ocean Parkway, 140 acres, Prospect Park to Coney Island.

Penosylvania Ave., 19 acres, Jamaica Ave. to Jamaica Bay.

Rockaway Parkway, 41 acres, Buffalo Ave. and E. New York Ave. to Canarsie Beach.

Shore Road, 121 acres, 1st Ave. to Fort Hamilton.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Betsy Head Memorial, 10½ acres, Livonia, Dumont, Hopkinson Ave. and Douglass St.

Bushwick, 2¾ acres, Putnam Ave., bet. Knickerbocker and Irving Aves.

McKibbin, 1¼ acres, Seigel, White and McKibbin Sts.

New Lots, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Riverdale, Newport and Christopher Aves.

Parade Ground, 39½ acres, Coney Island, Parkside and Caton Aves.

Red Hook, 2¼ acres, Richards, Verona, Dwight and Pioneer Sts.

PARKS IN QUEENS.

College Point, 1½ acres.
Flushing, 1 acre.
Forest, Richmond Hill, 536 acres.
Jacob A. Riis, 262½ acres.
Kings, Jamaica, 11½ acres.
Kissena Lake, Flushing, 88 acres.
Leavett, Flushing, 7½ acres.
Linden, Corona, 3 acres.
Rainey, L. I. City, 5 acres.
Rockaway Park (beach frontage and streets), 17¾ acres.
Upland, Jamaica, 5½ acres.
Wayanda, 2 acres.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION,

(Lexington Avenue and 92d Street, New York City.)

HAS its field among the Jewish young men of New York City, and its object, the moral, mental, and physical improvement of these young men. The statistics of the last fiscal year were: Total attendance, 213,495; reading room, 45,505; society meetings, 16,034; evening school, 3,398; gymnasium and swimming, 47,008; religious exercises, 9,630. Employment was obtained for 1,312, and 24,447 attended lectures and entertainments. Officers: *President*—Hon. Irving Lehman. *First Vice-President*—Louis L. Haber. *Second Vice-President*—William Prager. *Third Vice-President*—Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Toch. *Recording Secretary*—Eugene H. Paul. *Executive Director*—Rabbi A. G. Robison.

SOME VALUABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

(Including the Land.)

Location.	Name.	Assessed Valuation.
120 Broadway	Equitable Building	$25,000,000
28-40 Nassau Street	Mutual Life	9,000,000
229-37 Broadway	Woolworth	9,500,000
346-8 Broadway	New York Life	4,050,000
1 Nassau Street	Bankers Trust Company	5,500,000
5-11 Nassau Street	Hanover National Bank	4,000,000
100-06 Broadway	American Surety Company	2,425,000
90-94 Broadway	United Bank Building	2,375,000
126-30 Broadway	American Exchange National Bank	1,800,000
140-46 Broadway	Guaranty Trust Company	3,000,000
27-33 Nassau Street	National Bank of Commerce	2,500,000
111-13 Broadway	United States Realty and Improvement Company	6,000,000
193-99 Broadway	Western Union Telegraph Company	6,500,000
165-67 Broadway	City Investing Company	6,625,000
149-63 Broadway	Singer Building	7,000,000
14-23 Dey Street	New York Telephone Company	5,000,000
Church, bet. Cortlandt and Dey Streets	Havemeyer Building	1,575,000
166-72 Broadway	Broadway Building Company	2,650,000
98-106 William Street	Woodbridge Building	1,850,000
1 Broadway	Washington Building	2,000,000
5-11 Broadway	Bowling Green	3,250,000
63-5 Broadway	American Express Company	3,800,000
57-61 Broadway	Adams Express Company	6,500,000
69-73 Broadway	Empire Building	4,100,000
87-93 West Street	Carroll Building	2,250,000
22-30 Broadway	Standard Oil	3,200,000
20-21 Broadway	Lower Broadway Realty Company	3,300,000
58-60 Broadway	Columbia Trust Company	3,000,000
66-70 Broadway	Manhattan Life	3,700,000
8-16 Broad Street	Stock Exchange	5,200,000
20 Broad Street	Commercial Cable Building	2,650,000
2-8 Whitehall Street	Produce Exchange	3,750,000
11-23 Broad Street	Mills	4,150,000
1-9 Broad Street	Morgan Building	5,100,000
37-43 Wall Street	Trust Company of America	2,325,000
49-51 Wall Street	American Mutual Insurance Company	2,850,000
53-57 Wall Street	National City Bank	5,500,000
60 Wall Street		2,000,000
80 Maiden Lane		3,700,000
40-42 Wall Street	Bank of Manhattan	2,700,000
14-26 Nassau Street	Mechanics and Metals National Bank	2,800,000
35-39 Nassau Street		2,175,000
141-47 Broadway		2,850,000
8 Rector Street	United States Express Company	2,700,000
Walker and Church Streets	New York Telephone	2,700,000
Spring and McDougal Streets	Butterick	1,300,000
West and Bethune Streets	Western Electric	1,770,000
Broadway and Prince Street	Havemeyer	1,680,000
39th to 40th Street and Broadway	Metropolitan Opera House	3,375,000
Broadway, 34th to 35th Street	Macy's Department Store	6,900,000
Broadway, 35th to 36th Street	Johnson Building	3,300,000
Broadway, 35th to 36th Street	Herald	2,500,000
481-89 Seventh Avenue	Mills Hotel No. 3	1,235,000
1293-1311 Broadway	Saks and Company	3,970,000
1275-91 Broadway	Gimbel Brothers Department Store	6,630,000
Seventh Avenue, 31st to 33d Street	Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal	14,830,000
461-479 Eighth Avenue	Printing Craft Building	2,700,000
244-60 Seventh Avenue	National Cloak and Suit Company	2,800,000
Broadway and 42d Street	Knickerbocker Hotel	3,700,000
Broadway and 42d Street	Long Acre Building	2,375,000
Broadway and 43d Street	Fitzgerald Building	2,100,000
Broadway and 44th Street	Claridge Hotel	2,270,000
Broadway, 44th to 45th Street	New York Theatre	2,550,000
Broadway, 43d to 44th Street	Putnam Building	2,560,000
Broadway, 44th to 45th Street	Astor Hotel	3,875,000
Broadway 47th to 48th Street	Strand Theatre	2,360,000
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street, Amst. Ave.	The Belnord Realty Company	3,500,000
Broadway, East Side, 39th to 90th Street	John J. Astor	2,800,000
Broadway, East Side, 92d to 93d Street	W. W. Astor	1,090,000
479-85 Fifth Avenue	Rogers Peet Company	2,890,000
Madison Avenue and 42d Street	Hecksher Building	2,100,000
29-31 West 42d Street	The Aeolian Company	2,275,000
39-45 West 42d Street	Stern Brothers	6,000,000
27-31 West 44th Street	Harvard Club	1,250,000
756-76 Sixth Avenue	Hippodrome	2,250,000
Fifth Avenue and 59th Street	Plaza Hotel	8,100,000
Madison Avenue, 43d to 44th Street	Biltmore Hotel	8,700,000
Park Avenue and 42d Street	Belmont Hotel	4,450,000
Madison Avenue and 42d Street	Manhattan Hotel	3,750,000
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street	St. Regis Hotel	2,700,000
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street	Gotham Hotel	2,700,000
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street	Oceanic Investing Company	2,625,000
Fifth Avenue and 43d Street	Postal Life Building	2,275,000
2 East 91st Street	Andrew Carnegie	2,425,000
201st Street and Harlem River	Electric Light and Power Company	5,910,000

POST OFFICE—NEW YORK, N. Y.

(31st to 33rd Street and 8th Avenue.)

Postmaster—Thomas G. Patten. *Assistant Postmaster*—Thomas F. Murphy.

Hours—Postmaster, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Other departments 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. unless otherwise stated.

SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster—Room 218.
Assistant Postmaster—Room 224.
Superintendent of Delivery—Room 201.
Superintendent of Mails—Room 230.
Superintendent of Money Order—Room 203.
Superintendent of Registry—Room 205.
Auditor—Room 217.
Appointment Clerk—Room 215.
Cashier—Rooms 219-223.
Superintendent, Second-Class Matter—Room 224.
Inquiry Department for Missing Mail, etc.—Room 240.
U. S. Customs Bureau—Room 239. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.
Assistant Custodian—Room 202. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch.

THIRD FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction—Room 335. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
Printing Department—Room 353. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
Supply Department—Room 358. (9 A. M. to 5 P. M.)
Post-Office Inspectors—Room 332. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
Railway Mail Service, Superintendent—Room 324. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
Chief Clerk, R. M. S., in Charge of Second Class Matter—Room 314. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)

Redemption and Special Request Envelope Department—Room M-11, Mezzanine Floor. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

On general holidays, viz.: January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

CITY HALL STATION, BROADWAY AND PARK ROW. OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11.

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

Registry business is transacted from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M. Holidays, 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. No Registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Money Order business is transacted from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. No Money Order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—Cor. Prince and Greene Sts.
B—45 Suffolk St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—Fourth Ave., S. W. cor. 13th St.
F—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves.
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
H—178-180 West 102d St.
I—232-234 West 116th St.
J—309 West 125th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—147 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—112-116 West 18th St.
P—Custom House Building.
R—378-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
S—N. W. cor. Howard & Lafayette Sts.
T—507-509 East 165th St., bet. Third and Washington Aves.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—160-162 West 83d St.
X—373-377 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
City Island—329 City Island Ave., cor. Bay St.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., near Fordham Rd.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
General Post-Office—West 31st and 33d Sts. and 8th Ave.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet. Lexington Ave. and Depew Place.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St., bet. Lind and Summit Aves.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Kingsbridge—5233 B'way., bet. 225th & 227th Sts.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—Pine and Pearl Sts.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.
Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near East Chester Road.
West Farms Station—1054 Tremont Ave., near Boston Road.
Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on week days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P.M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge, which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Postal receipts for year ended June 30, 1918, $39,282,843.07.
Postal Savings deposits, June 30, 1918, $32,107,195.
Postal Savings accounts, June 30, 1918, $149,593.

BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.

Postmaster—Walter C. Burton. *Assistant Postmaster*—Peter J. Cleary (in charge of the Division of Finance). *Superintendent of Mails*—J. A. T. Carrougher. (Telephone, 3900 Main.)

CARRIER STATIONS.

STATION.	Location.	Superintendent.
A	661 Broadway	Joseph C. Vielbig.
B	1266-1268 Fulton Street	Edward J. Rorke.
C	5009-5011 Sixth Avenue	George L. C. Jacobson.
D	1915-1917 Fulton Street	William F. Costello.
E	2581 Atlantic Avenue	Joseph L. Keresey.
Flatbush	961-965 Flatbush Avenue	William F. Morris.
G	746 Manhattan Avenue	Joseph E. Bennet.
Bath Beach	1884 86th Street	Stephen V. Fonner.
Ridgewood	1600 Myrtle Avenue	Thos. B. Lavens.
Blythebourne	13th Avenue and 55th Street	Robert W. King.
Times Plaza	Flatbush Avenue, L. I. RR. Depot	James M. Mc Ardle.
Coney Island	Surf Avenue, opp. West 17th Street	
Fort Hamilton	9110 Fifth Avenue	Thomas Barrett.
Sheepshead Bay	Avenue U and East 16th Street	Peter F. Ralph.
P	70-72 Thatford Avenue	Henry Hassler.
Vanderveer	Nostrand Avenue and Avenue H	Samuel P. Fisher.
S	1075 Lafayette Avenue	James F. Halloran.
T	155-157 Hamilton Avenue	George W. Barrell.
V	303-309 Eighth Street	Joseph A. Hamilton.
W	Broadway and South Eighth Street	Edward Thompson.
Y	S. W. cor. 47th Street and Gravesend Avenue	Henry Kraft.
Kensington	305-307 Church Avenue	Joseph F. Plunkett.
New Lots	946-948 Glenmore Avenue	Frederick W. Schuttler.
Pratt	Willoughby Avenue and Steuben Street	David F. Carroll.
St. John's Place	1234 St. John's Place	John J. Barry.
Bush Terminal	34th Street between Second and Third Avenues	William J. Morrison.
Camp Upton	Camp Upton, N. Y.	G. L. Opperman, Clerk in Charge.

Brooklyn Postal Savings Bank, June 30, 1918—Number of depositors, 54,561; amount on deposit, $10,315,999.

Money order business, year ended June 30, 1918—Domestic money orders issued, $11,983,635; international money orders issued, $814,112; combined fees, $93,081; domestic money orders paid, $10,761,254; international money orders paid, $119,474.

Gross postal receipts, year ended June 30, 1918, $4,781,388.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE public markets are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn.

Washington Market, at Fulton and West Streets, covers an area of 175 x 203 feet, and was established in 1812. Meat, fish and game, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits and vegetables are sold there. The city charges for space in this market.

West Washington Market—Established in 1889 at Gansevoort and West Streets, covers 369 x 400 feet. There are ten buildings—two-story structures in blocks of twenty stands, with marketing space on the first floor and offices on the second. It is a wholesale market in which meat, garden produce and live poultry are sold. The stalls are leased.

Jefferson Market, at Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, occupies 36,000 square feet. This is a retail market. Space is rented by the city to dealers.

Gansevoort Market—An open square bounded by West, Little West Twelfth, Washington and Gansevoort Streets, has no buildings of any kind. It is by legislation restricted to the use of farmers and gardeners for the sale of products they themselves have grown. Each farmer is charged 25 cents daily. It is mostly a wholesale market for dealers.

Delancey Street Market is under the approach to Williamsburg Bridge at Pitt and Willett Streets, where fish, vegetables and fruits and miscellaneous dry goods are sold. It occupies a space 400 x 100 feet.

Harlem Market—Under Harlem Bridge, 130th Street and 3d Avenue. Things are sold at retail.

Queensboro Market—Retail, under Queensboro Bridge; Manhattan approach, 1st Avenue, Avenue A, 59th and 60th Streets.

Wallabout Market has an area of thirty-six acres. It extends from Clinton Avenue to East Avenue, to Wallabout Basin. The city owns the land and the ground is leased. Many farmers use this market to sell their produce to dealers, and pay 25 cents a day for each wagon space in the market. Mostly all the purchases are wholesale.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Manhattan—22 E. 22d St.; 79 Centre St.; 126 Clinton St.; 436 E. 14th St.; 57th St. and 3d Ave.; 86th St. and Lexington Ave.; 111th St. and Lexington Ave.; 519 Hudson St.; 240 W. 23d St.; 112 W. 46th St.; 124th St. and Lenox Ave.; 139th St. and Lenox Ave.; 58 Cooper Sq.; 211 Bowery; 142 Bowery.

Bronx—363 E. 149th St.; 575 Tremont Ave.; 2537 Decatur Ave.

Brooklyn—310 Jay St.; 715 Flatbush Ave.; 2463 Atlantic Ave.; 52d St. and 3d Ave.; 927 Broadway; 244 Broadway; 673 Manhattan Ave.

Queens—171 Hunter Ave.

Richmond—9 Union Ave., Mariners Harbor.

HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.

To find what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divide by 2, add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest street. The key numbers are: Avenue A, 3; Avenue B, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Second Avenue, 3; Third Avenue, 9 or 10; Fourth Avenue, 8; Fifth Avenue to Central Park, 18 or 17; above Mount Morris Park, 24; Sixth Avenue, 6; Seventh Avenue, 12; Eighth Avenue, 9; Ninth Avenue, 13; Tenth Avenue, 14; Eleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22; Madison Avenue, 26; Park Avenue, 34 or 35; Columbus, Amsterdam, and West End Avenues, 59 or 60; Broadway above 14th Street (subtract), 30 or 31; Central Park West, divide house number by 10, and add 60; Riverside Drive, divide house number by 10, and add 72.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.	Salary.
1 Chief of Department	$10,000
10 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,500
0 Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus	3,600
24 Chiefs of Battalion	3,540
163 Captains	2,800
237 Lieutenants	2,350
260 Engineers of Steamers	1,800
1,750 Firemen 1st Grade	1,650
150 " 2d "	1,400
142 " 3d "	1,200
99 " 4th "	1,200
1 Chief Medical Officer	4,200
5 Medical Officers	3,300
18 Pilots	1,600
4 Marine Engineers	1,800

Brooklyn and Queens.	Salary.
1 Deputy Chief in Charge	$6,500
4 Deputy Chiefs	4,500
23 Chiefs of Battalion	3,540
131 Captains	2,800
182 Lieutenants	2,350
212 Engineers of Steamers	1,800
1,255 Firemen 1st Grade	1,650
104 " 2d "	1,400
84 " 3d "	1,200
57 " 4th "	1,200
3 Medical Officers	3,300
1 Marine Engineer	1,800
Making a total uniformed force of 4,922.	

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, Municipal Building.)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2—530 W. 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St.
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5—340 E. 14th St.
6—113 Liberty St
7—100-102 Duane St.
8—165 E. 51st St.
9—55 E. Broadway.
10—8 Stone St.
11—437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14—14 E. 18th St.
15—269 Henry St.
16—223 E. 25th St.
17—91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19—335 W. 25th St.
20—243 Lafayette St.
21—216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—215 W. 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29—160 Chambers St.
30—278 Spring St.
31—87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1).
32—49 Beekman St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St.
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37—83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40—153 W. 68th St.
41—330 E. 150th St.
42—1781 Mt. Hope Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave. and 178th St.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—925 E. 177th St.
46—451 E. 176th St.
47—502 W. 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island.
50—491 E. 166th St.
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54—304 W. 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56—120 W. 83d St.
57—Battery Park (Boat).
58—81 W. 115th St.
59—180 W. 137th St.
60—352 E. 137th St.
61—1518 W'msbridge Rd.
62—3431 White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge.
63—4109 White Plains Rd.
64—1214 Castle Hill Ave. (Bronx).
65—33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W. 170th St.
68—1080 Ogden Ave.
69—243 E. 223d St.
70—169 Scofield St., C. I.
71—3134-36 Park Ave.
72—22 E. 12th St.
73—655 Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—2385 Jerome Ave.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77—Ft. Beekman St., E. R.
78—Ft. 99th St. and Harlem River.
79—2928 Briggs Ave.
80—503 W. 139th St.
81—3045 Albany Road.
82—1215 Intervale Ave.
83—618 E. 138th St.
84—513 W. 161st St.
85—Ft. W. 35th St. (Boat)
86—Ft. of Bloomfield St. (Boat).
87—Ft. of 135th St., Harlem River (Boat).
88—2225 Belmont Ave.
89—1799 First Ave.
90—1841 White Plains Ave.
91—244 E. 111th St.
92—1259 Morris Ave.
93—513 W. 181st St.
94—1238 Seneca Ave.
95—29 Vermilye Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2).
4—788 8th Ave.
5—107 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E. 28th St.
8—14-16 N. Moore St.
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—191 Fulton St.
11—742 5th Ave.
12—243 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.
16—159 E. 67th St.
17—341 E. 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3.)
25—205 W. 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St.
27—453 E. 176th St.
28—250 W. 143d St.
29—620 E. 138th St.
30—104 W. 135th St.
31—1213 Intervale Ave.
32—489 E. 166th St.
33—2383 Jerome Ave.
34—515 W. 161st St.
35—142-144 W. 63d St.
36—29 Vermilye Ave.
37—2930 Briggs Ave.
38—2223 Belmont Ave.
39—243 E. 223d St.
40—6 Hancock Place.
41—1843 White Plains Av.
42—657 Prospect Ave.
43—240 E. 111th St.
44—1261 Morris Ave.
45—513 W. 181st St.
46—3027 Bailey Ave.
47—1220 Castle Hill Ave.
48—1226 Seneca Ave.
49—1079 Nelson Ave.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, BROOKLYN.

201—5119 4th Ave.
202—201 Van Brunt St.
203—533 Hicks St.
204—299 Degraw St.
205—160 Pierrepont St.
206—1196 Metropolitan Ave.
207—247 Pearl St.
208—227 Front St.
209—157 Taafe Pl.
210—160 Carlton Ave.
211—166 Clymer St.
212—136 Wythe Ave.
213—137 Powers St.
214—231 Herkimer St.
215—83 India St.
216—11 Scholes St.
217—940 De Kalb Ave.
218—650 Hart St.
219—735 Dean St.
220—530 11th St.
221—712 Driggs Ave.
222—836 Quincy St.
223—Ft. 38th St., E. Riv. (floating engine).
224—274 Hicks St.
225—657 Liberty Ave.
226—409 State St.
227—979 Herkimer St.
228—178 39th St.
229—75 Richardson St.
230—59 Ellery St.
231—107 Watkins St.
232—Ft. Noble St. (floating engine).
233—243 Hull St.
234—1472 Bergen St.
235—206 Monroe St.
236—Liberty Ave., near Euclid St.
237—55 Morgan Ave.
238—176 Norman Ave.
239—395 4th Ave.
240—1309 Prospect Ave.
241—Bay Ridge Ave., near Second Ave.
242—5th Ave., nr. 92d St.
243—8653 18th Ave.
244—W. 15th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island.
245—2929 W. 8th St.
246—2731 E. 23d St.
247—60th St., near New Utrecht Ave.
248—2261 Church Ave.
249—Rogers Ave. and Midwood St.
250—Lawrence Ave., near E 3d St.
251—Wallabout Market.
252—617 Central Ave.
253—86th St., nr. 24th Av.
254—Gravesend Ave.
255—1369 Rogers Ave.
256—124 De Kalb Ave.
269—786 Union St.
271—392 Himrod St.
276—1635 E. 14th St.
277—582 Knickerbocker Ave.
278—5011 7th Ave.
279—252 Lorraine St.
280—489 St. John's Pl.
281—1210 Cortelyou Rd.
282—4210 12th Ave.
283—214 Bristol Ave.
284—1157 79th St.
296—480 Sheffield Ave.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BROOKLYN.

101—201 Van Brunt St.
102—894 Bedford Ave.
103—183 Concord St.
104—163 S. 2d St.
105—648 Pacific St.
106—154 Greenpoint Ave.
107—40 New Jersey Ave.
108—112 Siegel St.
109—633 4th Ave.
110—264 State St.
111—399 Halsey St.
112—1171 Madison St.
113—Rogers Ave., near Midwood St.
114—5th Ave., nr. 52d St.
118—365 Jay St. (Also Water Tower No. 1.)
119—Wallabout Market.
120—109 Watkins St.
122—532 11th St.
123—423 Ralph Ave.
124—394 Himrod St.
131—254 Lorraine St.
132—491 St. John's Pl.
133—1198 Metropolitan Ave.
145—480 Sheffield Ave.
146—75 Richardson St. (Water tower.)
147—1210 Cortelyou Rd.
148—4210 12th Ave.
149—1157 79th St.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, QUEENS.

257—Rockaway Ave., near Ave. F.
258—136 8th St., Long Island City.
259—152 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.
260—692 Vernon Ave., L. I. C.
261—231 Radde St., L. I. C.
262—78 Main St., L. I. C.
263—398 Flushing Ave., L. I. C.
264—338 Central Ave.
265—Boulevard, near Ammerman Ave., Arverne.
266—Grove St., near Boulevard, Hammel's Station.
267—Boulevard, near Henry St., Seaside.
268—41 5th Ave., Rockaway Park.
270—845 Spruce St., Richmond Hill
272—Lincoln St., near Main St., Flushing.
273—Union St., near Amity St., Flushing.
274—Murray St., near Barclay, Murray Hill, Flushing.
275—Orchard St., near Sheldon St., Jamaica.
285—1317 Oakley Av., Woodhaven.
286—2706 Myrtle Ave.
287—Grand St., near Van Alst Ave., Elmhurst.
288—Fisk Ave., near Grand St., Maspeth.
289—Main St., nr. Irv'g Pl., Corona
291—Metropolitan Ave., Newtown.
292—Thompson Ave., Newtown.
293—740 Benedict Ave., W'dhaven.
294—4252 Jamaica Ave., W'dhaven
295—7th Ave., Whitestone.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, QUEENS.

115—138 8th St., Long Island City.
116—701 Jackson Ave., L. I. C.
117—400 Flushing Ave., L. I. C.
121—Boulevard, near Bay View Ave., Holland's, Rockaway.
125—847 Spruce St., Richmond Hill
126—98 Irving Pl., Jamaica.
127—17 Union Ave., Jamaica.
128—153 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.
129—Grove St., Flushing.
130—227 16th St., College Point (Hose No. 8).
134—342 Central Ave., Far Rock'y.
135—2706 Myrtle Ave.
136—Grand St., near Van Alst Ave., Elmhurst.
137—41 5th Ave., Rockaway Park.
138—Fisk Ave., near Grand St., Maspeth.
139—Main St., near Irving Pl., Corona.
140—Metropolitan Ave., Newtown.
141—Thompson Ave., Newtown.
142—1317 Oakley Ave., W'dhaven.
143—4252 Jamaica Ave., W'dhaven
144—7th Ave., Whitestone.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, RICHMOND.

151—190 Butler St., St. George.
152—1212 N. Y. Ave., St. George.
153—72 Broad St., Stapleton.
154—60 Hannah St., Tompkinsville
155—223 Jersey St., New Brighton.
156—412 B'dway, W. N. Brighton.
157—51 Cottage Pl., Pt. Richmond.
158—22 Central Ave., Mariners Harbor.
159—1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.
160—1850 Clove Ave., Concord.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, RICHMOND.

76—Main St., near Broadway, Tottenville.
77—72 Broad St., Stapleton.
78—3 Brook St., New Brighton.
79—1189 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton.
80—232 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond.
81—1850 Clove Ave., Concord.

FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1866-1917.

YEAR.	Fires.	Loss By Fires.	YEAR.	Fires.	Loss By Fires.	YEAR.	Fires.	Loss By Fires.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1866	796	6,428,000	1884	2,406	3,474,547	1901	8,424	8,816,365
1867	873	5,711,000	1885	2,479	3,739,283	1902	8,700	6,998,562
1868	740	4,342,000	1886	2,415	3,340,810	1903	10,046	7,082,438
1869	850	2,696,393	1887	2,929	5,585,425	1904	11,148	7,667,523
1870	964	2,120,212	1888	3,217	5,485,922	1905	11,524	7,279,514
1871	1,258	2,127,356	1889	2,836	4,142,777	1906	12,181	7,218,488
1872	1,649	2,891,818	1890	3,479	4,168,165	1907	12,547	9,413,042
1873	1,470	4,022,640	1891	3,938	6,959,650	1908	13,039	9,261,078
1874	1,355	1,430,306	1892	4,011	5,060,973	1909	12,437	7,431,635
1875	1,418	2,472,536	1893	4,151	5,992,583	1910	14,405	8,591,831
1876	1,382	3,851,213	1894	3,983	4,208,553	1911	14,574	12,470,806
1877	1,450	3,210,695	1895	3,963	3,519,801	1912	15,633	9,069,580
1878	1,654	1,884,505	1896	3,890	3,418,591	1913	12,958	7,467,997
1879	1,551	5,671,580	1897	4,046	3,393,892	1914	14,425	8,217,811
1880	1,783	3,183,440	1898	6,442	5,186,890	1915	13,416	5,757,018
1881	1,785	5,820,259	1899	8,053	11,277,311	1916	13,677	8,746,404
1882	2,001	4,195,960	1900	8,405	8,573,347	1917	14,053	14,278,523
1883	2,169	3,512,848						

The figures from 1898 include the five boroughs. Number of fires from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, 72,891; total loss from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $128,116,733.00; average annual loss per fire from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $1,757.65.

The first fire engines used in New York were worked by hand and were imported from England in 1731. The population was then 8,628, and there were 1,200 houses. The engines were housed in a part of the City Hall, then at Wall and Nassau Streets. The first Fire Chief was Anthony Lamb, a mathematical instrument maker, with a shop in Old Slip. His salary was $60 a year. In 1737 a volunteer fire department was organized. The paid Fire Department dates from 1865. The first paid Chief was John Decker. The first paid engine company was at Centre and Chambers Streets.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS, NEW YORK CITY.

John J. Scannell, January 1, 1898, to December 31, 1901; Thomas Sturgis, January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903; Nicholas J. Hayes, January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1905; John H. O'Brien, January 1, 1906, to October 10, 1906; Francis J. Lantry, October 11, 1906, to February 10, 1908; Hugh Bonner, February 11, 1908, to March 17, 1908; Nicholas J. Hayes, March 21, 1908, to December 31, 1909; Rhinelander Waldo, January 1, 1910, to May 23, 1911; Joseph Johnson, June 1, 1911, to December 31, 1913; Robert Adamson, January 1, 1914, to December 31, 1917; Thomas J. Drennan, January 1, 1918.

NEW YORK POLICE REGULATIONS FOR STREET TRAFFIC.

THEY serve as a model for other cities.

Streets are primarily intended for vehicles, but drivers must exercise all possible care not to injure pedestrians.

Pedestrians should: First, Avoid interference with vehicular traffic and to this end not step from the sidewalk without first looking to see what is approaching. Second, Cross the street at a right angle, preferably at a crosswalk, and, where a traffic policeman is stationed, wait for his signal. Third, Stand on the sidewalk or close to the track when waiting for a car. Fourth, Face the front of the car when alighting and observe the traffic on the right before moving to the sidewalk, and if passing behind the car observe the traffic in both directions.

Pedestrians should keep to the right and not stop so as to obstruct a sidewalk or crosswalk or an entrance to a building.

Pedestrians on streets with narrow sidewalks should use the sidewalk on their right.

The following regulations for vehicles shall be observed by the drivers thereof, who shall also comply at all times with any direction by voice, hand or whistle from any member of the police force as to starting, stopping, slowing, approaching or departing from any place, the manner of taking up or setting down passengers, and the loading or unloading of anything. Police officers may temporarily divert traffic to avoid congestion.

PASSING, TURNING, ETC.

A vehicle meeting another shall pass to the right.

A vehicle overtaking another shall pass to the left and not pull over to the right until entirely clear of it, except in passing a street car, when it shall keep to the right if distance between car and curb permits. A vehicle turning into a street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right-hand curb as practicable. A vehicle turning into a street to the left shall pass around the point of intersection of the two streets. A vehicle turning from one side to the other of a street shall do so by making a complete swing at the next street intersection. A vehicle shall keep as near as practicable to the right hand curb, so as to leave the centre of the street clear for overtaking traffic—the slower the speed the nearer the curb: A vehicle on a street divided longitudinally by a parkway, walk, sunken way, viaduct, isle of safety, or cab stand, shall keep to the right of such division. A vehicle passing around a circle shall keep to the right from entrance to exit. A vehicle shall not back to make a turn if it obstructs traffic, but shall go around the block or to a street wide and clear enough for the purpose. A vehicle shall not follow another too closely for safety.

STOPPING, STANDING, WAITING, PARKING.

A vehicle shall not stop with its left side to the curb, except on a "one-way" traffic street. A vehicle waiting at the curb shall promptly give way to a vehicle arriving to take up or set down passengers. A vehicle shall not be left in such position as to prevent another from moving up parallel and close to the curb in front of an entrance to a building, nor so as to prevent another already stopped near the curb from moving away, nor within ten feet of a fire hydrant.

A vehicle shall not be parked or otherwise stopped so as to prevent the free passage of other vehicles in both directions at the same time or in one direction in a "one-way traffic" street.

A vehicle, unless parked, shall not stand backed up at any angle to a curb, except while actually loading or unloading, and if horse-drawn and with four wheels shall stand parallel with the curb, faced in the direction of traffic.

A vehicle, unless a street car, shall not stop in any street, except near the curb, and then so as not to obstruct a crossing or cross walk, except to allow another vehicle or pedestrian to cross its path.

A street car shall not stop within an intersection of streets, nor within five feet of a street car ahead, nor so as to obstruct a cross walk.

OVERTAKING STREET CARS.

A vehicle in overtaking or meeting a street passenger car which has been stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging a passenger or passengers, shall not pass or approach within eight (8) feet of such car so long as such car is so stopped.

When in the performance of duty, the following vehicles shall have the right of way: U. S. Mail, Police, Fire, Fire Patrol, Bureau of Buildings, Emergency Repair of Public Service Corporations, Ambulances, also the Military. Conditions warranting, North and South traffic shall have the right of way. A vehicle in front of a street car shall immediately turn out upon signal. A vehicle shall not so occupy any street as to obstruct traffic. A vehicle, on the approach of fire apparatus, shall immediately draw parallel and near to the curb and stop. A street car, on the approach of fire apparatus, shall stop so as not to interfere with its passage.

SIGNALS.

A vehicle's driver when slowing or stopping shall give timely signal by hand or whip, or in some other unmistakable manner. A vehicle's driver when about to turn either from a standstill or while in motion, shall give timely signal by hand or whip or in some other unmistakable manner to indicate the direction of the turn. This is especially important when turning to the left. A vehicle before backing shall give ample warning. Police whistle signals shall indicate: One blast—North and South traffic stops and East and West proceeds. Two blasts—East and West traffic stops and North and South proceeds. Three or more blasts—The approach of fire apparatus or other danger. A vehicle shall be equipped with lights and sound signals as prescribed by law. Sound signals are prohibited, except for necessary warning.

A vehicle shall not exceed the rate of speed established by law and shall proceed with great caution, especially in making turns in crossing other streets and cross walks, and in passing other vehicles. A vehicle shall not cross a sidewalk to or from an alley, lot or building faster than a horse walks.

The use of a vehicle is prohibited when it is so constructed, enclosed, equipped or loaded as to be dangerous, retard traffic, or prevent the driver from having a view sufficient for safety. The use of a vehicle is prohibited when it is so loaded with iron or other materials as to create loud noises while in transit. A vehicle when loaded with any material extending beyond its rear shall be provided with a red flag by day and a red light at night on the extreme rear end of such load. No one less than sixteen years of age shall drive a vehicle intended for commerical purposes. No one shall ride upon the rear of a vehicle without the driver's consent, nor with any part of his body protruding. A vehicle unless confined to tracks shall not tow more than one other vehicle and the connection shall be not longer than sixteen feet. Coasting is prohibited when dangerous. The use of a motor muffler cut-out is prohibited. Dense smoke from motors is prohibited.

CONTROL, TREATMENT AND CONDITION OF HORSES.

A horse shall not be unbridled nor left unattended in a street or unenclosed space without being securely fastened, unless harnessed to a vehicle with wheels so secured as to prevent its being dragged faster than a walk. A driver shall continuously hold the reins in his hands while riding, driving, or leading a horse. No one shall over-load, over-drive, over-ride, ill-treat or unnecessarily whip any horse. No one shall crack or so use a whip as to excite any horse other than that which he is using, or so as to annoy, interfere with or endanger any person.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

1 Chief Inspector, 1 Borough Inspector at $4,200, *22 Inspectors, 17 Surgeons* (one designated as *Chief Surgeon* at $6,000), *1 Superintendent of Telegraph.*

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	41	301	410	5,332	26	6,110
Bronx	10	40	80	878	3	1,011
Brooklyn	31	130	199	2,216	17	2,593
Queens	9	35	62	646	6	758
Richmond	3	18	17	157	3	198
Total	94	524	768	9,229	55	10,670

Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

SALARIES—Chief Inspector, $6,000; 22 Inspectors, $3,900 each; 17 Surgeons; $3,500 each.

Superintendent of Telegraph, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, $3,000; Linemen, $1,200 each; Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.

Captains, $3,120 each; Lieutenants, $2,450 each; Sergeants, $1,950 each.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $1,650 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $1,500 each.

Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1,450 each.

Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,350 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,200 each.

Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,200 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,200 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after twenty years' service if a veteran of Civil War. Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(Headquarters, corner Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
1st. Old Slip.	26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th St.	49th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
2d. 156 Greenwich St.	28th. 150 W. 68th St.	50th. Highbridge.
4th. 16-20 Beach St.	29th. 163 E. 51st St.	51st. Main St., Westchester.
5th. 9 Oak St.	31st. 153 E. 67th St.	53d. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth St.	32d. 134 W. 100th St.	54th. City Island.
7th. 247 Madison St.	33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.	56th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave.
10th. 24 Macdougal St.	35th. 432 E. 88th St.	57th. Kingsbridge Terrace.
13th. 118-120 Clinton St.	36th. 438 W. 125th St.	Traffic A, City Hall.
14th. 135 Charles St.	37th. 229 W. 123d St.	Traffic B, 36 E. 9th St.
15th. 321 Fifth St.	38th. 239 W. 135th St.	Traffic C, 138 W. 30th St.
16th. 253 Mercer St.	39th. 177 E. 104th St.	Traffic E, 229 W. 123d St.
17th. 130 Sheriff St.	40th. 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	Harbor A—Pier A, North River
18th. 230 W. 20th St.	42d. 177th St. and Haven Ave.	B—Randall's Island, opposite
21st. 327 E. 22d St.	43d. 148 E. 126th St.	foot E. 125th St., Harlem R.
22d. 434 W. 37th St.	45th. 257 Alexander Ave.	
23d. 138 W. 30th St.	46th. 3d Ave. and 160th St.	
25th. 160 E. 35th St.	47th. 1086 Simpson St.	

Detective Bureau—Main Office and Homicide Squad, 240 Centre St.; 1st District, 118 Clinton St. 2d District, 156 Greenwich St.; 3d District, 138 W. 30th St.; 4th District, 150 W. 68th St.; 5th District 153 E. 67th St.; 6th District, 229 W. 123d St.; 7th District, 1086 Simpson St.; 8th District, Webster Ave. Bronx Park: Criminal Identification Bureau, and Bomb and Neutrality Squads, 240 Centre St.

First Inspection District takes in Precincts 1, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17; 2d District, Precincts 2, 4, 6, 10, 14; 16; 3d District, Precincts 18, 21, 22, 23, 25; 4th District, Precincts 26, 28, 32, 33; 5th District, Precincts, 29, 31, 35, 39, 43; 6th District, Precincts 36, 37, 38, 40, 42; 7th District, Precincts 45, 46, 47, 49, 50; 8th District, Precincts 51, 53, 54, 56, 57.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(Headquarters, 72 Poplar Street, Columbia Heights.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
67th. W. 8th St., near Surf Ave., Coney Island.	82d. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.	96th. 298 Classon Ave.
68th. 86th St. and 5th Ave.	83d. 484 Liberty Ave., East N. Y.	97th. 179 Hamburg Ave.
70th. Bay 22d St. and Bath Ave.	85th. 2 Liberty Ave., East N. Y.	98th. 148 Vernon Ave.
72d. Ave. U and E. 15th St.	87th. 1661 Atlantic Ave.	99th. 132 Flushing Ave.
73d. 1830 Brooklyn Ave.	88th. 653 Grand Ave.	101st. 2 Lee Ave.
74th. 154 Lawrence Ave.	89th. 44 Rapelyea St., Red Hook.	102d. 171 Bushwick Ave.
76th. 4302 4th Ave.	90th. 17 Butler St., near Court St.	103d. 263 Bedford Ave.
77th. Prospect Pk. (Parade Gr'nd).	91st. 59 Amity St.	104th. 43 Herbert St.
78th. 577 5th Ave., at 16th St.	92d. 318 Adams St., nr. Myrtle Av.	105th. 145 Greenpoint Ave.
79th. 67 6th Ave., at Bergen St.	93d. 72 Poplar St.	Traffic D, 308 Classon Ave.; Bridge, 179 Washington St.
80th. Ave. G. near E. 95th St.	94th. 16 Ralph Ave.	
	95th. 627 Gates Ave.	

Detective Bureau—10th District, Ave. U and E. 15th St.; 11th District, 2 Liberty Ave.; 12th District, 154 Lawrence Ave.; 14th District, 72 Poplar St.; 15th District, 148 Vernon Ave.; 16th District, 2 Lee Ave.

Tenth Inspection District takes in Precincts 67, 68, 70, 72, 73; 11th District, Precincts 80, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88; 12th District, Precincts 74, 76, 77, 78, 79; 14th District, Precincts 89, 90, 91, 92, 93; 15th District, Precincts 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99; 16th District, Precincts 101, 102, 103, 104, 105.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN QUEENS.

PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.
109th. 85 4th St., L. I. City.	116th. Sherman and Catalpa Sts., Glendale.	120th. Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica.
111th. 152 Grand Ave., Astoria.	118th. 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.	123d. 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
112th. Broadway and Court St., Newtown.		125th. 300 B'dway, Far Rockaway.
113th. 43 N. Prince St., Flushing.		

Detective Bureau—17th District, 85 4th St., Long Island City; 18th District, Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica.

Seventeenth Inspection District takes in Precincts 109, 111, 112, 113; 18th District, Precincts 116, 118, 120, 123, 125.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN RICHMOND.

PRECINCT AND LOCATION.	PRECINCT AND LOCATION.
60th. 116 Main St., Tottenville.	65th. 1590 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
63d. 150 New Dorp Lane.	66th. 32 Beech St., Stapleton.

Detective Bureau, 9th District, Municipal Ferry House, St. George.

Total expenditure of the Police Department for 1917, $20,146,892.08; of which salaries of the force were $15,271,103.29.

Total on Pension Roll January 1, 1918, 4,460; total pension payments in 1917, $2,553,229.40.

Total number of arrests in 1917, 187,913; convictions—Homicides, 83; burglary, 1,629; felonious assault, 1,231; all others, 141,607; total convictions, 144,550.

Total number of persons killed by motor vehicles, 441; total number of persons injured by motor vehicles, 12,805.

LICENSE FEES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES, 49 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General	$25.00	Amount, Com'ted.	$150.00-$450.00	Pawnbroker	$500.00
" Special	1.00	" Richmond	100.00	Second-hand Dealer	15.00
Peddler, Horse and Wagon	8.00	" " Commuted	50.00	Junk Shop	20.00
" Push Cart	4.00	Employment Agency	25.00	Public Taxicab	10.00
" Basket	2.00	" " In Lodging Houses	25.00	Little Taxicab	5.00
Express	5.00	Common Show	25.00	Public Coach	10.00
Public Cart (Horse)	2.00	Motion Picture Theatre	100.00	" Cab	5.00
" Motor	5.00	Open Air Picture	50.00	" Hack Driver	1.00
Dirt Cart	1.00	Shooting Gallery	5.00	Stand, Newspaper	5.00
Express Driver	1.00	Bowling Alley	5.00	" Frult	10.00
Stand, Elevated R. R.	10.00	Billiard Table	3.00	" Newspaper and Fruit	15.00
Theatrical	500.00	Public Porter	1.00	" Bootblack, Chair	5.00
" Commuted	250.00	" renewal	.25	Stage Coach	20.00
Concert	500.00	Sight-Seeing Car	10.00	Surface Railroad Car	20.00-50.00
" Commuted	150.00-450.00			Public Dance Hall	50.00

HACK AND CAB FARES IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

THE legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Maximum rates of fare shall be as follows:

Motor Vehicles (Except Sight-Seeing Cars)—For not more than two passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents; for each succeeding one-quarter mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents. For three or more passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 40 cents; for each succeeding one-sixth mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents.

Sight-Seeing Cars—No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip, be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater, than that set forth in said schedule shall be deemed a violation of this article.

Horse-Drawn Vehicles—For cabs: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 50 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 20 cents. For coaches: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 70 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents. Hourly rates (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling, and not including park or road driving, nor driving more than five miles from starting point): For the first hour, or any part thereof, $1.50; for each additional one-half hour, 50 cents. In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets or numbered and lettered avenues in the Borough of Manhattan, twenty blocks north and south, and seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance. The rate card, as provided for hereafter, shall state the number of blocks constituting a mile in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applying Both to Motor-Driven and Horse-Drawn Vehicles: For waiting time at the rate of $1.50 per hour. For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hang bags and suit cases. Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by the party using the vehicle

Any violation of the provisions of this article, or any charge or any attempt to charge any passenger a greater rate of fare than that to which the public hack is entitled under the provisions of this article, shall render the offender liable, upon conviction thereof before any City Magistrate, to a fine of not exceeding $10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the City Prison for a period not exceeding ten days.

Every driver of a public hack, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof, and the Captain of the precinct to which such report shall be made shall forward a written notice to the Bureau of Licenses with brief particulars and description of the property.

Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no driver of a public hack shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable to do so.

All disputes as to the lawful rate of fare shall be determined by the police officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had.

PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
A & 1	Battery Place.
2-3	Battery Place & Morris.
4	Morris.
5-7	Morris & Rector.
8	Rector.
9	Carlisle.
10	Albany.
11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey & Barclay.
16	Barclay & Park Pl.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry.
30	Vestry.
31	Watts.
32-34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King.
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th.
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
54	W. 13th.
56	W. 14th.
57	W. 15th.
58	W. 16th.
59	W. 18th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W. 21st.
62	W. 22d.
64	W. 24th.
65	W. 25th.
66	W. 26th.
67	W. 27th.
68	W. 28th.
69	W. 29th.
70	W. 30th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W. 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.
75	W. 35th.
76	W. 36th.
77	W. 37th.
78	W. 38th.
79	W. 39th.
80	W. 40th.
81	W. 41st.
83	W. 43d.
84	W. 44th.
85	W. 45th.
86	W. 46th.
87	W. 47th.
88	W. 48th.
89	W. 49th.
90	W. 50th.
91	W. 51st.
92	W. 52d.
93	W. 53d.
94	W. 54th.
95	W. 55th.
96	W. 56th.
97	W. 57th.
98	W. 58th.
99	W. 59th.
108	W. 70th.
113	W. 79th.
114	W. 80th.
117	W. 95th.
118	W. 96th.
119	W. 129th.
121	W. 131st.
122	W. 132d.
123	W. 133d.
124	W. 134th.
125	W. 135th.
	W. 209th.

EAST RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8	Coenties Slip.
9	Coenties & Old Slip.
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12-13	Wall.
14	Maiden Lane.
15-16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19-20	Peck Slip.
21	Dover.
22	James Slip.
26-27	Catharine.
28 (old)	Dover & Roosevelt.
28 (new)	Catharine & Market.
29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31-32	Pike.
33	Pike & Rutgers.
34	Rutgers.
36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
39	Montgomery.
40-46, incl.	Gouverneur & Jackson.
50, 51, 52	Rivington & Stanton.
55 (new)	E. 3d.
56	E. 4th.
57	E. 5th.
E. 6th St., old Pier 65.	
66	E. 18th.
E. 7th St., old Pier 66.	
67	E. 19th.
E. 8th St., old Pier 67.	
68	E. 20th.
E. 9th St., old Pier 68.	
69	E. 21st.
E. 10th St., old Pier 69.	
70	E. 22d.
E. 11th St., old Pier 70.	
E. 12th St., old Pier 71.	
E. 13th St., old Pier 72	
72	E. 24th.
73	E. 25th.
74	E. 26th.
76	E. 28th.
77	E. 29th.
78	E. 30th.
79	E. 31st.
80	E. 32d.
81	E. 33d.
85	E. 35th.
86	E. 36th.
87	E. 37th.
89	E. 39th.
96	E. 46th.
97	E. 47th.
99	E. 49th.
102	E. 60th.
103	E. 61st.
104	E. 62d.
	E. 86th.
105	E. 90th.
106	E. 91st.
109	E. 94th.
110	E. 95th.
111	E. 96th.
114	E. 99th.
115	E. 100th
116	E. 101st.
117	E. 102d.
118	E. 103d.
119	E. 104th.
122	E. 107th.
123	E. 108th.
124	E. 109th.
125	E. 110th.
127	E. 112th.
131	E. 116th.
132	E. 117th.
133	E. 118th.
134	E. 119th.
135	E. 120th.

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of Market, E. R.	Foot of Barrow, N. R.
Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E. 112th.	Foot of Albany, N. R.

The piers at the foot of West 155th, West 156th, West 157th and West 158th Streets have not been numbered.

BROOKLYN PIERS.

So. of Fulton St. Location.	Pier No.
38th St.	
36th St.	
35th St.	
33d St.	
31st St.	
30th St.	
29th St.	
28th St.	
27th St.	
26th St.	
25th St.	
24th St.	
23d St.	
Richards St.	A, B
Conover St.	46
Ferris St.	41
Van Dyck St.	40
Coffey St.	39
Pioneer St., 38, 37, 36	
President St.	35
Ferry Place	33
Hamilton Ave.	
DeGraw St.	32
Sedgwick St.	31
Irving St.	30
Harrison St.	29
Baltic St.	27
Warren St.	26
Amity St.	24
Pacific St.	22
Joralemon St., 17, 16	
Montague St.	15
Furman St., 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4.	
Fulton St.	
No. of Fulton St.	
Dock St.	3, 2
Main St.	1
Washington St.	
Adams St.	
Pearl St.	
Jay St.	
Bridge St.	
Gold St.	
Hudson Ave.	
Clinton Ave.	
Fleeman Ave.	
Washington Ave.	
South 6th St.	
South 5th St.	
South 3d St.	
South 2d St.	
South 1st St.	
Grand St.	
North 1st St.	
North 2d St.	
North 3d St.	
North 4th St.	
North 5th St.	
North 6th St.	
North 7th St.	
North 8th St.	
North 9th St.	
North 10th St.	
North 11th St.	
North 12th St.	
Oak St.	
Noble St.	
Milton St.	
Kent St.	
Java St.	
Huron St.	
Greene St.	
Freeman St.	
Eagle St.	
Dupont St.	
Whale Creek.	
Wallabout Basin, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.	

BRONX.

E. 136th St., Port Morris; E. 138th St., Port Morris; Tiffany St., East River; Main St., City Island; Fordham Landing, H. R.; Clason Point Road.

QUEENS.

Nott Ave.; Jamaica Ave.; Harris Ave.; Whitestone Landing.

RICHMOND.

Pier foot Harbor Road; Brady's Pier; Johnson's Pier; pier at Canal St. (Martens).

WAR'S EFFECT ON NEW YORK SCHOOL CHILDREN.

(From a New York City Health Department Bulletin.)

THE Bureau of Child Hygiene has completed a survey of 171,691 school children in the public schools of the Borough of Manhattan, all who were in attendance at the time, during intensely cold weather. That these children came to school while others remained at home would seem to show that they were rather hardier, from a physical standpoint, than the children not examined. This survey was made for the sole purpose of determining the condition of nutrition of these children. The Dunfermline scale was used. No. 1 means a child who is perfectly normal from the nutritional point of view. No. 2 means a child who is in passable condition, that is, one who is not perfectly normal, but who does not yet have the stigmata of undernourishment. These are the so-called "borderline cases" and any pronounced change in their living conditions would undoubtedly have a distinct effect upon their physical condition. No. 3 indicates a child who is distinctly undernourished, who bears the stigmata of malnutrition and who needs immediate supervision and readjustment of life and environment. No. 4 represents a child so seriously undernourished as to need immediate medical attention; in fact, a case of pronounced malnutrition or marasmus. In this survey of 171,691 children, the following results were found: No. 1, 29,781 (17.3%); No. 2, 104,908 (61.1%); No. 3, 31,718 (18.5%); No. 4, 5,284 (3.1%).

AGE.	Number Examined.	% No. 3 or No. 4.	AGE.	Number Examined.	% No. 3 or No. 4.	AGE.	Number Examined.	% No. 3 or No. 4.
6.....	14,259	22.5	10.....	21,439	23.4	14.....	12,603	15.4
7.....	18,444	23.4	11.....	20,231	22.0	15.....	5,702	14.2
8.....	20,033	24.3	12.....	19,443	19.6	16.....	1,119	12.1
9.....	21,187	25.2	13.....	17,231	18.1			

It was not found that nationality played any important part in the consideration of the prevalence of undernourishment, although it is of interest to note that of the Italian children examined, 28.7% were found undernourished. These Italian children comprised 23% of the total number examined. The children from Russia and Poland, who comprised 26% of all the children examined, were found undernourished in 19.8% of the cases.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Under an act of the Legislature (Chapter 786 of the Laws of 1917) a new Board of Education, consisting of seven members, as against forty-six formerly constituting that body, was appointed by the Mayor January 2, 1918, the term of office in each instance being seven years.

PUBLIC education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (composed of delegates from the four school boards, 19 in all) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, the superintendent of school supplies, and the director of attendance (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials and also a secretary, an auditor, and a director of reference and research, having no fixed term.

The regular school day is five hours in length, but in September, 1913, it was decided that four hours should be considered full time for classes of the first-year grades; the kindergarten session is three hours in length.

By the Equal Pay Law of 1911 elementary teachers began at $720 a year and were increased $60 a year, up to $1,500; in the upper grades, $1,820 to $2,260; assistant principals and heads of departments, $2,400; principals, $3,500; high school salaries, from $900 to $3,150; training school teachers, $1,000 to $3,250; district superintendents and examiners, $6,000; associated superintendents, $6,500; city superintendent, $10,000. Late in 1918 a "bonus," or temporary increase, at the rate of $100 a year, was allowed the rank and file, covering September 1 to December 31; and the Board of Education put in a request to the Board of Estimate for an extra allowance of $3,500,000 for salary increases.

Early in 1915 the duplicate school plan (practically the Gary system) was adopted in two schools, Public School 45, the Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn. It has since been adopted in thirty other schools in the city.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1918 was $44,213,519, of which $36,684,613 constituted the fund for teachers' salaries. For 1919 the appropriation requested was $46,104,330; ($8,517,232 of this amount is for administration, etc.), the teachers' salaries fund being $37,589,098. The number of elementary schools is 515—154 in Manhattan, 179 in Brooklyn, 56 in the Bronx, 95 in Queens, and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 24. There are also three training schools for teachers, four vocational schools and three truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,602 men and 17,839 women class teachers; in the high schools 1,233 men and 1,295 women. In the trade schools there are 131 teachers. One hundred and fifty-five attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education Law. The latest available figures show the registered attendance up to September 11, 1918, in the elementary schools, as follows: Manhattan, 269,845; Bronx, 108,969; Brooklyn, 291,248; Queens, 68,190; Richmond, 16,781; total, 755,033, as against an average attendance of 664,885 in 1917.

Number on part time: Elementary schools, 40,238; in high schools, 3,109; total on part time, 43,347. The total registration of students in the high schools up to September 11 was 70,366; in the training schools, 1,029; in the vocational schools, 2,241.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay).

SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN.

(The roster of the Board of Education is elsewhere, under "Government of the City of New York".)

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E. Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	732 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th and 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W. 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St. (Elementary and School for the Deaf.)
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St. (Vocational.)
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	519 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
56	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
61	E. 12th St., near Ave B.
62	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 62d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave. (New York Model School.)
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. and 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
95	West Houston St., near Varick St.
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
97	Mangin St., near Stanton St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave.
102	113th St., e. of 2d Ave.
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., near Spring St.
107	272 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
115	176th and 177th Sts., east of St. Nicholas Ave.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St. (Annex to Julia Richman High.)
119	133d and 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E. 2d St.
132	182d St. and Wadsworth Ave
134	68 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	462 W. 58th St.
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place. (Annex to P. S. 23)
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave. 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th and Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., west of 5th Ave. (P. S. 100).
	Murray Hill Vocational School, 37th St., west of 2d Ave. (P. S. 49.)
	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 E. 23d St.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.

HIGH SCHOOLS—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, 16th and 17th Sts.; Commerce, 65th and 66th Sts., W. of Broadway; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave.; Julia Richman, 60 W. 13th St. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.	12	Overing St., Benson & Frisby Aves., Westchester.	20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.			21	225th & 226th Sts., n'r. White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.
3	157th St., e. of Courtlandt Ave.	13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.		
4	Fulton Ave. and 173d St.			22	599 E. 140th St. (Annex to P. S. 30.)
5	2436 Webster Ave.	14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.		
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.			23	165th St. and Union Ave.
		15	5th Ave., Eastchester. (Annex to P. S. 16.)	24	Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil. (Annex to P. S. 7.)
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.				
		16	Carpenter Ave., Wakefield.	25	Union Ave. and 149th St.
8	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park.	17	Fordham Ave., City Island.	26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
		18	Courtlandt Ave., near 148th St.	27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.
9	486 E. 138th St.				
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.	19	234th and 235th Sts., Woodlawn.	28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.				

THE BRONX ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

No.	Location.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.
30	141st St. and Brook Ave.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.
34	Amethyst and Victor Sts., Van Nest.
35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.
36	Blackrock Avenue, Unionport.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.
38	157th St. and 3d Ave.
39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.
40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. and Ritter Pl.
41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville. (Annex to P. S. 13.)
42	Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.
43	Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.
44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St.
45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.
46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.
47	Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves.
48	Spofford Ave., Coster and Fallie Sts.
49	261st St., Riverdale.
50	Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St.
51	158th St., Jackson and Trinity Aves.
52	Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
53	168th St., Findlay and Teller Aves.
54	Intervale Ave., Freeman and Chisholm Sts.
55	St. Paul's Place, Washington and Park Aves.
56	207th St., Hull and Decatur Aves. (Annex to P. S. 8.)

HIGH SCHOOLS—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave.: Evander Childs, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves. (P. S. 47).

EVENING HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men).	184	116th St., near Lenox Ave. (men).		Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 5th Ave. (men).
27	202 E. 42d St., Industrial Art. DeWitt Clinton H. S., 59th St. and 10th Ave. (men).		Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women).		Murray Hill Evening Trade, 232 E. 38th St. (men).
40	Prospect Ave. and Jennings St. (women).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Road and 166th St. (men).		Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts. (women).
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).		Stuyvesant Evening Trade, 15th and 16th Sts., west of 1st Ave. (men).		

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES, MANHATTAN.

2	116 Henry St.	32	357 W. 35th St.	77	85th St. and 1st Ave.
16	208 W. 13th St.	40	320 E. 20th St.	79	42 1st St.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	4th and 5th Sts., west of 1st Ave.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
27	41st St., east of 3d Ave.	70	207 E. 75th St.	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS, MANHATTAN.

21	Elizabeth St., near Spring St.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.	67	120 W. 46th St.	103	119th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
		83	216 E. 110th St.	114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES, MANHATTAN.

4	203 Rivington St.	38	Clarke, Dominick and Broome Sts.	71	190 7th St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th and 106th Sts.
14	225 E. 27th St.			93	154 Broome St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th St.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.		
31	Monroe and Gouverneur Sts.				

HUNTER COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.	21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.	41	Dean, cor. New York ave.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.	22	Java, near Manhattan ave.	42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.	23	Conselyea & Humboldt sts.	43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.	24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.	44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawr'e sts.	25	Lafayette, near Sumner av.	45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
6	Warren, near Smith st.	26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.	46	Union, near Henry st.
7	York, near Bridge st.	27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.	47	Pacific & Dean sts., nr. 3d av.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.	28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.	48	18th ave. and 67th st.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.	29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.	49	Maujer, near Graham ave.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.	30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott	50	S. 3d st. and Driggs ave.
11	Washington, near Greene av.	31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.	51	Meeker av., cor Humboldt st.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.	32	Hoyt, cor. President st.	52	Ellery, near Broadway.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.	33	Heyward, near Broadway.	53	Troutman, near Central ave.
14	Navy and Concord sts.	34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.	54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
15	3d ave. and State st.	35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.	55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.	36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.	56	Bushwick av., cor. Mad'n st.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.	37	S. 4th, near Berry st.	57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.	38	N. 7th, near Bedford ave.	58	Degraw, near Smith st.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.	39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.	59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.	40	15th st., near 4th ave.	60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

No.	Location.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave. (Probationary School).
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n' r Glenmore ave,
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av., c. Kosciusko st.
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n' r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st., near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n' r Sumner ave. (Annex to P. S. 25.)
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov' t st.
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv' rt pl.
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E. New York & Albany aves.
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st.
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave. and Ave. U. (Annex to P. S. 153.)
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z, cor. E. 26th st.
99	Coney Island & Elm aves.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st., near 18th ave. (New Utrecht H. S.)
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
107	8th ave. and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av. (Annex to P. S. 9.)
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
114	Remsen ave., cor. Ave. F.
115	E. 92d st., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerb' r ave., c. Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	59th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
120	Barren Island.
121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.
130	Fort Hamilton av. & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th av., n. Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
138	Prosp' t pl., w. of Nost' d ave. (Brooklyn Model School.)
139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th. sts.
153	Ave. T & E. 12th st., Home' st
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	E' n Parkway & Herkimer st.
156	Sutter ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pilkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Ham. ave., 51st & 52d sts.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166	S. 4th st., near Havemeyer.
167	Schen' dy ave. & East. P' way.
168	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170	6th and Stewart aves., 71st and 72d sts.
171	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
172	4th ave., 29th & 30th sts.
173	Pennsylvania ave. bet. Liberty and Glenmore aves.
174	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves.
175	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
176	12th & Bay R' e aves. & 68th st.
177	Ave. P and West ave.
178	Dean st., near Saratoga ave.
179	Ave. C, East 2d and 3d sts.
180	18th ave. and 67th st.
	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.
	Vocational Jay & Nassau sts.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls' High School.....	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall.....	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys' High School.....	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District.....	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training.....	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial.....	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick.....	Irving ave., Madison & Woodbine sts.	New Utrecht.....	86th st., near 18th ave.
Bay Ridge.....	4th ave., 67th and Senator sts.	Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.	

EVENING SCHOOLS—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 13, 17, 43, 45, 84, 109, 145. For women and girls, Nos. 15, 18, 26, 123, 141, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 40, 92, 112, 120, 126, 136, 144, 148, 156, 158, 164. Eastern Evening High School for men, held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Boys' High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Public School No. 94; New Lots Evening High School, held in Public School No. 149; Bay Ridge Evening High School for women, held in Public School No. 140; Bushwick Evening Trade School for men and boys, women and girls, 400 Irving Ave.

SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.
3	Colonial av. and Euclid st., Forest Hills.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside.
12	Woodside av., Winfield
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
14	Fairview av., Corona Heights.
15	Junction av., Corona.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st. Flushing.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH—*Continued.*

No.	Location.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.
37	Higbie av and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
41	Crocheron and Franklin avs., Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct. Annex, Glen Morris.
48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st. near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snedeker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tulip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Rl'm'd Hill P.O.)
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
71	Forest av., East Williamsburg.
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st. Metropolitan. (B'klyn(P.O.)
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av., Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs., Laurel Hill.
77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield.
79	7th av. & 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
91	Central, Folsom and Fosdick avs., Glendale.
92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts., North Corona.
93	Forest and Putnam Aves., Ridgewood Heights.
94	Old House, Landing rd., Little Neck.
95	Larremore, Harvard and Yale av., Jamaica.
96	Rockaway rd. and Lincoln av., South Ozone Park.
97	Yarmouth and Shipley sts., Woodhaven.
99	Kew Gardens.
100	Glen Morris.
101	Children's lane and Russell pl., Forest Hills Gardens. Parental School, Jamaica rd., Flushing.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Training.....	Flushing and Highland avs., Jamaica.	Newtown.....	Chicago av., Elmhurst.
		Flushing.....	Broadway, Flushing.
Bryant.....	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Far Rockaway.	
Jamaica.....	Hillside av., Jamaica.	Richmond Hill.	Ridgewood & Cedar avs., Richmond [Hill.

SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Prince Bay, P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.
8	Lindenwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Stapleton.
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond.
21	Sherman st., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Centre st., Richmond.
29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.)
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

ATHLETIC FIELDS.

Under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education—Brooklyn Field, East 17th Street, Avenues J and K, Brooklyn; Astoria Field, Orchard and Munson Streets, Astoria, Long Island; Curtis Field, Hamilton Avenue and St. Marks Place, New Brighton, Staten Island; Seventh Ward Field, Clinton, Cherry and Water Streets, New York City.

The elementary schools throughout the city are graded, mostly, from K (kindergarten), to 8 B. Some run to 4 B, some to 4 A.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at 30 East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave. Rev. C. Wallace Petty, Sec'y.
Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Amity, 7th Ave., 54th St.
Ascension, 295 E. 160th St.
Baptist Temple, 159 W. 132d St.
Bethesda Christian (Col.), 229 W. 61st St.
Bethlehem, 235 E. 127th St.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Chapel, 239 W. 69th St.
Cedar Hill, 40 Cornelia St.
Central, Amsterdam, 129 W. 89th St.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Church of God, Saints of Christ, 247 W. 61st St.
Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W. 33d St.
Creston Ave., E. 188th St., cor. Creston Ave.
Day Star (Col.), 512 W. 157th St.
Eagle Ave., 921 Eagle Ave.
Ebenezer (Primitive), (Col.), Intervale Ave., cor. Home St.
Emmanuel, 6 Lawrence St.
Fifth Ave., 8 W. 46th St.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway.
First Bohemian-Slovak, 355 E. 68th St.
First German, 336 E. 14th St.
First German of Harlem, 220 E. 118th St.
First Hungarian, 235 E. 83d St.
First Italian, Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Lettish, Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Mariner's, (Mariners' Temple), Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
First Union of the Bronx, 367 E. 158th St.
Fordham (Italian Mission), Lorillard Pl., cor. E. 187th St.
Fort Washington, 124 Wadsworth Ave.
Fountain, 2150 5th Ave.
Grace, Prospect Ave. and Ritter Pl.
Harlem, 219 E. 123d St.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway.
House of Prayer, 2117 Madison Ave.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th.
Italian, 187th St. and Lorillard Pl.
Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq. S.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St.
Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry Sts.
Metropolitan, W. 138th St., bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
Mount Calvary, 11 E. 134th St.
Mount Gilead (Col.), 39 E. 132d St.
Mount Moriah, 46 W. 133d St.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.
Mount Olivet (Col.), 161 W. 53d St.
Mount Pleasant, Boston Rd., near Vyse Ave.
North, 234 W. 11th St.
N. Y. City Bapt. Mission, 166 2d Ave.
Pilgrim, 258 W. 133d St.
St. Paul (Col.), 352 W. 35th St.
Second Ave., 164 2d Ave.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St.
Sharon, 137 E. 103d St.
Shiloh, 232 W. 124th St.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St.
Tabernacle, 22 W. 133d St.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Timothy, 255 W. 30th St.
Tremont, 322 E. Tremont Ave.
Trinity (Col.), 808 E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave.
Union, 204 W. 63d St.
Unity (Col.), 70 W. 99th St.
Walker's Memorial, 39 E. 132d St
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave.
West Side Tabernacle, W. 119th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Zion (Col.), 2148 5th Ave.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC.

Apostolic Assembly, 202 E. 56th St.
Catholic Apostolic, 417 W. 57th St.
Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St.

CATHOLIC (GREEK, ETC.).

Annunciation (Greek), 310 W. 54th St.
Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox (Holy Trinity), 153 E. 72d St.
Russian Orthodox, 121 E. 7th St.
St. George (Ruthenian), 28 7th St.
St. Mary's, E. 13th St., near 3d Ave.
St. Nicholas Cathedral (Russian), 19 E. 97th St. (See also "Roman Catholic").
St. Vladimir, 233 E. 17th St.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

Bedford Park Society, 2562 Briggs Ave.
First, 1 W. 96th St.
Second, 10 W. 68th St.
Third, 35 E. 125th St.
Fourth, Fort Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth, 34 W. 43d St.
Seventh, B'way and 103d St.
Sixth, 1935 Anthony Ave., Bronx.
Society, 390 E. Fordham Rd., Bedford Park.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th.
Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave. E., cor. E. 201st St.
Bethany, 455 10th Ave.
Bethlehem (Swedish-Finnish), 632 E. 135th St.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.
Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystie St.
Christ, Concourse, cor. E. 175th St.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave.
First, of Morrisania, Forest Ave. and E. 166th St.
Forest Ave., E. 166th St. and Forest Ave.
Harlem, 22 E. 131st St.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and B'way.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. E. 121st St.
Swedish Evangelical Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St.
Swedish Evangelical Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St.
Trinity, Washington Ave., cor. E. 176th St.
Welsh, 206 E. 11th St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Central, 142 W. 81st St.
Russian, 63 E. 2d St.
Second, 595 E. 169th St.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St.
St. Paul's of Westchester, 2136 Newbold Ave.
Zion (German), Stebbins Ave. near Chisholm St.

FRIENDS.

Meeting House (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherfurd Pl.
Meeting House (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.
New York Colored Mission (Orthodox), 225 W. 30th St.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Achim, 169 W. 140th St. 316 E. 92d St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E 86th St.
Ahawath Chesed (Shaar Hashomayim), 652 Lex. Ave.
Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave.
Anshe Emeth, 448 W. 152d St.
Anshe Slabodke, 18 W. 114th St.
Anshe Yagustaver, 122 W. 120th St.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Desfardim, 8 W. 113th St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave.
Berech Emunah, W. 4th St.
B'nai Abraham Plotz, 25 W. 113th St.
B'nai Anshe Zamant, 159 E. 118th St.
B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St.
B'nai Jeshurun, Madison Ave. and 65th St.
Charri Zedek, 23 W. 118th St.
Cheora Bechurim, 1139 Prospect Ave.
Cheora Tikvath Zion, 1139 Union Ave.
Congregation Adath Israel, 1591 Washington Ave.; 553 E. 169th St.
Congregation Ahawath Israel, W. 160th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Congregation Beth Abraham, 534 E. 146th St.
Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 110 E. 105th St.
Congregation Beth Israel, 252 W. 35th St.
Congregation Beth Israel, 347 E. 121st St.
Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Ave., near 95th St.
Congregation Pincus Elijah, 118 W. 95th St.
Emunath Israel, 301 W. 29th St.
Ez Chaim, 107 E. 92d St.
First Galician, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 18 W. 116th St.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall.
Glory of Israel, 1038 Prospect Ave.
Hope of Zion, 1141 Union Ave.
Isaiah Temple, 209 W. 95th St.
Judah Halevi, 165th St. and Morris Ave.
Khal Adath Jeshurun, 127 Hoe Ave.
Kehilath Israel, 1162 Jackson Ave.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St
Khal Adath Jeshurun, 63 E. 113th St.
Kol Israel Anchi Poland, 26 W. 114th St.
Leches Yosher, 317 E. 8th St.
Machzikel Torah, 292 Madison St.
Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
Mishkin Israel, 85 E. 110th St.
Mount Neboh, 2005 Amsterdam Ave.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St.
New Synagogue, 43 W. 86th St.
Nusach Hoari, 1449 Washington Ave.
Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Shaari Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Shaari Zedek, 25 W. 118th St.
Shaari Zion, 953 Southern Boulevard.
Shearith P'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
Shearith Israel, Central Park West, cor. 70th St.
Shearith Judah, 543 W. 145th St.
Shenezach Israel, 1049 Prospect Ave.
Sinai Congregation, 951 Stebbins Ave.
Sons of Israel, 777 E. 178th St.
Sons of Israel, 107 W. 116th St.
Tabernacle, 220 W. 130th St.
Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St.
Temple Beth-Elohim, 961 Southern Boulevard.
Temple Beth Israel, Lexington Ave. and 72d St.
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.
Temple Israel, 523 W. 173d St.
Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.
Temple of the Covenant, 552 W. 181st St.
Temple Peni-El, 525 W. 147th St.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St.
Tremont Temple, Grand Boulevard near E. Burnside Ave.
Washington Heights Congregation, 510 W. 161st St.
West End, 156 W. 82d St.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St.
Bethany, 582 Teasdale Pl. n. 3d Ave.
Bethlehem, 632 E. 135th St.
Christ, 406 E. 19th St.
Christian Mission of Israel, 250 E. 101st St.
Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave.
Danish, 1179 Hoe Ave.
Deaf Mission, 233 W. 42d St.
Emigrant House Chapel, 4 State St.
Emmanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 137th St.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St.
Esthonian, 213 E. 83d St.
Finnish, 72 E. 128th St.
Finnish Mission, 81 Christopher St.
Fordham, 2430 Walton Ave.
German, E. 69th St. and Ave. B.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St.
Hebrew Mission, 250 E. 101st St.
Holy Comforter, 1060 Woodycrest Ave., cor. 165th St.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.
Holy Trinity, 881 E. 167th St.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
Italian, 213 E. 83d St.
Lettish, 422 W. 44th St.
Lettish, 323 6th St.
Messiah, Inwood.
Norwegian, 1410 Vyse Ave.
Norwegian, 237 E. 123d St.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave.
Polish, 233 W. 42d St.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St.
St. James's, 902 Madison Ave.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. at 169th St.
St. Luke's, 1724 Adams St.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Mark's, 2422d St. and Martha Ave.
St. Matthew's, 32 Greene St.
St. Matthew's, Convent Ave. and W. 145th St.
St. Matthew's, 376 E. 156th St.
St. Paul's, E. 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 150th St.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd.
St. Peter's, Lexiugton Ave. and 54th St.
St. Peter's, 439 E. 140th St.
St. Stephen's, 999 Union Ave.
St. Thomas's, E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave.
Saviours, E. 187th St., near Tiebout Ave.
Seamen's Welfare, 215 E. 83d St.
Slovak, 332 E. 20th St.
Swedish (Gustavus Adolphus), 151 E. 22d St.
Swedish (Harlem), W. 124th St.
Swedish, Chapel, 292 E. 136th St.
Swedish (Messiah), 412 Brook Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, Oak Terrace and Crimmins Ave.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St.
Trinity, 1519 Castle Hill Ave.
Wakefield, Richardson Ave. and 240th St.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.

Battery Swedish, 127 W. 89th St.
Bedford St., 29 Morton St.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St.
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx.
Beulah (Wesleyan), 33 W. 132d St.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave.
Boston Road, Boston Rd., cor. Suburban Pl.
Butler Memorial (Col.), 719 E. 223d St.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.
Centenary, cor. Washington Ave. and E. 166th St.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 175th St.
Chinese Mission, 42 Mott St.
Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.
Church of the People, 129 Worth St.
Church of Resurrection 115 E. 74th St.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
City Island, Bay St. and City Island Ave.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Crawford Memorial, White Plains Ave. and 218th St.
Duane, 294 Hudson St.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St.
Elton Ave., German, cor. E. 158th St.
Epworth (Col.), Grant Ave., cor. E. 162d St.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Pl.
First Japanese, 131 W. 104th St.
First Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St.
Five Points Mission, 129 Worth St.
Fordham, 2539 Marion Ave.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St.
German, Elton Ave. cor. E. 158th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Good Shepherd, 261 E. 149th St.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St.
Grace, White Plains Rd. and Penfield Ave.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St.
Jane St., 13 Jane St.
Janes, 461 W. 44th St.
Japanese Mission W. 104th St. and Columbus Ave.
Jefferson Park (Italian), 407 E. 114th St.
John St., 44 John St.
Lexington Ave., Swedish, cor. E. 52d St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.
Morris Heights, 1788 Sedgwick Ave.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St.
Mount Hope, E. 177th St., cor. Concourse.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St.
Peoples' 229 E. 61st St.
People's Home Church and Settlement, 543 E. 11th St.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St.
St. John's Chapel, 2536 7th Ave.
St. Mark's (Col.), W. 53d St. and 8th Ave.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St.
Salem (Col.), 102 W. 133d St.
Second German, 346 W. 40th St.
Seventh St., 24 7th St.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St.
Swedish, Lexington Ave. cor. E. 52d St.
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St.
Tremont (German), 1841 Bathgate Ave.
Tremont Ave. E. Tremont Ave. cor. Bryant Ave.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St.
Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.
Van Nest, cor. Morris Park and Cruger Aves.
Wakefield Grace, White Plains Ave., near 241st St.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St.
Wesleyan, 2108 Madison Ave.
Westchester, 2547 Walker Ave.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Woodlawn Heights, E. 240th St. near Katonah Ave.
Woodycrest, W. 166th St. and Nelson Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel Church, 52 W. 132d St.
Emmanuel, 236 W. 62d St.
Metropolitan, 112 W. 133d St.
Mother Zion, 151 W. 136th St.
Rush Memorial, Zion, 58 W. 138th St.
Union, 109 W. 131st St.

MORAVIAN.

First, Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
Beth-Tphillah (Fourth Moravian), 124 W. 136th St.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St.
Third (Col.), 224 W. 63d St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Ave. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St.
Amer. International, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Ascension, 340 E. 106th St.
Beck Memorial, 980 E. 180th St.
Bedford Park, 200th St., cor. Bainbridge Ave.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
Bohemian Bret'n, 589 E. 165th St.
Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St.
Broadway, Broadway and 114th St.
Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.
Chelsea, 359 W. 24th St.
Chinese, 223 E. 31st St.
Christ, 344 W. 36th St.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
East Harlem, 233 E. 116th St.
Edgehill, Spuyten Duyvil.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St.
Fifth Ave., Fifth Ave. cor. 55th St.
First, 5th Ave. and 11th St.
First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
First of Williamsbridge, 730 E. 225th St.
Fort George Church, 564 W. 185th St.
Fort Washington, 174th St. and Wadsworth Ave. (near B'way.)
Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St.
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St.
Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Holy Trinity (First Ital.), E. 153d St., near Morris Ave.
Home St., Home St. and West Farms Rd.
Hunt's Point, Spofford Ave., cor. Coster St.
John Hall Memorial Chapel, 342 E. 63d St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Lee Memorial, 556 W. 141st St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St.
Madison Square, 9 Madison Ave.
Madison Sq. Church House, 436 3d Ave.
Mizpah Chapel, 420 W. 57th St.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St.
Morrisania, 1197 Washington Ave.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St.
New York, 151 W. 128th St.
North, 525 W. 155th St.
Northminster, 141 W. 115th St.
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St.
Olmstead Ave., Olmstead and Newbold Aves.
Park Ave. Church, Park Ave. and 85th St.
Phillips Chapel, 41 E. 73d St.
Riverdale, Riverdale Ave., Bronx.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.
St. James, 59 W. 137th St.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Pk. W.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St.
Seventh Church of Jesus Christ, 138 Broome St.
Spring St., Spring St., nr. Varick St.
Tremont, Grand Concourse and 178th St.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Throgg's Neck, Fort Schuyler Rd. Throgg's Neck.
University Heights, University Ave. and Hall of Fame Ter.
University Pl., University Pl. and E. 10th St.; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St.; Emmanuel Chapel, 727 E. 6th St.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Westminster, 208 W. 23d St.
West-Park, W. 86th St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Woodlawn Heights, 240th St. and Martha Ave.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Synod House, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 110th St.

Diocesan House, 416 Lafayette St.

Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Bishop. Right Rev. Chas. S. Burch, D. D., Suffragan Bishop. Rev. George F. Nelson, D. D., Registrar.

All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave.
All Saints', 286 Henry St.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ascension, 5th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave.
Calvary, 4th Ave. and 21st St.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).
Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian, Governor's Island.
Chapel of Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave. and E. 167th St.
Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Wakefield, Bronx.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), 175 9th Ave.
Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th.
Chapel of the Redeemer, Seaman Ave. and Isham St.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St.
Christ, Riverdale.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Church of the Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave.
Corpus Christi, Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St.
Emmanuel, 770 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Good Shepherd (Italian), E. 142d St. and Alexander Ave.
Grace, Broadway and 10th St. Chapel, 414 E. 14th St.
Grace, City Island Ave., cor. Pilot St., City Island.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near 177th St.
Grace Emmanuel, 212 E. 116th St.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave.
Holy Cross, Ave. C and 4th St.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 204th St.
Holyrood, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 179th St.
Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave., cor. E. 167th St.
Holy Trinity (St. James's Parish), 316 E. 88th St.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave. Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., near W. 231st St.
Our Saviour, 25 South St.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave.
St. Alban's, Ogden Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ambrose (Italian), 236 E. 111th St.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 105 E. Houston St.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Oriental Mission, 209 E. 42d St. Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St. Chinese Guild, 42 Mott St.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St.
St. Clement's, 136 W. 3d St.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island.
St. Cyprian's (Col.), 171 W. 63d St.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Avenue.
St. Esprit 45 E. 27th St.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge.
St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.
St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave.
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
St. John the Evangelist, W. 11th St. and Waverley Pl.
St. Jude's Mission, 19 W. 99th St.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St.
St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, W. 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave.
St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.
St. Martha's Chapel, 1858 Cruger Ave.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St.
St. Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West. St. Ann's Chapel for Deaf Mutes, 511 W. 148th St.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 99th St.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Paul's Chapel (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave.
St. Philip's, W. 134th St., near 7th Ave.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., cor. Sheridan Ave.
St. Stephen's, 122 W. 69th St.
St. Stephen's Chapel, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St.
Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; Trinity Chapel, W. 25th St., near Broadway; St. Agnes's, W. 92d St., nr. Columbus Ave.; St. Luke's Chapel, 483 Hudson St.; Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.; St. Chrysostom's, 7th Ave. and W. 39th St.; St. Augustine's Chapel, 105 E. Houston St.; and St. Cornelius's, Governor's Island.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St.
Zion and St. Timothy, 334 W. 57th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Bldg., 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave.
Bethany Memorial, 67th St., cor. 1st Ave.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St.
Collegiate:
Fort Washington, W. 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.; Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St.; Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St.; Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St.; North, 113 Fulton St.; St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St.; Faith Mission, 241 W. 60th St.; Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St.; Vermilye Chapel, 416 W 54th St.; West End, 77th St. and West End Ave.
Elmendorf Chapel, 169 E. 121st St
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Rd., cor. Claflin Terrace.
Fort Washington, W. 181st St. and N. Fort Washington Ave.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St.
German Evang., Ave. B and 5th St.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St.
Grace, 845 7th Ave.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.
Manor, 348 W. 26th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

Melrose (German), Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St.
Reformed Church of Harlem, 267 Lenox Ave.
Sixty-eighth St., 355 E. 68th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St.
Vermilye, 416 W. 54th St.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave.
Zion (German Evangelical), Stebbins Ave., cor. Chisholm St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St.
St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, 304 W. 122d St.
Third, 238 W. 23d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Archbishop of New York; John Cardinal Farley, died Sept. 17, 1918.

All Saints, Madison Ave., cor. 129th St.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St.
Armenian, E. 29th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St. and Broadway.
Catholic Seamen's Mission, 422 West St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. & B'way.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St.
Holy Spirit, 1944 University Ave.
Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St.
Immaculate Conception, E. Gun Hill Rd., cor. Holland Ave.
Immaculate Virgin Mission, 448 W. 56th St.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Ite ad Joseph Chapel, 64 Catharine St.
Mary, Help of Christians, 436 E. 12th St.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island.
Most Holy and Immaculate Heart of Mary, 375 Lafayette St.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 E. 3d St.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave.
Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St.
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St.
Our Lady of Guadaloupe, 229 W. 14th St.
Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St.
Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave.
Chapel, 70 Washington Ave.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St.
Our Lady of Piano di Campa, 375 2d Ave.
Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St.
Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave.
Our Lady of Vilna, 570 Broome St.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.
Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Ave.
Resurrection, 282 W. 151st St.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., near W. 169th St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, E. 33d St., near 3d Ave.
St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St.
St. Albert's, 431 W. 47th St.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway.
St. Ambrose's, 539 W. 54th St.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl.
St. Angela Merici's, Morris Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St.
St. Ann's, 308 E. 110th St.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave.
St. Anthony of Padua, 826 E. 166th St.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St.
St. Anthony's, Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mansion St.
St. Athanasius's, Tiffany, cor. Fox St.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave.
St. Barnabas's, 241st St. and Martha Ave.
St. Benedict the Moor, 342 W. 53d St.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave.
St. Brendan's, Perry Ave., cor. E. 207th St.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.
St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St.
St. Cecilia's, 120 E. 106th St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St.
St. Clemen's, 406 W. 40th St.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St.
SS. Cyril and Methodius (for Croatians), 552 W. 50th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
St. Francis de Sales's, 139 E. 96th St.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St.
St. Francis Xavier's, 42 W. 16th St.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St.
St. George's (Ruthenian Greek), 28 E. 7th St.
St. George's (Syrian), 98 Washington St.
St. Gregory the Great, 90th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St.
St. James's, 32 James St.
St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Ave.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St.
St. Joachim's, 22 Roosevelt St.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St. and Hoe Ave.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St.
St. John Nepomuk, 350 E. 57th St.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave.
St. John the Martyr's, 254 E. 72d St.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave.
St. Joseph's, 64 Catharine St.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Morningside Ave.
St. Joseph's, 57 Washington St.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 344 E. 104th St.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near St. Ann's Ave.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale.
St. Mark the Evangelist (Col.), 63 W. 138th St.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St.
St. Mary's, E. 215th St., cor. White Plains Rd.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, 596 City Island Ave., City Island.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Michael's, 418 W. 34th St.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd.
St. Nicholas's, 125 2d St.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St.
St. Paul's, 115 E. 117th St.
St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.
St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St.
St. Pius's, 416 E. 145th St.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St.
St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Thomas the Apostle's, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, E. Tremont Ave., near Daly Ave.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich.
St. Vincent de Paul's, 127 W. 23d St.
St. Vincent Ferrer's, E. 66th St., and Lexington Ave.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

New York Conference, 32 Union Square East.

Bronx English, 169th St. near Boston Rd. (using Grace Baptist Church).
Bronx German 163d St. and Eagle Ave.
Finnish, 343 W. 84th St.
New York Swedish, E. 137th St. near Willis Ave (using Swedish Presbyterian Church).
English, 145th St. and Convent Ave., (using Washington Heights Baptist Church).
German, 429 E. 77th St.
Harlem (Col.), 144-146 W. 131st St.
Hungarian, 334 E. 86th St.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

Ali Souis', 4th Ave. and 20th St.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Charles Street, at No. 41.
East, Lorillard Place and E. 187th St.
First, 16 W. 108th St.
Second, W. 172d St. and Audubon Ave.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
Arabian Mission, 25 E. 22d St.
Armenian 221 E. 27th St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Beulah Wesleyan, 33 W. 132d St.
Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Calvary Christian Church, 52 E. 133d St.
Calvary Chapel, 346 E. 23d St.
Catharine Mission, 22 Catharine Slip.
Charlton Street Memorial, 34 Charlton St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Chinese Mission, 233 E. 31st St.
Christian Rescue Church of the Living God, 338 W. 41st St.
Christ's Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
Christian Israelite's Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
Church of the Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial) 307 W. 57th St
Colored Mission, 225 W. 30th St.
Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.
Divine Science, First, Hotel Astor.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Doyers Street Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.
Eighth Avenue Mission, 290 8th Ave.
Ethical Culture Society, 33 Central Park West.
First Emanuel, 105 W. 130th St.
First German (Spiritualist), 59th St. and Columbus Ave.
First Hungarian Reformed Church, 344 E. 69th St.
Five Points Mission, 129 Worth St.
Galilee Mission, 346 E. 23d St.
Glad Tidings Assembly, 454 W. 42d St.
God, Church of, Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Gospel Mission 346 W. 45th St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.
Harlem Gospel Tabernacle, 12 W. 131st St.
Hebrew Christian Mission, 280 Rivington St.
Holy Church of God, 225 E. 73d St.
Holy Church of New Covenant (Col.), 2161 Madison Ave.
"In As Much" Mission, 582 Hudson St.
International Bible Students' Ass'n, 25 Minetta Lane.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Latter Day Saints' Church, 151 W. 125th St.
Lavenburg Hanna Home, 319 E. 17th St.
Mariners', 166 11th Ave.
McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35th St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Midnight Mission (office), 289 4th Ave.
Missione Cristiana, 300 W. 69th St.
Mormon, Church of Jesus Christ, 151 W. 125th St.
Morning Star Chinese Mission, 13 Doyers St.
Mount Calvary Mission, 223 W. 134th St.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
New Church (Swedenborgian) 35th St. near Park Ave.
New Thought, Criterion Theatre (office, 110 W. 34th St.)
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St.
Open Door Mission, 633 Hudson St
Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14th St.
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.
Rescue Society, 5 Doyers St.
Resurrection, 121 7th St.
St. Illuminator, 221 E. 29th St.
St. Matthew's Church of Divine Truth (Spiritualist), 253 W. 131st St.
Salvation Army (see Index).
Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.
Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.
Seventh Street Jewish Mission, 152 7th St.
Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.
Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Spanish Evangelical, 9 Madison Ave.
Spirit of God Christian Missionary Church, 25 Minetta Lane.
Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 W. 125th St.
Strachan, Margaret, Home Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Strangers (Deems Memorial), 309 W. 57th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Temple (Unsectarian), 22 W. 63d St.
Temple of International Bible Students' Ass'n, Inc., 22 W. 63d St.
Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St.
Tremont Temple, Burnside Ave. and Grand Boulevard.
Trinity (Wesleyan Methodist) 2109 Madison Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue, Holy Church of the New Covenant, 677 E. 232d St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue Mission, 231 E. 127th St.
Universal Spiritualist Church, 165 W. 131st St.
Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West.
Volunteers of America (see Index).

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Waldensian Church (French and Italian), 405 W. 41st St.
Welcome Mission, 239 W. 145th St.
Welsh Calvinistic, 505 W. 155th St.
West Farms Mission, 1833 West Farms Road.
West Side Gospel Mission, 269 W. 47th St.
White Cross Gospel Mission, 325 W. 41st St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

BAPTIST.

Antioch, 163 Prince St.
Baptist Temple, 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St.
Bay Ridge (Swedish), 257 Bay Ridge Ave.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave.
Berean (Col.), Bergen St., near Rochester Ave.
Bergen St., 697 Bergen St.
Bethany (Col.), Clermont and Atlantic Aves.
Bethel (Col.), 263 Bergen St.
Borough Park, 48th St. and 13th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St.
Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave.
Central, 170 Adelphi St.
Concord (Col.), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave.
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave.
Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James's Pl.
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St.
First, Keap St. and Marcy Ave.
First in Williamsburg, Lee Ave., cor. Keap St.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie.
First in East New York, Hendrix St., near Fulton St.
First (Col.), E. 15th St., near Ave. X, Sheepshead Bay.
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave.
First in Pierrepont (see "Baptist Temple").
First Italian, 16 Jackson St.
First Nor. Danish, 4th Ave., near 32d St.
First Swedish, 513 Dean St.
Friendship, 447 Elton St.
Grace, 6th Ave. and 53d St.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St.
Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave.
Holy Trinity (Col.), 595 Classon Ave.
Kenilworth, Bedford Ave. and Ave. G.
Lefferts Park, 76th St. and 14th Ave.
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Rd.
McDonough St., Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St.
Mount Lebanon, 291 Howard Ave.
Prospect Park, Ave. C and E. 4th St.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Rd. and E. 18th St.
Salem, Snyder Ave. and Prospect St. (Flatbush).
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor Woodbine.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Sixth Ave., 6th Ave. and Lincoln Pl.
Strong Place, Strong Pl., cor. Degraw St.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St.
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer St. and Schenectady Ave.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave.
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave.
Williamsburg Jewish Mission, Throop Ave., Walton St.
Wyckoff, Summerfield St. and Forest Ave., Evergreen.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, New York Ave. and Dean St.
Second, 86th St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway.
Third, Beverly Rd. and E. 19th St.
Society, 4416 4th Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave.
Borough Park, 49th St. and Fort Hamilton Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St.
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave.
Christ, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. I.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor Lafayette Ave.; Atlantic Ave. Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves.
Dyker Heights, 83d St. and 12th Ave.
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne St.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd., cor. E. 18th St.
Kings Highway, E. 18th St. and Ave. P.
Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St.
Mapleton Park, 65th St., near 18th Ave.
Nazarene, 412 Herkimer St.
Ocean Ave., Ocean Ave. and Ave. I.
Park Slope, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St.
Parkville, 18th Ave. and E. 5th St.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave.
Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks; Mayflower Mission, Johnson and Lawrence Sts.; (Col.) Chapel, Canarsie.
Puritan Chapel, Lafayette and Marcy Aves.
Redeemer (Italian), 158 Carroll St.
Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave., near Blake Ave.
Rugby, 49th St. and Church Ave.
Russo-Lettish, Remsen and Henry Sts.
South, President St., cor. Court St.
St. Mark's, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.
Swedish-Finnish, 740 41st St.
Tabernacle, 326 55th St.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave. cor. McDonough St.; Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Borough Park, 12th Ave. and 45th St.
Christian, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and Marlborough.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Church of Peace, Ridgewood and Nichols Aves.
Emanuel, 400 Melrose St.
Harrison Ave., 121 Harrison Ave.
St. John's, 1737 Linden St.
Salem's, 1200 Jefferson Ave.
St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St.
Zion's, Liberty Ave., near Wyona St.

FRIENDS.

Friends (Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.
Soc. Friends (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.

GERMAN EVANG. SYNOD.

Bethlehem, Cortelyou Rd., at Ocean Parkway and E. 7th St.

JEWISH.

Ahawath Achim, 710 Quincy St.
Ahawath Chesed, 742 Jefferson Ave.
Ahawath Israel, 108 Noble St.
Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St.
Anshe Emes, 136 Stanhope St.
Asifas Israel, 420 Wallabout St.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint; 12th Ave. and 41st St.
Beth Elohim, 274 Keap St.
Beth Emeth, Church Ave. and Marlboro Road.
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 337 Sackman St.
Beth Jehudah, 904 Bedford Ave.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St.
Bnai Israel, 4th Ave. and 54th St.
B'nai Jacob, 136 Prospect Ave.
Bnai Sholaum, 399 9th St.
Congregation Anshe Sfard, 14th Ave. and 45th St.
Congregation Men of Justice, 1674 Park Pl.
Eighth Ave. Temple, 8th Ave. and Garfield Place.
Emanuel Temple, 4th Ave. and 49th St.
Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.
Lovers of Peace, Leonard St., cor. Stagg.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Mount Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.
Oheb Zedek, Howard Ave., near Herkimer St.
Peoples Temple, Bay Parkway and 85th St.
Shaare Zedek, Putnam Ave., near Reid Ave.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave.
Temple Beth Sholom, 20th and Benson Aves.
Temple Petach Tikveh, Lincoln Pl., cor. Rochester Ave.
Tifereth Israel, 397 14th Ave.; Kensington.
Tifereth Zion, Eastern Parkway and Prospect Pl.
Wyona St. Temple, 2836 Atlantic Ave.
Zemach Zedek, 125 Moore St.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P.
Ascension, 13th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, Marion St., near Reid Ave.
Bethlehem (Norwegian), Russell St. near Nassau Ave.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St.
Chapel, 703 Coney Island Ave.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave.
Covenant, 218 Elm Ave.
Danish, 193 9th St.
Danish, 130 Prospect Ave.
Deaf Mission, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson St.
Emmanuel, 421 7th St.
Epiphany, 841 Sterling Pl.
Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.
Finnish, 44th St., near 8th Ave.
Finnish Seamen's Mission, 529 Clinton St.
First, Scandinavian, 152 Russell St.
Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. & 75th St.
Good Shepherd, 315 Fenimore St.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St.
Holy Trinity, Jefferson St., near Knickerbocker Ave.
Immanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave.
Immanuel (Col.), 1524 Bergen St.
Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave.
Lithuanian, 145 Skillman Ave.
Mediator, 68th St. and Bay Parkway.
Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Mission, 125 Conover St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 63d St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 46th St.
Norwegian, 12th Ave. and 60th St.
Norwegian, 22 Woodhull St.
Norwegian, Henry St., near 4th Place.
Norwegian Seamen's, 111 Pioneer St.
Our Saviour, 21 Covert St.
Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.
Redeemer, 204 Troy Ave.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave.
St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Ave. and Harman St.
St. Barnabas, 42 Lenox Rd.
St. Jacoby, 4th Ave., near 54th St.
St. John's, 193 Maujer St.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave.
St. John's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St.
St. John's, 283 Prospect Ave.
St. John's, Milton St., near Manhattan Ave.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St.
St. Mark's, 26 E. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave.
St. Matthew's, 197 N. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave. and 2d St.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Palmetto St.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl.
St. Paul's, W. 5th St., Coney Island.
St. Paul's, S. 5th and Rodney Sts.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave.
St. Philip's, 63 Magenta St.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave. and E. 28th St.
Scandina.-Norwegian, 194 Kent St.
Swedish, 3d Ave. and Pacific St.
Swedish, 521 Leonard St.
Swedish, 46th St., near 4th Ave.
Swedish, 392 McDonough St.
Swedish, Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave.
Swedish, 59th St. and 11th Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.
Zion, Bedford Ave., near Church Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Fulton St.
Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St.
Bethel, Wesleyan, 757 3d Ave.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Av.
Bowdish, Neck Road and Van Sicklen Sts.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave.. cor. Bergen St.
Bushwick Ave. Central, Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
Cornerstone Temple, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th St.
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave.
Ebenezer Wesleyan, 118 Myrtle Ave.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
Fenimore St., Fenimore St., near Rogers Ave.
First (Sands St. Memorial), Henry, cor. Clark St.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St.
Flatlands, Flatlands Ave. and E. 40th St.
Fleet St., 43 Fleet St.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Grace, 4th and Ovington Aves.
Greene Ave. (German), 1171 Greene Ave.
Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
Immanuel (Swedish), 426 Dean St.
Janes, Reid Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Menahan St.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Penna. Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St.
Norwegian, St. Paul, Bethel Ship Mission, Richards and Sullivan Sts.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St.
Ocean Parkway, Ocean Parkway, near Foster Ave.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves.
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Ave.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave., cor. Beverly Rd.
St. Paul's (German), Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St.
Salem (German), Vanderveer Park, E. 38th St. and Ave. D.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhies Ave., cor. Ocean Ave.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
Sixth Ave., 8th St., near 6th Ave.
South Second, 191 S. 2d St.
South Third St., S. 3d St., near Hewes St.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St.
Sunset Park, 7th Ave. and 45th St.
Swedish Bethany, St. John's Place, near Albany Ave.
Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Ave.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea St.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd.
Warren St., Warren, nr. Smith St.
Wesley, Glenmore Ave., cor. Atkins.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St.
Bridge St., 313 Bridge St.
Grace, 332 Classon Ave.
St. John's, Howard and Atlantic Aves.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION).

First, W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Fleet St., Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave.
Jones, Bergen St., near Classon Ave.
Union, Ralph Ave., near Bergen St.

METHODIST, FREE.

First, 124 16th St.
Hooper St., 76 Hooper St.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.

Christ, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. I.
Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane.

MORAVIAN.

First, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Atlantic, 568 Atlantic Ave., near 4th Ave.
Bedford, Ainslie St. and Manhattan Ave.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St.
Nazarene, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.; Italian Br., 277 Elton St.
Bay Ridge, 31st St., cor. Ridge Boulevard; Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Menahan St.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Underhill Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave.
First English, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
First, Henry St., near Clark St.; City Park Br., 209 Concord St.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave.
Franklin Ave., 165 Franklin Ave.
Friedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St.; Russo Lettish Church Mission, Remsen and Henry Sts.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave.
Homecrest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St.; Gregg Chapel, 190 4th Ave.; Cumberland St. Church, 103 Cumberland St.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Spencer Memorial, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St.
Siloam (Col.), 406 Lafayette Ave.
South, 24th St., near 4th Ave.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave. and Macon St.
Wells Memorial, Glenwood and Argyle Rds.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

E. Brooklyn, Enfield and Etna Sts.
Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St.
South, 75th St., near 6th Ave.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop, Garden City, L. I.

Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Annunziazione (Italian), 1412 67th St.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Ave.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division Ave.
Christ, Clinton St., cor. Harrison St.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St.
Christ, Ridge Boulevard and 73d St.
Emmanuel, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay.
Epiphany, Ave. R and E. 17th St.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave.
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Ave. F.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Agnes, 2005 60th St.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St.
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave.
St. Barnabas's (Col.), Belmont Ave. and Elton St.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. George's, Marcy Ave., cor. Gates.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave.
St. John the Baptist's, Webster Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. John's Hos. Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany.
St. Jude's, 55th St., cor. 14th Ave.
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave. and Crystal St.
St. Margaret's Chapel, 42d St., near Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and Eastern Parkway.
St. Martin's, President St. and Carroll Park.
St. Mary's, Classon, near Willoughby Ave.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave.
St. Matthias's, Sheepshead Bay.
St. Michael's, High St., near Gold St.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., cor. Carroll.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Philip's, Dean St., near Troy Ave.
St. Simon's, Ave. K and E. 12th St.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Fulton St.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave.
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Boulevard and 80th St.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.
Church of Jesus, 64 Menahan St.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Ave., Canarsie.
Edgewood, 53d St. and 14th Ave.
First Church of Williamsburg, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Flatbush (Second), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E. 40th St.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., cor. Bedford Ave.
Gravesend, 115 Neck Rd.
Greenwood Heights, 7th Ave., cor. 45th St.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry.
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.; Children's Mission, 125 Eagle St.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl.
New Lots, New Lots Rd., cor. Schenck Ave.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., cor. Hopkinson St.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
Old First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St.
St. Petri, German Evang.; Branch at 1357 Greene Ave.; Union Ave., cor. Scholes St.
S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Himrod St.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodlawn, Ave. M and E. 9th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave.
German Evang. Reformed of Ridgewood, cor. Grove St. and Onderdonk Ave.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Bishop of Brooklyn, Right Reverend Charles E. McDonnell, 367 Clermont Ave.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton St.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Assumption of the B. V. M., Cranberry St.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark's Aves.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Warren St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Fort Hamilton Parkway and 54th St.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, Ridge Boulevard and 89th St.
Epipbany, 100-104 S. 9th St.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave.
Holy Cross, Church Ave., near Rogers.
Holy Family (Slovak), Nassau Ave., near 15th St.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave. and 98th St.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., near 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E. 17th St. and Beverly Rd.
Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Park West and Prospect Ave.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., near Reid Ave.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St.
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St., near Schenectady Ave.
Our Lady of Consolation (Polish) Metropolitan Ave. and Berry St.
Our Lady of Czenstochowa (Polish) 25th St., near 4th Ave.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave.
Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite), Hicks St., near State St.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, N. 8th St. and Union Ave.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St.
Our Lady of Pilar, Clermont Ave.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave.
Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Aves.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St., off Bushwick Ave.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Sacred Heart, Clermont Ave., near Park Ave.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts.
Spanish Mission, Cumberland St., near Lafayette Ave.
St. Agatha's, 50th St. and 7th Ave.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett.
St. Aloysius's, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St.
St. Alphonsus's, 177 Kent Ave.
St. Ambrose's, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold.
St. Anthony of Padua's, Manhattan Ave. and Milton St.
St. Athanasius's, 22d Ave. and Ocean Boulevard.
St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise's, Kingston Ave. and Maple St.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St.
St. Brendan's, Ave. O and E. 12th St.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Casimir's (Polish), 40 Greene Ave.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway.
St. Catherine of Genoa, 124 E. 40th St.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St.
St. Columbkille's, 140-146 Dupont St.
St. Edward's, St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl.
St. Elias's (Ruthenian), Leonard St., near Greenpoint Ave.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave.
St. Frances de Chantal's, 57th St., near 13th Ave.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Rd. and Nostrand Ave.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Rd. and Linwood St.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 225 High St.
St. Gregory's, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl.
St. Ignatius's, Nostrand Ave. and Carroll St.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St.
St. Jerome's, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves.
St. John Cantius's (Polish), Blake and New Jersey Aves.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St.
St. Louis's, Ellery St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. Lucy's (Italian), Kent Ave., near Park Ave.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd.
St. Martin of Tours's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St.
St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave.
St. Mary, Queen of Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer.
St. Mary the Virgin (Greek Melchite), 84 State St.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl.
St. Matthias's, Elm Ave., near Woodward.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St.
St. Michael's Archangel (Italian) 230 Concord St.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St.
St. Rita, Essex St., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Rocco (Italian), 27th St., near 4th Ave.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville.
St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T and Van Sicklen St.
St. Stanislaus Martyr (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave.
St. Stanislaus Kostka's (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush and Flatlands Aves.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave.
Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Danish-Norwegian, 675 Hicks St.
English Brooklyn, Sterling Pl., near 7th Ave.
German, 1831 Gates Ave.
No. 2 (Colored), 1661 Dean St.
Swedish, 7th Ave. and 45th St.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.
First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves.
Second (German), Gates Ave. and Broadway.

UNITARIAN.

Flatbush (Fourth), E. 19th St., cor. Beverly Rd.
Saviour (First), Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. Willow Place Chapel.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves.
Good Tidings, Madison St., cor. Stuyvesant Ave.
Our Father, Grand Ave., near Fulton St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brethren, 354 60th St.
Brooklyn Spiritual Soc., 28 Irving Pl.
Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.
Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
Christian and Missionary Alliance, 320 Schermerhorn St.
Church of Divine Light, Quincy St., near Reid Ave.

BAPTIST.

Ebenezer (Col.), S. Prince St., Flushing.
Elmhurst, Whitney Ave., cor. Judge St.
First, 11th St., near Ely Ave., L. I. City.
First, Flushing, Stanford Ave. and Union St.
First, Grove St., near Flushing Ave., Jamaica.
First, Woodside Ave. and 5th St., Woodside.
First, 389 Hancock St., Ravenswood.
Forest Parkview Chapel, Glendale.
Richmond Hill, Fulton Ave., cor. Stoothoff Ave.
St. Stephen's (Col.), 133 Camella St., Astoria.
Shiloh (Col.), 100 Douglas St., Jamaica.
Union Course, 1st St. and Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Wyckoff, Summerfield and Forest Aves.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, Far Rockaway, Masonic Temple, Mott Ave.
First, Flushing, 93 Murray St.
First, Richmond Hill, Greenwood Ave.
Society, Jamaica, Masonic Temple, Union Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway, 22d St., Flushing.
Christ, Columbia Ave. and Ferris St., Woodhaven.
Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills.
First, Bowne Ave. and Lincoln St., Flushing.
First, Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and 9th St.
First, Walker and Grafton Aves., Woodhaven.
Forest, Parkview, Glendale.
Pilgrim, Ridgewood and Oxford Sts., Richmond Hill.
Union, Oak and Orchard Sts., Richmond Hill.
Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Forest Ave., Ridgewood Heights, Forest and Linden Aves.

EVANGELICAL.

Collegiate Union of Corona: Union, Evang., 45 Grand Ave.; Leverick Memorial, Burnside Ave. and 46th St., Corona.
Emmanuel (German), Bigelow and Jerome Aves., Woodhaven.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Church of God and Followers of Christ (Colored), 163 Prince St.
Church of the Second Advent, Greene Ave., near Tompkins Ave.
Divine Science, Church of the Healing Christ, Lafayette and Clermont Aves.
Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Flatbush Christian, Dorchester Rd. and E. 18th St.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Higher Life Fellowship, 76 Hanson Pl.
Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Latter Day Saints (Mormon) Gates and Reid Aves.
Lighthouse, Myrtle Ave. and Hart St.
Meserole, 128 Meserole Ave.
New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl., cor. Clark St.
Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave.; Annex, 52d St. and 8th Ave.
People's, 77 Sutton St.
Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.
South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Vanderveer Park, New York Ave. and Ave. D.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS.

JEWISH.

Anawath Israel, N. Washington and Fulton Sts., Jamaica.
Congregation Independent of Tifareth Israel, Corona.
Derech Emunah, Vernon and Ocean Aves.
Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and Dodges St.
Shaarey Zadek, Arverne.
Temple Israel, 10 S. Fairview Ave., Rockaway Beach; Corona; Roanoke St., Far Rockaway.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, 144 5th St., Woodside.
Christ, Rosedale.
Christ, Jerome Ave., Woodhaven.
Christ, Floral Park.
Covenant, Elm and Buchmann Aves.
Emanuel, Sycamore Ave. and High St., Corona.
Emmaus, Doscher Ave. and Cornella St., Ridgewood Heights.
Good Shepherd, Ashby and Horan Aves., South Ozone Park.
Grace, Lyceum Hall, Queens.
Holy Trinity, Hollis.
Immanuel, 21st St., near 8th Ave., Whitestone.
Mission, Bayside Park Ave. and 2d St.
Mission, Port Washington.
Redeemer, Cooper and Fosdick Aves., Glendale.
St. Andrew's, Glen Morris.
St. Jacobus, Winfield.
St. James's, Winfield, Grove and Prospect Sts.
St. John's, 6th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.
St. John's, 186 Percy St., Flushing.
St. John's, Wilton St., near Atlantic Ave., Maspeth.
St. John's, Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Luke's, Yarmouth and Downing Sts., Woodhaven.
St. Mark's, New York Ave., near South St., Jamaica.
St. Paul's, Stoothoff Ave., near Ridgewood Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Paul's, Dunton, L. I.
Swedish, Potter Ave., L. I. City.
Swedish, Clinton St., near Shell Rd., Corona.
Swedish, Richmond Hill.
Trinity, Middle Village.
Trinity, 8th Ave., near Broadway, L. I. City.
Trinity, Andrew and Pacific Sts., Maspeth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bayside, Palace Ave. and West St., Bayside.
Corona, Kingsland and Alburtis Aves., Corona.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Corona Italian Mission, 52 Moore St.
Elmhurst, Medina Pl. and Grove St.
Epworth, 8th Ave. and 20th St., Whitestone.
First, Amity St., Flushing.
First, Church and Beaufort Sts., Richmond Hill.
First, Locust St. and Sycamore Ave., Corona.
First, Springfield Gardens, near New York and Farmers Aves.
First, Temple and Crescent Sts., Astoria.
First, Kimball Ave., cor. Hatch Ave., Ozone Park.
First, Minnetonka Ave., Hollis.
First, Johnson Ave. and Beaufort St., Morris Park.
First German, 80 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Italian, Van Alst Ave. and Lincoln St., Astoria.
Glendale, Tesla Pl.
Jamaica, 430 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Maspeth, Columbia St., Maspeth.
Middle Village, Metropolitan Ave., Middle Village.
Ridgewood Heights (German), Woodward Ave. and Grove St.
Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Springfield Gardens, Farmers Ave. and Merrick Rd., Springfield.
Trinity, Brandon and Guion Aves., Richmond Hill.
Van Alst Ave., 192 Van Alst Ave., L. I. City.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Allen Chapel, Washington and South Sts., Jamaica.
Douglaston, Douglaston.
First Union American, 147 Broadway, Astoria.
Macedonia, 159 Lincoln St., Flushing.
St. Mark's, Elmhurst.
St. Peter's, Douglaston.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Centreville Ave., Aqueduct, L. I.
First, Springfield Gardens.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Astoria, 954 Boulevard, Astoria.
Calvary, Maspeth.
Church of Peace, Hillside.
First, 28 Prospect Ave., E. Williamsburg.
First, Barclay and Murray Sts., Flushing.
First, Greenwood Ave., near Atlantic St., Richmond Hill.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS—*Continued.*

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.
First, Fulton St. and Clinton Ave., Jamaica.
First (German), Forest Ave., Evergreen.
French Evangelical, 4176 Chichester Ave., Woodhaven.
First of Newtown, Hoffman Boulevard, Elmhurst.
Hillside, Fulton and Harvard Sts., Jamaica.
Ravenswood, Boulevard and Webster Ave., Ravenswood.
Russell Sage Memorial, Far Rockaway.
Springfield, Springfield Ave. and Broadway; Cedar Manor Chapel, Matthews St., near New York Ave.; Rosedale Church, Lincoln Boulevard and Union St.
Woodhaven First, Jerome and Walker Aves., Woodhaven.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
All Saints', Montauk Ave., Bayside.
All Saints', Lefferts Ave., Morris Park.
Annunciation, Cooper St., near Webster Ave., Glendale.
Epiphany, McCormick and Kimball Aves., Ozone Park.
Grace, 41st St., Corona.
Grace, 314 Fulton St., Jamaica; Grace Chapel, Merrick Road, Jamaica.
Grace, 11th Ave. and 18th St., Whitestone.
Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria.
Resurrection, Church St., Richmond Hill.
St. Andrew's Mission, 204 17th St., Astoria.
St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Belle Harbor.
St. Gabriel's, Fulton St., Hollis.
St. George's, Franklin St., Astoria.
St. George's, Main St., Flushing.
St. James's, Broadway and Corona Ave., Elmhurst.
St. John's, Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. John's, Van Alst Ave. and 10th St., L. I. City.
St. Andrew's Chapel, Range Ave., Creedmore.
St. John's, Sanford Ave. and Wilson St., Flushing.
St. Joseph's, Franklin Ave., Queens.
St. Mary's Chapel, Laurel Hill.
St. Mary's Chapel Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.
St. Matthew's, Woodhaven.
St. Paul's Chapel, 13th St. and 1st Ave., College Point.
St. Paul's, Striker Ave. and 8th St. Woodside.
St. Peter's, Rosedale.
St. Saviour's, Maspeth.
St. Stephen's, Grand and N. 1st Sts., Jamaica.
St. Thomas's, Vernon Ave., Ravenswood.
Zion, Douglaston.

REFORMED.
First, 1st Ave. and 10th St., College Point.
First German, Far Rockaway.
First, 100 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Newton, Broadway and Union Ave., Elmhurst.
Forest Park, Hillside Ave. and Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Flushing, Bowne Ave., and Amity St., Flushing.
German Evangelical, Woodhaven and Ridgeway Aves., Woodhaven.
German Second, 526 2d Ave., Astoria.
Jamaica Dutch, Fulton and Ray Sts., Jamaica.
Queens, Jericho Rd. and Creed Ave.
Reformed Church of Astoria, Remsen St., Astoria.
Ridgewood (Dutch), Evergreen.
St. Paul's, Herriman and Hillside Aves., Jamaica.
Steinway, Ditmas and 11th Aves.
Sunnyside, 310 Buckley St., L. I. City.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodhaven, cor. Woodhaven and Ridgewood Aves. Woodhaven.
Zion (German), Horton St., Elmhurst.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.
Christ, South Ozone Park.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
B. V. M. Help of Christians, Winfield Junction.
B. V. M. Mt. Carmel, Newton Ave., Astoria.
Gate of Heaven, Ozone Park.
Holy Child Jesus, Richmond Hill.
Holy Cross (Polish), Maspeth.
Nativity (Italian), Woodhaven.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Shell Rd., Corona.
Sacred Heart, Bayside.
St. Adelbert's (Polish), Elmhurst.
St. Anastasia, Douglaston.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.
St. Andrew of Avellino, Broadway and 18th St., Flushing.
St. Bartholomew's, 4th St., Elmhurst.
St. Benedict Joseph's, Morris Park.
St. Camillus's, Seaside.
St. Clement's, South Ozone Park.
St. Elizabeth's, Atlantic Ave. and 3d St., Woodhaven.
St. Fidelis's, High and 15th Sts., College Point.
St. Francis de Sales's, Belle Harbor.
St. Gerard Magella, Hollis.
St. Gertrude's, Edgemere.
Sts. Joachim and Anne, Hollis Ave. Queens.
St. Josaphat's (Polish), Bay Side.
St. Joseph's (German), L. I. City.
St. Joseph's (Polish), Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
St. Leo's (Italian), Sycamore Ave. and Elm St., Corona.
St. Luke's, 11th Ave., Whitestone.
St. Margaret's, Middle Village.
St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, L. I. City.
St. Mary Magdalen's, Springfield.
St. Mary's (German), Flushing and Shelton Sts., Jamaica.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway.
St. Michael's, Union and Madison Sts., Flushing.
St. Monica's, Washington St., Jamaica.
St. Pancras's, Glendale.
St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, L. I. City.
St. Pius V., Jamaica.
St. Raphael's, Blissville, L. I. City.
St. Rita's, Boulevard, near Webster Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Rockaway Beach.
St. Sebastian's, Woodside.
St. Stanislaus's, Maspeth.
St. Thomas's, Benedict Ave., Woodhaven.
St. Virgilius, Broad Channel.
Transfiguration, Hull Ave., Maspeth.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bethel Union, Hawtree Creek Rd., Woodhaven.
Forest Hills Free Church, Forest Hills.
Friends' Meeting, Broadway, Flushing.
Grace Choral Soc., 40 Crescent St., Long Island City.
Union Evangelical Church (Ind.), 4th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND.

BAPTIST.
First, Hamilton and Westervelt Aves., New Brighton.
Mariners' Harbor, Union Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
New Dorp, New Dorp.
Park, Broadway and Vrecland St., Port Richmond.
St. Philip's (Col.), Elm St., Port Richmond.
South, Main St., Tottenville.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.
First, Staten Island, 67 Stuyvesant Pl., New Brighton.

EVANGELICAL.
Norwegian (Evang.) Free, West New Brighton.
West. Bapt., Shore Rd., Kreischerville.

JEWISH.
B'nai Jeshurun, Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville.
Emanuel, Post Ave., Port Richmond.

LUTHERAN.
Immanuel, New Springville.
Evangelical, 191 Beach St., Stapleton.
German, New Brighton.
Mission, Dongan Hills.
Mission, Lindenhurst.
Norwegian, Avenue B, Port Richmond.
Norwegian, Nicholas Ave., Port Richmond.
St. John's, Port Richmond.
St. Paul's, Caroline and Cary Aves., West New Brighton.
Scandinavian, Jersey and 5th Ave., New Brighton.
Scandinavian Zion, Ave. B, Port Richmond.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Asbury, Richmond Ave., New Springville.
Bethel, Amboy Rd. and Church, Tottenville.
Bethel (Colored), Tompkinsville.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.
Dickinson, Linoleumville.
Grace, 213 Heberton Ave., Port Richmond.
Graniteville, Port Richmond.
Kingsley, Stapleton.
Mount Zion (Colored), Bloomingdale Rd., Rossville.
St. James, Rosebank.
St. John's, Rossville.
St. Mark's, Pleasant Plains.
St. Paul's, Amboy Ave., Tottenville.
Summerfield, Mariners' Harbor.
Trinity, Prospect and Elizabeth, West New Brighton.
Wandell Memorial, Concord.
Woodrow, Princess Bay.

MORAVIAN.
Castleton Corners, Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners.
First, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.
Great Kills, Hillside Ave.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND—*Continued.*

MORAVIAN—Continued.
New Dorp, Richmond Road.
Stapleton Moravian Episcopal, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Calvary, Bement and Castleton Aves., West Brighton.
First Edgewater, Stapleton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
All Saints', Central Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Ascension, West New Brighton.
Christ, Franklin Ave. and 2d St., New Brighton.
Holy Comforter, Eltingville.
Italian Mission, Port Richmond.
St. Andrew's, Church and Mill Rds., Richmond.
St. John's, New York Ave., Clifton.
St. Luke's, Shore Rd. and St. Luke's Ave., Rossville.
St. Mary's, Davis Ave., West New Brighton.
St. Paul's Memorial, 93 St. Paul's Ave., Tompkinsville.
St. Simon's, Concord.
St. Stephen's, Bentley Manor, Tottenville.
Trinity, 3d St., New Dorp.

REFORMED.
Brighton Heights, New Brighton.
Huguenot, Huguenot Park.

REFORMED—Continued.
Mariners' Harbor, Richmond Terrace and Lockman Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Reformed Church on Staten Island, Port Richmond.
St. Peter's, Kreischerville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Blessed Sacrament, Manor Rd., West New Brighton.
Immaculate Conception, Targee St., Stapleton.
Our Lady of the Assumption Chapel, Webster Ave., New Brighton.
Our Lady of Consolation, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady Help of Christians, Tottenville.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Castleton Ave., West New Brighton.
Our Lady of Pity Chapel, Port Richmond.
Our Lady of the Rosary, South Beach.
Our Lady, Star of the Sea, Huguenot Park.
Sacred Heart, West New Brighton.
St. Adalbert's, John St., Port Richmond.
St. Ann's, Dongan Hills.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.
St. Anthony's, Decker Ave., Linoleumville.
St. Clement's, Mariners' Harbor.
St. Joachim and St. Ann Chapel, Mt. Loretto.
St. John Baptist de la Salle, Stapleton.
St. Joseph's, Washington Ave., Rossville.
St. Joseph's (Italian), 94 St. Mary Ave., Rosebank. Our Lady of the Rosary Chapel, Sand Lane, Rosebank.
St. Mary's, New York Ave., Rosebank.
St. Mary of the Assumption, Port Richmond.
St. Michael's Chapel, Van Pelt Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
St. Patrick's, 45 St. Patrick's Pl.,
St. Peter's, St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton.

SEVEN DAY ADVENTISTS.
Staten Island, Masonic Temple, Port Richmond.

UNITARIAN.
Church of Redeemer, Clinton Ave., New Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Immanuel Union (Ind.), Westerleigh.
Swedish Mission, 441 Westervelt Ave., Tompkinsville.

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LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

THE memorial is being erected in Potomac Park on the axis of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument, in accordance with plans prepared by Henry Bacon of New York City.

Work on the construction of the memorial was commenced on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1914, when the first sod was turned by the Special Resident Commissioner, ex-Senator Blackburn. The foundation was completed and the cornerstone laid February 12, 1915. By act of Congress, February 28, 1916, the limit of cost was increased to $2,594,000, to include the approaches The whole amount has been appropriated, and about $2,000,000 expended.

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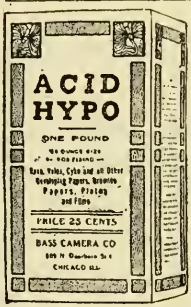

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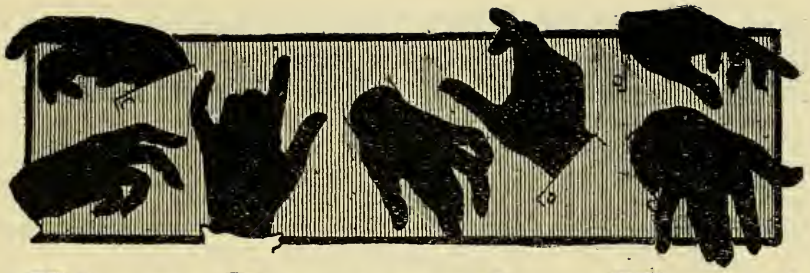

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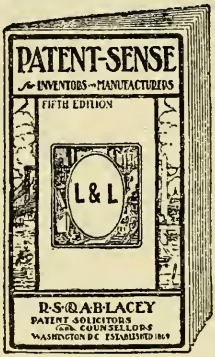

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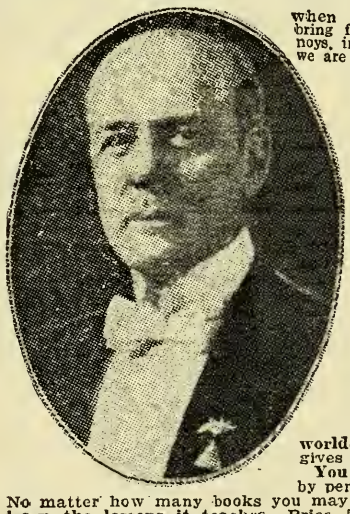

when **rightly** used, but when wrongly used it **is sure** to bring failure. Most persons concentrate on that which annoys, irritates and makes for failure and loss of memory. When we are sick it is hard to concentrate on the thought of being well. When we are despondent from any cause it is difficult to concentrate on the idea of our ever being happy again. When we have lost money it is easy to concentrate on our loss, but almost impossible to concentrate on our having an abundance again.

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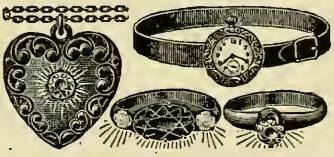

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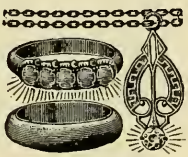

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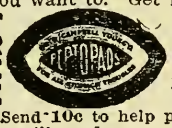

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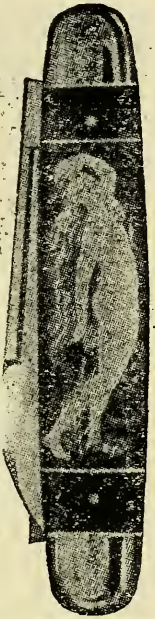

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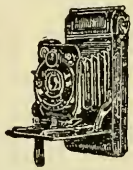

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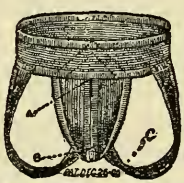

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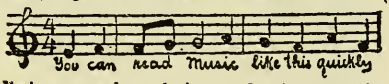

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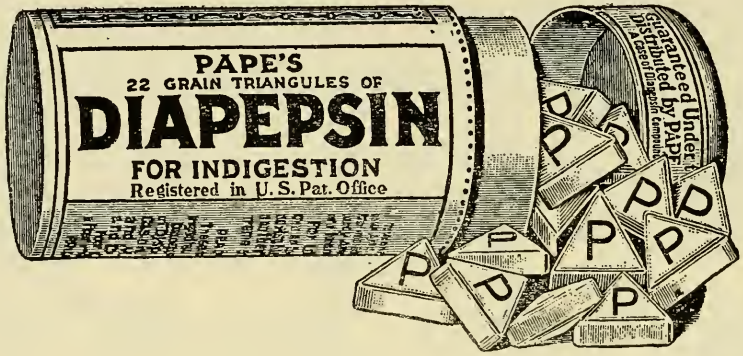

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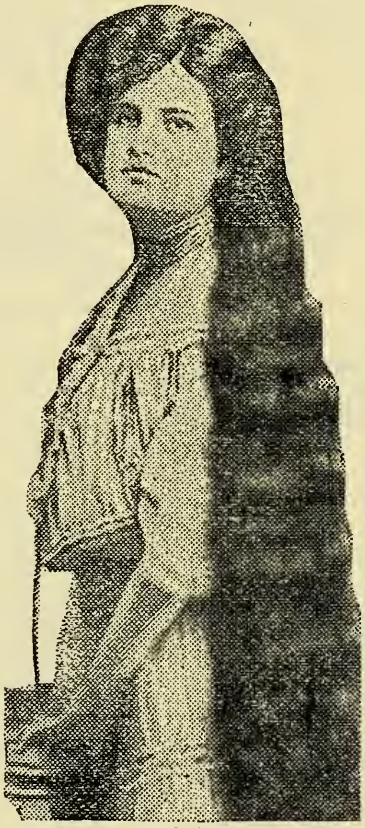

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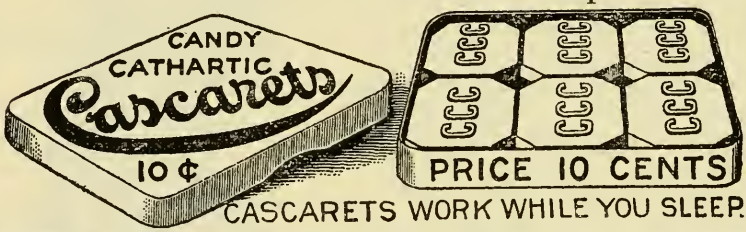
They Gently Clean the Liver and Bowels, and Stop Headache, Colds, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath

Enjoy Life! Take Cascarets and Wake Up Feeling Fit and Fine—Best Laxative for Men, Women, Children—Harmless—Never Gripe



CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

It's Yours FREE

THIS SUIT made to your own individual measure, from the finest cloth and high grade linings. It **won't cost one cent.** We simply ask you to show it to your friends and recommend our clothes.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

No Extra Charges

of any kind—all the latest fancy styles, golf bottoms, belt loops, pearl buttons—
EVERYTHING FREE.

EARN $40 to $60 a WEEK in your spare time. It's the easiest thing in the world. Write at once and get this **new big offer.** Even if you are an agent for another tailoring house, be sure and write for this new and most liberal offer ever made.

Don't Wait! Don't Delay!

Drop us a line at once. We prepay everything.

Washington Tailoring Co., Dept. 500, Chicago.

22 CHARTS FREE IN Chiropractic

Without leaving home you can now become a Doctor of Chiropractic—the modern science of relieving diseases through spinal adjustment. Just send a postcel at once. For prompt action we offer free, four complete sets of Anatomical, Nerve and Pain Area Charts, 22 chcrts in all—value $31.50 if bought elsewhere. We teach you by mail or in class, and give you your diploma free.

Earn $3000 to $5000 a Year

as a Doctor of Chiropractic. Our home-study course is easy to master. No advanced education necessary. Get our free charts offer and our new illustrated 72-page book which explains everything. See for yourself. Send a postal TODAY.

American University, Manierre Bldg., Dept. 188 ---- Chicago

NEW RUPTURE CURE

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet **FREE.**

C. E. BROOKS, 1611-B State St., Marshall, Mich.

Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" Is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers —No pain!

Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic!

Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of ether discovery of a Cincinnatti genius.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

were first introduced to the public in the year 1850 and are known over the entire world as a preparation of superior merit for the relief of coughs and throat troubles.

They give prompt and effective relief in the coughing spells and throat irritation incident to Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung troubles.

Of great value to singers, speakers, preachers and teachers, as a means to clear the voice, remove hoarseness and irritations caused by use of the voice.

As they contain no opiates or anything injurious, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES may be used in all cases where cough or throat lozenges are employed, without the least danger.

Look for the signature on the wrapper. Not sold by weight.

A sample package sent to any address on request.

INQUIRE FOR NEW TRIAL SIZE BOX AT DRUG STORES.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Proprietors

Department W. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

GOV'T JOBS OPEN

Railway Mail Clerks, City Carriers, Rural Carriers
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——$1100 TO $2000 A YEAR, FOR LIFE——

Thousands of men and women needed. Short hours. Long vacations with pay. Experience unnecessary.

Write immediately for schedule showing the places and dates of the coming examinations. Don't delay. Every day you lose means the loss of just so much coaching before those rapidly approaching examinations.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Dept. B211 Rochester, N. Y.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
The Pathway to Plenty, Dept. B211, Rochester, N. Y.

This coupon, filled out as directed, entitles the sender to (1) free sample questions; (2) a free copy of our copyrighted book, "Government Positions and How to Get Them;" (3) a full list of positions now open and (4) to consideration for Free Coaching for examination here checked.

COUPON

....Railway Mail Clerk	($1100 to $2000)	....Customs Positions	($900 to $1500)
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Name .....

Address ..... Write plainly.

Use this before you lose it.

"Any Symptom!!"

Any symptom or disease, the result of Constipation—so many are—will yield readily to the valuable medicines contained in Blackburn's Casca-Royal-Pills.

Constipation first, then Nausea, Biliousness, with Weakness, Headache, Backache, Languor, Malaria, Kidney and Liver Disorders, Womanly Derangements, Boils, Pimples, Mental Sluggishness, Nervousness and Sleeplessness.

Get well! You certainly will if you take these sweet, little Casca-Royal-Pills.

All Druggists—15c. 30c.

The Blackburn Products Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.

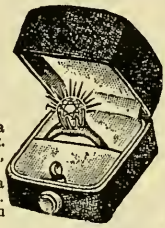
Blackburn's
Casca Royal-Pills
TRADE MARK

OVERCOME CONSTIPATION.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT WATCHES

The Most Popular Solitaire Diamond Ring

Each Diamond is specially selected by Diamond experts and is skilfully mounted in our famous Loftis "Perfection" 14-karat solid gold, 6-prong ring, possessing every line of delicate grace and beauty.



$5 Down, and $2.50 a Month, buys a $25 ring.
$10 Down, and $5 a Month, buys a $50 ring.
$15 Down, and $7.50 a Month, buys a $75 ring.
$20 Down, and $10 a Month buys a $100 ring.

Watch Prices "Down to Bed Rock"

Our Catalog illustrates and describes all the new models—15, 17, 19, 21, 23 Jewels, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and positions. Our watches are guaranteed by the factory and further guaranteed by us. We make all necessary repairs, barring accident, free of charge, for a period of three years from date of purchase.

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There are over 2,000 photographic illustrations of Diamond Rings, Diamond La Vallieres, Diamond Ear Screws, Diamond Scarf Pins, Diamond Studs, Signet and Emblem Rings, Charms, Watches, Wrist Watches, Bracelets, Cuff Links, Brooches, Lockets, Chains, Silverware, Clocks, Toilet Sets; also our wonderfully showy assembled Solitaire Diamond Clusters.

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With stores in leading cities, and our extensive Mail Order House, we are in position to make prices impossible for small concerns to meet. No matter how far away you live, you can open a charge account with us.

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National Credit Jewelers
Dept. 280, 108 N. State St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Stores In Leading Cities

DEAFNESS CONQUERED!

GENEROUS OFFER OF A FREE BOOK TO ALL DEAF PEOPLE WHO WISH TO HEAR

Deaf people everywhere will rejoice with all their hearts over the new treatment for Deafness that is restoring hearing in so many cases once thought hopeless. In order that everyone may learn of this treatment—by all odds one of the best yet known for Deafness—the finder of this successful new method has written a very interesting and helpful book which he will send absolutely free of charge to any person who suffers from Deafness. It shows in the plainest manner the causes of Deafness and Head Noises, and points out the way to regain clear and distinct hearing. Careful drawings of the ear and its complicated passages, made by the best artists, illustrate the book.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, author of this desirable work, has for thirty years been making a thorough investigation of Deafness and Head Noises, and his successful new treatment for Deafness is the reward of all his patient study. Now he wishes every one who suffers from Deafness in any degree to learn how science can conquer this cruel affliction.

Don't neglect your Deafness any longer! Send for this book to-day, and learn how hearing is being restored, quickly and permanently. Many who once believed their Deafness incurable have already gained perfect hearing by following the advice given in its pages. Write your full name and address on the dotted lines, cut out the free book coupon. Mail to

Deafness Specialist Sproule
200 Trade Building. Boston.

Free Book Coupon

Specialist Sproule, please send me your new book on the treatment of Deafness and Head Noises FREE.

FULL NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached

The above is C. E. Brooks, inventor of the Appliance, who cured himself and who is now giving others the benefit of his experience. If ruptured, write him today, at Marshall, Mich.

coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail today. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
1611-A State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

CRUEL PILES

Dr. Van Vleck Found Genuine Relief Which Is Healing Thousands.

Send Postal for Dollar Trial FREE

To any one suffering from Piles we make this unlimited offer: Send us your address and return mail will bring you a regular Dollar Package of Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Treatment for **Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles,** and such Pile trouble—all in plain wrapper — **TO TRY FREE.**

Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous **Absorption Method.** No Knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by any one **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs **you nothing.** You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are **often controlled in a single day.** Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. WA 19 Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send today.

Baldness Conquered

RECIPE MAILED FREE

A veteran business man, who was almost completely bald and had tried numerous tonics, lotions, shampoos, etc., without benefit, came across, while on a journey, an Indians' recipe by which he grew a complete crop of healthy, luxuriant hair that he now possesses.

When Bald

Others—men and women —have reported remarkable hair growth by the same method. Whoever wishes the recipe may obtain it free by writing to John Hart Brittain, BA-294 Station F, New York, N. Y.

Indians' Secret of Hair Growth

In a vast number of cases, when hair falls out, the roots are not dead, but remain imbedded in the scalp, alive, like seeds or bulbs, needing only fertility. The usual hair tonics, etc., are of no avail in such cases. The Indians' method is purposed to nourish the hair and stimulate the growth.

Wonderful results reported. *For men's, women's and children's hair.* If you are bald, or losing hair, or have dandruff, you should get the recipe. It is a pleasure to observe the starting of new hair and its steady increase until a prolific growth supersedes thin hair or baldness. Cut out this notice; show to others who want beautiful hair. The recipe is free. *This is genuine.*

Hair Grown

Become Thin FREE BOOK

If you would like to reduce 9 to 69 pounds in a rational, safe, p[illegible]t way by guaranteed method (endorsed by physicians) send for free book, "Reduce Weight Happily," to Korein Co., NB-294, Station F, New York, N. Y. It will come in plain wrapper. Likely to add years to your life and bring great joy.

QUICK HAIR GROWTH
Box Free To You!

Would You Like Such a Result as This?

Do you want, free, a trial box of Koskott, that has proved successful in so many cases? If so, you need only to answer this adv. by postcard or letter, asking for FREE BOX. This famous preparation is for dandruff, thinning hair and several forms of BALDNESS. In many cases, a new hair growth has been reported when all else had failed. **FREE** So why not see for yourself? Koskott is used by men and women; it is perfectly harmless and often starts hair growth in a few days. Address: Koskott Laboratory, East 32d St., KA-294, New York.

Quit Cigarettes!

A wonderful relief from slavery to cigarettes is reported by Chas. Ohnesorge, who had been addicted 14 years and after trying various so-called cures in vain found just the information he wanted in a book published and sent free to anybody by Edward J. Woods, TB-294, Station F, New York, N. Y. Thousands of persons, both sexes, who were addicted to cigarettes, pipe, chewing, snuff, etc., have been gladdened by this free book. Getting rid of tobacco habit means better health, longer life, greater earning efficiency, tranquillity, contentment and other benefits.

SHE WAS OBESE

The shadow on this picture gives you an idea how she looked and felt. By taking Oil of Korein and following the easy directions she reduced 38 pounds in three months. Now she is agile, attractive, mentally alert and in better health. Reliable anti-fat self-treatment. Buy a small box at the drug store. Oil of Korein; it comes in capsules. Many women have reduced easily, lastingly, 10 to 60 pounds. Safe and pleasant method, endorsed by physicians. For free book of advice (in plain wrapper) write to Korein Co., NA-294, Station F, New York City.

To the Wife of One Who Drinks

If this should reach the eyes of a wife, mother or friend of some good man who drinks liquor to excess and cannot overcome the self-ruining habit, let her write to Edward J. Woods, DA 294, Station F, New York, N. Y., for confidential information which is likelly to bring great joy—a complete victory over the drink habit.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

DR. CANNADAY
Eczema Specialist
for 15 Years

For fifteen years I have been treating one disease alone, ECZEMA. I have handled over one million cases. I do not pretend to know it all, but I am convinced the disease is due to an excess of acid in the blood, and closely related to rheumatism and cancer. This acid must be removed.

Eczema is called by some people Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Weeping Skin, etc. I am fully convinced Eczema is a curable disease, and when I say it can be CURED, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for a while to return worse than before. It makes no difference what other doctors have told you, or what all you have tried, all I ask is just a chance to prove to you that this vast experience has taught me a great deal that would be of help to you. If you will write me to-day I will send you a free trial of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will do more to convince you than I or anyone else could in a month's preaching. It's all up to you. If you suffer any more with eczema and refuse to merely write to me for free trial, just blame yourself. No matter where you live, I have treated your neighbors. Merely dropping me a postal today is likely to give you more real comfort in a week than you ever expected to enjoy again. Do it right now; your very life may be at stake.

J. E. CANNADAY, M. D., 1423 Court Bk., Sedalia, Mo.

Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, or ask your banker to find out about me.

Send this notice to some poor sufferer from eczema, It will be a kind act by you

Relief to Ruptured People

39 STYLES OF TRUSSES
23 DIFFERENT PADS

Our Akron Sponge Rubber Pad (patented) brings instant relief and produces thousands of cures. It is sanitary, extremely comfortable, cannot slip, allows free blood circulation, and continually massages and strengthens muscles.

Scrotal Pad Needs No Leg Strap

Our New Akron Sponge Rubber Scrotal Pad holds 8 out of 10 cases of scrotal hernia perfectly without strap between the legs.

FREE Sample Pad and Consultation

A Sample Akron Sponge Rubber Pad will be sent absolutely FREE to every ruptured person. Advice and recommendation of our experienced Fitting Experts also FREE. Letters and printed matter mailed in plain envelopes.

Absolute $500 Money-Back Guarantee

Every Akron Truss sold under above guarantee. Your money back if wanted any time within 30 days. Ask your dealer or write us NOW for Sample Pad, copy of $500 Money-Back Guarantee and booklet "Relief to Truss Users," all absolutely FREE.

The Akron Truss Co., 502 Truss Bldg., Akron, Ohio

Cured His Piles

Now 88 Years Old, But Works at Trade of Blacksmith and Feels Younger Since Piles Are Gone.

The oldest active blacksmith in Michigan is still pounding his anvil in the town of Homer—thanks to my internal method for curing piles.

Mr. Jacob Lyon, Homer, Mich.

I wish that you could hear him tell of his many experiences with ointments, salves, dilators, etc., before he tried my method. Here is a letter just received from him:

Homer, Mich., June 27, 1917.

Mr. E. R. Page, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: I want you to know what your treatment has done for me. I had suffered with piles for many years and used suppositories and all kinds of treatments, but never got relief until I tried yours. Am now completely cured. Although I am 88 years old, and the oldest active blacksmith in Michigan, I feel years younger since the piles have left me. I will surely recommend it to all I know who suffer this way. You can use my letter any way you wish and I hope it will lead others to try this wonderful remedy.

Yours truly, J. L. LYON.

Don't let a doctor cut you and don't waste money on foolish salves, ointments, dilators, etc., but send to-day for a Free Trial of my internal method for the Permanent Cure of Piles.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of salves, ointments, dilators and other local treatments have failed.

Free Pile Cure Coupon

E. R. Page,
1202A Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send free trial of your Method to:

.....

.....

.....

TO CELEBRATE 30TH ANNIVERSARY

PROMINENT SPECIALIST WILL GIVE AWAY TREATMENT

FREE

Catarrh Specialist Sproule.

A man who is celebrating his 30th anniversary of successful work is naturally in a very happy and generous frame of mind.

This is just the condition of Catarrh Specialist Sproule of Boston, whose picture you see here. For 30 years he has been curing Catarrh all over the country.

He has given up everything for what he felt was his life work—a post of surgeon in the British Royal Mail Naval Service—days and nights to study and research. He has travelled extensively, observing the effects of climate on Catarrh. Little wonder when you know all this that he is to-day known as The Catarrh Specialist of America.

His method of treatment is new, different from others, and has brought untold joy to hundreds and hundreds of Catarrh Sufferers.

But, you say, I would like to see this treatment. Here is your opportunity. **To celebrate his 30th anniversary, Catarrh Specialist Sproule offers his famous Catarrh Treatment Free to all who write during 1919.**

Think what this offer means to you! You secure a treatment which is famous all over America—you see for yourself a method of treatment which has really cured Catarrh, and you get this treatment for nothing.

SEND TO-DAY

Remember this is a most expensive celebration for the Specialist and he can't afford to do it for long. You must not miss the chance. Just get paper and pencil and jot down your full name and address, with just three words, "Catarrh Treatment Free." If you have a post-card handy, use that. The point is, to send at once for this treatment, so that you can get it free and try it for yourself.

You know how loathsome and disgusting a disease Catarrh is. You know that it leads to dreadful incurable troubles. Perhaps you have always thought that Catarrh was incurable. You had not realized that there was a man who has devoted more than a quarter of a century to its study, who has such a vast experience that he must have cured scores of cases **just like yours.**

Don't delay, but write right now for the Free Anniversary Treatment.

Address

Catarrh Specialist Sproule,

200 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

Free to ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time

We have a new Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone, at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and then begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 1399-T. Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

.....

.....

.....

New Treatment That Knocks Rheumatism

75c BOX FREE TO ANY SUFFERER

Up in Syracuse, N. Y., a treatment for rheumatism has been found that hundreds of users say is a wonder, reporting cases that seem little short of miraculous. Just a few treatments even in the very worst cases seem to accomplish wonders even to neutralize the uric acid and lime salt deposits in the blood, driving all the poisonous clogging waste from the system. Soreness, pain, stiffness, swelling just seem to melt away and vanish.

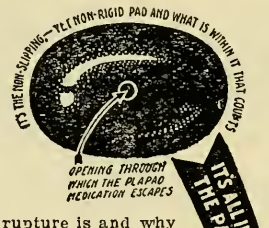
The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that its owner wants everybody who suffers from rheumatism or who has a friend so afflicted to get a free 75c package from him to prove just what it will do in every case before a penny is spent. Mr. Delano says: "To prove that the Delano treatment will positively overcome rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after all other treatments have failed, I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 75c package free if you will just cut out this notice and send it with your name and address with 10c to help pay postage and distribution expense to me personally."

F. H. DELANO

403 E Wood Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

I can send only one Free Package to an address.

Stop Using a Truss



Yes, STOP IT, I say! You KNOW by your own experience that it is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Let me point out a better way.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

I want to send to every RUPTURED SUFFERER, absolutely FREE, A TRIAL OF PLAPAO and my interesting, instructive 48-page book on Rupture—explains what rupture is and why trusses and similar MERE MECHANICAL supports cannot be relied upon. The PLAPAO-PADS are nature's way. This simple, inexpensive home treatment gives quick relief, strengthens weakened muscles. Does away with steel and rubber bands that chafe and pinch. Close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture CAN'T come down. Hundreds have testified under oath that the PLAPAO-PADS positively and permanently cured their rupture—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.

Soft as Velvet—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive

There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs attached—soft as velvet. Easy to wear. No delay from work. Easy to apply and require no readjusting. Process of recovery is natural, so afterward no use for trusses. Ask me to prove what I say by sending Trial PLAPAO and a most convincing mass of evidence FREE—no charge for it now or ever—nothing to be returned. Don't wait. Write today—NOW.

Plapao Laboratories, Inc.
BLOCK 341, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PILES

CAN BE CURED

without an operation. Some of the worst cases have been cured with

PAZO OINTMENT

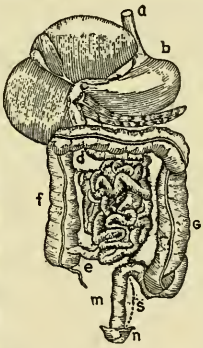
in 14 days and most cases are cured in 6 days.

PRICE, 60 CENTS

ENTONA

Original Gluten Suppositories (16 in Box)

An old remedy, used by physicians for both adults and infants ever since it was formulated in 1877 by Dr. Frank Fuller, President of the Health Food Company.

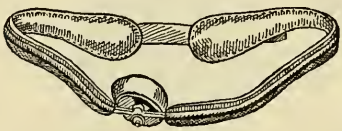


Constipation ordinarily occurs in the rectum (m). Why try to relieve by harmful drugs in pills and tablets which hurt the stomach (b) and must pass through the twenty or thirty feet of intestines (c, d, e, f, g) before they reach the rectum (m)?

ENTONAS "reach the spot" immediately. Made of food substances, they strengthen the muscles and lubricate the irritated parts.

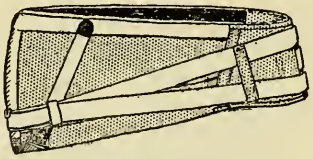
Send for your sample, free, or stop at the nearest druggist's and get a 50-cent box.

ENTONA CO., Dept. A. Boston, Mass.

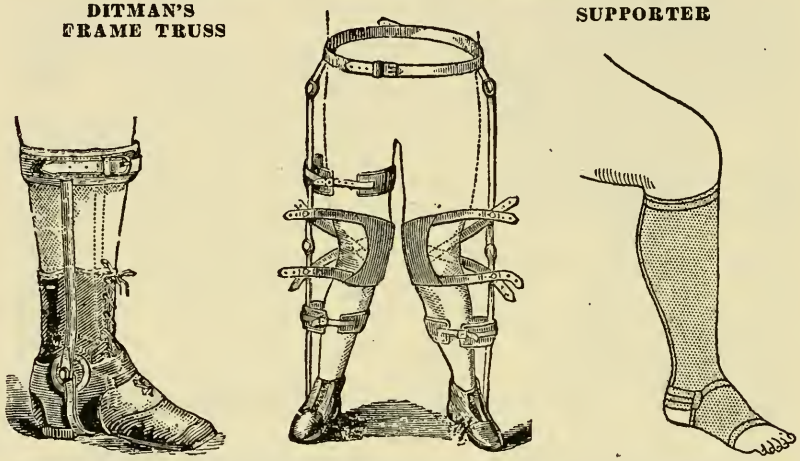


DITMAN'S
FRAME TRUSS

Established Over Fifty Years. Always at the Same Address



EMPRESS
SUPPORTER



Our TRUSS is most efficient in controlling Hernia

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS and all Elastic Goods made up fresh for each order.

We carry a full line of Surgical Appliances, ARCH SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES, INVALID CHAIRS.

Illustrated Catalogue Free on Request

We Make

BRACES for CURVATURE OF SPINE
BRACES for WEAK ANKLES
BRACES for BOW LEGS
BRACES for KNOCK KNEES

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS for BOTH LEGS AND ARMS

A. J. DITMAN

2 Barclay Street (*Opposite Woolworth Building*) **New York**

SEE PAGE 110, FRONT OF BOOK.

Relief Now FREE for CATARRH Sufferers

You Can Now Treat This Trouble In Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

HOW THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH WAS DISCOVERED.

The Trouble Begins Here

In the upper nasal cavity the catarrhal mucus collects and either runs out through the nostrils, or dropping down, it hardens and forms in chunks or long strings just where the soft palate or uvula is located.

The Trouble Gets Worse

It then drops down the throat with food or drink and creates a condition wrongly diagnosed as indigestion and stomach trouble.

You Never Can Tell What Serious Trouble Catarrh May Develop.

From the stomach it mixes with all food and enters the blood to call upon the entire system to get rid of it. Gauss' Combined Method acts in all these stages from the nasal cavities to the throat, stomach, intestines, the blood, liver, breathing apparatus, bowels, kidneys, bladder and skin. It is the most comprehensive treatment ever discovered.

This terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because symptoms have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat the real cause of the disease was overlooked, and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods and has provided a treatment that

Goes to the Root of

- Stopped-up noses
- Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
- Nasal discharges
- Hawking and spitting
- Snoring at night
- Bad breath
- Frequent colds
- Difficult breathing
- Smothering sensation in dreams
- Sudden fits of sneezing
- Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh.

Removes the Cause

Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat, Thus Preventing Serious Complications

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pella, Tenn., says: "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and, needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured, and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

939

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
5155 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name.....

Address.....

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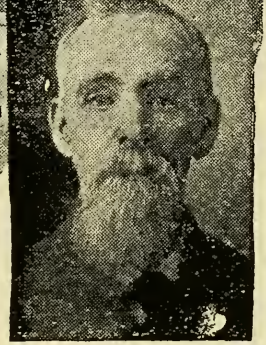
Wanted To Die!



Yet, at 72 He Lives To Tell Wonderful Story

Hydraulic Engineer Finds Cure for Rheumatism

After Suffering Agonies Many Years

HOW IT HAPPENED

"Eleven years ago I was in a hospital for seven weeks, at a cost of over two hundred dollars. For two years I suffered torments, and winter before last I was laid up six weeks under doctor's care. Truly in the last twelve years I have wanted to die, I was in such agony. I would say, 'good Lord take me rather than go through it again.'

"But now I am a new man. I am a better man to-day than I was twelve years ago. I can almost put my leg over the back of my head. I could do that at 30, now I am 72."

Mr. Willson, the well known Hydraulic Engineer, is only one of thousands who suffered for years, owing to the general belief in the old, false theory, that "Uric Acid" causes rheumatism. This erroneous belief induced him and legions of unfortunate men and women to take wrong treatments. You might just as well attempt to put out a fire with oil as to try and get rid of your rheumatism, neuritis and like complaints, by taking treatment supposed to drive Uric Acid out of your blood and body. Many physicians now know that Uric Acid never did and never will cause rheumatism; that it is a natural and necessary constituent of the blood; that it is found in every new-born babe, and without it we cannot live!

It took Mr. Willson twelve years to find out this truth. He learned how to get rid of the true cause of his rheumatism and recover his strength from "The Inner Mysteries," a remarkable book now being distributed free by an authority who devoted over twenty years to the scientific study of this malady. And Mr. Willson says: "Now I know, and I never can forget—the carrier left it in my box and I came near throwing it in the fire. But something prompted me to look it over. Thank God I did."

NOTE: If any reader of the World Almanac wishes the book that reveals these facts regarding the true cause and cure of rheumatism that were overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past, simply send a post card or letter to H. P. Clearwater, 380 A Street, Hallowell, Maine, and it will be sent by return mail without any charge whatever. Send now! You may never get this opportunity again. If not a sufferer yourself, be sure to hand this good news to some afflicted acquaintance.

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Mrs. John Malouin writes: "The sample box started a growth of new hair and I am so pleased I am sending for a full treatment."

Mr. Frank H. Wright says: "Your Calvacura No. 1 cured me, also my brother-in-law, and I can recommend it to any one."

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Delays Are Dangerous—If you suffer from any of the hair troubles mentioned above, do not neglect it, try to relieve the trouble at once. Let us send you our illustrated book, "The Triumph of Science Over Baldness," and a liberal sample of Calvacura.

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Let Us Prove to you by sending you a **Sample Treatment** that the Calvacura Natural Method of Hair Culture stops the falling of hair, driving away dandruff and eczema of the scalp and promotes the growth of new hair. We will send a liberal sample of Calvacura No. 1 and our illustrated book on the care of the hair and scalp, if you will write your name and address plainly on a piece of paper and enclose it with ten cents silver or stamps, as evidence of your good faith, in an envelope addressed **Union Laboratory, 213 19th St., Binghamton, N. Y. DO IT NOW, BEFORE YOU FORGET.**

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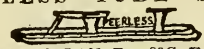

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Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is a losing fight against heavy odds, and means a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you have been a user of tobacco for a single month or for 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff **Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in from 48 to 72 hours. Your tobacco craving will begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no waiting for results.

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Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It quiets the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.

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